

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE
ARE UNDERGOING DRAMATIC
CHANGE

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1992

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, the countries of Central and Eastern Europe are currently undergoing dramatic change. By dismantling the relics of their State-owned enterprises, the people of these countries are taking courageous and bold steps to transform their countries into newly emerging democracies with fast growing economies and private sector development.

As this development and transformation occurs, it is becoming increasingly clear that the rapid emergence of free-market economies in Central and Eastern Europe can create almost unprecedented opportunities for U.S. companies to explore promising new areas for investment and a growing consumer market for U.S. exports. But this potential opportunity requires the American private sector to act boldly, and our Government to be supportive of their endeavor.

Mr. Speaker, this dynamic change in Central and Eastern Europe creates a significant challenge for U.S. policymakers and private sector representatives. The situation also presents us with many questions, including the two following basic questions. How should the United States respond to this remarkable change in Central and Eastern Europe? What should the United States do to encourage and foster the transformation?

More than a year ago, this Member requested an analysis from the Congressional Research Service [CRS] of one possible strategy the United States could pursue to augment the development of these newly emerging democracies while ensuring that U.S. commercial interests are significant participants in their growth. Specifically, this Member asked CRS to study the possibility and benefits of negotiating free trade agreements with some or all of the nations of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, an Independent Slovenia, and a then far different and more attractive Yugoslavia.

Although CRS stated—in its September 1991 report to this Member—that free-trade agreements would be difficult to negotiate, they concluded that a “free-trade agreement that reduces nontariff barriers and liberalizes investment restrictions could be beneficial to both the United States and the five countries in the long run.”

Importantly, that conclusion is similar to observations made by U.S. officials attending an West-East economic summit in May of this year. This important meeting was scheduled to discuss recent development in Eastern Europe and its implications for American business. In

commenting on that conference, the U.S. Secretary of Commerce, Barbara Franklin, stated that foreign investment in these countries was one of the most important keys to their success. She wrote:

Foreign investment contributes most to the certain of free market economies. It creates capital inflow. It helps introduce new and necessary technologies that spur economic growth. It provides needed jobs. And it helps to develop an export base vital to commercial success.

Mr. Speaker, this Member would repeat Secretary Franklin's last point because not many people understand that to promote U.S. exports to Central and Eastern Europe, we must first help those countries create a suitable environment for U.S. exports and investment in those regions. Let me explain the necessity of this investment through a specific example of a U.S. industry which stands to gain substantially with the privatization of Central and Eastern Europe.

Recently, the World Bank reported that Czechoslovakia faces a \$50 billion pollution problem and that it will have to spend that much money to bring its environmental standards up to acceptable levels. In order to solve this environmental problem which affects all of Europe, Czechoslovakia will require massive foreign investment.

Currently, Western European companies are spending a great deal of money investing in the environmental problems of their central and eastern neighbors, but they are not doing it because they are generous. They are investing in these countries because they are attempting to establish an export platform—a platform of investment that will purchase goods and services from their respective countries to solve the environmental problems of their continent. Because those European companies will buy European products, trade with their new partners should produce favorable balances and surpluses.

The United States has also greatly benefited from similar investment throughout the world. Today, the United States has about 40 percent, or \$78 billion, of the world's trade in environmental goods and services. From pollution control equipment to waste management consulting, the United States is the world's leader in green technology. Central and Eastern Europe provides fertile ground for U.S. environmental products and services. However, if we do not act soon and aggressively, European-based companies will devour this seemingly endless market, and U.S. companies and U.S. workers will lose a tremendous opportunity.

But Mr. Speaker, Central and Eastern Europe need more than environmental goods and services, the CRS report requested by this Member states that these countries are fertile ground for exports of U.S. manufactured computers and electronic equipment, telecommunications equipment, food processing

and packaging machinery, medical equipment, alternative energy equipment, and consumer goods.

Just to whet the appetite of our business leaders, workers, and exporters, I would add that the Congressional Research Service reports that the best prospects for U.S. exports of manufactured goods to the following countries are as follows:

Bulgaria: Computers and electronic equipment, alternative energy equipment, energy and pollution control equipment, medical, food processing, and packaging equipment.

Czechoslovakia: Computers and software, pollution control equipment, telecommunications equipment, food processing and packaging machinery and equipment, and medical equipment.

Hungary: Computers and peripherals, food processing and packaging equipment, telecommunications equipment, and consumer goods.

Poland: Aircraft, telecommunications equipment, food processing and packaging machinery, and pollution control equipment.

If the United States is to insure that we capture our share of these export markets and thus create more jobs here at home, we certainly need an aggressive strategy for promoting U.S. exports to these countries.

The idea of negotiating free trade agreements with Central and Eastern European countries is one of the many important strategies the United States should carefully but aggressively consider to foster privatization, growth, and democracy while increasing our exports of manufactured goods, services, and commodities to these nations.

Several weeks ago, the President formally announced his intention to sign the North American Free Trade Agreement between the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Mexico is the third country, following Israel and Canada, to have signed a free-trade agreement with the United States. However, on September 29, 1992, the distinguished gentleman from Iowa, Mr. JIM LEACH, asked Assistant Secretary of State, Thomas Niles, whether the administration was considering additional free trade agreements with several of the countries of Central Europe. Mr. Niles responded by saying that in the President's recent campaign speech in Detroit, he proposed considering free trade agreements with a number of countries including Poland, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia.

Mr. Speaker, perhaps some Central and Eastern European countries, like Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Bulgaria, and Slovenia should be strongly considered for such free trade agreements. In many ways, these countries with their higher wages and better educated labor force are in many ways more likely candidates for free trade agreements with the United States than Mexico.

Lester Thurow writes in his important new book, “Head to Head”:

• 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.

Middle and Eastern Europe should be fast learners when it comes to acquiring modern industrial skills. The human capital exists to support very rapid growth.

Also, Mr. Thurow states that real wages in Middle and Eastern European countries are relatively high. Therefore he writes that—

They will not be in competition with the Third World for the very low-wage, low-skill jobs in industries such as textiles. They will be competing with mid-wage developing countries.

In fact, Mr. Speaker, Mr. Thurow ultimately states that the countries of Central and Eastern Europe possess the attributes which may propel the European Community to becoming the world's next economic superpower. He writes and I quote:

Building upon the economic muscle of Germany, Western Europe is patiently engineering an economic giant. If this bioengineering can continue with the eventual addition of Middle and Eastern Europe, the House of Europe could eventually create an economy more than twice as large as Japan and the United States combined.

Mr. Speaker, this Member suggests that perhaps the United States should meet the European Community head to head and pursue an aggressive investment strategy in these countries on the backs of negotiated free trade agreements. Why not at least carefully consider the desirability of reaching across the Atlantic—right over the European Community—to embrace free trade arrangements with some of these former nations of the Warsaw Pact?

Mr. Speaker, this Member urges his fellow Members, the administration, business leaders, and scholars to seriously and expeditiously consider this important proposal. In conclusion, I would like to insert a passage from Mr. Thurow's book which clearly reveals the primacy and importance of this issue:

BUILDING THE HOUSE OF EUROPE

Europe has a chance to become, but no guarantee that it will become, the world's most rapidly growing region in the 1990s. The Germans have lifted the speed limit on their economic autobahn and when there are no speed limits the Germans like to go very fast. If Europe can put a significant part of Middle and Eastern Europe together with Western Europe in an enlarged Common Market, it can build something that no one else can build—by far the world's biggest, most self-sufficient, market—850 to 900 million people, depending upon whether Turkey is considered a European country. Even if Europe gets only part way along their economic autobahn, they will still be by far the world's largest economy.

As the Europeans write the rules for their economic integration, they will essentially be in charge of writing the traffic rules for the world economy in the twenty-first century. They will be the ones who determine the nature of the vehicles on the economic autobahn and whether the traffic lights show green, red, or yellow for the expansion of world trade.

In the end to all of the ex-communist economies will succeed in getting to their destinations—moving to the market and rapidly raising the living standards of their citizens. The number that does succeed will depend a great deal upon the degree of outside help.

Japan and the United States may choose not to help. Japan may end up saving its re-

sources for that moment when the communist countries of Asia also cease to exist. The United States may convince itself that its economy is too poor to help, despite the fact that its real GNP is four times as large as it was when the Marshall Plan was offered to Europe. It may ignore a region that has never been one of its prime interests.

In the end Western Europe will have no choice but to help. Preventing westward migration, reducing border tensions, and lowering ethnic hatreds all demand economic success in Middle and Eastern Europe. A mixture of altruism and fear of the Russian military bear led to the original Marshall Plan. A mixture of altruism and a fear of chaos on immediate borders will lead to a similar plan for Middle and eastern Europe.

For the House of Europe, the advice given to Macbeth is sound: "If it were done when 'tis done, then 'twere well/It were done quickly."

CONSOLIDATE FEDERAL LANGUAGE STUDIES: IMPERATIVES OF THE NEW ERA

HON. LEON E. PANETTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1992

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, we are embarked upon a new year. It is the fifth day of the new fiscal year. It is probably the final day of the 102d Congress for this House. Three years ago, the Warsaw Pact began to crumble and 2 years ago Germany united. One year ago, the Soviet Union was dissolving. In 4 weeks we will hold national elections in which a President and a new Congress will be chosen, one to which many of us will not return.

Across the water, even as it stumbles, Europe continues to forge ahead in its struggle toward unity. Further East, Westerners and Easterners are pouring investments into ventures in Eastern Europe, Russia, and Central Asia. In the Far East, the Pacific rim nations continue to build upon their already strong trade links. We are considering joining Mexico and Canada in a new free-trade zone, and Latin America is consolidating its economic and communications links at a rapid clip. Democratization is sweeping Africa, South Africa is moving toward the free world, peace negotiations in the Middle East are proceeding with renewed hope, and the nations of South Asia are asserting their power as never before.

Hence, Mr. Speaker, today the new era is upon us. It is an era as yet undefined and unnamed. No, it will not be characterized by a new world order, but rather, as we have seen, by regional economic and military competition and ethnic disputes within and among neighboring states. It is an era in which military power will diminish as a tool of large powers, and it is an era in which economic contests will define nations' power and progress.

At the same time, the interdependence of nations grows inexorably. Our international commerce, monetary flows, trade ties, and multilateral activities with other nations are building layer upon layer of interconnecting relationships among nations. Yet, as citizens of a historically and geographically isolated giant, Americans remain far behind nearly every other nation's populace in their foreign lan-

guage abilities and in their knowledge of the world around them.

Our competitive edge among nations will hinge upon our productivity, the quality of our work force, our educational systems, and our ability to compete in every economic arena. And our competitiveness will depend in no small degree upon Americans' ability to communicate in foreign languages.

The new era demands innovative thinking about our Federal institutions and our national intelligence resources in particular. On this day, as we consider the Defense appropriations conference report for fiscal year 1993, it behooves us to focus our attention on outdated national intelligence resources with a view to modernizing and streamlining our education and training resources. I will argue here today that we must also strengthen the human resources of the intelligence community and other agencies and our foreign language instruction and translation capabilities in preparation for the fast-paced changes occurring in this, the first decade of the rapidly forming new era. Since World War II, the national security apparatus has maintained a well-funded program of instruction in languages for each of its component agencies. The logic of the preceding review leads us to the following conclusion: the Federal Government ought now to devote the same attention and resources to our language and area studies programs tailored not only to national security but also to our economic security.

Accordingly, my purpose today is to call for the transformation of the Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center [DLI] into the national, Federal foreign language and area studies institute. I envision this institution serving as the single organization at which Federal personnel would learn foreign languages and related area issues, at which Federal Government would translate unclassified documents, and at which a wide variety of foreign language services would be performed for all Federal agencies.

The new era is typified by incredible budgetary constraints in the United States. Rightfully, American taxpayers are not only demanding of us that we cut unnecessary government costs but that we trim bureaucratic duplication as well. After careful study of DLI's capabilities and potential, and consultation with DLI administration and faculty and other public and private foreign language institutions, I have concluded that DLI's expansion and transformation into an institute serving the entire government would yield significant cost savings to the Federal Government, streamline our Federal foreign language instruction programs, and provide powerful new incentives and capabilities to our national foreign language instruction and translation apparatus.

This is the kind of bold and innovative approach required in the new era of competition. If we are to adopt fresh approaches and reforms to boost our competitiveness in all aspects of international commerce, we ought to begin by renovating and consolidating our foreign language instruction apparatus.

THE CURRENT PATCHWORK OF FEDERAL LANGUAGE PROGRAMS

I would like to turn, now, to the status of our Federal foreign language instruction programs. Their mission is to prepare Federal personnel

and other Americans for the kinds of competition and engagements I have already portrayed.

Simply put, the status quo is inadequate. I have found a patchwork of programs among our agencies and a disturbing lack of coherence in language instruction. There is little coordination, though the new Center for the Advancement of Language Learning [CALL] will seek to begin to coordinate the largest language programs next year. As it is, each agency fends for itself, and there seems to be no thought given to the possibilities for extending Federal programs to institutions beyond the Federal Government in order to maximize cooperation, lend assistance, and achieve the synergy we hope to realize in the years ahead.

Let us review the programs available. Pre-eminent is the Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center [DLI] at the Presidio of Monterey in California, the largest language training center in the world. I will detail its programs further below, but I would like first to iterate other Federal programs offered.

In some complement and in great duplicity of purpose with DLI, the Federal Government maintains foreign language training programs in a variety of other agencies. The Foreign Service Institute [FSI] of the Department of State, the Central Intelligence Agency [CIA], the National Security Agency [NSA], the Defense Intelligence Agency [DIA], the Department of Health and Human Services, the Peace Corps, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture all have individual foreign language training programs and capabilities to meet their respective needs for intelligence or basic language training.

The Department of Agriculture Graduate School is open to both government employees and the public. Sixty percent of its 7,264 student enrollment are from Federal agencies.

The Department of Health and Human Services trains its personnel, about 70, for specific positions.

The Department of Justice's Immigration and Naturalization Service [INS] typically places about 500 personnel in training at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center [FLETC].

The State Department Foreign Service Institute trains approximately 1,600 foreign service officers and employees of the Agency for International Development [AID] and the U.S. Information Agency [USIA]. The State Department also has four facilities abroad.

Additionally, the Central Intelligence Agency [CIA], the National Security Agency [NSA], and the Defense Intelligence Agency [DIA] all conduct their own large foreign language training programs, including classified jargon and materials.

The Customs Department also sends about 48 personnel to DLI annually.

The Federal Communications Commission contracts out foreign language instruction for a small number of personnel.

The Peace Corps conducts all of its training in the country of assignment for its roughly 3,000 personnel.

It should be noted that the Federal Bureau of Investigation [FBI] and the Drug Enforcement Agency both use DLI for some elements of their language training.

The deficiencies of American foreign language and international education programs have long been the subject of discussion in the international community. I recall debates on this inadequacy in my service on the President's Commission on Foreign Language and International Studies in 1978.

The Commission published a report which continues to point to the very issue I am trying to address with my current proposal for DLI, and that is to develop an adequate strategy to concentrate the national effort. To this end, the Commission encouraged coordination and oversight in the Federal Government, one of my refrains.

The Commission's report is entitled "Strength Through Wisdom: A Critique of U.S. Capability." Our future strength lies, in part, in our ability to address our national security and economic needs through our capacities to understand other peoples. Foreign language proficiency in the United States is an untapped resource.

THE LOGIC OF DLI AS THE NEW FEDERAL LANGUAGE INSTITUTE

The Department of Defense is shrinking in personnel, in funding, and in certain missions. To be sure, certain intelligence requirements have dropped as well. Yet, new intelligence requirements have arisen with the birth of new nations, the proliferation of weapons across international frontiers and regions, and the waxing traffic in narcotics around the world. The probability of new, regional conflicts is rising. In response, the DLI is anticipating greater demands on its faculty for instruction in languages required for communication in each of these fields, particularly in counternarcotics.

New technology continues to arrive at DLI. The Institute anticipates receiving advanced translation and communication equipment within the year, enabling it to offer translation and communications services to any Federal agency requiring them, around the world and around the clock. The Institute possesses six transmission and receiving devices capable of teleconferencing DLI personnel with other Federal personnel throughout the United States at 60 different sites, including the National Security Agency, whose personnel are learning Ukrainian from DLI instructors across the continent.

DLI has done an outstanding job of providing expertise in languages not commonly taught in American schools and colleges. Its intensive methods have served to augment existing programs at schools around the country in more common languages, and it has reacted quickly to changes in international relations as demands for language proficiency in different languages have fluctuated.

The Institute offers courses covering the entire range of language proficiency and tailored to specialized subject areas. Courses offered include: Arabic (including major dialects), Armenian, Chinese, Czech, Slovak, Dutch, French, German, Greek, Hebrew, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Persian Farsi, Polish, Portuguese, Spanish, Russian, Tagalog, Thai, Turkish, Ukrainian, and Vietnamese. It is considering adding other Eurasian languages in light of the rise in importance of new Republics in that region. Classes are taught 7 hours per day, and range in duration from 25 to 63 weeks. From 3 to 5 hours of homework are assigned each day.

In fiscal year 1991, DLI trained 4,025 students, of which 2,548 were in the Department of the Army, 411 came from the Navy, 188 from the Marine Corps, 784 from the Air Force, and 94 from other agencies.

DLI conducts important research on techniques for language instruction with the use of computer technology and administers other DOD language resources as well as foreign language training under contract with the Department of State's Foreign Service Institute [FSI] in Washington, DC.

The Institute features 650 classrooms and 36 language labs. On its grounds are modern, award-winning dormitories, dining facilities, recreation and physical fitness centers, an academic library, a personnel administrative center, and new classroom buildings. In Aiso Library, students can view one of the 5,000 foreign television programs and films in individual carrels. The library offers more than 80,000 volumes in over 40 languages. The library subscribes to several hundred foreign language periodicals.

Many of DLI's 755 expert faculty are native speakers of the languages they teach, and a good number are also specialists in various fields in military training and intelligence. Added to the faculty are 439 civilian staff and 315 military personnel from all services.

Without exaggeration, DLI can be said to possess the finest instruction facilities in the world, using the most advanced heuristic methods. Rounding out its students' linguistic skills, the Institute also offers courses in area studies, including the history, culture, and politics of the nations in which each language is spoken.

DLI's Foreign Language Center at the Presidio of Monterey is accredited by the Western Association of Schools and Colleges. Each of its 47-week courses is equivalent to 24 semester units of most colleges' credit.

Beyond its resident training, DLI offers courses to Federal personnel the world over, serving over 200,000 students annually in over 600 different programs for personnel and their families.

Coincidentally, the Senate is giving final approval today to legislation to establish the DLI in statute and to authorize the implementation of a new personnel system for DLI's faculty. The provision, contained in the fiscal year 1993 Defense authorization bill, will allow the DOD to provide tenure to DLI's faculty, to provide tenured faculty with salaries commensurate with their experience and competence and to provide a number of other very important benefits and protections for the faculty. With the advent of this new system next year, DLI's instructors will be able to enroll in courses on instruction and additional linguistic issues in order to enhance their own performance and credentials. I am confident that the new system will only heighten the quality of an already excellent faculty.

As chairman of the Fort Ord Community Task Force, I would add that any needs DLI might have for greater space in the future would be easily remedied through the acquisition of available space at Fort Ord, located just a few miles away. Fort Ord, comprising 28,000 acres, is scheduled to close in the fall of 1995.

I would note that the DOD is preparing DLI for the addition of the latest translation and in-

struction technologies in fiscal year 1993 or fiscal year 1994. One of these technologies would allow DLI to receive telecommunications in one language, translate them automatically, and transmit the communication to yet another receiver. This capability will have enormous positive implications for nearly every Federal agency.

DLI is also providing foreign language training to Federal personnel involved in counter narcotics efforts, and that initiative will also include the development of new language specialties in the field of counter narcotics.

Finally, DLI has the benefit of being a neighbor of the Monterey Institute of International Studies [MIIS], also located in Monterey, CA. DLI has maintained a very positive working relationship with MIIS over the years. MIIS is currently in the process of completing work on a trade center with the latest in satellite technology and communications. Information is shared between the two institutes to improve the quality of foreign language teaching and international education in both institutions. The resources at MIIS enhance the appeal and stature of the Institute as the foremost Federal language institute.

Included in the ongoing developments at MIIS and the new trade center are a 300-seat lecture hall, fully equipped with simultaneous interpretation equipment for 5 languages. This system can be expanded to handle up to 12 languages, the only such facility west of the Mississippi River. With both MIIS and DLI located within its borders, the city of Monterey is the language-learning capital of America. MIIS now has the only 2-year MA program in conference interpretation and translation for Chinese and Japanese in the Western Hemisphere.

A FEDERAL LANGUAGE INSTITUTE

I have set forth my vision of the requisites of the new era for our national and economic security, and I have delineated the capabilities we must enhance and the programs we must undertake if we are to engage the world at large on every economic, cultural, and political front. Whether one emphasizes the positive perspective on the world's increasing interdependence or the threatening aspect of heightened economic competition, the call for improved foreign language skills among Federal personnel and other Americans is indisputable. The intelligence community, in particular, ought to join with agencies involved in commerce and trade issues to devise a coherent foreign language instruction program for Federal personnel toward these ends. Apart from the national security community's needs, which have been clearly defined and well funded, I have argued that our economic security, our ability to engage other nations competitively in all areas of commerce, would be tremendously strengthened by a streamlined, consolidated Federal foreign language program.

I have also reviewed the present status of the patchwork of Federal foreign language programs throughout the agencies as well as the resources the Defense Language Institute has to offer. From this study I have concluded that the U.S. national and economic security interests would be best served by streamlining our Federal foreign language programs and consolidating them at what is now the Defense

Language Institute Foreign Language Center. While I have not yet reviewed the costs of each of the current foreign language programs for Federal agencies, the savings from such a consolidation are clear. In an era of increasing budgetary constraints, the impetus for this proposal is even stronger.

In this way, valuable resources may be concentrated in one substantial location rather than fragmented among agencies. A merged Federal foreign language program would also allow the creation of, and adherence to, coherent and efficient Federal foreign language goals.

Over the past 2 years, I have been a part of the effort to streamline the Federal Government. The Nation is facing a very fragile economy that is suffering not only the short-term effects of the current recession but also the long-term effects of the 1980's.

Our society is plagued by problems that not only reduce our economic vitality but also limit and will ultimately diminish the quality of life that our children can expect in the next century. We ought not to lose sight of our long-term goals. What we must have is leadership that has the foresight and ability to look beyond the next day's headlines. I have released a report entitled "Restoring America's Future: Preparing the Nation for the 21st Century" which attempts to address the long-term problems we will confront tomorrow while structuring an approach that will help those who are suffering today. The proposal consists of a three-pronged approach: streamlining the Government; making substantial reductions in the deficit; and making long-term investments in critical areas of our economy and society.

The country needs to consider substantial streamlining and structural reform of both the executive and legislative branches to improve the effectiveness and responsiveness of the Federal Government. Second, we must confront our budgetary problems in order to restore the Nation's saving base. The proposal would reduce the Federal debt by a trillion dollars.

Just as the imperative of foreign language proficiency will rise in the 21st century, streamlining Federal foreign language training programs fits perfectly into the preceding line of logic. Just as we are attacking problems elsewhere with imagination, we must approach this challenge in the most resourceful, responsible and effective way possible. Establishing DLI as a national center will accomplish these goals.

Mr. Speaker, the Defense Language Institute is the largest language school in the Federal Government. I have enumerated its resources above. DLI has already made arrangements with the Drug Enforcement Agency, the Customs Service, the U.S. Marshals Service, and local law enforcement agencies to provide training in Spanish for counternarcotics personnel. This is but one example of the kind of consolidation and outreach the Institute can provide.

DLI has the capability to transform the many small fragmented programs in the various Government agencies and translate them into a coherent, unified system to serve all national interests. The Institute has nearly half a century of experience in the communications field and the best-equipped language-teaching fa-

cilities in the world with the latest in audiovisual training aids. I would like now to propose the contours of the Federal language and area studies institute it ought to become.

First, the Institute should serve personnel from all Federal agencies. I recognize the need to continue to provide separate training in classified issues for personnel at the National Security Agency [NSA], the Central Intelligence Agency [CIA], the State Department, and Defense intelligence activities. Notwithstanding those small programs, however, there is no need for classified instruction for most Federal employees from all other agencies, and I would argue that most State Department, CIA, and NSA personnel do not require courses to be taught in secure environments on classified issues, particularly State Department, Peace Corps, and Agency for International Development personnel not placed in political or consular affairs positions.

I applaud the creation of the new Center for the Advancement of Language Learning [CALL], a product of the Congress' direction to the foreign language community and the recommendations of the foreign language committee. The committee itself has proposed a good many reforms in foreign language instruction and consolidation, chiefly in terms of coordinating training and testing. The Center functions primarily as a mechanism for coordination among the CIA, FSI, Defense Intelligence Agency [DIA], DLI, the NSA, and the FBI. The establishment of the Center points toward further consolidations along the lines of my proposal.

Nevertheless, while it will provide a coordination point for member agencies, CALL will not fulfill actual training and instruction requirements. There is no reason a new, single Federal language institute cannot serve each and every Federal employee requiring language studies. With its current and forthcoming technology, DLI is able to conduct courses through teleconferencing centers around the Nation and its capacity to reach every corner will only increase with each year's addition of teleconferencing centers.

Second, DLI has had its programs undercut by higher level DOD decisionmakers to the detriment of its students in every year since World War II. The United States has had a recurrent language preparedness problem during regional conflicts, including the Korean war, Vietnam war, the conflicts in Laos, Cambodia, the Middle East, Iran, Panama, and the Persian Gulf. On each occasion, the United States found that the number of instructors and students in place to teach and learn the critical languages involved was unsatisfactory.

This pattern of shortsighted program allocation must end. The Federal Language Institute ought to maintain a cadre of instructors in all languages already taught at the DLI and consider adding languages eliminated in the past several years. Two striking examples are Serbo-Croatian and Arabic. Serbo-Croatian was dropped from DLI's program by the Defense Department in 1989. Two years later, the conflict in Yugoslavia broke out. Similarly, DOD found that its supply of Arabic speakers was alarmingly short in 1990 when Iraq invaded Kuwait. Despite DLI's best efforts, the Institute was not able to bring on new instructors quickly enough for the Persian Gulf war.

These paucities of proficient speakers should be at the top of the Armed Forces' and intelligence community's concerns.

Moreover, the reductions in force [RIF's] and short-term hiring rounds practiced by DOD as it reduces, eliminates, and enlarges language programs make program and budgetary planning impossible, leave the Institute shorthanded in crises, and wreak havoc among the dedicated faculty who are either terminated or affected by the decimation of their departments. The Federal Language Institute ought not to operate in this manner. An inviolable base staff of instructors must be retained for all contingencies.

Third, while DOD will continue to provide the bulk of the personnel trained and the resources for the training, I would propose that other agencies contributing students to the Federal Institute provide matching funds in proportion to the number of personnel placed at the Institute. The Institute should also constitute a board of trustees to oversee its operations from among the DOD, the Department of State, the intelligence community, the public and private education communities, and other foreign language experts as desired.

Fourth, the Institute should and could provide training to contract and onsite teachers of foreign languages who are located elsewhere in the United States.

Fifth, the Institute could perform language needs assessments for all agencies.

Sixth, the Institute could provide assistance in training materials development, ranging from the establishment of objectives and course design to review of materials and course development. The Institute could provide computer-assisted learning techniques and course materials development to all agencies as well.

Seventh, I would expect the Institute to develop proficiency and diagnostic tests for all agencies.

Eighth, the Institute could administer proficiency tests for agency employees in person, via telephone, and via teleconferencing for all agencies.

Ninth, the Institute could provide translation services to all agencies.

Tenth, as a unique Federal institution with powerful resources, the Institute could build upon DLI's resources and outreach to act as a clearinghouse for technological developments, literature, and research. The DLI is already associated with the American Council on Teaching Foreign Languages [ACTFL], the Modern Language Association [MLA], the Computer Assisted Language Learning Consortium [CALLCO], the Defense Committee on Language Exchange [DECOLE], the Bureau of International Language Coordination of NATO [BILC], the National Advisory Council on Educational Research and Improvement [NACERI]—an American 2000 initiative, and the Federal Interagency Language Roundtable [FILR]. Through these associations, the DLI will be able to facilitate its transformation into the Federal Institute and capitalize on these associations to provide the latest information and techniques to foreign language teachers.

Eleventh, not only will the Federal Institute be capable of providing these services to other agencies, but I believe that we ought to authorize its cooperation with private ventures

to enable initiatives in commerce, trade, education, and other applications.

Twelfth, the Institute should be able to work with and within the Community Learning and Information Network [CLIN], which has received the notable and strong support of Vice Presidential nominee AL GORE as well as Senator BINGAMAN. CLIN is a cooperative venture of private sector and government organizations, including the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. It features the use of teleconferencing centers in a network across the United States. DLI has 6 transmission devices for teleconferencing communications and broadcasts to over 60 sites throughout the United States. I might add that the availability of this network would also enable the Federal Institute to provide instruction to foreign language teachers at schools in every government institution and State. The American Council on Teaching Foreign Languages [ACTFL] has recommended that DLI take this step.

Thirteenth, by 1995, the Federal Institute will be able to reach schools and agencies via satellite and fiber optic technology.

I will continue to study the cost savings and other benefits likely to accrue from the consolidation of Federal language instruction activities. In the 103d Congress, I hope to work with my colleagues and the new administration to realize this vision.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, it is long past the time to bring our Federal Language Instruction Program into the 1990's and into accordance with the demands of our budgetary constraints. I do not make this proposal lightly. Any innovative plan requires bold leadership, but I hold that we can accomplish greater efficiencies in these programs even as we boost their resources and their applicability. The transformation of the Defense Language Institute into a Federal Language Institute handling language and area studies instruction for the Federal Government would achieve a valuable synergy from which not only governmental but private sector organizations would benefit. A Federal Language Institute will fortify our national economic security and our intelligence community's preparedness for the new age. I urge my colleagues to reflect on the wisdom of this proposal and to join with me next year to make the Federal Language Institute a reality.

A COMMUNITY PEARL—ROSA LEE SHARPE

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1992

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, as we conclude our business for the 102d Congress I would like to take this opportunity to recognize a dear woman for her unselfish deeds. That woman is Mrs. Rosa Lee Sharpe. Earlier this year, Mrs. Sharpe was recognized by the Epsilon Gamma Zeta chapter of the Zeta Phi Beta Sorority, Inc. Each year since 1975, the sorority has selected five women to honor during the National Finer Womanhood Week.

This honor is bestowed upon women of the community who have worked toward the ad-

vancement of their city, State, and Nation, but who have not been recognized for their efforts. These women are known as Community Pearls.

Mrs. Sharpe is the mother of 7 children, 16 grandchildren, and 13 great-grandchildren. In a tribute to their mother, her children remembered that while growing up life was difficult and hard, but their mother didn't give up. Mrs. Sharpe knows the value of an education and taught her children important values and concepts, including respect, determination, hard work, and discipline. Today, all of her children are successful, leading rich and productive lives.

Her daughter, Mary Blanche Hooper of Newark, NY, is a counselor for the Newark Board of Education and a former Newark school teacher. She is a graduate of Rutgers University with a B.A. degree and has received certification in public administration from Kean College and certification in life skills education from Columbia University. Carrie Priester of Newark, NJ, has a B.S. degree in business management from Bloomfield College. She is a procurement specialist for the U.S. Postal Service where she has been employed for 23½ years. Edna Bynum of Scotch Plains, NJ, has been a security officer for the Newark Board of Education for the past 20 years. Christine Overby of Rocky Mount, NC, is employed at Abbott Laboratories as an inspector in the manufacturing department. She has been employed with the company for over 22 years. Her son, Warren Gene Sharpe of Linden, NJ, is a mail handler with the U.S. Postal Service where he has worked for the past 24 years. Rosa V. Holmes of Hillside, NJ, is a graduate of North Carolina Central University with a B.S. degree in chemistry. She has been employed by Sandoz Pharmaceuticals Corp. for the past 23 years and was recently promoted to associate director of documentation and standards in the compliance department. William Earl Sharpe is a sergeant in the U.S. Army, specializing in the finance division. He was spent 17 years in the Army and has recently ended a tour of duty in Germany. He is now stationed in Massachusetts. Earl also attended North Carolina University where he majored in accounting.

Mr. Speaker, today when we hear of family values, we must turn to families like the Sharpe family to show America we've always had strong families and these families have strong values. I am sure my colleagues will want to join me as I extend my belated congratulations and best wishes to Mrs. Rosa Lee Sharpe, a Community Pearl.

ENTERPRISE ZONES

HON. BILL ALEXANDER

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1992

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, during the 102d Congress there has been a lot of discussion about enterprise zones. The stated goal for these zones is the same as the goal I have pursued for First Congressional District of Arkansas throughout my service in the Congress, to generate jobs and a better quality of life for our people.

We have made progress.

Since I began my work here, Federal investments have been made in more than 790 community, economic development, education, flood control, health care, industrial park, recreation, and transportation improvement projects benefiting the district I serve. The value of these investments exceeds \$1.28 billion.

These projects have made it possible for tens of thousands of families to have access to improved education, health care, water, electricity, telephone, and sewer services.

Today thousands of workers and businesses have daily use of better highways, roads, and river ports than was the case when I first took the oath of office in 1969.

The capital investments we have made in flood control projects means that family homes, farms, businesses, and public facilities are more protected from flood damage than they have ever been.

Federally funded recreation facilities in communities, towns, and cities across the district provide more healthy and safe opportunities for children, youths, adults, and families.

Our activities in developing export opportunities and markets for Arkansas products have improved opportunities for farm and business owners, managers, and workers.

To illustrate three of the types of Federal investments which have been made in Arkansas' First Congressional District during my service, I would like to include some data tables in the RECORD at this point.

The first table summarizes some of the community and economic investments on a districtwide basis. The second table provides county-by-county totals on projects which were primarily located in a single county.

The third table compares total 1989 Federal expenditures and obligations with 1989 total personal income on a county-by-county basis.

Detailed information on the underlying data used in preparing all of these tables is available for review.

This table contains information for selected community and economic development oriented federal expenditures and obligations for First Congressional District. The "number of projects" column counts any project, regardless of how many investment increments it has received, only one time. To avoid double counting, neither the "dollar total" nor the "number of projects" columns for individual counties includes regional projects which serve more than one county:

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, ARKANSAS—SUMMARY TABLE OF FEDERAL INVESTMENTS

Category	Amount	Projects
First Congressional District county-by-county summary grand total	\$372,156,913	707
Regional (multi-county projects, excluding U.S. Corp of Engineers water project)	105,060,782	26
U.S. Corps of Engineers (Fiscal Years 1980-1992) (water management projects including flood control, navigation, and harbors)	364,506,000	27
Federal highway and public transportation projects—July 1982—July 1992 (Excludes U.S. Highway 63 by-pass, Jonesboro, projects included in Craighead County totals)	338,893,537	
Eaker Air Force Base, Blytheville Arkansas, (military construction funding appropriated by the Congress for Fiscal Years 1981-91)	105,950,000	35
Grand total	1,286,667,232	795

COUNTY-BY-COUNTY SUMMARY TOTALS

County	Total	Number of projects
Arkansas County	5,721,123	17
Clay County	25,633,102	38
Cleburne County	10,903,707	17
Craighead County	51,740,554	57
Crittenden County	12,907,886	45
Cross County	31,579,975	30
Fulton County	5,568,407	23
Greene County	13,413,063	28
Independence County	24,025,155	35
Izard County	8,641,303	19
Jackson County	16,283,487	32
Lawrence County	14,972,446	44
Lee County	3,876,728	15
Mississippi County	30,021,638	70
Monroe County	8,168,061	12
Phillips County	17,164,800	32
Poinsett County	13,420,992	26
Prairie County	5,554,179	7
Randolph County	4,685,658	25
Sharp County	18,952,753	30
St. Francis	14,315,147	30
Stone County	8,486,314	18
Van Buren County	16,046,750	29
Woodruff County	10,073,685	28

Note.—Data does not include all funding for Corps of Engineers projects, activities specifically benefitting low-income persons or military expenditures for national defense, including Eaker Air Force Base. Does not include home and farm ownership assistance provided by federal programs.

Data sources: Executive Office of the President; U.S. Department of Commerce; Arkansas State Department of Highways and Transportation, and published documents of the U.S. House of Representatives.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT PERSONAL INCOME COMPARED TO FEDERAL EXPENDITURES AND OBLIGATIONS (Fiscal year 1989—in thousands of dollars)

County name	Total Federal activity	Federal activity as percent of personal income	Total 1989 personal income
Arkansas	372,383	121	308,485
Clay	93,237	42	221,944
Cleburne	63,824	28	228,302
Craighead	246,151	28	888,284
Crittenden	225,269	40	565,064
Cross	108,055	46	236,478
Fulton	27,171	29	94,158
Greene	121,342	34	359,883
Independence	92,692	23	394,988
Izard	41,016	29	139,121
Jackson	113,506	49	230,403
Lawrence	93,543	44	214,565
Lee	63,804	54	118,950
Mississippi	288,518	46	631,670
Monroe	75,337	58	130,918
Phillips	143,066	48	298,529
Poinsett	151,897	52	292,225
Prairie	48,493	46	104,906
Randolph	53,426	31	170,916
Sharp	57,245	37	155,665
St. Francis	114,984	41	278,113
Stone	28,366	30	95,305
Woodruff	62,041	57	108,450
Van Buren	47,020	29	164,979
Total	2,732,286	42	6,433,271

HONORING ST. MARY'S CHURCH

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1992

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, for the past year, the family at St. Mary's Church in Yonkers has been hard at work preparing for the 100th anniversary of the Church of the Immaculate Conception. After cleaning the outside stone, repairing stained glass windows and enhancing the church's facilities, the day to celebrate has finally arrived.

As a Representative of the people of Yonkers, I join in congratulating St. Mary's Church for a century of service to the community. When old and new parishioners meet to celebrate the 100th anniversary, the purpose of their efforts will become clear. Through the leadership of Rev. Hugh J. Corrigan and the

pastors who have served before him, St. Mary's has grown into a beacon of faith and community spirit. The people, working together, have built a strong tradition to pass on to their children and grandchildren.

That is the power of family from which our country has always drawn its strength. I thank and commend the people of St. Mary's for keeping that spirit alive in Yonkers for 100 years.

A TRIBUTE TO DANIEL L. WOODALL DURING THE FRIENDS OF LABOR CHARITY DINNER

HON. LUCIEN E. BLACKWELL

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1992

Mr. BLACKWELL. Mr. Speaker, on October 17, 1992, Friends of Labor will honor Mr. Daniel L. Woodall for his distinguished service as a labor leader and volunteer. His commitment, dedication, and sustained involvement in the Philadelphia community portrays an excellent role model for people in all walks of life.

Mr. Woodall began his leadership career in May of 1972 as an appointed shop steward and has served in numerous elected labor positions over the years. Some of those positions included that of a labor leader, a civil leader, and a union leader. Throughout his career, Mr. Woodall has carried forth a mission of unity for all people. Mr. Woodall's unwavering loyalty to fulfill his duties have been centered around helping those in need. Because of his many volunteer and community service efforts, Mr. Woodall has gained much respect from his family, friends, and peers.

Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in congratulating and extending best wishes for future success to Mr. Daniel L. Woodall for his years of dedicated service.

SALVAGING FREEDOM FOR YUGOSLAVIA

HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1992

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, I wish to acknowledge the following remarks by my esteemed colleague, Senator RICHARD LUGAR of Indiana, in the Washington Times on October 5, 1992, which provide greater understanding of events in Yugoslavia.

[From the Washington Times, Oct. 5, 1992]

UNDERSTANDING EVENTS IN YUGOSLAVIA

Many commentators have cited the leadership of Prime Minister Milan Panic as a new force in Yugoslavia. Although his powers are circumscribed, he challenged Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic, fired obstructionist leaders in the Cabinet and survived parliamentary attempts by some Serbian nationalists to remove him from office.

His independence and influence is demonstrable and growing. He has helped shift the tide of public opinion away from the hardliners.

Mr. Panic predicts that the December elections will produce leaders committed to

peace. Mr. Panic or a likeminded individual could become the leader who will unify and convince the divided elements of Yugoslav society to actively oppose Mr. Milosevic and his allies.

For the reasons stated above, I would like to call attention to an insightful editorial in the Washington Post on September 28, 1992, entitled "Who Speaks for Yugoslavia?"

[From The Washington Post, Sept. 28, 1992]

WHO SPEAKS FOR YUGOSLAVIA?

Panic, as in Milan Panic (and pronounced "Pahnich"), is the hope of what remains of Yugoslavia. Or does he represent one more illusion? Recruited as prime minister of the rump Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), the Yugoslav-born millionaire American industrialist has launched a frontal political challenge to Serbian president Slobodan Milosevic, architect of Greater Serbia. At first dismissed as an irrelevant, outclassed amateur lacking in both intrigue and bloodiness, the gutsy, irrepressible Panic has been bringing to bear his two political assets. One is the aspirations and doubts of the growing number of Serbs who believe the Milosevic policy is folly. The other is his claim alone to be able to save Yugoslavs from the international isolation Mr. Milosevic has brought upon them.

The results after 70 days are mixed. Mr. Panic's good will and moderation are undeniable. For embracing the forward-looking peace program of the London Conference, he has won a pinch of respect from the international powers. He has provided an increasingly feasible rallying point for anti-regime Serbs, and this month he survived a no-confidence vote mustered by Milosevic nationalists in parliament. But he does not control the guns in the hands of Serbia's army or of the forces of Bosnia's Serbs. He must defend himself from charges of abandoning Serbs outside Serbia. Whether he could prevail in what may be a coming electoral showdown against Mr. Milosevic is uncertain. Suspicions linger that the Serbian president may find a way to use Mr. Panic to break the international embargo without ceding him power.

Many think the way to pick up after the Yugoslav crackup is to get rid of Slobodan Milosevic. But how is this job to be done? An invasion is out. A coup or conspiracy could yet materialize. The best solution would be a democratic choice. This is where Mr. Panic comes in with his program of, as he puts it, peace, democracy and business. He is a long shot, but he is on the move. Fearing that Mr. Panic can't handle the Milosevic juggernaut, Western countries hesitate to bet on him. As he shows himself able to demonstrate his independence and momentum, however, he deserves support. It is a gross libel on Serbs to say that Slobodan Milosevic is their true champion. The Serbia that Americans have traditionally respected and befriended—right up to this terrible current nightmare—is the one he projects.

ARE WE REALLY FINISHED?

HON. PORTER J. GOSS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1992

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, the Congress is due to adjourn in a few short hours, officially bringing this year's legislative business to a

close. But are we really finished? Have we accomplished the job we were sent here to do? I don't think so, and I believe the American people would agree. Our No. 1 responsibility in this House is to properly manage the Nation's budget. By all accounts, we have failed—and failed miserably—at that task. We know that the Nation's health care system is sick and in desperate need of treatment, yet we have not even debated the issue, let alone acted on the many worthwhile programs that we have on the table. And every community in this Nation is being assaulted by the wave of violent crime, and yet this body has failed to produce legislation that will beef up our laws, bolster enforcement, and send an unmistakable message that crime will no longer pay.

Mr. Speaker, I know many of our colleagues have already headed home, filing the 102d Congress away as a done deal and looking ahead to the 103d. But there are likely to be serious repercussions for all Americans because this institution once again chose to put off until tomorrow what we should have done today.

SAMUEL J. CAIVANO: CONSTRUCTION MAN OF THE YEAR

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1992

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, October 16, 1992, the Building Contractors Association of New Jersey will hold its annual gala dinner dance in Whippany, NJ. On that occasion, the association will honor Mr. Samuel J. Caivano of Millburn, NJ, as the Construction Man of the Year.

Mr. Caivano is the vice president of the Laborers' International Union of North America and the New York/New Jersey regional manager. He has always believed in the dignity of the construction worker, a person who, through the efforts of the international union, has been able to achieve an honest day's wages for an honest day's work. For Mr. Caivano, this effort comes from the heart, as his own roots began in labor. After graduating from Millburn High School, Mr. Caivano entered the U.S. Marine Corps at the outbreak of World War II. After his years of service, he returned to Millburn, joining local 526 of the Laborers' International Union as a laborer. He had previously worked in the construction industry in New York City with two of his brothers.

After 6 years of service in local 526, Mr. Caivano was elected business manager. He was an extremely successful organizer and manager whose talents were soon recognized by the international union. In 1967, he was appointed as international representative and an organizer in the New York/New Jersey region. He served the union as representatives and international vice president and regional manager in New York and New Jersey. In 1991, he was elected to the vice presidency.

Over the years, Sam Caivano has been instrumental in developing State legislation for the benefit of all workers. In New Jersey, he

worked closely with former Governor Hughes in promoting a State prevailing wage law protecting workers on public construction projects. In New York, he led the successful efforts to raise the workers' compensation benefits for workers injured while at work.

Sam Caivano is well-known for his activities in support of organized labor. He has been active in developing programs within the Laborers International Union to benefit the membership in the field and their families. He serves on the boards of numerous funds at both the State and national levels, all dedicated to the welfare and concerns of the construction laborers. He also manages to give of his time to many philanthropic endeavors serving the community.

Sam Caivano, a lifelong resident of Millburn, has been married for 38 years to Anne Caivano. The Caivanos have two grown sons, David and Richard.

In recognition of the longstanding integrity, service, and leadership that Sam Caivano has shown in making a positive impact on the construction labor movement, the Building Contractors Association of New Jersey takes great pride in paying tribute to this fine man. I am proud to add my tribute, and to share some of his accomplishments with the Members of this House.

FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY

HON. DEAN A. GALLO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1992

Mr. GALLO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to raise an issue of great importance to the Nation's competitiveness and the future of technology-driven industries. For years, the United States has been a leader in producing technologies that are on the leading edge, yet these technologies have been commercialized overseas. This phenomenon has effectively reduced the competitiveness of U.S. industry, and it is clear that there are problems that must be addressed if the United States is to maintain a preeminent position in world trade.

Because management skills are vital to be successful commercialization of creativity, I would like to bring my colleagues' attention to a project that was included in this year's House version of the water resources authorization bill, and should merit further consideration during the 103d Congress.

Fairleigh Dickinson University has developed a program focusing on the management of technology. This program is nationally significant in that it has successfully addressed competitiveness issues in bringing technology to the commercial market. Under the water resources authorization bill, the distinguished committee chairman included an authorization of \$8.5 million in funding for the construction of a center focusing on technology management as it relates to water quality. This project would allow the university to increase its focus in this area and would serve as a national demonstration for applying technology management approaches to all technology-driven industries. Additionally, by focusing on the

timely issues surrounding the management of water quality restoration technologies, FDU will be making a significant contribution in training and resources to industries dealing with water quality improvement.

Efforts to assist technology-driven industries to compete more effectively in the growing atmosphere of global competition will be extremely important to U.S. participation in the global economy. I strongly support Fairleigh Dickinson University's efforts in this area, and I plan to encourage the 103d Congress to give this project additional consideration next year.

GAO PARTISANSHIP
UNACCEPTABLE

HON. C. CHRISTOPHER COX

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1992

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, during the past several years, the General Accounting Office has lost its reputation for balanced and unbiased reviews. Indeed, as the years have passed, the GAO has evolved into a partisan tool of the Democrat chairmen of the House. In 1969, 90 percent of GAO's reports were initiated by the GAO. But by 1991, more than 80 percent were undertaken directly at the request of Democrats in the House.

Unfortunately, GAO reports now seem to be timed to influence the upcoming Presidential election—in favor of Bill Clinton. The so-called watchdog has become the Democrat lapdog. A prime case in point is a forthcoming GAO report purportedly assessing the Justice Department's efforts in the investigation and prosecution of bank and thrift fraud.

The GAO has spent the past 2 years crisscrossing the country, racking up frequent flyer miles, and sampling scores of hotels as they reviewed the Justice Department's handling of bank and thrift fraud. During this period, GAO employees interviewed Department investigators, collected thousands of pages of Department documents, interviewed prosecutors, and reviewed the entire Justice Department prosecution strategy. Remarkably, after this exhaustive evaluation, after spending thousands of tax dollars, after promising a nonpartisan review, the GAO completely ignored every single piece of information gathered from the Justice Department, in a report they will release just prior to the election.

The report would have us believe it is the Justice Department—not the Congress—that is accountable for the decline of the thrift industry. Overlooking the myriad of causes of this complicated issue, the GAO report ignores the well-documented blame that Congress deserves. Maybe this is because the GAO feels reluctant to bite the hand that feeds it—the Democrat chairmen of Congress. In particular, the GAO report forgot to include:

The Democrat Speaker of the House, Jim Wright, who fought with regulators to keep open an S&L owned by his biggest contributor, resulting in the loss of \$1.3 billion in taxpayers' money. The owner of the thrift got 30 years in jail. And while Jim Wright got none, his role is painfully laid out in independent counsel Phelan's detailed report to the Congress.

The finance chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, who raised \$9 million from S&L's for Democrat candidates in the same year that Speaker Wright intervened with thrift regulators on behalf of these same institutions.

Tony Coelho, the Democrat whip, who allowed a Texas thrift to keep their yacht in DC, which was then illegally used 11 times for Democrat fundraisers—all in violation of FEC regulations.

The Democrat chairman of the House Banking Committee, Fernand St Germain, who singlehandedly raised the contingent liability of the FSLIC by billions in 1980 by raising the insured deposit limit to \$100,000. This created the business of brokered deposits, which permitted crooks to buy small institutions and create growth in paying above market interest rates.

The fact that St Germain took this action at the same time that he had unlimited free use of a U.S. Savings League lobbyist's credit card.

The Democrat Senate whip ALAN CRANSTON, who made good on the \$850,000 he received from Charles Keating by intervening with regulators seeking to prevent the collapse of Lincoln Savings & Loan.

What's more, the GAO makes numerous assertions without any empirical or statistical support. For instance, the GAO states that "large numbers of investigations and cases" have been declined by U.S. attorneys. Information provided to me by the Justice Department—which I'd like to include for the RECORD—makes it clear that this statement is false. Then, the GAO changed the legal definition of the word "fraud." By so doing, the GAO was able to improperly suggest that the Department did not fulfill its legal responsibility.

Had the GAO included the facts about the progress of the financial institution program, they would have discovered that: 3,500 defendants have been charged in major financial institution fraud cases since October 1988; almost 2,800 convictions have been secured—a 95-percent conviction rate; and prosecutors have won a 77-percent incarceration rate.

Mr. Speaker, I should also note that the FBI shares my concern that the GAO's conclusions are erroneous, and their use of data misleading. I ask unanimous consent that a portion of the Department's response to the GAO report be inserted in the RECORD following my remarks.

I could go on to illustrate how the GAO report makes a mockery of the work of career professional prosecutors. I could further outline how the GAO ignored many of the root causes of the thrift crisis. And I could cite dozens of other cases of the GAO playing partisan politics with the facts. The bottom line is that the GAO itself needs major reform. Mr. Speaker, it is high time we privatize this out of control partisan bureaucracy so that the taxpayer can count on independent audits of our Government—audits unswayed by powerful House committee chairmen and their hordes of politicized committee staff.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, October 1, 1992.

Re Draft GAO Report on Justice Department's Financial Institution Fraud Program.

MR. RICHARD L. FOGEL,
Assistant Comptroller General, General Government Division, General Accounting Office,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. FOGEL: 3500 defendants charged in major financial institution fraud (FIF) cases between October 1, 1988 and August 31, 1992; almost 2800 convictions; a 95% conviction rate; a 77% incarceration rate; and more than 100% increases in productivity reported in each of FY 1991 and 1992 over FY 1989-90 combined. These objective facts, which stand as irrefutable evidence of the success of the Justice Department's anti-fraud effort, are largely ignored in your 140-page Report. The determination to criticize rather than analyze is evident throughout.

While the Report purports to focus on what Justice has done in the FIF program since the arrival of the Special Counsel, it ignores volumes of information supplied in our Reports on Attacking Financial Institution Fraud over the past two years and the extensive information supplied in response to various Congressional inquiries—all shared with GAO during the "audit" which allegedly took place as part of this Report.

We have successfully integrated and trained a record number of prosecutors in a training program completely overhauled under the supervision of the Special Counsel. Working relationships within the law enforcement community and with the regulators have never been better. Under the leadership of the Special Counsel, the Senior Interagency Group has passed the first multi-agency accord to enhance the monetary enforcement effort. Though constantly improving, the reporting mechanisms now in place for the FIF program are the most comprehensive in existence for a multi-agency enforcement program.

Yet, short shrift is given to the accomplishments of the program, and the Special Counsel. Rhetoric about unfunded budget allocations in FY 1991 abounds with nary a mention of proposed Congressional budget cuts in this program for FY 1993. Significantly, the Congressional slashing of forty-four million dollars in enhancements to combat white-collar crime (including FIF) from our FY 1992 appropriations is omitted.

By all accounts, the near-collapse of the thrift industry was the result of a series of complex factors. Yet no one has ever suggested that the work of federal prosecutors is in any way responsible for the thrift failures. Moreover, regardless of whose numbers one looks at, fraud has not yet been shown to be the "major" factor in the industry's failures. Nonetheless, the Report conveys the notion that the collapse is primarily a criminal law enforcement issue. It is not. Blaming all of the S&L losses on "criminals" may be politically convenient but it is not responsible law enforcement and it is not accurate.

While fraud and real estate related fraud in particular² were certainly factors in some failures, it cannot fairly be said that they were the major factors in all or even a majority of the failures. Economic factors in the real estate and other markets seem to have played a far larger role than fraud.³ Notwithstanding the unsupported assertions of the Report, the extent of fraud as a factor in S&L failures is simply not known at this time, and indeed may never be known.⁴ Moreover, it cannot be responsibly inferred

without empirical and anecdotal study of the reasons for all the failures.

Prosecutors are merely cleaning up a mess left by others—and they are doing a great job with the resources they have been given to convict the guilty and protect the rights of the innocent. Responsible officials within the agencies regulating the industry and those prosecuting the fallout of the collapse have resisted efforts to attribute "costs" to "fraudulent" activity until the cases are completed. Nonetheless, GAO purports to do just that at page one of the Report's Executive Summary, without the benefit of statistical or anecdotal case analysis. The "costs" of the thrift bailout have many causes, including Congressional delay in funding the RTC since April 1992.

Our "comment" on the Report is that it is simply wrong in fact and tone, the obvious product of biased reporting. Specifically:

The leadership⁵ of the Department and the Special Counsel, universally praised by the professionals involved in the program, exceeds what Congress could reasonably expect given the number of overlapping but fully independent agencies that Congress legislated as part of this effort.⁶

There has been no "shift in strategy"⁷ and any evolution of our efforts has been fully documented for Congress.

Ironically, having failed to identify a measurement which would support criticism of the program, GAO criticizes Justice for the absence of such a yardstick.⁸ There are many measurements of our success—including the absence of any valid criticism of the program in the face of 22 months of GAO efforts to invent one.

Efforts to divert responsibility for the scarcity of IRS-CID⁹ resources to Justice from Congress¹⁰ is sophistry of the worst kind.

Recommended improvements in the program were instituted by the Special Counsel almost from the outset, without prompting or apparent interest by the GAO.

Despite the substantial time we have devoted to attempts to inform GAO in Washington, D.C. and in the field, the Report eliminates the positive in favor of the same predetermined but inaccurate criticisms the auditors brought to their work when your "audit" began in November of 1990.

In short, the Report is wrong in so many ways that it must be assumed that the inaccuracies are intentional. Release of this draft just five weeks before the Presidential election further demonstrates the absence of objectivity. Perhaps it is because of the number of times we have corrected misinformation some within GAO have supplied to Congress that you have taken this tack, but the Report simply fails to meaningfully analyze our program.

FOOTNOTES

¹The use of the word "major" to suggest that fraud brought down the thrifts is simply not accurate based on known data. Report at page 26.

²At page 27 of the report, GAO provides only a partial list of the statutes applied to this area. At page 27, the description of a land flip and nominee loan transactions is both oversimplified and inaccurately limited to "conspiracy" cases.

³The Report at page 3 states "Criminal fraud, often involving real estate, has been a major factor in many financial institution failures."

⁴As described in our "1992 Second Quarter Report: Attacking Financial Institution Fraud," p. 31-32, the loss figure we report to Congress is not necessarily the amount of fraud charged in the particular case. GAO fails to note this potentially significant fact when it describes "loss associated with those cases" at page 24 of the GAO Report.

⁵Report at page 8.

⁶The Report omits the fact that the Brady Bank Bill, rejected by Congress, sought to streamline the

regulatory function and clarify the Attorney General's role as the nation's litigator.

⁷Report at page 13.

⁸Report at page 13.

⁹Criminal Investigations Division.

¹⁰Report at page 15.

A SALUTE TO THE BLACK AGENDA

HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1992

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, this year marks the 13th Annual Christmas Kwanza Luncheon, which will take place at the Biltmore Hotel in Los Angeles on December 14, 1992.

I propose a special salute to this dynamic local organization which was established by Dr. Thomas Kilgore, Jr. for the spiritual economic and educational development of the African-American Community of Greater Los Angeles.

This year's luncheon will be highlighted with the presentation of 150 boys who have experienced the Rites of Passage Program of the Black Agenda.

These boys come from various churches in the community and have learned what it is to pass from childhood into manhood.

Some of the distinguished members of the Black Agenda are Reverend Dr. Roy S. Pettit, the current president, Dr. Maulana Karenga, who formulated the Rites of Passage Program and of course, Bishop Trevor D. Bentley, a founding member and parliamentarian.

Again, I wish the Black Agenda great success in this luncheon and hope that these boys will continue on their path to manhood and become proper and productive citizens of their community.

The general chairman of this year's luncheon is Mr. Larkin Teasley, president of Golden State Mutual, who we thank in advance for his hard work.

SUCCESS: WITH HARD WORK, HOPE AND THE FHA

HON. CLARENCE E. MILLER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1992

Mr. MILLER of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I recently had the distinct pleasure to join a number of outstanding citizens from Morgan and Perry Counties in Ohio for ground breaking ceremonies to inaugurate a new water service and distribution system for hundreds of people residing in Appalachia, OH.

The system—the Portersville East Branch Water Co.—was formed in November, 1987 by a dedicated group of citizens and in direct response to a crisis which could only become more acute were it not fully addressed. I realize that for many in Congress it is nearly impossible to believe or accept the fact that homeowners, small businesses and even an elementary school in this Nation could be without adequate access to water. That was precisely the case for those residing in and

around Portersville, OH. Without the new system being constructed as I speak, the users of this region would have had to continue to rely upon unsafe well water, or hauling water, or even upon roof runoff water.

When I learned of this situation through Paul Hinkle—president of the company—and the near desperate circumstances facing York Elementary School in Deavertown, it became apparent that Federal assistance to bring water to the area was essential. The possibility of the school being closed altogether was likely. State and Federal officials were pressing forth with plans that would have forced nearly 200 children to be bussed elsewhere for school.

Fortunately, there is a silver lining to this story. In March, 1991, the Farmers Home Administration approved a grant for \$1,002,000 and a loan of \$629,000 to construct a major water distribution line linking the Burr Oak water supply system to the Portersville network, thus bringing water service to more than 400 new customers throughout a 6-township region. The new system will save York Elementary School and keep it open and available for local children.

I consider myself very fortunate to have been a part of this impressive project. All those involved—people who contributed time, energy and effort on a voluntary basis—deserve the universal thanks of all of us. Those affiliated with the project have done a wonderful job.

Officers of the Portersville East Branch Water Co. are: Paul Hinkle, president; Rodney Holcomb, vice president; Steve Altier, treasurer; Gayle Bolyard, secretary; Trustees: David Kangas, W.G. Addington, Richard Mingus.

EXPLANATION OF AMENDMENT

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1992

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to have the opportunity to express my gratitude to the conferees of H.R. 5006, the Defense Authorization Act, for retaining my amendment regarding the conveyance of land from the Forest Glen Annex of Walter Reed Army Hospital to the Maryland National Park and Planning Commission.

My amendment provided for the transfer of approximately 10 acres of woodlands adjacent to Rock Creek Park in the Forest Glen area of Montgomery County, MD, to the Maryland—National Capital Park and Planning Commission. The woodlands are currently part of the Forest Glen Annex of the Walter Reed Army Hospital. This wooded area, which is adjacent to a bicycle path, is assumed by the public to be part of Rock Creek Park and is widely used by the surrounding communities.

The woodlands to be transferred were deemed to be excess to the needs of the Department of the Army. The transfer of property was discussed with the Office of the Secretary of the Army, and that Office indicated that it did not object to my amendment.

The approximately 10 acres of woodlands will serve as a buffer between the residents of

the Forest Glen community and any construction of facilities by Walter Reed in the Forest Glen Annex area. The Army's willingness to transfer the woodlands and thus guarantee that no further construction would occur in this 10-acre area is critical to the concerns of the surrounding community. Passage of this amendment will afford the residents peace of mind and assurance that the environmental impact of any construction on the Forest Glen Annex of the Walter Reed Army Hospital will be minimal.

ASBESTOS COMPENSATION LEGISLATION

HON. PAT WILLIAMS

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1992

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, asbestos litigation has overwhelmed the Nation's courts. Approximately, hundreds of thousands of cases arising out of asbestos-related injuries are pending nationwide. The impact of this enormous volume of litigation is devastating: Claimants must wait years for compensation if they receive it at all; companies have filed for bankruptcy and sought further legislative relief; and tens of thousands of employees are out of work. If unabated, the cost of resolving these and future claims will force other companies into bankruptcy, other employees out of work, and most importantly, future claimants may be denied the ability to recover compensation for their injuries.

Constructive attempts have been made by the courts to expedite the resolution of asbestos cases. These efforts, however, have not been effective. Injured asbestos workers and their families bear the brunt of this delay, even though they are the plaintiffs in these suits, they are the true victims of the current state of asbestos litigation. Many injured workers have died before their suits reach trial or are settled. Many leave widows and dependent children to suffer economic hardship before the extended process of disability or death claims are completed by verdict or settlement. There continues to be no effective and efficient mechanism to separate frivolous from legitimate claims.

Moreover, an unconscionable amount of fees are consuming huge chunks of any awards that plaintiffs receive. Most plaintiffs' attorneys in asbestos cases get one-third of their clients ultimate award. A Rand study indicates that as much as 65 percent of the total awards intended for asbestos victims goes to transaction costs, fees to plaintiffs' and defense lawyers, experts, and administrative personnel.

Injured asbestos workers who pursue their claims in the civil justice system face other obstacles as well. First, asbestos litigation is spread widely among a large number of Federal and State courts. Accordingly, an asbestos claim is truly a role of the dice—plaintiffs in different jurisdictions receive often vastly differing awards. Second, because of strict rules governing statute of limitations in most jurisdictions, many exposed workers have no choice but to file lawsuits simply to preserve

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

their claims, even though they have no manifest signs of disease or impairment. These suits, prematurely compelled by the perverse incentives of State limitations statutes, compound the crowding in the courts, thus delaying compensation to plaintiffs who are seriously ill.

The courts themselves have recognized that they cannot effectively resolve these problems. In March 1991, the judicial conference of the United States, acting on a report issued by the Ad Hoc Committee on Asbestos Litigation appointed by Supreme Court Chief Justice Rehnquist in September 1990, adopted the recommendation that:

Congress consider a national legislative scheme to come to grips with the impending disaster relating to resolution of asbestos personnel injury disputes, with the objectives of achieving timely, appropriate compensation of present and future asbestos victims and of maximizing the prospects for the economic survival and viability of defendants.

This series of factors lead to hearings this session in the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Courts and Administrative Practice, chaired by Senator HEFLIN, and in the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Intellectual Property and Judicial Administration, chaired by Representative HUGHES. Those hearings reinforced the ad hoc committee's recommendation that asbestos claims can only be resolved through Federal legislation.

In the 99th Congress, I introduced H.R. 3090 to provide for the compensation of individuals who are disabled as a result of occupational exposure to toxic substances and to regularize the fair, adequate, and equitable compensation of certain occupational disease victims. This legislation also recognized the equity of, and need for, a Federal contribution to the fund established within this legislation to compensate workers who also served our national security interests during World War II.

Since that time, I have been talking with both concerned labor unions and a number of asbestos companies to explore the possibility of developing legislation that will benefit workers suffering from diseases caused by their workplace. My goal is to maximize the money that goes directly to workers and not to have it frittered away by expensive litigation costs, and also to preserve worker access to the court system.

In the 103d Congress, it is my intention to explore the development of such legislation. At this point in time, I have not introduced any legislation and do not have a draft bill. At the beginning of the next Congress, I hope to continue working with the concerned parties. The essential point is that negotiations have gone on long enough; I'm hopeful of introducing compromise legislation very early in the coming Congress.

THE RESIGNATION OF FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER GEORGE KENNEY IN PROTEST AGAINST UNITED STATES POLICY IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1992

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I have spoken out frequently about the lack of leadership on the part of the United States in dealing with the continuing crisis in Bosnia-Herzegovina and the other new Republics of the former Yugoslavia. I have introduced legislation and urged the administration to take stronger action—including economic, military, and political sanctions—against the military action of the former Yugoslav Army led by a Serbian officer corps, and now for all practical purposes the well-equipped army of the Republic of Serbia.

I have criticized the failure to deal strongly with so-called Serbian irregular forces in Croatia, Bosnia and other parts of former Yugoslavia because these forces are working hand-in-glove with the Serbian Government. This administration's policy has been too little, too late, too often, but in Yugoslavia, it has been disastrous. We are now looking at tens of thousands who have been killed, some 2 million who have been made refugees, and—with the advent of winter—the prospect that both of those tragic and preventable figures will increase significantly.

Last August, Mr. Speaker, a young foreign service officer, George Kenney, resigned from the Foreign Service in protest against United States policy in Bosnia-Herzegovina and the former Yugoslavia. His resignation received some attention at the time—it was reported in newspapers here in Washington and elsewhere around the country.

That resignation also was the subject of an exchange which I had last week during a hearing of the Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East of the Foreign Affairs Committee. I discussed Mr. Kenney's resignation with Thomas Niles, the Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs. Portions of my exchange with Mr. Niles and a response by Mr. Kenney to Mr. Niles' comments during our hearing were published in the Washington Times yesterday.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that the editorial in yesterday's Washington Times and the response of George Kenney be placed in the RECORD. I urge my colleagues to read it.

[From the Washington Times, Oct. 7, 1992]

GEORGE KENNEY, DOWN THE MEMORY HOLE

On Aug. 25, George Kenney, then the Yugoslav desk officer at the State Department, did something highly unusual in Washington: He quit on principle. He was frustrated and angry with what he has since described as the determined refusal of the United States to do anything of consequence about the slaughter in Bosnia-Herzegovina. He did not go quietly. He immediately gave an interview to The Washington Post, and he has since written op-ed articles for The Post, the New York Times and other publications, and spoken at universities, think tanks and elsewhere, in an effort to get the United States to take the war in the Balkans seri-

ously, not only as a matter of humanitarian concern but also as a matter of U.S. national interest.

Mr. Kenney pushed hard for broader U.S. involvement while he was at the State Department. By his own count, he says, he discusses the subject with no fewer than 26 colleagues who had a direct interest in the former Yugoslavia and many others in the department who were indirectly concerned. He describes numerous meetings and discussions, as well as buttonholing department officials in the hallways, in the effort to press his case.

So he was more than a little surprised to hear tell of this exchange between Rep. Tom Lantos and Thomas Niles, the assistant secretary of state for European affairs. Mr. Niles was testifying before the House Foreign Affairs Committee's Europe subcommittee.

Mr. Lantos: "Could you characterize your appraisal of Mr. Kenney?"

Mr. Niles: "Mr. Kenney was a talented younger officer: I worked—as I say, I worked with him for seven months. He was a good colleague, someone with whom we enjoyed working, all of us at the bureau, and we regretted his decision [to resign] but certainly understood it. And I can say that Mr. Kenney's sense of frustration with developments in Yugoslavia was widely shared, certainly one that I shared."

Mr. Lantos: "His frustration was not with developments in Yugoslavia. His frustration was, in his view, the failure of American policy in Yugoslavia. There's a great deal of difference between the two."

Mr. Niles: "Again, let me answer the question. You asked about Mr. Kenney. I would only say that I understand and sympathize with Mr. Kenney's decision. I would say, however, that at no time during the period when Mr. Kenney was working on Yugoslavia as the junior of two officers working in that section—there were two officers specifically working on Yugoslavia, and he was the junior of the two—at no time during that period did Mr. Kenney come to me or to his superior or anyone else in the chain or go to the acting—or to the secretary of state above us and express dissatisfaction with the policy. Now, he may very well have felt that dissatisfaction. I was at meetings with Mr. Kenney at which our policy options were discussed, and he did not say at any time, at least while I was present, nor did he say to anyone else in the bureau, to the best of my knowledge, 'Let me tell you, this policy is wrong. We're on the wrong track. Instead of doing (whatever we were doing), you should do something else, and here are your options.' So I don't say that in the way of criticism of the man. I'm just simply telling you that, although he very obviously felt strongly that we were on the wrong track, he never told me so."

Mr. Lantos: "This came as a complete surprise to you?"

Mr. Niles: "It certainly came as a complete surprise to me when we learned that morning, as we were going to the London conference, that Mr. Kenney had resigned. Now, again, there are ways in the Department of State in which you can express your views, either in a dissent channel if you don't agree, or in the policy formation process. To the best of my knowledge, he did not do so. He has done so subsequently, and has provoked, as is appropriate in our democracy, vigorous debate about whether we're on the right track or not. And I see nothing wrong with that at all. I wish him well."

Mr. Kenney's response to Mr. Niles' assertion that "at no time" during Mr. Kenney's

service did he ever "express dissatisfaction" with U.S. policy to "anyone . . . in the chain" appears on this page today, as well as Mr. Kenney's more general reflections on policy making in the State Department.

He describes wide agreement with his view among officials closest to the issue and opposition from higher-ups in the department, Mr. Niles included. The fact that Mr. Kenney's view of the Balkan war and what U.S. policy toward it should be is close to the view expressed in this space previously is not the issue. Nor, for that matter, is the fact of disagreement within the State Department. The issue is whether the public, the Congress and the debate over the former Yugoslavia are well served by the apparent effort of Mr. Niles to deny that that disagreement existed within the department and still exists.

TRUTH AS A POLICY CASUALTY

(By George Kenney)

Last Tuesday, a senior administration official lied to Congress. In testimony before the House Foreign Affairs European Subcommittee, the assistant secretary of state for European affairs, Tom Niles, said that I had never told him, or anyone at the department of state, of my objections to U.S. policy toward Yugoslavia before I resigned my commission as Foreign Service Officer on Aug. 25. Through his personal attack, Mr. Niles was trying to minimize the importance of public debate on the failure of U.S. policy.

True, I did not argue policy with Mr. Niles—he was five levels above mine in the State Department hierarchy—but I did argue policy, practically every day, with Mr. Niles' deputy assistant secretaries. I vociferously argued policy at the next level down—with my office director. I argued with senior staff in the secretary of state's Office of Policy Planning and with the senior staff to Acting Secretary Lawrence Eagleburger and Under Secretary for Political Affairs Arnold Kanter. I argued policy everywhere I found an audience. I assumed that Mr. Niles' senior staff and others talked to him about the opinions of U.S. policy found at the working level.

By my count, more than 20 State Department officials who deal with the Yugoslav crisis on nearly a full-time basis share my point of view. Through rational deliberation, all of us were drawn to the same conclusion: Only Western military intervention can solve this crisis. Against us, about half a dozen department officials supported the administration's non-interventionist approach. But Mr. Niles would rather not talk about dissent within the State Department. There he is in the distinct minority. There, his credibility is nil. I do not believe, nor does anyone who knows him, that Mr. Niles really expect current U.S. policies to produce any resolutions of the crisis. He is more intelligent than that.

Unfortunately, the State Department is highly politicized. Internal debate is stifled. There is, however, a remarkable generational division between older officers who believe that procedural protocols take priority over all else, and younger officers willing to explore policy differences in order to get to the best policy in the national interest. Younger officers tend to view their jobs in terms of long-term careers that include the possibility of other kinds of work; if the department does not satisfy professional goals, they leave, as I did. Older officers often feel, perhaps correctly, that they have no other options. They go along with the system.

Because of politicization, the State Department's professional standards—some say, and I agree, that diplomacy as a profession—have fallen. As an institution, the State Department may no longer be capable of coping with a crisis on the scale of Yugoslavia. The assistant secretary further wrecks the department's institutional legitimacy: Who will listen seriously to the State Department if it cannot tell the truth to Congress? And if it lies to Congress routinely, when will it ever distinguish between truth and falsehood? The national interest gets lost in crass political calculations. This administration's blind political arrogance is well on the way toward ruining America's ability to provide world leadership.

I do not hold Mr. Niles' lies against him. Rather, it is a reflection of the system, of the incentives and punishments that Mr. Niles faces. If Mr. Niles were removed, the same incentives and punishments would face his successor—even in a new regime of enlightened political leadership. The system should be reformed to protect internal deliberation, to provide elected officials with a broad range of policy options, and to ensure absolute transparency of information so that the public gets the truth.

The United States desperately needs a healthy debate on the Yugoslav crisis. We need to think carefully about what it means for us to deny Croatia and Bosnia, both members of the United Nations, the right of self-defense. This is unprecedented. It is a dangerous precedent. We need to ask whether, by not acting to stop genocide against Muslims in Bosnia, the West will ever stand up for its values whether we may poison our relations with the Islamic world. Americans need to ask profound questions about our responsibilities as a world power. But the administration treats these and all the issues raised by the Yugoslav crisis in the style of Groucho Marx: It asks, "Who are you going to believe, me or your own two eyes?"

THE FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1992

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, the Family and Medical Leave Act was the subject of recent editorials in *Business Week*, September 28, 1992, the *Washington Post*, September 30, 1992, and *U.S. News & World Report*, September 28, 1992.

Important highlights of those editorials are: The bill's requirements apply only to employers with 50 or more employees; providing workers leave time to attend to family responsibilities is good business practice; and, pushing the measure to become law is a push for family values.

I have always voted for passage of the Family and Medical Leave Act, and I cast my vote to override the President's veto. Like many of my colleagues, I was deeply disappointed that the veto was sustained. Furthermore, I hope to join those same colleagues in January in resurrecting a bill that is for working families and finally enacting it into law.

The text of the editorials follow:

[From Business Week, Sept. 28, 1992]

FAMILY LEAVE TIME IS GOOD BUSINESS

Tremendous demographic changes are being felt in the U.S. workplace. In many families, both parents work—women account for 45% of the work force—and often the family must cope with ailing grandparents. All this has dramatically increased employees' need for help in caring for dependents young and old. A coalition led by IBM is already tackling one aspect of the problem, the dearth of adequate child and elder care. In early September, the group, composed of 137 companies and public entities, announced that it would put up \$25 million to fund child- and elder-care programs in 44 locations around the country. While this isn't a lot of money—IBM alone pledged \$9 million—it marks the largest effort so far in which companies and government have acted in unison on this problem.

An even more comprehensive approach is taken by the Family & Medical Leave Act, which requires employers to offer 12 weeks per year of unpaid leave to care for a new or sick child, a parent, or spouse. Congress first passed a family-leave bill in 1990, but President Bush vetoed it on the grounds that government shouldn't mandate corporate benefits. Congress has passed such a bill once more, and the President says he will veto it again. This would be a mistake. Last year, a nonprofit group called the Families & Work Institute released the most thorough study ever done of corporate-leave policies. The survey found that 83% of companies already offer an average of 11 weeks of maternity leave. It also found that 60% offer paternity leave. In any case, unpaid leaves represent a financial hardship, so the rate is unlikely to increase dramatically. Because it applies only to companies with more than 50 employees, the current bill exempts 95% of all companies and would impose a burden only on the minority of companies that don't feel the need to match their rivals' policies. The GOP's campaign emphasis on family values would be a lot more believable if President Bush ignored ideology and signed this modest family-leave legislation.

[From the Washington Post, Sept. 30, 1992]

THE FAMILY LEAVE VOTE

The House will have an opportunity today to break a record and enact a popular and much-needed law. The record is the president's: He has vetoed more than 30 bills during the last four years, and not one has been overridden. But his veto last week of the Family and Medical Leave Act has already been overturned by the Senate, and the final test will be in the House today. The bill is a good one; it is tied to the Republicans' theme of family values. The predictions are that there are not enough votes for an override. You would have thought that on this particular issue in this political season, a good family leave bill such as this one could draw the votes. It should.

No one, after all, can dispute the fact that as women have entered the work force in overwhelming numbers, problems that older generations did not face have arisen. The most difficult are those involving the need for some adults to stay home temporarily to care for a newborn or sick child, or a close family member who is ill. Many employers are both understanding and cooperative about granting unpaid leave in these situations, but some are inflexible and harsh. Workers are often faced with a choice between family responsibilities and keeping a job they may have had for years. The legislation at issue simply requires businesses with

more than 50 employees to grant up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for these emergency situations. Health insurance coverage would have to be continued, but the law wouldn't apply to the highest paid 10 percent of the work force, who might be difficult to replace.

The bill is not without cost to a business, but in the long run it is estimated that money would be saved because permanent replacement workers wouldn't have to be hired. The goodwill and loyalty engendered by such a family-oriented approach should also provide benefits. The president proposes, as an alternative, that tax credits be provided to businesses that voluntarily grant unpaid family leave. But that is a last-minute offer, made only last week, that has no chance of enactment this year. The House should not be distracted by this gambit.

Notwithstanding party affiliation, members should have the confidence to override this veto. Working families need this law as other generations of workers needed minimum wage, health and safety regulations and Social Security. The president should not be allowed to get away with turning his back on them.

[From U.S. News & World Report, Sept. 28, 1992]

MAKING PARENTAL LEAVE A RIGHT

(By David Gergen)

For 19 years, Carmen Maya worked as a pharmacy technician in a Chicago hospital. During a third pregnancy, she suffered severe swelling in her legs; then her daughter was born with Down's syndrome. The hospital granted her temporary leave, but shortly before she was to begin working again, she was fired. "It has been a nightmare. I'm used to bringing home a paycheck. Now I have to stand in welfare lines to get food for my children," this proud woman testified before a recent Senate hearing.

How many more families must be crushed before this nation treats them with minimum decency and caring? Is "family values" just a pious phrase, or can we infuse it with real meaning? How much longer must the United States be the least enlightened country in the West in nurturing family life? President Bush and Congress will soon provide answers as they wrestle over proposals for parental leave.

The problem is plain: For most of our history, women have worked at home to care for the young and the sick, but economic necessity and changing cultural standards—as well as greater opportunity—have encouraged the vast majority to take paying jobs. When a child is born, most mothers would prefer to stay home for at least a year, the minimum time thought necessary for parental bonding. But 91 percent told a survey for *Working Mother* magazine that they feel compelled by economic circumstances to go back to work. If they don't return quickly, there may be no job left. New fathers face even more resistance from employers in staying home. And most workers are expected to give the shortest possible time to tending an illness in the family. Forced to make painful choices, some employees still elect to stay home temporarily—only to become another statistic in the unemployment charts.

The same social revolution has swept across other industrialized nations, of course, and it is striking how they have reacted. "Throughout continental Europe," author Sylvia Ann Hewlett reported in a paper this summer at the Aspen Institute, "governments provide a generous package of rights and benefits to working parents when

a child is born." Germany requires 14 to 19 weeks of fully paid leave. In Italy, a pregnant woman is entitled to five months' paid leave at 80 percent of her wage, followed by an additional six months at 30 percent. Sweden provides a parenting leave of 15 months that can be taken by either parent and replaces 90 percent of earnings up to a specified maximum. Those are nations that truly honor family life.

Standing alone, the United States relies instead upon a patchwork of a few state laws plus the good will of employers. Some of our biggest companies do indeed meet high standards in their leave policies, including Merck, Aetna, IBM, Johnson & Johnson and Corning. Like many other companies, Aetna has found that its program actually saves money by reducing turnover among its employees. But most companies are much less generous, especially for employees in low-wage jobs, the very people whose families need the greatest support. As many as 60 percent of American women, according to Hewlett, still have no leave benefits or job protection when they give birth.

A bipartisan majority in Congress has twice passed a parental and medical leave bill that would provide a minimum floor for American workers. A pale shadow of what most nations offer, this bill would provide a mere 12 weeks of unpaid leave and would be restricted to companies with 50 or more employees. Yet President Bush has already vetoed it once and threatens to do so again. He is right to see political motives in congressional Democrats' sending it to him again just before the election. But he is wrong to think that his own last-minute proposal—providing tax credits to companies that voluntarily provide leave—is enough. What the country needs, as Republican Rep. Marge Roukema of New Jersey says, is to enact both bills into law. The Bush idea is a good complement but a lame substitute.

The disintegration of families and the impoverishment of our children are now among the most urgent challenges facing us as a people. We won't fully solve them by enacting minimum standards for parental and medical leave, but we will make important progress. And we will become a more decent, humane society.

AMBASSADOR MAXWELL RABB
INTERNATIONAL SCHOLARSHIP
PROGRAM ESTABLISHED AT THE
CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF
AMERICA

HON. FRANK J. GUARINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1992

Mr. GUARINI. Mr. Speaker, on September 17, I had the distinct pleasure of participating in a dinner held in Washington to announce the establishment of the Maxwell D. Rabb International Scholarship Program at the Catholic University of America. The scholarship honors an extraordinary public servant who served with special distinction as the United States Ambassador to Italy from 1981-89—longer than any American Ambassador to Italy.

The Maxwell Rabb International Scholarship Program has been established through the Italian-American Center at the Catholic University of America. It seeks to foster appreciation

of Italian heritage and encourage cooperation between Italy and the United States through academic, cultural, and professional exchange. Scholarships and stipends will be offered to undergraduate and graduate students from Italy, and selected developing nations who wish to study in the United States at Catholic University. They will also be offered to Catholic University students who wish to study in Italy.

A number of prominent individuals from both Italy and the United States participated in the Rabb scholarship dinner. One of the cochair of the dinner was former Italian Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti, who has been referred to as the most enduring political statesman from Italy in the 20th century. The other cochair was Ambassador Walter H. Annenberg, who served our Nation with special effectiveness as the Ambassador to the Court of St. James.

A number of my distinguished colleagues were in attendance. From the Senate: MAX BAUCUS, PATRICK LEAHY, ALFONSE D'AMATO, ALAN SIMPSON, JOSEPH LIEBERMAN, DENNIS DECONCINI and ROBERT PACKWOOD. From the House, I was joined by my colleague from New Jersey—MATTHEW RINALDO. The administration was represented by Energy Secretary Adm. James Watkins and the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Judge William Sessions.

Also in attendance was the former House majority whip Tony Coelho, Italy's Ambassador to the United States, Boris Biancheri, and the former United States Ambassador to the United Nations, John Scali. Catholic University was represented by Cardinal Bernard Law of Boston, the chairman of the board of trustees; Catholic University's new president, Brother Patrick Ellis, F.S.C.; executive vice president Sister Rosemary Donley; academic vice president Monsignor John Wippel; and secretary Vincent Walter. The Italian American Center was represented by the president of the board of directors, Mr. Alexander Giacco; the vice president, Rev. Stephen Almagno; and the secretary, Rev. Monsignor William Kerr. In addition, Mario Castellani, a member of the center's board of directors, came from Italy. Leadership from the Italian-American community was represented by the chairman and the vice chairman of the National Italian-American Foundation—Frank D. Stella and Arthur J. Gajarsa, respectively—and Peter Zuzolo, national president of the order Sons of Italy in America.

Former Prime Minister Andreotti called the Rabb Scholarship Program a true bridge between the United States and Italy. Mr. Andreotti said that politics and diplomacy aren't enough to solve the world's problems. "We also need culture and religion. And there's no better place to promote culture than universities."

Cardinal Law said the Rabb scholarship is intended to do what Ambassador Rabb did so well: "Overcoming boundaries and improving the world."

I am very pleased that the outstanding contributions of my good friend, Ambassador Max Rabb, were recognized in such a substantive fashion. During this extraordinary career, Max Rabb has held many governmental posts. In 1953, he was named by President Eisenhower to the newly created post of Secretary of the

Cabinet in the White House, a position he held until 1958. In 1959-60, he was chairman of the U.S. Delegation to UNESCO in Paris. He was a member of the conciliation panel at the World Bank's international center for the settlement of investment disputes, and was later a representative of the center. He was also appointed to the Presidential panel for relief assistance for India, Pakistan and Bangladesh.

Max Rabb was administrative assistant to U.S. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge from 1937 to 1943. He served in a similar post to Senator Sinclair Weeks in 1944. He also served in the Navy during World War II, and became legal and legislative counsel to the Secretary of the Navy, James Forrestal.

Ambassador Rabb has been awarded the Grand Cross of the Order of Merit of the Republic of Italy and the Grand Cross of the Order of Merit of the Knights of Malta in Rome. For his remarkable efforts in fostering Italian-American ties, he was awarded the Catholic University of America's President's Medal in 1988.

Max Rabb was honored on this night for his most distinguished tenure as our Ambassador to Italy. He was Ambassador during a very challenging period in American-Italian relations. As Ambassador, Max Rabb was an advocate for closer partnerships between Italy and the United States in business, education and culture. Because of his leadership, these relations were strengthened. Under this scholarship program, a Rabb scholar will now be able to make his or her contributions to the expansion of the partnership between our two nations.

I have watched with great interest the development of the Italian-American Center at Catholic University. It is a natural new complement to the university, both because of Catholic University's longstanding connection with Italian-Americans, and because of the university's rich research and faculty resources. Part of the university's impressive collection includes a rare books collection from Pope Clement IX's family library. Furthermore, faculty experts specialize in the studies of Dante, Galileo, Italian immigration, art, politics, architecture, and music.

The center, located in our Nation's Capital, will fill an important void with its dedication to the appreciation, study and advancement of Italian-American heritage and culture. The center will also ensure a more visible presence for the people of Italy.

The center's combination of academic, research, cultural and international programs will make it a focal point in future American-Italian relations.

I would also like to pay tribute to the center's executive director, Bob Blancato, who has worked diligently to move the center to the point where it is today.

There was great excitement that night for Ambassador Rabb, his wife Ruth, and their family. Max is a man of unusual distinction. The Rabb scholarship is a fitting way to honor him. For the scholars who will benefit from the program, the future shines brightly.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, this center's development and its importance to the Italian-American community and to Italy will be of special importance to me in the coming years. In my

new role as president of the National Italian-American Foundation, I look forward to the center's efforts to advance Italian-American heritage and culture. I also look forward to its efforts to bring about a deeper appreciation of the contributions of Italy to the United States. We are indeed fortunate to have the Italian-American Center at Catholic University.

I would like to submit for the RECORD a letter from Vice President QUAYLE, along with an article from the New York Times of September 17, 1992, that concern Ambassador Rabb and the wonderful evening that we spent together.

THE VICE PRESIDENT,

Washington, DC, September 17, 1992.

Brother PATRICK ELLIS, F.S.C.,
President, The Catholic University of America,
Washington, DC.

DEAR BROTHER PATRICK: I wish I could be with you this evening to honor Max Rabb, who has so richly honored his country in a lifetime of achievement and service. We can set aside all the titles and awards for the names that mean most to him: citizen and patriot.

It's no great secret that he's also a Republican, but we won't interject partisan matters here.

His name befits the University's new International Scholarship Program, for it represents both pride in our own country and respect for the cultures and traditions of others. Max has stood both for strong beliefs and for the humane tolerance that persuades others to his convictions.

I join him in thanking all those who have made possible the International Scholarship Program. In particular, I join other friends of the University in saluting President Giulio Andreotti and Ambassador Walter Annenberg for their support for the Italian-American Center at the University. Their generous vision will directly benefit young scholars from the United States and Italy and, through them, will advance the traditional friendship and understanding between our nations.

Finally, let me take this occasion to formally welcome you, Brother Patrick, to the Washington community of which the University is so vital a part. Its tradition of learning grounded in faith, of scholarship rooted in religious commitment, is needed more than ever at a time when we see the consequences of divorcing education from ethics and confusing information with wisdom. You can be proud that the University has stood apart from academic fads to assert, in the words of Robert Frost, the truths we keep coming back and back to.

Once again, my respectful compliments to Max, my thanks to those who have made possible this occasion, and my best wishes for your presidency and for the future of CUA.

Sincerely,

DAN QUAYLE.

[From the New York Times, Sept. 17, 1992]

Maxwell M. Rabb, the former United States Ambassador to Italy, ought to be bipartisan and international. Among those expected at the "Italy America Partnership Dinner" in the Four Seasons Hotel are the Speaker of the House, Thomas S. Foley, the Washington Democrat; Senator Larry Pressler, Republican of South Dakota; Secretary of Energy James D. Watkins; Giulio Andreotti, the former prime minister of Italy, and Bernard Cardinal Law, the Archbishop of Boston.

At the dinner, the establishment of the Maxwell Rabb International Scholarship

Program at the Catholic University of America in Washington will be announced. The scholarships will be part of the school's new Italian-American Center. Funds will be provided for students from Italy to attend Catholic University and for American students to attend school in Italy. Ambassador Rabb, who served in Italy from 1981 through 1989, was instrumental in the establishment of the center.

"This has great significance, not only for me but for the very special relationship that already exists today and we hope will continue between the United States, Italy and the Vatican," Ambassador Rabb said yesterday "I am a former president of Temple Emanu-El in New York, so this is an indication of good will along both religious and political lines."

HONORING RIVERDALE TEMPLE

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1992

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I acknowledge today the 45th anniversary of Riverdale Temple, the largest reform temple in the Bronx, with a membership of more than 700 families.

Since 1947, Riverdale Temple has been an active and vital force in the community. Through food drives and interfaith workshops, the temple has reached out to all the people and worked to improve the quality of life in its immediate neighborhood. The temple has also been a leader in the Jewish community, as the home of the largest reform religious-Hebrew school in the Bronx and through its charity events to aid Russian Jews.

Under the leadership of Rabbi Stephen D. Franklin and the board of trustees, headed by President Carolyn L. Baron, Riverdale Temple continues to carry on its rich tradition. I thank all the people who have carved out the history of Riverdale Temple and wish them "mazel tov" in the days and years ahead.

A TRIBUTE TO THE GERMANTOWN SETTLEMENT

HON. LUCIEN E. BLACKWELL

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1992

Mr. BLACKWELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join the celebration of the Germantown Settlement, which has been a force for change in Philadelphia for the past 108 years. Since 1884, when 18 women joined together to build a nursery and kindergarten for the residents of Germantown, the Germantown Settlement has been committed to providing educational, medical, and housing services throughout the city.

In the first decades of the 20th century, the kindergarten and nursery expanded to provide emergency medical services to the Germantown community. Later, as the Great Depression left many homeless and without food, the settlement began to cater to the basic needs of the residents of the Germantown area,

making certain that poor families had places to stay, providing clothing to the impoverished, and feeding hungry children. By 1960, the settlement had developed into a full-fledged human services center, sponsoring programs ranging from community self-help economic initiatives to housing developments and educational endeavors.

Mr. Speaker, the Germantown Settlement is a not-for-profit organization whose members are motivated, not by greed, but by community pride, loyalty, and selfless concern for humanity. The organization has also been dedicated to the inclusion of all Philadelphians.

Since World War II, when many men were called away to serve their country, women have played a vital role in the Germantown Settlement, and for the past 45 years, the organization has sought staff and volunteers from diverse ethnic and racial backgrounds. Mr. Speaker, the city of Philadelphia owes a great debt of gratitude to the Germantown Settlement for its tireless efforts to develop its own community. It has become a model for similar programs that are spread around the Nation. I invite my colleagues to join me in honoring a group of people who have added significantly to our city, the Germantown Settlement.

NEW JERSEY ALLIANCE FOR ACTION'S 18TH ANNUAL EAGLE AWARDS

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1992

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, October 20, 1992, the New Jersey Alliance for Action, Inc., will present its 18th Annual Eagle Awards dinner in a ceremony at the Hyatt Regency in New Brunswick, NJ.

Mr. Speaker, the coveted Eagle Awards are presented annually to recognize outstanding service to the people of the State of New Jersey in improving the quality of life and economic health.

This year's Commerce and Industry Award will go to the Thomas H. Kean State Aquarium in Camden, NJ, as an exciting and state-of-the-art new educational and recreational attraction for both New Jersey residents and visitors from out of state. The award will be accepted by Mr. Robert F. Mulcahy III, president and CEO of the New Jersey Sports and Exposition Authority, the agency which spearheaded construction.

The Government Award will be presented to the Honorable Sharpe James, mayor of the city of Newark, for his leadership in the revitalization of New Jersey's largest city.

The Alliance for Action Committee Award will be presented to Mr. Stephen Kukan, general manager for Area Development of Public Service Electric & Gas Co., for his service as chairman of the Alliance's annual Construction Forecast Seminars, which have become the most eagerly awaited and media-covered barometers of public and private activity in the construction industry.

Finally, the AFA Chairman's Award goes to a distinguished member of this body, the Hon-

orable ROBERT A. ROE, Representative from New Jersey and chairman of the Public Works and Transportation Committee. Chairman ROE, who is currently the dean of our New Jersey delegation, has decided to retire after more than two decades of exemplary service to his country and State.

Mr. Speaker, I join with the New Jersey Alliance for Action in saluting all of these outstanding individuals and institutions for their well-deserved awards, and take great pride in sharing their accomplishments with the Members of this House.

TRIBUTE TO MARTY GAUDIOSE AND GREG CVETKOVIC

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1992

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I stand here today to honor two gentleman who have generously donated their time and effort so that others may enjoy life a little more. I am proud to be speaking of the 1992 YWCA Men of the Year: Marty Gaudiose and Greg Cvetkovic.

Messrs. Gaudiose and Cvetkovic are co-founders of the Children's Circle of Friends. The Circle, comprised of mental health facilities in Mahoning Valley, raises money for worthy programs involving mentally disabled children.

But the Circle is only the beginning of the gentlemen's involvement in their community. Their service, support and charity have been outstanding.

Mr. Gaudiose is the CEO of Mahoning County Chemical Dependency Programs, Inc., and has served as president of the Association of Ohio Substance Abuse Programs. He is a member of the Ohio Dependency Credentiality Board and has been selected to Oxford's Who's Who. Furthermore, Mr. Gaudiose has chosen to share the wisdom gleaned from his experiences. He is a part-time instructor at Youngstown State University.

Mr. Cvetkovic is the CEO of D&E Youth and Family Resource Center. In addition, he is a member of the family preservation council and the Youngtown Transitional School Board. He has served as president of the Mahoning County Administration Association as well as the county's chapter of the American Cancer Society.

Mr. Speaker, I salute these two fine gentleman for their selfless dedication to our community. Thank you for your tireless service, Marty and Greg, I am proud to call you my constituents.

CABLE TELEVISION

HON. WILLIS D. GRADISON, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1992

Mr. GRADISON. Mr. Speaker, the decision of Congress to enact legislation to reregulate the cable television industry, despite objections of the President, reflects the depth of

feeling on the issue among consumers across the country. Escalating rates and poor service from cable companies have been an obvious and consistent cry from subscribers. The legislation drafted to address these problems was complex, with broad implications. As is often the case, the legislation contained provisions which I strongly supported and others which I would have preferred to omit. It has been a tough issue on which to vote and, in fact, one on which my votes have changed as the legislation itself has evolved and changed.

Although I opposed the regulatory provisions of the bill contained in H.R. 4850 when it was first debated in the House, I voted for the bill on the floor because of the introduction of procompetitive provisions. S. 12, which was produced in conference with the Senate, contained a major new provision, retransmission consent. This provision would require local cable companies to negotiate with local broadcasters for the right to carry the broadcaster's signal, now carried without consent or compensation, for a fee or other consideration. At the time of the vote on the conference report, claims that such compensation could reach \$1 billion a year and would be passed on directly to consumers tipped my support away from S. 12 and was the major factor in my decision to vote against the conference agreement.

Since that vote, I have looked again at the provision in the light of meetings I have had with broadcasters, cable companies, and other people in my district. I now believe it isn't really clear how much money, if any, subscribers will have to pay for retransmission consent. Many broadcasters have not decided whether they will even opt for such negotiations. They may just demand that the cable companies carry their signal—which the bill allows them to do. And there are now strong indications that, despite the best negotiating skills of the broadcasters, they might not get much. Prominent cable company owners have vowed not to pay a cent for the signals. If the broadcasters decide to take their marbles and go home, they risk losing their exposure to the large viewer markets to which cable gives them access. Finally, any increase in rates for consumers would only come in an industry where, hopefully, competition will be flourishing and there would be pressure to maintain, if not lower, subscription costs. It is hard to imagine escalating rates at such a time.

In the end, I voted for the legislation, despite my concerns with its regulatory provisions which have been highlighted by the President. Like his administration, I believe the best way to ensure the development of a robust industry is through strong and fair competition which delivers the best value for money and service for its customers. In the absence of an alternative, however, I believe that this bill will provide valuable experience as this industry continues to evolve. In my view, this entire effort will prove, in time, to be a prelude to a far more complex and hard-fought debate which will focus on the provision of video programming and a host of other services brought to the home by emerging technologies in the cable, satellite, telephone, computer, and other industries.

LONG BEACH IAMA PAYS TRIBUTE TO BARRY KAMM

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1992

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, October 17, 1992, the Italian American Memorial Association [IAMA] Banquet Hall in Long Branch, NJ, will be the site for a tribute to Mr. R. Barry Kamm.

Mr. Speaker, Barry Kamm is a life-long resident of Long Branch who has devoted countless hours—indeed years—to the betterment of our city. After graduating from Long Branch High School, Mr. Kamm started in the newspaper business some 50 years ago with the Daily Record as a rewrite man, sports writer and editor, and photographer. He also worked for such papers as the New Brunswick, NJ, Home News, the Jersey Journal of Jersey City, and was a special correspondent for the New York Times. In the early 1960's, he accepted a job in Long Branch to promote the city with photos and writing, a position he has held for some 30 years.

For the past 10 years, Mr. Kamm has written his own column, "Kamm's Corner," in Long Branch's own weekly newspaper, The Atlanticville. The column is eagerly awaited by Long Branch readers each week. Mr. Kamm has called it "the most fun I've had in the newspaper business. I get to write about everybody, and the little things, the stuff the bigger papers" are not interested in.

Barry Kamm is a member of many organizations, including the Long Branch Masons, the Green and White Association, the Harpoon and Needle Club, B'nai B'rith of Long Branch, the Long Branch Volunteer Fire Department, the Long Branch and Elberon First Aid Squads, the New Jersey Sports Writers and Press Photo Associations, the New York and National Press Photo Associations, and the Association of Aerial Photographers. He is also a charter member of the Long Branch High School Hall of Fame Committee, and was appointed by former New Jersey Governor Minor to the State Committee on Subliminal Advertising. He was the Long Branch civil defense director during the atom bomb scare days, and was instrumental in raising money and organizing on behalf of the Long Branch High School football program.

Mr. Speaker, I can think of no one else in Long Branch, the city that I call home, who is more deserving of this special honor than Mr. Barry Kamm, a man whose loyalty, devotion, and enthusiasm for our town is second to none.

H.R. 5730

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1992

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, for the second time today, we have a chance to take an important step forward ending the most serious environmental problem facing children—childhood lead poisoning.

Earlier today, the House passed the housing bill, H.R. 5334, which contains vital provisions to reduce lead exposures in residential housing. Now we have before us a second bipartisan bill, H.R. 5730, which contains provisions to reduce lead exposure from other sources, including schools, drinking water, and food.

We can't take actions to eliminate lead threats in schools and day care facilities without first inspecting for lead hazards. The bill contains a program worked out between the Energy and Commerce and the Education and Labor Committees to promote and then require these inspections.

We can't get lead out of our drinking water without new programs to reduce lead in faucets, solder, and coolers. The bill requires these actions.

We can't lower lead in the food supply without addressing packaging and ceramic ware. The bill tackles these problems for the first time.

Finally, the legislation has an extremely important provision to address new uses of lead. This program was developed over many arduous months by Chairman SWIFT and his staff.

A question has arisen regarding regulation of food. The committee does not intend to impose regulation by EPA on those products, such as foodstuffs and alcoholic beverages, which are regulated by the Food and Drug Administration or the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms. These products are exempted from new title V of the Toxic Substances Control Act.

I want to commend the efforts of my colleagues. On the Democratic side, Chairman DINGELL, Mr. SWIFT, Mr. SIKORSKI, and Mr. TOWNS showed tremendous leadership throughout consideration of H.R. 5730. On the Republican side, Mr. LENT and Mr. RITTER worked cooperatively with us to develop legislation that reduces lead risks without excessive impacts on industry.

I also want to thank members of the Education and Labor Committee, with which the Energy and Commerce Committee shares jurisdiction over the day care and school provisions in the bill. I am particularly glad that the two committees could resolve their differences in time to permit floor consideration this year.

This is sound and needed legislation that has bipartisan support. I urge its adoption.

TRIBUTE TO CORDELL HULL MARTIN

HON. CARROLL HUBBARD, JR.

OF KENTUCKY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1992

Mr. HUBBARD. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to pay tribute to my longtime friend, Cordell Hull Martin, a well-known and admired eastern Kentucky attorney, who died on April 8, 1992, at the University of Kentucky Medical Center in Lexington, KY.

Cordell Martin, of Hindman, KY, attended grammar school, high school, and college on the campus of Alice Lloyd College, Pippa Passes, KY. Upon completion of his undergraduate studies at Morehead State University, he became a teacher, coach, and principal in Hindman, KY, and Preston, GA.

He served his country during World War II in the U.S. Air Force and returned to his native Knott County, KY, to practice law after attending the University of Kentucky Law School.

Cordell Martin was a deacon of Ivis Bible Church in Hindman, KY, and a Gideon, as well as being actively involved on the boards of several Christian organizations such as Open Door Children's Home in Hazard, KY, Calvary College in Letcher, KY, and Cumberland Mountain Mission in Martin, KY.

I was among the 400 friends and admirers of Cordell Martin who attended his funeral on April 11 at Campbell Arts Center on the campus of Alice Lloyd College.

My wife Carol visited with the Martin family on April 10 at Ivis Bible Church.

Cordell Martin is survived by his lovely wife of almost 50 years, Mattie E. Martin; two daughters, Gwen Taylor, who is serving as a missionary in Brazil, District Judge Karen M. "Kay" Doyle of Hindman, and two sons, Graham Martin of Salyersville, KY, and Kerwyn Martin of Knoxville, TN. Survivors also include 10 grandchildren—Jeff, Karen, Karis, and Anita Taylor of Brazil; Meredith, Megan, Melinda, and Matthew Doyle of Hindman; and Erin and Todd Martin of New Albany, IN. Two brothers Champ Martin of Atlanta, GA, and Quenton Martin of Kite, KY, also survive.

My wife Carol and I extend to the family of Cordell Martin our sympathy.

HONORING THE ITALIAN CIVIC ASSOCIATION

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1992

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, during this 500th anniversary of the historic voyage of Christopher Columbus, it is fitting that the Italian Civic Association in Mount Vernon is celebrating its 75th anniversary. This organization embodies the American traditions of community and discovery that began five centuries ago and continues to this day.

The members of the Italian Civic Association keep alive the spirit of their forefathers while also contributing to today's society. It is this kind of involvement that keeps our communities viable, and I commend the members of the Italian Civic Association for 75 years of such activity.

I also extend my congratulations to President Ralph Tedesco and his entire members, and wish them many more years of success.

A TRIBUTE TO BISHOP TREVOR D. BENTLEY

HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1992

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in tribute to my good friend, Bishop Trevor D. Bentley, who was recently consecrated as missionary bishop of the Old Holy Catholic

Church, an ancient part of the Catholic Church, its origin in North Africa.

Bishop Bentley's title will be presiding prelate for the African-American community of the United States of America, all of the Caribbean Islands, and part of the continent of Africa. This joyful celebration took place on July 4, 1992, at the Cathedral Church of Santo Cristo in Murgeira, Portugal. Bishops from Germany, Portugal, Brazil, and Canada assisted, with Archbishop Rainer Lauffess the chief consecrator. Thousands of the Portuguese faithful witnessed this consecration, it being televised nationally.

Bishop Bentley is the first African-American to be so consecrated, so it is appropriate at this time to highlight his many achievements and to extend special public recognition and commendations to him for his spiritual and civic leadership.

Educationally, Dr. Bentley graduated from Los Angeles City College with an associate of arts degree in business administration, from the University of Southern California with a bachelor of science degree in public administration, from New Brunswick Theological Seminary in New Jersey with a master of theological studies degree, and from International Seminary in Plymouth, FL, with a doctor of theology degree; he has continued his studies by completing additional courses at a variety of educational institutions.

Ordained into the Holy Orders of Deacon and Priest in the Episcopal Church of the Diocese of New York in 1967, he was also ordained to the gospel ministry at Second Baptist Church in Los Angeles in 1978.

Ecclesiastical experiences of Dr. Bentley include sub-dean and professor of theology and church history at the Providence Theological Seminary in Los Angeles, curate at St. Andrew's Episcopal Church in New York, curate at St. James Episcopal Church in Baltimore, MD, assistant to the pastor of Second Baptist Church in Los Angeles, and assistant pastor of St. Paul's Baptist Church in Montclair, NJ. He also has distinguished himself through his secular experiences as founder and president of Bentoe Enterprises Ltd., a public affairs firm, as an affiliate with the Mentem Elevas Foundation, a foundation to assist minority youth in higher education, as a teacher and adviser at Essex Community College in Newark, NJ, and as a counselor and program administrator at Compton Community College.

The many coveted awards and commendations which he has received throughout the years attest to Dr. Bentley's exemplary record of religious and community leadership. In addition, his civic commitment is attested by his affiliation with the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance of Los Angeles, the Baptist Ministers Conference, the Baptist Ministers Fellowship, the Black-Jewish Coalition, the Clergy Meditation Council, and the National Association of Advancement for Colored People.

Mr. Speaker, for all the above achievements and others too numerous to mention, I ask my colleagues to join me in applauding Dr. Trevor Bentley.

TRIBUTE TO MARSHA FADER

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1992

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a woman from my 17th Congressional District who has been teaching preschoolers for over 25 years. That woman is Marsha Fader.

Mr. Speaker, Marsha Fader has an interesting idea for teaching preschoolers. She actually treats them like people with respect using positive influence. I think that what Marsha does is simply wonderful. She has a great understanding of children and how they learn.

For 25 years, Marsh Fader has been teaching preschool classes at the Jewish Community Center in Youngstown, OH, where she is the director of early childhood activities including preschool classes, summer camp, enrichment, and day care programs. Marsha is also involved in the National Association for the Education of the Young Child, and among the 450 members of its local affiliate group. Through her programs, Marsha teaches using patience, understanding, and tolerance.

Mr. Speaker later this month at the Jewish Community Center in Youngstown, Marsha will be honored for her quarter century of being an early childhood advocate. Congratulations, Marsha Fader, keep up the good work.

SUPPORT AFFORDABLE HOUSING

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1992

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to lend my full support for the conference report on H.R. 5334, the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992.

The bill before us represents many hours of work by the gentleman from Texas, Mr. GONZALEZ, and his colleagues on the House Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs. H.R. 5334 demonstrates their strong commitment to addressing the very important issue of affordable housing.

The conference report reauthorizes several programs that are critical to the continued efforts on behalf of affordable housing, that are underway in my community in Louisville and Jefferson County, Ky. Those housing programs and the amounts authorized for fiscal year 1993 in H.R. 5334 include: \$2 billion for the HOME Investment Partnership Program; \$15 billion and \$2.2 billion respectively for subsidized housing and public housing; \$4 billion for the Community Development Block Grant Program; and, \$987 million for McKinney Homeless Assistance Act programs.

Mr. Speaker, a lack of affordable housing is a major economic problem facing the city of Louisville, Jefferson County, and all urban areas. The city of Louisville Department of Housing and Urban Development, the city's Department of Community Services, the Jefferson County Department of Community Development, the County's Department for

Human Services, the Housing Authority of Louisville, the Housing Authority of Jefferson County, and many social service and housing organizations in Louisville and Jefferson County are laboring tirelessly in this area.

The Housing and Community Development Act of 1992 supports these efforts, and I urge my colleagues to vote for the bill.

TRIBUTE TO REPRESENTATIVES
ROE, DWYER, AND RINALDO

HON. FRANK J. GUARINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1992

Mr. GUARINI. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay a special tribute to my good friends and distinguished colleagues from New Jersey—ROBERT ROE, BERNARD DWYER, and MATTHEW RINALDO. They have all served our State—and their districts—with great distinction, and I have been privileged to know them and work with them.

BOB ROE is the dean of our delegation, and has been a Member of the House since 1969. I consider him one of the most hard-working Members to serve in the House. Even before joining this distinguished body, he was already using his talents to help the people of our State. He served in the Governor's cabinet as commissioner of conservation and economic development—a department that later became New Jersey's Environmental Protection Agency. No doubt this role prepared BOB well for the chairmanship of the Public Works and Transportation Committee. BOB was elected to this important position in 1991, and used his authority to pass major pieces of legislation—such as the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991.

Before taking the chairmanship of Public Works, BOB was chairman of the House Science, Space, and Technology Committee. His chairmanships were an indication of the trust and respect BOB has earned in his 24 years in Congress. While BOB's leadership will be greatly missed here in the House, it is the people of New Jersey who will miss his advocacy on their behalf. And I will miss his counsel and friendship. He is a great credit to our State.

BARNEY DWYER has always been a man of quiet achievement. While he has never been one to boast of his accomplishments, he certainly has many to be proud of. Like BOB ROE, he devoted himself to a life of public service long before coming to Congress. Because of his extensive State service, BARNEY was placed on the prestigious Appropriations Committee when he first came to the House of Representatives. He quietly set about helping the people of New Jersey through the appropriation process. New Jersey benefited greatly because he was there. BARNEY was also assigned to the Budget Committee, where I had the good fortune to serve with him. I witnessed firsthand his efforts to get the deficits under control and to cut spending. I will miss his achievements for them and his strong representation. I am very proud of my association with BARNEY as he has given balance and substance to our delegation.

MATTY RINALDO will be remembered for his honesty and fairness. It gives me great pride to have him as my friend. I cannot think of a single Democrat who is glad to see him leave the House of Representatives. He always did what he thought was right—and never succumbed to partisan bickering. MATTY and I have had a long association that goes back to the New Jersey State Senate. We shared a closeness then and our friendship has grown over the years. He is the ranking Member on both the Select Committee on Aging and the Energy and Commerce Subcommittee on Telecommunications and Finance. MATTY has been widely recognized for his outstanding service to his constituents, to our State, as well as to our country. His accomplishments and representation of our State will be very hard to duplicate. MATTY is greatly admired on both sides of the aisle and I share in that admiration of this outstanding public servant.

New Jersey is losing some of its best Representatives. Their combined experience will be hard to match. I feel fortunate to come from the same State as BOB, BARNEY, and MATTY. And I feel fortunate that I can call them my friends. It will be a long time before my State of New Jersey will be as well represented as it is by these Members.

IN RESPONSE TO ALLEGATIONS
MADE AGAINST GOVERNOR CLINTON

HON. JAMES P. MORAN, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1992

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, in the 2 years that I have been privileged to serve in the U.S. House of Representatives, I have heard many outrageous allegations and many spurious claims. But never have I heard anything so outrageous, so scandalous, and so disrespectful as the diatribe I have heard during the special orders over the weekend.

Is Bill Clinton a Communist plant? Is he a Manchurian candidate trained by the KGB to infiltrate our political system first as a law professor in a major southern university, then as a candidate for Congress, then as an attorney general in Arkansas? Under this great plan hatched in the Kremlin and carried out in the streets of Arkansas, was the KGB plant then supposed to run for Governor, greatly improve the lives of his State's residents, and become recognized as one of the best Governors in the Nation? Would the Governor/KGB plant then run for President, win difficult primaries, capture his party's nomination and win on November 3?

Then what? What evils will the KGB plant inflict on the United States? Will he destroy our economic base, ship hundreds of thousands of manufacturing jobs overseas? Will he use the Agency for International Development to encourage American companies to relocate to foreign countries? Will he run up our national debt by more than \$3.5 trillion and push Federal deficits of more than \$300 billion per year? Will he destroy the foundations of our constitutional Government by refusing to work with the legislative branch and vetoing 36 bills in 4 years?

He would be too late. This has already been done by his predecessor, a former CIA Director and cold warrior.

The fact is that President Bill Clinton will change our country but not in the ways feared by the John Birch Society and the gentleman from California. Rather than opening California to an invasion by what remains of the Red Army, President Clinton will open the doors of hospitals across this country to the 35 million Americans who do not have health care. Rather than crippling America's economy and leading a proletariat revolution here in the United States, President Clinton will rebuild America and reinvest in our physical and human infrastructure. He will invest in our communities and establish a network of community development banks and enterprise zones. Rather than lead a revolution in our cities, President Clinton will work to make our streets safer by signing the Brady bill into law and by putting 100,000 new police officers on our streets. President Clinton will protect American families by signing the Family and Medical Leave Act into law, by cracking down on deadbeat parents, by expanding the earned income tax credit for dependent children. Finally, President Clinton will leave behind the politics of fear, exclusion, and division that are tearing our country apart.

When I heard the special orders of the weekend, I was reminded of a great folk anthem sung by Bob Dylan in the early 1960's. It was the "Talking John Birch Society Paranoid Blues." In this song, the protagonist looks up and down and all around and everywhere he looks he sees a Communist. The song was tongue in cheek and witty. Unfortunately, the special orders were not. They were vindictive, unsubstantiated, and far below the standards of comity and professionalism we in the House of Representatives should represent. We should be ashamed of the weird rantings of some of our colleagues.

TRIBUTE TO REV. RUFUS C.
GOODMAN

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1992

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, October 23, 1992, the Rev. Rufus C. Goodman will be honored on the occasion of his 30th anniversary as the leader of the Mount Carmel Congregation of Neptune, NJ. This historic milestone will be marked with a banquet at Mike Doolan's Restaurant in Spring Lake Heights, NJ.

Mr. Speaker, Reverend Goodman has exemplified, over his 30 years at Mount Carmel, all of the very finest attributes of Christian service and devoted leadership. He has faithfully ministered to the needs of his congregation and the surrounding communities, and has been an inspiration to people of all ages and all faiths. Reverend Goodman has always maintained that God has been his strength. His unique gift has been to turn his inner strength outward, to bring the force of his faith to enrich the spiritual life of others.

Thus, it is out of a deep sense of gratitude, thanksgiving, and appreciation for these 30

years, the congregation of Mt. Carmel has organized this banquet in honor of Reverend Goodman.

On this special occasion, I am proud to be able to add my voice to the chorus of praise, thanks, and good will being paid to Reverend Goodman, a wonderful man, a great spiritual leader, and a positive force for the betterment of our community.

TRIBUTE TO LTC(P) MICHAEL B. SMITH

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1992

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise this afternoon to pay tribute to my oldest brother, LTC(P) Michael B. Smith—we just call him Mick—on the occasion of his assuming command of the Aviation Brigade, 50th Armored Division, New Jersey Army National Guard.

A rare Sunday afternoon session of the House this week precluded me from joining family and friends at a ceremony in Ewing, NJ, officially effectuating the change of command.

Mr. Speaker, by all accounts my brother Mick is an excellent helicopter pilot—he flies Cobras, Hueys, and Loachs. Over the years he has served as an instructor pilot, got his fixed-wing rating and is an outstanding military officer. He is a master Army aviator, has flown over 4,200 accident-free hours and has received the Meritorious Service Medal, Army Commendation Medal, Army Achievement Medal, and numerous service medals and ribbons.

Mick, a graduate of Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, has served in numerous command positions, including commander of a tank unit, commander of an air cavalry unit, commander of an attack helicopter battalion, and now as commander of the Aviation Brigade.

Mick's wife Joan, his three kids, our parents and the entire family are so very proud of him.

Those of us who know him best, know that Mick is as tough as they come yet always fair. These uncommon and noble character traits were very much in evidence in Mick even from his earliest years as a kid.

My other older brother Tom—he flew fighter jets off the carrier *Enterprise* and is now a B-757 airline captain—always knew Mick as the kind of guy who stood his ground, spoke up for what he believed to be right, even if it meant standing alone. He's got backbone that just doesn't quit. To be sure, his moral courage and character left an indelible, positive impression on me.

Of course, Mick had two wonderfully dedicated and loving parents—Bern and Kay Smith—who taught the three of us more by example than by words, although we got the words too. They are especially proud of Mick.

A former varsity debater, Mick is gifted with a quick wit and logical mind. He gets respect the old fashioned way—he earns it.

I always looked up to Mick and have fond memories, especially in high school, of teachers and students saying, "Oh, you're Mickey

Smith's little brother." I was so proud, it meant instant acceptance, it meant I was OK and it was always a compliment.

Looking back, Mick was ever the leader, Tom and I always, in a very real sense, following in his footsteps.

For example, Mick attained the rank of Eagle in the Boy Scouts, Tom and I soon followed him to achieve that goal.

Mick had a large newspaper route—Tom and I inherited it from him.

Mick was a superb athlete, was competitive almost to a fault, and excelled in practically every sport—and taught me everything I know about soccer and wrestling, although I always trashed him in ping-pong. Tom and I followed and remain to this day highly competitive. There was always some kind of championship going on in the Smith house.

At Newark State College—now called Kean College—Mick was captain of both the varsity soccer team and varsity tennis team—a compelling statement of his athletic ability and the esteem in which he was held by his teammates.

Mick got his BA from Newark State College and his master's degree from Jersey City State. He has taught history, special ed, coached soccer, and served first as a vice-principal at an elementary school, then as principal at a special education high school in Woodbridge Township.

Having high confidence in Mick's judgment of an applicant's character and officer potential, each year, before I make nominations to the military academies, I have tapped Mick to serve as a member of my unpaid nominating committee.

They say the apple doesn't fall far from the tree. Mick's eldest son, David, is currently in Army basic training; Alison is a freshman at Cornell, hoping to become a veterinarian; while Ryan is a sophomore at Hopewell Valley High School.

Mr. Speaker, my family and I love Mick and see in him an example of what is right and honorable and true in our Nation's military.

HONORING TEMPLE JUDEA

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1992

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I acknowledge today the 40th anniversary of Temple Judea, a spiritual, social, and communal center located in the Pelham Parkway community.

For four decades, Temple Judea has been a leading member of the Union of American Hebrew Congress, the reform wing of Judaism. The rich traditions of the Jewish faith have been kept alive by its members, who have also contributed greatly to the communities in which they live.

I commend Rabbi Donald Milrod and the honorees at Temple Judea's anniversary luncheon for giving so much of their time and energy to benefit their neighbors and friends. Their faith is a shining example to us all.

PASSAGE OF CANCER REGISTRY LEGISLATION

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1992

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that Congress has approved S. 3312, legislation introduced by my colleagues from Vermont, Congressman SANDERS and Senator LEAHY; I am an original cosponsor of the bill. It will establish a critically needed national system of statewide cancer registries and will launch a study of breast cancer in the States with the highest breast cancer mortality rates.

Maryland leads the Nation in cancer mortality, and ranks ninth in breast cancer mortality rates. At the same time, the top 10 States with the highest age-adjusted breast cancer mortality rates lie within the north and mid-Atlantic regions. If we are to wage an effective campaign against cancer, it is critical that we establish a national system of statewide cancer registries. Many of our States lack statewide cancer registries and the State with registries are often incomplete and lacking in the resources necessary to adequately track the incidence, stage, and treatment of cancer. A complete and uniform system would allow health professionals to effectively target and evaluate cancer prevention and control efforts.

A national system of registries would also allow us to move forward with a study of the higher incidence of breast cancer in certain States. We must understand the factors behind this phenomenon in order to reverse this tragedy and prevent future cancer deaths across the country.

TRIBUTE TO ANTHONY C. JULIAN

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1992

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I proudly rise to pay tribute to Mr. Anthony C. Julian, the pioneer of consumer rights in my district. I stand here today to honor and commend his tireless efforts on behalf of the common man.

Mr. Julian's watchdog tendencies have spanned an entire career. He began by monitoring the accuracy and reliability of parking meters as a weightmaster for the city of Youngstown. Within 6 years he was promoted to director of consumer affairs and has served in that capacity since 1970.

Mr. Julian's accomplishments in the position are as numerous as they are noteworthy. He believed an educated consumer was a consumer less vulnerable to fraud and deceit. In response, he created the Consumer Education Information Library as well as numerous programs for television, radio, senior citizens, civic groups, and a host of others. He also created a volunteer consumer protection council. This council conducts surveys and consumer education workshops to keep the consumer alert. Mr. Julian is also responsible for the production and distribution of thousands of consumer education brochures.

Rest assured, Mr. Speaker, that these outstanding efforts have not gone unnoticed. His laurels, garnered on both a State and national level, speak for themselves: the Ohio Consumers Council Public Official Consumer of the Year, the National Bureau of Standards Certificate of Accomplishment, and the Ideal Citizen Award from the Administrator of Natural Law and Order. In addition, Mr. Speaker, his skills and wisdom have been doggedly pursued. He has been appointed to a number of prestigious councils, including the American Council on Consumer Interests and the Youngstown State University General Economics Advisory Council. He has also been elected president of the Youngstown Board of Education, which he has served on since 1979.

Today Mr. Julian devotes much of his time to our community, filling such roles as coach, supporter, leader, and gentleman. Thank you for caring enough to make a difference Mr. Julian. I am proud to have you in my district.

FRANK GUARINI

HON. DEAN A. GALLO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1992

Mr. GALLO. Mr. Speaker, I want to join with my colleagues to recognize the significant accomplishments of the gentleman from New Jersey's 14th Congressional District, FRANK GUARINI.

FRANK came to Congress in 1979, after more than a decade of service in local and State governments.

He gained an appointment to the powerful House Ways and Means Committee and has participated in some of the most important congressional debates of the 1980's.

He has been a major booster of what I call New Jersey pride and has waged an ongoing battle for the city and State of New York over New Jersey's claims on Ellis Island and other related issues.

There are many areas of FRANK's career of service that deserve recognition, but there is one particular series of events that I recall as a prime example of his continuous efforts on behalf of the people of New Jersey and the Nation as a whole.

During the planning stages for the 100th anniversary celebration for the Statue of Liberty, I was appalled to learn that new immigrants being sworn in on Ellis Island as a symbolic reminder of our immigrant heritage would all be from New York, and not from all parts of the country, as we had been promised.

This was to be a national celebration, but we were told that Federal law prevented us from inviting anyone outside of the district court's jurisdiction. We would need an act of Congress to make an exception in this case.

I talked the matter over with FRANK, who had been waging a battle with New York over jurisdiction of the island, and he suggested that we take the matter to our colleague, the chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, Peter Rodino.

Working together in a bipartisan fashion, the three of us got the legislation through Con-

gress and signed by President Reagan in less than 60 days.

As a result, the Ellis Island ceremonies were truly a national event, with new citizens from all parts of the country participating.

This is just one small example of the can-do spirit that FRANK GUARINI has brought to his career in public service. As a member of the Ways and Means Committee, FRANK has worked tirelessly on many of the most complex pieces of legislation in Congress, dealing with tax policy.

Yet, he also has a strong sense of the needs of his constituents and of the importance placed on issues of importance to New Jersey and the Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I, therefore, join with my colleagues in recognizing FRANK GUARINI's many accomplishments and wish him all the best in his future endeavors.

IN RECOGNITION OF GARY
LYTTON AND ROOKERY BAY

HON. PORTER J. GOSS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1992

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, today I salute a true conservationist whose work in southwest Florida has earned national recognition. Gary Lytton, the manager of the Rookery Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve in Collier County, FL, was recently honored by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration [NOAA] for excellence in estuarine reserve management. It is an honor that is certainly well deserved.

Rookery Bay is a true treasure. One of only 19 national estuarine research reserves, Rookery Bay is home to a rich diversity of outdoor life and it provides a wonderful learning and recreational experience for children, adults, sports enthusiasts, and scientists alike. It currently comprise 8,400 acres of open water, mangrove wetlands and uplands, offering a unique and undisturbed setting for wildlife and humanity to interact.

Gary Lytton's work to bring Rookery Bay up to national preeminence has been ongoing since he first came to the reserve in 1986 as an education coordinator. Through the years he expanded his responsibilities and became the driving force behind transforming the reserve from a relatively inactive site to one of the Nation's premier research and educational reserves. The education program at the reserve now serves more than 11,000 people a year; the reserve provides a training ground for State and local officials to learn about mangrove management; and it has secured more than \$1.5 million in grants for its programs. NOAA's recognition of these efforts underscores the tremendous gains that have been made at Rookery Bay.

A local newspaper in the area noted in a recent editorial that NOAA's reports on Rookery Bay weren't always so glowing. But clearly Gary Lytton and his hard-working team have turned things around. As the paper said, "The award has brought honor to our entire area." In southwest Florida we know just how special Rookery Bay is. We are proud of Gary Lytton

for his work in letting the Nation in on our good fortune.

ERIC MUNOZ, M.D., M.B.A., F.A.C.S.,
NATIONAL PUERTO RICAN COALITION
1992 LIFE ACHIEVEMENT
AWARDEE

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1992

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues an award that will be presented to one of the outstanding rising stars of New Jersey. Eric Munoz, M.D., will receive a 1992 Life Achievement Award from the National Puerto Rican Coalition.

Dr. Eric Munoz is medical director of the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey [UMDNJ] University Hospital, associate dean of clinical affairs, New Jersey Medical School, and an attending surgeon at University Hospital, Newark, NJ. Dr. Munoz was born in the Bronx, NY and grew up in a working class environment in central New Jersey. He received his undergraduate degree from the University of Virginia, his medical degree from the Albert Einstein College of Medicine and earned a master's degree in business administration from Columbia University. His clinical specialty is surgery; he was trained at Yale University, with a particular interest in trauma. Dr. Munoz has previously held academic appointments at the Yale University School of Medicine, New York Medical College and the State University of New York [SUNY], Stony Brook.

Dr. Munoz is a senior medical administrator, and is known for his expertise in health care administration, policy, financing and delivery. He has worked at a number of urban New York City teaching hospitals, and was head of research in the department of surgery at the Long Island Jewish Medical Center, a major teaching hospital in New York. He served as a commissioner on the Federal Prospective Payment Assessment Commission [ProPAC], from 1987 to 1990, which advises the U.S. Congress and Secretary of Health on Medicare health policy and payment. He has been appointed by the Governor of New Jersey to be chairman of the newly created Medical Practitioner Review Panel in New Jersey, which oversees 17,000 physicians.

Dr. Munoz is very involved in broadening health professions and educational opportunities for Hispanics and other minorities. He is a member of ASPIRA of America and serves on its national advisory panel of health career education, and on the board of directors of the National Puerto Rican Coalition, as well as a number of community activities, such as the Cub Scouts of America, board of directors of the United Way of Essex and West Hudson, and the Rotary Club of America. He is a member of the executive committee of the Newark Fighting Back, an organization established to reduce demand for illicit drugs and alcohol.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure my colleagues will want to join me as I extend my hearty congratulations and best wishes to a true community leader and member, Dr. Eric Munoz.

TRIBUTE TO BEN JONES

HON. THOMAS J. DOWNEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1992

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. Speaker, during these final hours of the 102d Congress, I wanted to take the opportunity to pay tribute to my good friend and esteemed colleague BEN JONES. For the past 4 years, BEN ably served the people of Georgia's Fourth Congressional District. Sadly, BEN will not be returning to the House of Representatives next year and this place and all of us will be diminished by his absence.

President John F. Kennedy, in his book "Profiles in Courage," wrote:

For without belittling the courage with which men have died, we should not forget those acts of courage with which men * * * have lived * * * A man does what he must—in spite of personal consequences, in spite of obstacles and dangers and pressures—and that is the basis of all human morality.

These words aptly describe the congressional career of BEN JONES and I have no doubt that if President Kennedy were writing his book today, he would take note of BEN's unflinching political courage. In his willingness to do the right thing regardless of the political consequences, BEN JONES is truly a profile in courage.

BEN demonstrated this courage again and again. During the furor over flag burning, he recognized that beyond the emotion of the moment, there were larger constitutional issues at stake. The politically expedient course was to remain silent. But BEN stood on the House floor and urged his colleagues to stand firm against the efforts to weaken our civil liberties. When hysterical voices attempted to destroy the National Endowment for the Arts, BEN led the charge to safeguard the NEA and to preserve the principle of artistic freedom.

It is with a sense of loss and sadness that I say goodbye to BEN JONES. But BEN will continue to serve as an inspiration for us all and his voice will continue to echo in this Chamber.

THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE LEGAL SERVICES OF THE WESTERN CAROLINAS

HON. ELIZABETH J. PATTERSON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1992

Mrs. PATTERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Legal Services Agency of the Western Carolinas on the occasion of their 25th anniversary. The Legal Services Agency of the Western Carolinas was founded under the premise of carrying out the concepts of our Constitution, which guarantees equal access to justice to all citizens. In the last 25 years, this agency has helped provide access to legal services to more than 60,000 needy residents in the upstate of South Carolina.

The success of Legal Services of the Western Carolinas can be traced to several

sources, but mainly to a great staff and committed volunteers. The caseload handled by this agency could stagger much larger private law firms. But we find that the volunteers and staff—wearing the hats of lawyer, social worker, teacher, and planner—make it because they have learned to treat people as individuals, instead of as cases.

Mr. Speaker, I want to express our deep appreciation and sincere congratulations to the Legal Services Agency of the Western Carolinas, its directors, staff, and volunteers on the occasion of their silver anniversary. Thanks for a job well done.

A TRIBUTE TO RANDOLPH B. YUNKER

HON. NORMAN F. LENT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1992

Mr. LENT. Mr. Speaker, for the past 22 years, I have been privileged to have been served by a number of outstanding individuals on my personal staff. I want to take this opportunity to pay tribute to a fine young man who has not only given unselfishly of his time to me, but to the residents of my district as well.

For almost 6 years, Randy Yunker has served as my executive assistant in my Baldwin District Office. In that capacity, Randy has undertaken a number of responsibilities that have increased my effectiveness in helping my constituents. Randy has dealt on a daily basis with the residents I represent, helping to address the problems they have with the Federal Government or its agencies. In addition, Randy served as my personal representative with a number of important organizations on Long Island, always acting with the highest degree of professionalism and enjoying my complete trust.

I will always appreciate Randy's dedication, commitment, and loyalty. At a time when so often we focus on those who break our laws, it is only fitting that we pay tribute to those who work to make our society better. Randy Yunker has done just that, and I know that in the years to come, he will continue to serve his community and his country with the same level of integrity and dignity that he has shown me.

CONGRATULATIONS TO PASTOR MICHAEL TOBY

HON. CHET EDWARDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1992

Mr. EDWARDS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to give special tribute to Pastor Michael Toby of the First Baptist Church in Woodway, TX, which I am privileged to represent. Pastor Toby will be celebrating his 15th anniversary as pastor on Sunday, October 25, 1992.

Pastor Toby has a distinguished list of accomplishments. After he graduated from Sam Houston State University, Pastor Toby at-

tended New Orleans Baptist Theological Seminary until 1969. In 1972 he began his education in the seminary at Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary. He now is pastor at the First Baptist Church of Woodway where his accomplishments include over 1,000 baptisms, growth in membership from 1,050 to over 3,600. The First Baptist Church's Sunday School average attendance went from 292 to over 1,600, and he has sponsored 8 mission points in Waco, TX.

Pastor Toby has also distinguished himself in his civic service to our community. He has been a former president to the Hewitt/Woodway Rotary Club and is a member of the board of directors to Goodwill Industries, Woodway YMCA, and the Special Wish Foundation. He is a fine example of someone who is devoted to serving his community.

I extend my sincere appreciation and congratulations for his dedication to excellence and his capability of guiding his church and our community to an even brighter future. I also take note of his wife Jackie and two children, Joshua and Scott, who have also contributed to his community efforts.

I urge my colleagues to join me today in recognizing and honoring this man and his contribution to the central Texas community.

YESTERDAY'S MILITARY HEROES OUGHT NOT BE TODAY'S HOMELESS

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1992

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to call to the attention of my colleagues one of our Nation's greatest failings: the plight of our homeless veterans.

As many as 250,000 men, one of every three of the single homeless men sleeping on the streets or in shelters on any given night, are veterans of the Armed Forces. An estimated 40 to 60 percent of them served during the Vietnam war. It is truly a tragedy that in our great country, many of yesterday's heroes—going back as far as World War I—are today's homeless.

These men, indeed some women veterans as well, were the subject of concern during this year's Veterans Braintrust Forum, an event which I sponsored for the fifth year this September during the 22d Annual Congressional Black Caucus Legislative Weekend.

Several panels of witnesses presented the hard facts and figures of veterans' homelessness. Federal, State, and local officials described various government programs for homeless veterans. Most inspiring were the comments from the veterans themselves, some of whom are now running programs that are benefiting hundreds of their less fortunate former brothers-in-arms.

I wish to recognize the following individuals who took the time to travel to Washington to participate in the Veterans Forum and to testify before our guests on the dais who included Veterans Braintrust executive board members and officials of the Department of Veterans Affairs:

Ms. Joan Alker, assistant director, National Coalition for the Homeless, Washington, DC; Mr. Al Peck, director, Salvation Army Borden Avenue Veterans Residence, New York City; Mr. Gerald Saunders, V-Cops/Borden Avenue Veterans Residence; Mr. Maceo May, cochairman, Swords to Plowshares, San Francisco; Mr. Arthur Barnham, Upward Bound Vets, Atlanta; Ms. Barbara Sabol, commissioner, Human Resources Administration, New York City; Adm. Benjamin P. Hacker, director, Department of Veterans Affairs, State of California; Mr. Erwin Pernick, counsel to the Secretary, U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs; Ms. Robin Higgins, Assistant Secretary, Veterans Affairs, U.S. Department of Labor, and Mr. Matt Johnston, Deputy Director, Office for Special Needs Assistance Programs, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Joining me on the dais were: Mr. Ronald Ray, Assistant Secretary, Human Resources and Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs and head of the newly created Office of Minority Veterans Affairs and Mr. Gerald Hinch, Deputy Assistant Secretary, EEO, Department of Veterans Affairs.

From the executive board of the Veterans Braintrust: Mr. Ron Armstead and Mr. Ralph Cooper of Boston, Ms. Arlene Williams of Los Angeles, Mr. Mike Handy of New York City, Mr. Wayne Smith of Washington, Mr. Tom Wynn of Milwaukee, and Mr. Harold Bryant of East St. Louis, Mr. Arthur Wright of Seattle, Washington, Mr. Erwin Parsons of Cherrypoint MD, Representative Clarence Davis, Baltimore, Eric Glaude of New York.

Mr. Speaker, for the edification of my colleagues, I am entering the following statements, which were first presented at the Veterans Braintrust Forum on Homeless Veterans on September 25, 1992.

STATEMENT OF IRWIN PERNICK, COUNSELOR TO THE SECRETARY, AIDING AMERICA'S HOMELESS VETERANS

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity to address this distinguished Forum on the compelling subject to homelessness among veterans. This is an issue about which Secretary Derwinski is deeply and personally concerned, and on which the Department of Veterans Affairs is committed to taking aggressive, remedial action.

As the homeless became increasingly visible in the late 1980's, VA initiated several programs to assist homeless veterans, families and survivors directly. In 1987, Congress lent major support to VA's efforts by passing legislation to launch two VA programs dedicated exclusively to the treatment and rehabilitation of homeless veterans: The HCMI Veterans Programs and the DCHV Program. Although the original authorities for these VA programs are found in earlier laws, the McKinney Act Amendments of 1988 recognized and authorized funding for both.

Each year, VA's HCMI staff locate and provide initial clinical assessments for approximately 10,000 homeless veterans. Since the beginning of the program in May 1987, more than 8,000 veterans have been referred to 200 community-based residential treatment facilities and received over 9,000 episodes of care. The ongoing national evaluation of the HCMI program, which was an integral part of the program's original design, indicate that the average age of homeless veterans seen in the program is 43, with an average income for the month prior to assessment of only \$207. Almost all of the homeless veterans ad-

mitted into the HCMI Program (97%) have a psychiatric diagnosis, including substances abuse. More than 40 percent have serious medical problems. Twenty-one percent have been homeless for 2 or more years.

In an effort to widen and integrate the services offered to homeless chronically mentally ill veterans, pilot initiatives have been approved and funded at certain HCMI sites:

VA medical centers in Dallas, Texas, and Brooklyn, New York, have been designated and funded as Comprehensive Homeless Centers for veterans. These projects are designed to coordinate a full spectrum of services for homeless veterans. Emphasis is placed on providing homeless veterans with a comprehensive array of VA and non-VA services that offer long term, lasting solutions to homelessness.

The VA medical centers in New York City, Louisville, and San Francisco, among others, have established special store-front drop-in centers for homeless chronically mentally ill veterans.

The VA medical center in New Orleans has established a special sobriety maintenance program for veterans involved in the HCMI program.

VA medical center in Houston has initiated special outreach and case management services for program veterans with AIDs or testing HIV positive.

Project TORCH provides primary health care, psycho-social assessment, and treatment as well as vocational, educational and other support services. This program serves as the point of entry to the DCHV program and other VA health care programs for homeless veterans who have traditionally been reluctant to use VA services. Other DCHV sites have comparable store-front "drop-in" centers.

Staff in Veterans Benefits Administration (VBA) Regional Offices regularly visit shelters and other places where the homeless congregate in an effort to reach out personally to homeless veterans, determine their eligibility for benefits, and help them apply for and receive them.

VA has several programs and initiatives to assist homeless veterans in addition to those identified to prevent individuals from becoming homeless.

The Home Loan Improvement Act: This Act allows VA to sell, at a discount, foreclosed properties to non-profit organizations and government agencies that will use them to shelter or house homeless veterans.

Public Law 99-570: The statute eliminated the requirement for a VA beneficiary to have a permanent, fixed address in order to receive a benefit payment check.

Expedited Claims: VBA working with VHA and the National Personnel Records Center, has established a system for expediting benefits claims for homeless persons—especially when physical examinations and medical records are required.

VA Outreach Priority: VBA continues to identify services to homeless veterans as one of its three outreach program priorities (active military pending separation, homeless and the elderly.)

VA Working Group on Homelessness: The WGH was established in 1987 and continues to be very active in assessing the needs of homeless veterans and their families and coordinating VA policy concerning the homeless. The WGH is also the sponsor of the Homeless Comprehensive Service Centers located in Dallas, Texas, and Brooklyn, New York.

Jobs for Homeless Veterans Initiative: This program links VA, Department of Labor

and the Social Security Administration in a ten-city model program in which veterans' organizations will sponsor homeless persons and help them use resources for their rehabilitation with job placement as their goal.

The Department of Veterans Affairs has established national initiatives and continues in its effort to both improve the access of homeless veterans to existing VA benefits and services, and to provide them with additional direct health care services.

Although VA offers no comprehensive solution to the housing, economic and health care problems faced by homeless veterans across the nation, it has provided a rich array of effective services to many thousands of veterans.

The intensity and diversity of the services VA provides is delivered to homeless veterans through the aggressiveness of the Department's outreach efforts and, above all else, in the commitment and caring demonstrated each day by the VA professional staff.

PRESENTATION BY ROBIN L. HIGGINS, ACTING ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR VETERANS' EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

INTRODUCTION

I am pleased to be here today as the Acting Assistant Secretary for Veterans' Employment and Training;

Veterans' Employment and Training Service administers several programs to assist veterans take their rightful place in the work force; one specifically serves homeless veterans;

The program exclusively earmarked for these veterans is the Homeless Veterans Reintegration Project or HVRP, since 1988 funded by Stewart B. McKinney funds; and Grants are competitively awarded.

This program operates currently in 12 of the largest U.S. cities.

WHAT DOES THE PROGRAM DO?

Outreach workers who are formerly homeless veterans themselves go out to where the homeless are found to inform them of the program.

Since a profile of the average veteran in the program reveals that the homeless veteran is equally likely to be black or white, many of these outreach workers are minorities and relate to the clients out of their common experience.

Linkages are formed—in fact, required—with other agencies such as the Department of Veterans Affairs and Social Service providers for identification, medical attention, and other basic needs before and during the veterans' re-entry into the job market.

Grantees provide the veterans in the program with a wide-range of employment services such as assessment, resume preparation, training, and referral to jobs.

WHAT HAVE WE ACCOMPLISHED?

For the first 3 years of operation we have: made 36,222 outreach contacts, enrolled 17,396 homeless veterans, placed 6,933 in gainful employment, and, remarkably, the cost per placement has been under \$1,000 each year (which is not expensive considering the support services these veteran participants need).

PROFILE OF THE AVERAGE HOMELESS VETERAN IN HVRP

Based upon information collected by an independent evaluator the average participant in the program is: a 38 year old male, equally likely to be black or white, a non-combatant Army veteran of the Vietnam era with a high school education.

HVRP has served approximately 48% black veterans according to an independent evaluator, even though black veterans (age 38 years) comprise only 8% of the general veterans population according to the census bureau.

I'm not sure why this is, except that generally programs are located in larger cities where there is a larger concentration of minorities and poor. There is also a cluster of younger (average age 28) peacetime veterans in some of the sites.

OUR OTHER FINDINGS ABOUT HOMELESS VETERANS:

This Information Is Self-Reported

High proportion of alcohol (45%) and drug abuse (33%), or both (23%).

Post traumatic stress disorder was reported by 18% of the participants.

Most frequent reasons cited for being homeless were lack of income and substance abuse.

More educated than the average homeless person with 87% with at least a high school diploma.

Most had been on the street for about a year.

Fifteen percent were disabled.

VII. CONCLUDING COMMENTS

Let me switch gears in concluding in two ways: One of our other very successful programs is TAP—the Transition Assistance Program—where we actually go onto bases and give transition training to servicemembers up to 180 days before they get out of the military.

Early intervention is key to preventing the problems that unemployment can cause.

Once the stress of long-term unemployment begins—substance abuse, disease, hopelessness and other problems which can lead to homelessness are harder to correct. If we do it right now, we hope to avoid exacerbating this problem in the future.

STATEMENT BY BARBARA J. SABOL, ADMINISTRATOR/COMMISSIONER, HUMAN RESOURCES ADMINISTRATION, NEW YORK CITY, NY

Good afternoon, colleagues, friends, and honored guests. I am honored to have been invited by my Congressman, the Honorable Charles Rangel, of Harlem, to speak before this distinguished group and discuss a number of initiatives my agency has in place to serve homeless Veterans in New York City. I bring you greetings from a former marine who now serves in another capacity, the distinguished Mayor of the city of New York, my boss, the Honorable David N. Dinkins.

As you know, homelessness is one of our country's most tragic, complicated and perplexing public policy and social service problems. Homelessness is the result of a myriad of underlying root causes, including poverty, racism, and discrimination, neglect in the home; abuse of various kinds; failure of the school system; the health and mental health support systems, not enough affordable housing; and economy in which there are no jobs or jobs that pay substandard wages; aids, and drug and alcohol abuse—all contributing factors to homelessness.

These factors manifest themselves in despair, isolation, rejection, denial, anger, low self-esteem, surrender and a host of other harmful behaviors. Some clients are able to handle their homelessness better than others, yet for all there are unanswered questions regarding uncertain futures.

For many, homelessness forces a focus upon survival for the moment—from hour to hour, from day to day. Daily survival usually takes place in the only "home" the homeless know—city streets or a city shelter.

We have made a commitment at HRA that our shelter programs must improve so that emergency relief, which provides immediate respite from life on the streets, can become a viable part of a continuum of service delivery. To build upon and improve existing shelters so that they are cleaner, safer, and run by staff who are better trained to be able to address the needs of the homeless veteran, our Taylor initiative for homeless veterans is a part of that commitment.

Ever present among New York City's homeless has been the veteran. Although much has been written on the subject of vets who have become homeless, most veterans have heretofore been part of a greatly underserved population, who are not only combat veterans, but also are those who have not been in active combat.

What are the reasons for homelessness, for some is that an institutional lifestyle that is missing, and the inability to cope with a society without structure to dictate daily activity for others, such as the combat and combat era veterans who suffer from post traumatic stress disorder, the problems are understandably much more complex. Still others present causes exactly the same as non-veteran homeless programs.

Much like the nonveteran, the veteran's struggle with homelessness has been characterized by a lack of resources to address those needs. Above all, the need of veterans to be recognized as a separate service population has traditionally been overlooked. At HRA, we have recognized the value of helping veterans within an environment of peers, and have, with the Taylor initiative, begun to address veterans' needs within a formal service delivery framework.

As of August 1992, the New York City shelter system houses 1,085 male veterans. Of this number, 817 have honorable discharges. They have served in Vietnam, Korea, World War II, and even a few in World War I. Approximately 2% of all men across the country living in homeless shelters are veterans.

HRA has responded to the unique needs of this key service population through with the unprecedented collaboration of Federal, State, and local veteran entities, HRA developed an initiative entitled "the Taylor Plan: a continuum of care for homeless veterans in the NYC Shelter System."

The Department of Labor also assists with certifying eligible veterans for targeted job tax credits which gives tax incentives to employers, and provides linkages to the federal bonding program which bonds ex-offenders.

While I will not go into extensive detail at this forum, other components of the Taylor plan include services for elderly veterans at the Camp Laguardia Shelter; a substance abuse and mental health program at the Franklin Avenue Shelter; a comprehensive care program for HIV-ill and medically frail veterans; and a veterans center for women at the Kingsbridge Armory Shelter.

Last, but not least of the Taylor initiative includes, in Congressman Rangel's district, on 119th Street in East Harlem, city funding has provided for rehabilitation and construction of a single room occupancy facility for veterans which will be run by non-profit groups, with appendant support services.

What we are demonstrating with the Taylor initiative is that we recognize the homeless veteran as a viable part of our community who needs and deserves our commitment and targeted services. We believe that the Taylor plan is tangible evidence of HRA's commitment, and one which we hope will be replicated in other parts of the country.

STATEMENT BY BENJAMIN T. HACKER, DIRECTOR, CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

In California it is estimated that there are 250,000 homeless, and of this total, 100,000 are veterans, 80,000 of whom served in Vietnam.

It is of interest to note that nationally the number of homeless veterans today is greater than the number of U.S. servicemen who died during the Vietnam war.

Today I want to talk about one of the most effective initiatives in the country yet engaged to confront the Homeless issue. In San Diego, California in 1988.

The Vietnam Veterans of San Diego, under the leadership of the Executive Director Robert Van Keuren and therapist John Nachison, created "Stand Down", a 3-day period of respite for homeless veterans.

Project Stand Down is a well-planned, highly organized, 3-day encampment for homeless veterans, providing them both a respite from the streets and a real opportunity to focus on putting their lives back in order. "Stand Down" is a military term, and refers to the relocation of combat troops from a hostile environment to a place that is safe and secure for rest and recovery.

What happens at Stand Down is nothing short of phenomenal, in providing for homeless veterans, male and female—and families, the amenities and comforts of a normal life which most Americans take for granted.

Typical sites for Stand Down include parks and fairgrounds, and school grounds, and for 3-days at no charge, veterans and their families are provided a wide assortment of services, to include: showers, haircuts, and new clothing and personal items, on-site issuance of personal ID cards, medical and dental care in a field hospital provided by the U.S. Dept. of Veterans Affairs, on-site court hearings to deal with outstanding misdemeanors and low grade felonies, so veterans can clear their records, free legal representation and assistance for criminal and civil legal problems, alcohol, drug and mental health counseling, job counseling by representatives of the California Department of Employment Development and other agencies, referrals and personal contact with a wide range of community social service agencies, food and temporary housing, access to a continuing follow-up program.

Stand Down is only three days in length, but those three days can be of unparalleled impact in helping a veteran to bridge the gap between self-empowerment and homelessness. The ID card is critical in reestablishing an identity and reaffirming for the Vet once again that "He is Somebody."

The on-site opportunity to have outstanding legal warrants and tickets conclusively handled, in a manner that the Vet can, not only afford, but which also leaves him with his dignity intact, is a watershed event in the lives of most of the stand down participants.

The key to this process is the handling of outstanding misdemeanors through an "alternative sentencing" program. Instead of fines or jail terms, the Vet is assigned to a period of community service, which may be at the "Stand Down" site or at a local community agency, such as the Salvation Army. The relief that the veteran feels is no longer having to "look over his shoulder", but now being able to walk with pride in the knowledge that he is no longer the subject of an outstanding police warrant, is for many, a feeling that few can adequately describe.

A statistical review of some of the more significant findings from the Stand Down experience include the following general obser-

vations: though blacks represent 8 percent of the 27 million veterans in the Nation, they approximate 50 percent of those homeless veterans participating in California Stand Down programs. Included among a number of programs targeted to homeless veterans sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Veterans Affairs, is the Domiciliary Care for Homeless Veterans Program. Thirty-eight percent of the homeless Vets participating in this program are black.

To continue with the statistical review, the average age of the Stand Down participant is 42, further confirming the fact that 82 percent of those participants reporting combat service, are from the Vietnam war era, approximately 65 percent of the Stand Down participants have an educational background that is at or less than high school. Thirty-five percent have had education beyond high school, 72 percent of the veterans had been without employment for more than 3 months, and 60 percent had been without permanent shelter for more than 3 months.

With regard to the demand for the available services provided at the Stand Down site, once again the service most frequently requested was legal. Of interest is the observation that based on the experience in California to date, black homeless are arrested or ticketed by local police at a rate far higher than that of their white counterparts.

Following legal services, the next highest demand was for dental services at 49 percent; substance abuse counseling and treatment, 37 percent; vision treatment, 30 percent; followed by emotional, podiatry, and other medical treatment in that order.

The Stand Down statistics in California reinforce those of the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, which show that nationally 98 percent of homeless veterans are single males; almost 80 percent suffer from alcohol dependency, half from drug dependency, and more than a third suffer from mental illness. Approximately 50 percent satisfactorily complete treatment programs.

Against the odds, San Diego's Stand Down has happened every year since 1988, and today is the largest volunteer event to help homeless veterans in the U.S. It has been replicated in Long Beach, San Francisco, and Sacramento, as well as in Denver, Colorado, and Portland, Oregon.

The success of this effort can be attributed to a number of factors, not the least of which is the strong single-minded persistence of the sponsoring private non-profit agency. In every locale in which a Stand Down Program has been attempted, there has been an outpouring of support from both government and private offices and organizations—to include VA regional offices; VA medical centers; county veterans service officers; and veteran organizations such as the Disabled American Veterans; Veterans of Foreign Wars; and the American Legion.

STATEMENT BY MACEO A. MAY, HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AND PROGRAM DIRECTOR, SWORDS TO PLOWSHARES

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, on behalf of the Congressional Black Caucus, Swords to Plowshares and veterans, I want to thank you for the opportunity to share some insights about a program we operate in San Francisco which has enjoyed some success in breaking the cycle of homelessness amongst veterans, and re-integrating those veterans back into the mainstream of our society. I also want to share with you some concerns and recommendations, particularly in the areas of housing and rehabilitation of black, Hispanic and other ethnic minority veterans.

WHAT IS THE PROGRAM?

The Transitional Housing Program is a four- to six-month, community-based, therapeutic, residential environment which focuses on the continuing social rehabilitation and reintegration of homeless veterans into the community and society. The program is designed to accommodate 20 homeless veterans with chronic psychological and emotional problems (oftentimes, coupled with substance abuse/addiction disorder) who demonstrate the potential to achieve and maintain functional independence and self sufficiency in the community.

WHAT DOES IT DO?

The program provides the residential stability so necessary to make anything else happen. In conjunction, it provides an extensive program of support services and in-depth therapy on site, and in conjunction with an array of community and DVA resources. Some of the more significant components of services and activities are:

Comprehensive health and medical services, primarily through cooperation and partnership with the DVA Medical Center, but also utilizing community resources where necessary.

Intensive individual and group counseling to help clients manage their condition, and re-develop important components of their lives that are necessary to facilitate self sufficiency and support.

An intense focus on substance addiction and relapse prevention.

Literacy and pre-vocational work to prepare vets for employment. This component also includes job placement.

Development of interim and long term housing after program completion.

While these are some of the more significant areas, a host of other services and activities are utilized to "prepare the veteran" for re-integration.

WHAT MAKES IT UNIQUE COMPARED TO OTHER RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS?

The program is veteran specific—veterans are the only population served. Because of its specificity, it is the only community based program positioned to address Post Traumatic war stress and adjustments disorder conditions unique to veterans.

The program is able to bring to bear the considerable and comprehensive resources of the main organization, which enhances its ability to enable the veteran to dramatically increase his/her chances of success in and out of the program. Examples:

LEGAL

Our legal component is able to assist veterans with discharge upgrades, agent orange as well as other benefit claims/appeals, (particularly, before the Court of Veterans Appeals), and provide legal advice/referrals for family, tax, employment and landlord problems.

EMPLOYMENT

Through several employment contracts with the Dept of Labor, the State and Private Industry councils, the employment component is able to offer literacy development, testing, classroom training and job placement. The employment component has existed since 1976 and has an enviable track record in achievement of performance goals and effectiveness.

HUMAN SERVICES

Our human services component provides emergency needs services, as well as substance abuse, and emotional counseling—particularly in the areas of PTSD and adjustment disorders. This service provides an

effective and viable means of aftercare and support for veterans completing our program. It also maintains a computer link with housing services within the community which enhances our ability to help veterans find housing after discharge.

The linkage and rapport we have established with the Dept of Veterans Affairs' local Health Care for Homeless Veterans component exemplifies the kind of partnership we feel is necessary to comprehensively address the needs of veterans.

STATEMENT BY MR. ARTHUR BARHAM, VETERANS UPWARD BOUND PROGRAM, ATLANTA

In 1971, the Southeastern Regional Office, National Scholarship and Service Fund for Negro Students, (SERO-NSSFNS, Inc.) developed an Adult Basic Education program, for returning Vietnam Veterans that had not graduated from high school. The program uses a holistic concept of preparing non high school graduates for a Post Secondary Education.

In 1988, the ancillary extension services developed and offered by the VUB program was developed into a formal project, funded by the U.S. Department of Labor through a grant to the City of Atlanta under the 1987 Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act. The SERO-NSSFNS program known locally as "Atlanta Vet Reentry Project (AVRP)" is operated under a contract with the City of Atlanta. AVRP began operating in 1989 and has since served more than 1000 unemployed veterans. The project focuses on helping many disadvantaged veterans re-integrate back into the mainstream of society by securing permanent employment. The foundation of the project's operation are empowering the disadvantaged veterans grasp opportunities and master goal setting techniques for long-term success.

To further enhance the original VUB concept to serve veterans whether educationally and/or economically disadvantaged, the staff of VUB, developed and implemented a plan to provide low cost housing to veterans. "Harris House (HH)", a transitional housing endeavor, was created in 1989 through a partnership agreement between SERO-NSSFNS' VUB, and New Century Housing Corporation (NCHC). The U.S. Housing and Urban Development has provided 75% of the funding required for the development and 25% for operating the project, with the remaining funds generated from local contributions. Since its inception the project has assisted more than 100 veterans with low cost, safe housing, and the ability to maintain a stable independent living environment.

STATEMENT BY ALFRED PECK, DIRECTOR, THE SALVATION ARMY BORDEN AVENUE VETERANS RESIDENCE, LONG ISLAND NEW YORK, NY

"Can you get me into Borden Avenue?" has become the query of many of the veterans of the United States Armed Services in New York City. Borden Avenue is a New York City shelter specifically set aside for homeless veterans. The shelter is run by the Salvation Army under contract to the New York City Human Resources Administration. BAVR houses 400 men and we are always full. Word has been passed that the City's shelter for homeless veterans is "the best show in town." It is clear, safe, and air-conditioned, no small consideration during this sweltering summer. Borden Avenue is a place to start over, not a place to end up."

BAVR will be five years old on Veterans Day, 1992. It's the first, the largest and in the opinion of many, the best organized veterans

shelter in the country. In 1982, the New York City's Comptroller office released a study, "Soldiers of Misfortune," which focused attention on the high percentage of veterans among the City's homeless population. The report stressed the responsibility of the Veterans Administration to reach out to these veterans most in need of assistance. It alleged that only a small percentage were receiving benefits, and that most were not aware of the benefits to which they might be entitled.

The Human Resources Administration (HRA) became the City's liaison with the Veterans Administration (VA) which, in concert with the New York State Division of Veterans Affairs (SDVA), initiated the Homeless Veterans Outreach Program. This cooperative effort provided access to benefits for shelter residents through on-site visits by VA benefits counselors and SDVA counselors, who also assist in the upgrading of discharges. HRA also designated a veterans liaison at each shelter to coordinate with the outreach team, assist in tracking applications.

Veterans began to press for a separate shelter for veterans at which services could be coordinated more directly and hence more effectively.

Many of the veterans suffer from multiple dysfunctions. Most prominently, drug and alcohol addictions, exacerbated in some cases by post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and other mental illness, with resulting physical health problems. These must be treated before a veteran can make a successful transition to independent living. "We can find them jobs and a place to live, but if they don't address their real problems, it's only a matter of time before they lose the job and end up back on the streets, or in some other shelter," said a social worker in the early days of the shelter.

To create an atmosphere where staff and veterans know how to proceed, BAVR has developed a two part contract that "obligates" the new arrival to a social service plan that will lead to "mutual goals" agreed to by the man and the administrators of the residence.

STATEMENT BY GERALD SAUNDERS, SERGEANT MAJOR V-COPS

I found myself homeless and fighting back the effect of Post Traumatic Stress Disorder disturbance I obtained while in combat in Vietnam. I needed a place to stay and the Borden Avenue Veteran Residence was there. I needed a way to direct my energy and give back to the community and the V-Cops gave me that opportunity.

The nights are dark in Long Island City. The summer is hot and the winter cold. But, when I put on the green shirts and the jacket of the V-Cops pride in myself is elevated. I know I will be doing something that the community respects.

We come together at the 108th precinct in Long Island City. We receive our orders for the evening and move out into the night. We want to show the community that we're not hopeless. So using the one set of skills we have all acquired, military skills, V-Cops conduct patrol on the streets of Queens much in the same fashion they would conduct military drills.

The same tactics we used in Vietnam, we use on the streets and it works.

Each V-Cop wears a green T-Shirt with yellow letters which reads "V-Cops 108th Precinct," a green baseball-style jacket which also reads "V-Cops 108th Precinct" and a black beret. Each V-Cop is assigned a partner for the night and the group travels in formation everywhere we go.

The V-Cops, unlike the Guardian Angels, work in full cooperation with the police. Although we do not carry weapons our aim is to stop a crime before it takes place. Many of the V-Cops interventions have led to arrests, according to 108th Precinct statistics.

The subways are a common place for the V-Cops to patrol. While traveling on the trains we ride two to a car, one at each end. After the train stops at the platform and the doors open each V-Cop looks out the door and raises his right arm, signaling to the other that "all is clear" in his section of the train. When the group is ready to exit the train, each V-Cop steps outside the car, raises both his arms, and turns one hundred and eighty degrees to the right. To a subway rider they look like a row of green tops spinning in unison. To a bad guy it looks like time to find a new train. To the riding public it is a signal they can relax.

This type of unity serves as an intimidation to criminals on the subways and on the streets. On a more personal level, however, it also provides me with a sense of camaraderie with the opportunity to make lasting friendships.

Community leaders have told me that the neighborhood patrols serve as an effective criminal deterrent and give residents an extra sense of security. "How do you measure something like this?", said a Community Board member who also serves as an auxiliary policeman with the 108th Precinct. "Any presence, any people on the street in this neighborhood gives people another inkling of faith." He said, "Maybe I don't have to run." "There's a perception that something's happening—and these guys are part of it."

"There's no question in my mind that their effectiveness on the street can be measured", the President of the 108th Precinct Community Council, which serves as a liaison between police and the community, once told me. The V-Cops are a physical presence out there and people are becoming accustomed to seeing them on the streets. Once the word gets out, the bad guys see these guys. They know they have radios and are able to communicate with the precinct. They serve the purpose of eyes and ears for the regular police force."

STATEMENT OF JOAN C. ALKER, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, NATIONAL COALITION FOR THE HOMELESS

Thank you for inviting me to speak with you today. I hope you all have in front of you a copy of the Executive Summary from the National Coalition for the Homeless' report on homeless veterans, entitled "Heroes Today, Homeless Tomorrow: Homelessness Among Veterans in the United States" which we released last year on Veteran's Day. This should provide you with a basic overview of the problem and, in our view, the shamefully inadequate federal response. If you would like more information the complete report is available from our office. I wanted to take this time to say a few words about the larger social and political forces which have contributed to modern American homelessness and where we are on this issue today.

Mass homelessness has been around for some time now—more and more Americans than ever before see homeless people on their way to work or on TV. The current recession, rising unemployment, and cuts in state and local benefits have combined to drive demand for emergency services to unprecedented levels. Less than six months after the end of the Persian Gulf war, we began receiving

reports of veterans of Operation Desert Storm showing up in shelters. Most providers report that the greatest increases in demand are from families, those who are recently unemployed, and those who are working but still poor. Every day thousands and thousands of men, women, and children are being turned away from shelters to make whatever makeshift arrangements they can for the night. Those who are on the streets are becoming more desperate and remaining there for longer periods of time as jobs, affordable housing, treatment options, and other services become increasingly scarce. Many homeless people and service providers are at their breaking points. It seems as though our political leaders have turned a blind eye to the despair and wasted human potential that we see on our streets.

In the past 20 years we have gone from a situation of a slight surplus of units affordable to the poorest 20% of renter households to a shortage of over 5 million in 1991. Safety net programs have been cut back, wages have stagnated, poor people have gotten poorer, and rich people have gotten richer. As a result the competition for scarce low-cost housing units among the poor has become so fierce, that any crisis or disability—the loss of a job, mental or physical illness, even a benefit check that gets lost in the mail—can push someone onto the street. In the case of veterans these factors may be directly related to their military service as is evidenced by the high percentage of homeless veterans with Post Traumatic Stress Disorder. And racism clearly play a role in homelessness—minorities are overrepresented in the homeless population at large as well as among homeless veterans although we do not know exactly by how much. A study of homeless men in Los Angeles found that homeless veterans were more likely to be black than homeless men in LA who were not veterans. And despite passage of Fair Housing legislation many years ago racial discrimination in housing remains rampant.

Yet it is important to remember that even 10 years ago we did not have these record numbers of homeless people, and that there are programs in every community that are working to get people off the street. Indeed we will hear about some of these later on this afternoon. What we are lacking is the political will to devote the resources that are needed. Most of our housing assistance does not go to poor and homeless people who need it most but rather to rich people through tax subsidies. Indeed the bottom fifth of the income distribution receives only 13% of all housing subsidies while the top fifth receives 60%. In other words for every dollar the government is spending in direct housing subsidies to the poorest 20% of the population, they are losing \$4 in tax subsidies to the richest 20%.

In the course of writing our report, I had the opportunity to examine closely our government's response to the needs of homeless veterans as well as to meet many men and women who have served in the armed forces and are now homeless. Surely the epidemic of homelessness among veterans that we are seeing today must rank as one of our nation's most shameful broken promises. I hope that we can work together to create the political change that is needed to end this tragedy.

CONGRESSMAN TERRY BRUCE

HON. RICHARD J. DURBIN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1992

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. Speaker, the close of the 102d Congress will see the departure of many fine Congressmen who have served their districts and the Nation with distinction.

My colleague and friend, TERRY BRUCE, is such a person.

TERRY BRUCE was first elected to the Illinois State Senate in 1970 at the age of 26. During the next 14 years, he distinguished himself as a leader in many fields, particularly education. His talent and hard work resulted in his selection as majority leader of the Illinois State Senate. There were few, if any, important legislative issues considered by the Illinois General Assembly during that period which did not have TERRY BRUCE's input.

In 1984, he was elected to serve in the U.S. House of Representatives from the 19th Congressional District.

TERRY BRUCE's reputation and skill earned him a spot on the coveted Energy and Commerce Committee.

On that committee, TERRY tackled the most difficult and complex issues. He became an expert on the complexities of the Clean Air Act. He labored long and hard to find the right balance between environmental quality and economic growth. His fine work with that legislation will keep families working, businesses open, and dreams realized for generations to come. At the same time, his efforts served the legislative goal of improving air quality for decades to come in America.

TERRY BRUCE was never afraid to tackle a legislative challenge. When the Chicago & Northwestern Railway went on strike in 1991 and imperiled the entire economy of Chicago and the Midwest, TERRY BRUCE rose to the occasion. Chairman JOHN DINGELL and TERRY's colleagues on the Energy and Commerce Committee acknowledged that TERRY demonstrated extraordinary leadership in bringing that strike to a fair conclusion.

TERRY was particularly proud of his work to help the University of Illinois in his district. As a major research university, the University of Illinois relied on its congressional delegation, and its own Congressman in particular, to make certain that research opportunities from Washington were available. TERRY played a key role in securing the biotech research facility at the University of Illinois. This facility will be solving problems and improving the quality of life around the world for many years to come. TERRY BRUCE's hard work made it happen.

There are few communities in downstate Illinois which have not been touched by the legislative contributions of Congressman TERRY BRUCE. From the necessities of community life such as highways and bridges to those elements which enhance the quality of life for our families, TERRY BRUCE has made an enduring contribution to his State.

From his first campaign, his wife, Charlotte, and later his daughters, Emily and Ellen, were at his side. They passed out cookies at plant gates and worked day and night to help TERRY

win many elections. Their familiar, smiling faces and hard work in every election contest were assets that money could never buy.

The good news about this tribute is that TERRY BRUCE still has many years of opportunity ahead of him. Though he was a casualty of reapportionment, his outstanding reputation, and his record of achievement leave the door wide open for future service.

TERRY BRUCE's departure from the House of Representatives is a loss for the State of Illinois and the Nation. We are fortunate that extraordinary people like TERRY BRUCE have the dedication to enter public service and the talent to make such a positive contribution to the lives of so many others.

**THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN
CAN WORK TOGETHER FOR PEACE****HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1992

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, the United States should begin now to work with Japan, survivor of the only nuclear war to date, on the greatest project the world can imagine: A collectively enforced peace, and the elimination of all nuclear weapons from the face of the Earth.

Today, I am introducing legislation which sets forth a blueprint to achieve this end. Real progress can be made by 1995, the 50th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations—and the 50th remembrance of the atom bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. That year also will see the nations that entered into the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty in 1970 gather to renegotiate and extend it.

We can capitalize on this coincidence of events by strengthening the United Nations Charter, and at the same time agreeing that the next step in the evolution of civilization is the renunciation of nuclear weapons.

Japan, which became our close ally in the cold war struggle, is our ideal partner for leading the world in this effort. Japan is the only nation that has endured the nightmare of nuclear explosions. As the country which has renounced militarism, Japan has a moral authority that can draw the nations of the world together in this cause.

One could envision a world conference in Japan—at Hiroshima or Nagasaki—in which the goal is established of eliminating nuclear weapons and concrete steps are started to achieve that end.

These steps could include a greatly strengthened Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, an end to nuclear testing by all nations, an improved International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] that would truly safeguard and monitor nuclear activities with a stronger United Nations that would back up the IAEA's inspectors—by force if necessary.

The goal of this endeavor is breathtaking. The actual steps are slow, even unexciting, and could take 20 or 30 years to fully implement. But this long journey could eventually lead to a new world, free of mutually assured destruction, free of the specter of charred

cities and blackened skies, free of the horrifying possibility that civilization as we know it could end on just 20 minutes notice.

But this is more than just a noble and lofty pursuit—it is also staunchly in the national interests of the United States and other democratic countries. During the cold war, nuclear weapons worked to our strategic advantage, by deterring overwhelming Soviet superiority in tanks and manpower in Europe, the Far East, and elsewhere. But with the collapse of the USSR, we no longer need to extend a nuclear umbrella over ourselves or our allies.

Today, the leading military threat to the United States, Japan, and Europe is nuclear weapons in the hands of independent despots like Saddam Hussein. For these regimes, the bomb is their great equalizer against our conventional military superiority—the gulf war would have been very different had we faced a nuclear-armed Iraq. A strict global regime to prevent all countries from building the bomb will help us avoid a future nightmare involving nuclear blackmail. As long as it's verifiable, such an agreement will work in our strategic interests.

Over the last year, Congress and the President have taken several important steps in the right direction, including the June agreement with Russia to further reduce our respective nuclear arsenals and the recent 9-month nuclear testing moratorium and ban on testing after 1996. Additionally, the 1993 Defense authorization bill includes the Nuclear Weapons Reductions Act, which calls for additional cuts in the nuclear arsenals of all countries. Finally, pending in Congress is legislation to reduce the threat of nuclear proliferation through tightened export controls, sanctions for violators, and stronger international safeguards and inspections. These steps amount to a solid foundation for pursuing a world without nuclear weapons.

Japan, as nuclear victim and nonnuclear power, must join with the United States in leading this process. Historically, Japan seems to have been one of the few societies on earth which developed extraordinary capability in a high-technology weapon—and then essentially banned that weapon. Japan's use of firearms in the 16th and 17th centuries was at the cutting edge of mass destructions, but by the time of Commodore Perry's arrival in 1853 such weapons had been made almost taboo.

As history also shows, however, such progress toward peace must be reinforced or it can be reversed. Today, Japan and the United States often seem locked in a downward spiral of finger-pointing and name-calling. Japanese phrases like "kenbei" and "bubei" translate as contempt and even hatred of American ways, while on our side public officials who should know better crack sick jokes about World War II.

But we should remember: Trade fights come and go. Trade deficits swing from month to month, the dollar and yen shift from day to day—and in the long run history will little note nor long remember. What mankind would always remember is leadership to move the world out of the nuclear arms nightmare.

Instead of spending all our energy in trade disputes, let us commit ourselves to working on something that will be of importance for all future generations. In a partnership with Japan

for arms control and peace, 1995 could be the beginning of a new age. There could be no greater way to remember those of all nations who died in the horror of World War II.

S. 1579, THE TELEPHONE DISCLOSURE AND DISPUTE RESOLUTION ACT

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1992

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this legislation to regulate our Nation's pay-per-call industry. I would like to commend Chairmen SWIFT and MARKEY for their hard work on this bill, and I thank them for including my provision to stop pay-per-call companies from taking advantage of our Nation's senior citizens.

Some time ago a constituent contacted me to share her frustration at having been the victim of a 1-900 scam. She spent more than 5 minutes, at \$2 a minute, trying to get information about Medicare from a private company that tried to create the impression that it was run by the Federal Government.

Although the 900 telephone line industry has brought many services to Americans, we cannot let private companies defraud unknowing citizens.

My amendment will ensure that private companies do not trick consumers into believing they are government-run or government-sponsored. It requires that 900 lines that appear as if they may be government programs or services contain a message in their opening audiotext specifying that their services are not approved or endorsed by the Federal Government.

Our Nation's senior citizens deserve the most accurate and helpful information about the programs they rely on. Passing this bill is an important step in preventing unscrupulous companies from profiting by deceiving them. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

DEPARTURE OF REPRESENTATIVE SID MORRISON

HON. NORMAN D. DICKS

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1992

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Speaker, I am addressing the House today on behalf of the entire Washington State congressional delegation in order to pay tribute to Congressman SID MORRISON, who will not be with us for the 103d Congress. SID was first elected in 1980 and since that time has been a Representative in the truest sense of the word. He has diligently represented the views and concerns of the people of the fourth district of Washington, including the agricultural interests, small businesses, and the high technology community in the Tri-Cities. And most recently, he has served as a mediator, a broker of ideas and, at times, a referee on the contentious spotted owl/timber crisis situation that has impacted the Pacific

Northwest. As we wish him well, I wanted the Members of the House to see a copy of a letter that our Washington State delegation in the House has sent to SID, thanking him for his significant contributions to the success of our collective efforts. I am enclosing a copy of that letter for the RECORD.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, October 10, 1992.

DEAR SID: We are taking this opportunity, as the 102nd Congress comes to an end, to send a special note of thanks to you for the diligence, persistence and perseverance you demonstrated in guiding our delegation's efforts to achieve a balance solution to the Pacific Northwest timber supply crisis. It is fitting and necessary at this point, we believe, to recognize officially the difficult task you accepted and the conscientious work that you did in keeping our collective view fixed upon a national and reasonable solution to the Northwest's most urgent natural resource conflict. As the "convener" of an unending series of (unending) delegation meetings in 1434 Longworth, you have displayed the valuable trait of a marathon runner: an awareness that this is a long-distance race with no easy sprint to victory. It has been that recognition on your part, most especially, that has kept us moving forward through the most difficult periods of impasse and disagreement and which has resulted in significant strides toward the development of a cogent timber strategy in this 102nd Congress.

All of us owe a great debt to you, Sid, for your vision and for your strength. We will miss you for your insight and for your persistence as a convener, but most of all we will miss you as a friend. Best wishes in all your future endeavors.

Sincerely,

TOM FOLEY.
AL SWIFT.
JOHN MILLER.
JOLENE UNSOELD.
NORM DICKS.
ROD CHANDLER.
JIM McDERMOTT.

MUCH ADO ABOUT SOMETHING

HON. CHARLES H. TAYLOR

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1992

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I am here to inform this House and the Nation about an upcoming event in Cleveland County, NC, on October 17. Our individual communities are steeped in culture, traditions, and special foods that represent the diversity and richness of our heritage. And so, on October 17, the people of the Cleveland County area will be celebrating Livermush Expo 1992.

Livermush is made by combining some of the "finer" parts of the pig, including the "snoots," together with spices and cornmeal. This wonderful cuisine was first sold commercially in the 1920's and became a staple during the Depression. Its virtues were first celebrated in October 1987 when the Cleveland County Commissioners and the Shelby City Council passed resolutions proclaiming that "livermush is the most delicious, most economical, and most versatile of meats." Well, that made what most people of the area al-

ready know official. There was nothing left to do but proclaim the first Livermush Exposition.

I have sent invitations to our national leaders, including both Presidential candidates, and some word about the excitement of the occasion is beginning to drift in.

President Bush has indicated that while he does not care for broccoli, he is certain he would love livermush. After all, pork rinds are one of his favorite foods. And if you look under the skin of any pork rind eater, you will find the makings of a livermush lover.

It has been said that Presidential candidate Bill Clinton has tried livermush but swears he didn't swallow. Its certain he would like it though, since the University of Arkansas has a few "Hawgs."

Vice President Quayle must love livermush because when asked to spell it, he wrote down "G-O-O-D-E."

And Senator AL GORE said that he may include the story of livermush in his next book on the environment since livermush is the best example of recycling he knows.

Some of you may think that this is much ado about nothing, but as this t-shirt says, the Livermush Expo 92 is "Mush Ado About Something."

Mack's Livermush of Shelby, NC, Hunter Livermush of Marion, NC, and others will be displaying their products on the 17th. Harriet Holton will demonstrate several uses of livermush, perhaps a livermush Christmas tree. They will be serving livermush at the Shelby Cafe on Main Street, and Harley Hog and the Rockers will be playing. Kids will be entertained by pot belly pigs and events at the piglet pen. Elvis is expected to make an appearance.

Everyone may not make it to Hog Heaven but it's a sow certainty that everyone will be welcomed at the October 17 Livermush Expo in Shelby, NC.

THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI DELTA DEVELOPMENT FINANCING CORPORATION ACT

HON. BILL EMERSON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1992

Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with my friend and colleague from Mississippi, Mr. ESPY, in introducing the Lower Mississippi Delta Development Financing Corporation Act. Today represents the culmination of years of hard work, and we have an excellent product as a result. I commend Mr. ESPY and others who have worked on this project for all of their fine work.

The lower Mississippi Delta region of the country consists of 219 counties and parishes that are among the Nation's poorest. When the Lower Mississippi Delta Development Commission issued its report in May 1990, the statistics were eye opening. Substantial poverty, poor health, high infant mortality, lack of education, and lack of suitable infrastructure are among the factors which have limited the opportunities available to residents of the delta region.

Despite these adverse conditions, the people of the delta prefer hope to despair. They

are hard working and forthright, and they are one of the region's most tremendous resources. They did not come to the Congress looking for a handout; rather, the Congress is, by virtue of this bill, offering the region a hand up.

This bill will give the delta region the ability to help itself. The Delta Corporation is a means to provide structured seed money to this region that needs it so badly, but it is not a Federal program to continue ad infinitum. It will not be another bureaucracy; we have too many of those in this country already. This Corporation will be a private corporation operating under a Federal charter. At the end of fiscal year 1998, the Corporation will reorganize under a State charter, and it will be private in every sense of the word. With this legislation, we are helping the people of the delta to create a structure which will eventually be entirely delta-run, delta-managed, and delta-financed.

This is how the Corporation will work: The President will appoint the initial Board of Directors, with the advice and consent of the delta congressional delegation. The Board of Directors will establish bylaws, appoint officers and employees of the Corporation, and issue stock. It will possess all the powers of any ordinary private corporation: Owning and transferring real and personal property; acquiring or establishing subsidiaries; entering into contracts; et cetera. The Corporation will receive up to \$100 million in Federal funding over a span of 5 years, and it will be on its own after that.

The Corporation will play an instrumental role in stimulating entrepreneurial activity and infusing capital into the delta region. It is directed by this legislation to provide technical training programs for local communities, provide regional economic research and analysis, raise funds for economic development, and work with local financial institutions to provide microloan funds, seed and venture capital, revolving loans, and other financial tools. All in all, the Corporation will create a climate in which economic development can flourish in the delta region.

I am truly excited about the potential unleashed by the Delta Corporation. This bill represents a true investment in the people of the region—not another bureaucracy, and not another Government giveaway—and our return on this investment will be manifold. The Delta Corporation will truly help folks to help themselves, and I hope to see it swiftly enacted in the 103d Congress.

THE FUTURE OF REGIONAL TRANSMISSION GROUPS

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1992

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I was disappointed that we were unable to include a regional transmission group [RTG] provision in the bill. The RTG proposal represents the consensus agreement of virtually every sector of the industry including the utilities, municipal and co-op systems, IPP's environmental

groups, and others. The RTG approach, among other things, would help to meet the goal of increased transmission access through cooperative, voluntary relationships, and alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, not protracted litigation at FERC.

We should do everything possible to enact legislation quickly next session to provide these groups with the appropriate legal framework they need to operate most effectively. I consider the enactment of an RTG provision of significant importance to my constituents in New York and electric consumers all over the country. I am anxious to work with my colleagues to consider the RTG provision as early as possible in the next session.

H.R. 4016, COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE FACILITIES

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1992

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4016, the Community Environmental Response Facilities Act would provide much-needed relief to many communities, like my district of San Francisco, affected by base closures.

The loss of jobs and capital from base closures have magnified the effects of the current recession for many people, particularly in California. In order to mitigate these effects, it is imperative that bases are cleaned up and ready for new uses within their community. H.R. 4016 would accomplish this by allowing military installations to be parceled into remediated and nonremediated areas and permit development on the remediated sections.

Such a process holds particular importance for my district in which the Presidio Army Base and Hunters Point Naval Shipyard, a Superfund site, are being closed. Allowing development to proceed on sections of Hunters Point that are free from contamination will provide much-needed economic relief for the citizens in the surrounding areas who have been hardest hit by the recession.

The opportunities that the Presidio and Hunters Point offer for the surrounding communities are tremendous. The sooner these opportunities are available, the sooner we can help rebuild our economy and local communities.

I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation

A TRIBUTE TO RONALD WHITE DURING THE FRIENDS OF LABOR CHARITY DINNER

HON. LUCIEN E. BLACKWELL

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1992

Mr. BLACKWELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise and ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to attorney Ronald White for his dedication and commitment to serving his community.

Mr. Speaker, in recognition of his community involvement which is demonstrative of his

philosophy of building bridges, Attorney White will be honored by his friends and loved ones at the Friends of Labor Charity Dinner that will be held on October 17, 1992, in the great city of Philadelphia.

Mr. Speaker, I know firsthand of Attorney White's many accomplishments. He has been unselfish in sharing his many talents in an effort to strengthen and to bring about a certain bond to his community. Mr. Speaker, his allegiance is steadfast and his determination unyielding.

Mr. Speaker, Attorney White is indeed the kind of citizen about which any Representative would be proud to boast. Although several years ago, Attorney White established the law firm of White, McClellan, & Singley, he nonetheless finds the time to serve on the boards of the Community Development Corp.; Cunningham Community Center; African Americans for Cultural Development; Philadelphia Anti-Drug/Anti-Violence Network and the Philadelphia Public Defenders Association.

In addition, Mr. Speaker, his sound career as a litigator has enabled him to gain membership with prestigious boards such as the Pennsylvania Bar, Supreme Court of Pennsylvania Bar, the Federal Court Eastern District of Pennsylvania, and the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third District.

Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in congratulating and extending best wishes for future success to attorney Ronald Avon White.

H.R. 5678, REGARDING FUNDING FOR AN ESTUARINE RESOURCES CENTER

HON. H. MARTIN LANCASTER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1992

Mr. LANCASTER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise in support of the conference report on H.R. 5678. This report allocates funds for important and deserving projects, one of which is in eastern North Carolina. The Pamlico-Tar River Foundation, a nonprofit group of over 2,000 members, and the town of Washington, N.C., are seeking to establish the North Carolina Estuarine Resources Center. The major function of this center would be to educate the residents and visitors of north-eastern North Carolina about the important concerns of watershed protection.

The complex integrity of watersheds, wetlands, and estuarine systems are only now beginning to be understood, and it is imperative that new information is shared to provide insight into the vast resources in the Albemarle-Pamlico region. Decisions governing the management of these natural resources will carry significant implications, economic, ethical, and ecological, for each and every citizen in north-eastern North Carolina. Therefore, public education on these issues is imperative, and a permanent educational facility located on the western side of the Albemarle-Pamlico Sounds is a necessary element.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 11,
THE REVENUE ACT OF 1992

HON. MIKE SYNAR

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1992

Mr. SYNAR. Mr. Speaker, early on Tuesday morning I voted against the conference report on H.R. 11, the Revenue Act of 1992, because it contains a simple, yet devastating, inherent flaw that will bust the Federal budget. While the bill provides a variety of tax benefits I support, the flaw in the legislation is that these benefits are permanent while the means to pay for them are only temporary. The ultimate result of this imbalance is an estimated \$10 billion in yearly net revenue losses to the U.S. Treasury. In short, I voted "no" on this bill because it can't pay for itself and it ends up greatly increasing a deficit that already drains our economy of significant growth potential.

In the true spirit of an election year, H.R. 11 attempts to promise something to everyone in the short term and delay paying for this largess until after election day. What has been promised to everyone, and much ballyhooed by H.R. 11's supporters, are a number of politically popular, and permanently implemented, tax benefits. These include provisions which allow tax deductible contributions to individual retirement accounts [IRA's], permit deductible amortization of good will, permanently extend the low-income housing credit, repeal the luxury tax on pleasure boats and provide passive loss relief for real estate developers.

While I generally support these specific tax benefits they will eventually cost the Federal Treasury close to \$10 billion per year. It is fiscally irresponsible for Congress to grant permanent tax benefits without replacing this lost revenue with the same amount of permanent new revenue offsets. Unfortunately, H.R. 11 not only fails to replace the revenue it loses, it uses a host of budgetary gimmicks to mask this failure.

First, most of the revenue raisers in the bill are only temporary. For example, the bill raises an estimated \$14 billion in revenue by increasing the estimated taxes for individuals and raising taxes on securities firms' inventories. Unfortunately, the new estimated tax rules don't increase taxes, they merely accelerate collections. This produces a one-time gain in the short term and that's it. Similarly, the securities firms' tax revenue results from a one-time increase due to an inventory accounting change.

Second, because the bill attempts to be revenue neutral within the 5-year budget window, it encourages tax revenue collections within the budget window by promising increased taxpayer savings, which translates into lost tax revenues, in the years beyond the budget window. This is most evident in the bill's IRA provisions. The bill raises revenue in the short term by charging taxpayers a one-time fee for rolling over current IRA's into new H.R. 11 style IRA's. The incentive for switching to the new style IRA is the promise of greater savings to the taxpayer than those available on current IRA's.

Unfortunately, future taxpayer savings provided by the bill cost more than the current

revenue provisions raise, thus making the IRA provision a money loser in the long term. This is of no concern to the bill's proponents, however, because the revenue losses are recorded outside the current budget window. In essence this provision is like a family that borrows from next month's paycheck to pay this month's bills and declares its budget balanced by only looking at this month's income and expenses.

Finally, the bill manipulates the effective dates of the IRA provisions to increase revenue estimates in the near term while pushing revenue losses outside the budget window. For example, the IRA rollovers start first which result in greater revenues from the collection of the rollover fees. However, the bill's increased deductions for the new style IRA's don't start until 1995. This has the effect of postponing a true accounting of the bill's cost past the current budget window and preserves the bill's illusion of budget neutrality.

H.R. 11 offers a number of tempting baubles in the form of politically popular tax breaks. Unfortunately, it attempts to pay for these baubles with budgetary sleight of hand that will ultimately increase the Federal deficit. I voted against H.R. 11 because real tax benefits need to be paid for with real tax revenues not accounting gimmicks.

H.R. 6168

HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1992

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, at this hour it appears unlikely that the other body will have an opportunity to pass its own bill reauthorizing the airport and airway trust fund before we adjourn. This means that important aviation programs will lapse unless the other body passes a bill previously passed by the House.

In recent months we have passed two aviation reauthorization bills. On May 19, by a vote of 410 to 2 we passed H.R. 4691, a reauthorization bill reported by the Committee on Public Works and Transportation. On Friday, October 2, in order to expedite the legislative process, we passed H.R. 6093 which was a compromise between the earlier House bill and a bill reported by the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation. Since then we have learned that the other body would like to see adjustments to H.R. 6093. Because it appears that there will be no opportunity for a conference to discuss these problems directly, we are this morning asking the House to pass a new bill to deal with the problems raised by the other body. We hope they will find this bill acceptable and pass it.

The major difference between the new bill and H.R. 6093 is that the new bill limits the Airport Improvement Program authorization to 1 year. Apart from this, the new bill does not make any major departures from H.R. 6093 and follows the same basic approach as the bill which the House passed in May. The bill is important legislation since if the bill is not passed, there will be no authority for new grants for airport development. In the current

state of the economy the country cannot afford even a temporary shutdown in a program which sustains approximately 100,000 jobs.

Finally Mr. Speaker, I am taking this occasion to clarify the meaning of some of the provisions of the bill. First, Mr. Speaker, I wish to clarify that section 511(h)(2) of the Airport and Airway Improvement Act of 1982 [AAIA], as amended, does not apply to car rental firms doing business at an airport for the purposes of determining compliance with any requirement imposed pursuant to section 511(a)(17) of AAIA. Administration of DBE assurance for car rental firms shall be governed by section 511(h)(3) of AAIA, as amended.

In addition, I note that section 511(h)(3)(C) of AAIA, as amended, provides that nothing in the law on DBE assurance "shall require a car rental firm to change its corporate structure to provide for direct ownership arrangements." For example, a car rental firm is not required, but is permitted by the DBE assurance sections 511(a)(17) and 511(h) of the AAIA, as amended, to transfer corporate assets or engage in joint ventures, partnerships or subleases.

Mr. Speaker, this is important legislation for transportation and for jobs. I urge its immediate passage.

TRIBUTE TO REPRESENTATIVE
BEN JONES

HON. JIM RAMSTAD

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1992

Mr. RAMSTAD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a departing colleague who will be sorely missed by every Member of this House and every person whose life he has touched. I refer to the distinguished gentleman from Georgia, [BEN JONES].

Although I have only known BEN for the last 2 years, we've had lunch together with four other colleagues virtually every Wednesday in the office of our colleague from Missouri, BILL EMERSON.

We are from the North, South, East, and West of this great country. Three Democrats, three Republicans. With different backgrounds and different legislative interests. But we share a powerful bond. We are all grateful recovering alcoholics—and BEN JONES is a special member of our fellowship.

BEN's total honesty and disarming openness about his alcoholism and recovery have been an inspiration to each one of us and everyone else in this body. BEN's leadership on behalf of people recovering from chemical dependency will be missed. His efforts to assist others still suffering from the ravages of alcoholism and drug addiction will also be missed.

But most of all, we will miss BEN's daily nudges. "How ya'all doin', JIM?" he would ask daily in that distinctive dialect—reminiscent to this Minnesotan of Cooter on "Dukes of Hazard."

BEN was there in the good days and the not-so-good ones. He would always take time to listen to anyone in need of assistance or just a listening ear.

BEN, thanks for caring; thanks for sharing; thanks for leading; and thanks for listening. On

behalf of BILL EMERSON, ROD CHANDLER, and our other two Wednesday lunch members, I salute you for the hundreds of hours you spend to help other recovering people.

Although you will no longer be a Member of this body, your spirit will remain with us. We will carry on our traditions, and you will be with us always. God bless you, BEN, and our best wishes to you and Alma in your new life together.

TRIBUTE TO STAFF MEMBERS

HON. CARROLL HUBBARD, JR.

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1992

Mr. HUBBARD. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to pay tribute and express appreciation to the excellent staff of the First Congressional District of Kentucky and of the Banking Subcommittee I chair.

Yes, thanks to those staff members I'm privileged to work with both in Washington and Kentucky to represent and assist the people of Kentucky's First Congressional District.

Thanks also to those staff members who work for the Subcommittee on General Oversight and Investigations of the House Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs Committee.

I express my gratitude to my longtime, efficient administrative assistant Lorraine Grant, who has served on our staff for 17 years.

Special thanks to three longtime staff members—Mary Lee Lawton, Cornelia (Neal) Henson, and Elaine Sullivant—who have worked untiringly and effectively for the people of Kentucky's First District.

Mary Lee Lawton has worked diligently in our Henderson field office for 15 years. Mary Lee has assisted multitudes of western Ken-

tuckians in person and by telephone in a professional, helpful manner.

Cornelia (Neal) Henson has typed, produced, and processed in an efficient manner many thousands of letters to Kentuckians during her 14 years on our staff here in Washington.

Elaine Sullivant of Paducah has worked diligently for 13 years and 7 months as chief field representative for the First District of Kentucky. The thousands of Kentuckians who have called our Paducah office will miss Elaine Sullivant's friendly, excellent assistance.

Mary Martha Fortney has been on my staff for 12 years and has served so ably for 6 years as staff director of the Subcommittee on General Oversight and Investigations of the House Banking Committee.

I pay tribute to the following very efficient, hard-working staff members who have served and continue to work in our Washington office for western Kentuckians: Legislative Director Maureen Fletcher, 3½ years; chief caseworker Elwanda Newbold, 3½ years; and Cheryl McGlotten, legislative assistant, 2 years.

I express admiration and appreciation to my very excellent district staff in western Kentucky: Debbie Foy of Mayfield, 10 years; Caroline Hall of Henderson, 7½ years; Shirley Carter of Hopkinsville, 6 years; Patti Hawkins of Madisonville, 4 years; Ava Siener of Paducah, 3½ years; Malcolm West of Central City, 3 years; Raye Ann Heath and Debbie Reid, both of Symsonia, 2 years.

Special thanks also to the excellent staff of the Subcommittee on General Oversight and Investigations. I've already mentioned Mary Martha Fortney, the staff director. I also pay tribute to the subcommittee's counsel, Steve Skonberg, 1 year, 1 month; and professional staff members Sam Woodall, 2½ years, and

Dave Liddle, 1 year, 8 months. Steve Skonberg, Sam Woodall, and Dave Liddle deserve compliments for their excellent work.

HONORING ROSA ROSARIO-GARCIA

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1992

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to recognize the work of a friend and community leader, Rosa Rosario-Garcia, who is being honored by here colleagues on October 23.

Rosa has served as chairperson of the board of directors of the Hispanic Counseling Center on Long Island, which is celebrating 15 years of service to the community. It is fitting that during this gala event the Hispanic Counseling Center is saluting the effort and dedication put forth by Rosa Rosario-Garcia.

Through the work of Rosa and her colleagues, the chemically dependent, the mentally ill, and their families have been given an opportunity to reach and sustain a productive way of life. By specifically serving people with limited English-speaking ability, the Hispanic Counseling Center has reached out to a population that is often underserved or completely ignored. The center's efforts are, indeed, a model for other service providers who must help to fill this void.

For these reasons and more, I commend Rosa Rosario-Garcia for blazing this new and exciting trail. The fruits of her labor are most evident in the many lives she has touched in a positive way.