March 2, 1992

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

OPPOSITION TO THE OMNIBUS CRIME CONTROL ACT

HON. NEWT GINGRICH
OF GEORGIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 2, 1992

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I think that as we debate the Omnibus Crime Control Act, we should listen carefully to the views and opinions of those who are on the front line of our war on crime, those whose daily lives will be affected by the legislation which we enact.

Captain Bob Brown, as president of the Peace Officers’ Association of Georgia, has recently written me to express the unanimous opposition of the 11,000 members of his organization to H.R. 3371, the Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1991. It is their strong belief that this bill, as amended in conference, will seriously undermine law enforcement efforts at the local, state, and national levels.

The following is a list of the serious concerns which they have with H.R. 3371 in its present form. I urge my colleagues to take their views into consideration and enact a true crime control bill.

HOW THE CONFERENCE CRIME BILL WEAKENS EXISTING LAW

Elimination of penalty for attempted assassination or Kidnapping of top executive officials. Section 103(a)(9) of the conference bill amends 18 U.S.C. 1751(c) so as to eliminate the penalty authorization for attempting to kill or kidnap the President, the Vice-President, and Presidential or Vice-Presidential staff, except in cases involving attempted assassination of the President that comes dangerously close to succeeding.

Increased abuse of habeas corpus. Title II of the conference bill authorizes release of all habeas corpus Title 22 offenders, including those violating federal laws who are held under warranty—adopted by the Supreme Court in United States v. Leon, 468 U.S. 897 (1984)—by authorizing suppression of evidence in various circumstances despite officers’ reasonable reliance on a magistrate’s authorization of the search.

Overturning of convictions on the basis of harmless error. Title IV of the conference bill automatically requires reversal of convictions on appeal where the trial court erroneously admitted evidence under warrant—adopted by the Supreme Court in United States v. Leon, 468 U.S. 897 (1984)—by authorizing suppression of evidence in various circumstances despite officers’ reasonable reliance on a magistrate’s authorization of the search.

Repeal of antiterrorism treaties. Sections 805-807 of the conference bill unilaterally terminate international conventions that the United States has signed relating to violence at airports. This is a violation of our maritime navigation or platform. The sections contain drastically weakened “implementing legislation” which does not fulfill the United States’ obligations under the conventions.

Narrowing of laws against counterfeiting. Section 828 of the conference bill proposes an extraterritorial counterfeiting offense which is substantially narrower than the existing counterfeiting provisions (18 U.S.C. 471, 473-74) that currently apply both domestically and extraterritorially.

Prohibition of cooperation among federal agencies in administering federal grant programs. Section 1107 of the conference bill would prohibit cooperative arrangements of the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) and other federal agencies in administering grant programs. This would seriously impair federal enforcement efforts by barring utilization by BJA of the expertise and resources of other federal agencies—such as the Bureau of Justice Statistics and the Federal Bureau of Investigation—in administering funding programs within their areas of competence.

Limiting consideration of relevant factors and promotion of prisoner litigation relating to prison assignments. Section 1401 of the conference bill bars consideration of “the social or economic status” of a criminal in deciding what prison to assign him to, though such factors are legitimately relevant to assignment decisions in some cases. For example, a prisoner’s social status as leader of a gang may legitimately weigh against sending him to a prison where other gang members are confined, and a prisoner’s poverty (economic status) may weigh in favor of an assignment that minimizes travel expenses for his family in visiting him. Section 1401 would bar consideration of such relevant factors. It would also open up new vistas of litigation for prisoners raising allegations that their prison assignments reflected improper consideration of “social or economic status.”

Repeal of rules requiring revocation of release for criminals who illegally possess drugs. Section 1404 repeals rules set out in 18 U.S.C. 3656(a), 3656(g), and 4214(f), offenders on probation, supervised release, or parole who possess illegal drugs would lose their release revoked and must be returned to prison. Section 1403 of the conference bill repeals these rules in cases where the offender’s illegal possession of drugs is discovered through drug testing. It contains a language which presupposes that the offender may not be imprisoned despite a positive test showing that he has possessed and used drugs.

Early release from prison of drug abusing offenders. Title I of the conference bill authorizes release of offenders from prison up to a year prior to completion of the sentence imposed by the court, where the offender is a drug abuser and has gone through drug treatment in prison. This undermines the determinate sentencing system and abolition of parole enacted by the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984, reduces incapacitation and deterrence, and unfairly gives drug abusing offenders a chance to relapse which is denied to other prisoners who have not engaged in drug abuse.

Mandated reduction of prison terms for drug abusing offenders. The current “boot camp” provision for federal offenders, 18 U.S.C. 4046, authorizes retaining in custody an offender who has completed a “boot camp” program until the end of his prison terms. In contrast, 1406(c) of the conference bill mandates the immediate release of drug abusing federal offenders who are placed in boot camps on completion of a 90 to 120 day program, where the offender would otherwise be subject to incarceration for up to two years or more under the federal sentencing guidelines. (Offense level 15 offenders, who would be eligible for boot camp assignment, are subject to a guideline sentence of 24 months at the lowest criminal history category.)

Establishment of partisan commission to promote racial and de-incarceration policies. Section 1801 of the conference bill would establish a national commission on crime and violence with general responsibility for examining the nation’s crime control efforts in the 1980s. A majority of the membership of the commission (12 out of 22) would be chosen by the Democratic leadership in Congress. The commission is directed to give “particular emphasis” to changes in correctional policy relating to the “disproportionate imprisonment” of blacks and other minority groups, and to consider decreased use of incarceration in favor of alternative sanctions.

Facilitation of trafficking in stolen motor vehicles and motor vehicle parts. Section 2003 of the conference bill (misnumbered 2002) eviscerates the existing law against tampering with identification numbers for motor vehicles and motor vehicle parts, 18 U.S.C. 511, by limiting liability to cases where intent to further the theft of a vehicle can be proven. For example, alteration in a chop shop of the identification numbers of stolen motor vehicles or their parts in order to facilitate fencing of the vehicle or parts would not be an offense, because the intent would not be to further the theft of a vehicle and the theft had already taken place in such a case.

MAJOR FEATURES OF CONFERENCE CRIME BILL HARES CORPUS

The conference bill makes it easier for criminals to upset their convictions by overturning numerous Supreme Court decisions that are favorable to law enforcement. Offenders would be set free on the basis of rules that were initially announced years after their trials and appeals.

DEATH PENALTY

The conference bill provides procedures that would make it extraordinarily difficult to use the federal death penalty it purports to authorize. Jurors in capital murder cases would be instructed that they are free to disregard the evidence and to refrain from imposing the death penalty no matter how aggravating the crime. There would be no safeguards against the litigation abuse and delay.
that has made it nearly impossible to carry out death sentence.

EXCLUSORY RULE

The conference bill is worse than current law in this area. Reliable evidence of guilt would be excluded in various circumstances even if the officers conducting a search reasonably relied on a warrant issued by a magistrate.

HARMLESS ERROR

The conference bill overturns Supreme Court decisions that exclude convictions if errors in the trial were harmless beyond a reasonable doubt. A criminal conviction would automatically be overturned on appeal if the trial court mistakenly admitted inculpatory statements by the defendant, even if the Independent evidence of guilt was overwhelming and did not have affected the outcome of the trial.

SEXUAL VIOLENCE AND CHILD ABUSE

The conference bill omits most of the anti-rape and anti-child abuse provisions proposed in pending bills. For example, it excludes House bill provisions that would double the maximum penalties for recidivist rapists and child molesters, increase penalties for drug sales to pregnant women, require testing of rapists for the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) with disclosure of test results to the victim, require government payment of the cost of HIV testing for rape victims, extend restitution for rape victims, provide protection for crime victims, and correct jury selection rules that are biased against victims. It also omits a critical proposal of the President's violent crime bill to more regularly admit evidence in rape and child molestation cases that the defendant has committed offenses of the same type on other occasions.

TERRORISM

The conference bill rejects effective implementing legislation for antiterrorism treaties that both the Senate and the House of Representatives have passed. It substitutes inadequate provisions which do not meet the United States' obligations under the treaties.

PUBLIC CORRUPTION

The Senate bill contained critical tools for federal prosecutors to combat public corruption through "Project Triggerlock," recent cases of public corruption, and election fraud. These provisions have disappeared in the conference bill.

VIOLENT FIREARMS OFFENDERS

The conference bill excludes House bill provisions that strengthen the prohibition of firearms possession by convicted felons. This undermines the Justice Department's efforts through "Project Triggerlock" to prosecute and imprison the most dangerous firearms offenders.

EQUAL JUSTICE

Finally, the House bill contains provisions proposed by the President (the "Equal Justice Act") to strengthen safeguards against racial discrimination against crime victims and defendants in the criminal justice process. These provisions, too, have simply disappeared in the conference bill.

REMEMBERING ALEX HALEY

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY
OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 2, 1992

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert for the RECORD an article appearing in the March 2, 1992 edition of the "Civil Rights Journal No. 530 published by the United Church of Christ's Commission for Racial Justice. The article written by Benjamin F. Chavis, Jr., pays tribute to writer and historian Alex Haley. Haley died of cancer this death month this was mourned by all the world.

"ROOTS"—AN ODE TO ALEX HALEY
(By Benjamin F. Chavis, Jr.)

African American History Month 1992 witnessed the passing of a greater writer and historian. Alex Haley's contributions to African and African American history were remarkable and the impact of his writings and research will have a long lasting imprint in the history of the United States.

Haley was born in Ithaca, New York in 1921 and was reared in the southern town of Henning, Tennessee. As the author of the Pulitzer Prize-winning book, "Roots: The Saga of an American Family," Alex Haley won the admiration of millions of persons through the world. This bold African American writer with the stroke of his pen was able to shatter the false stereotypical view about the so-called impossibility of tracing African American genealogies back to Africa.

In fact, "Roots" was so successful that the book and television series helped inspire the establishment of thousands of community genealogical societies and family reunion clubs among African Americans. "Roots" also made a significant contribution to reminding all persons about the hideous and brutal nature of the American and European slave trade. Although there were some who argued that "Roots" romanticized the awful pain and suffering of millions of African Americans, we believe that Alex Haley should be given credit, praise and respect for getting as much of the slave reality as he did on prime time television for the entire nation to see. It has been reported that more than 130 million viewers tuned in to watch the ABC television broadcast of "Roots" back in 1977. Even before the publication of "Roots," Haley had made history with the publication of "The Autobiography of Malcolm X," which also became a best seller. With the renewed interest in the life and struggle of Malcolm X, we are thankful that Haley was able to help document the evolution of Malcolm X, his beliefs, and his writings.

Dr. Dorothy Height described Alex Haley as "a modern prophet." We agree. A prophet does more than foretell the future. Haley was part of the prophetic tradition of the American liberation movement. He spoke and wrote about history by stressing its importance for the present. He helped inspire the establishment of thousands of reunion clubs among African Americans.

We are thankful that Haley was able to help document the evolution of Malcolm X, his beliefs, and his writings. Today, 20 years after the release of "Roots," many millions of persons have been able to see the hidden history of slavery through the eyes of the slaves themselves.

In an effort to prevent the reauthorization of the Endangered Species Act, legislators in Congress have proposed dozens of amendments to weaken or eliminate the Act. There is a need to take the act's success seriously. The act will have a long lasting imprint in the history of the United States.

Abandoning the Endangered Species Act now disclaims the successes it has manifested. Although I recognize that the act may require some fine-tuning before its reauthorization, it is important to acknowledge its provision for flexibility and compromise and its successes. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to take a few moments and read the following valuable article.

SAVING ENDANGERED SPECIES DOESN'T ENDANGER ECONOMY
(By John C. Sawhill)

In an effort to prevent the reauthorization of the Endangered Species Act, the exploitation of many species listed on the act have made significant recoveries and have either been removed from the list entirely or upgraded from endangered to threatened status.

Abandoning the Endangered Species Act now disclaims the successes it has manifested. Although I recognize that the act may require some fine-tuning before its reauthorization, it is important to acknowledge its provisions for flexibility and compromise and its successes. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to take a few moments and read the following valuable article.

[From the Wall Street Journal, Thursday, Feb. 20, 1992]
In the past five years, some 34,600 development projects were approved by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for their impact on endangered species. Only 23—less than one-tenth of one percent—were halted because of scientific objections.

To put this in perspective, in the same period 29 airplanes crashed into commercial or residential buildings in the Coachella Valley near Palm Springs, Calif. development plans with a potential for killing or injuring species were ruled acceptable by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The developer faced a greater chance during that time of having an airplane crash into something he built than having a project stopped by the Endangered Species Act.

Contrary to the impression left by a Jan. 15 editorial in this newspaper ("Species Act: Endangered"). most Americans don't seem to be buying the arguments of people who seek to devalue the Importance of biological diversity. A poll conducted by the bipartisan polling team of Tarrance/Greenberg-Lake shows that 66% of registered voters support the Endangered Species Act. Only 11% of voters oppose the act. There is strong support for the act even in regions where the most contentious conflicts have occurred.

Voters came down on the side of species even more strongly than the marks clashing over saving species or protecting local businesses and jobs—48% to 26%. Nearly a quarter of those polled did not want to make this choice.

Fortunately, we don't have to choose. Critics of the act have tried to frame the debate in "either-or" terms—either you're for jobs or for species, with no middle ground. But in emphasizing those isolated incidents where species protection threatens jobs, they ignore the many success stories associated with the act.

The truth of the matter is that the act works, for people as well as for animals and plants. For example, of the roughly 600 species that have been listed as threatened or endangered over the past two decades, only seven have become extinct. Nine species have recovered sufficiently to be removed from the list, and many others have made remarkable recoveries—animals like the bald eagle, American alligator, California gray whale, and peregrine falcon. The provisions of the act ensured that these magnificent creatures could build a future in the wild.

Experience has shown that the conflict-resolution mechanisms already found in the act can work. For example, when a project or plan threatened species, these mechanisms are Habitat Conservation Plans, or HCPs, which have resolved disputes by accommodating the interests of both businesses and the environment, For companies, HCPs have proven to be very cost-effective.

An HCP was approved last summer to protect the endangered desert tortoise in the rapidly growing area around Las Vegas, Nevada. Working together, environmental groups, the development community and government agencies created a plan that set aside 6,000 acres of the tortoise in the outlying desert. Meanwhile, 22,000 valuable acres adjacent to Las Vegas were freed up for commercial and residential development.

In the Coachella Valley near Palm Springs, Calif., development plans with a potential value of $19 billion threatened the habitat of the endangered fringed toad lizard. Under the terms of the HCP, developers will also help protect the area set aside for the lizard, paving the way for construction in other parts of the valley. Developers found that property values and tax revenues went up because of the proximity to the lizard preserve.

Planning for an HCP is currently under way for a 3,000-acre area in Travis County, Texas where two endangered bird species and five other species that live in the Hill Country to the west of Austin, an area targeted for hundreds of millions of dollars of development projects. Current plans call for the creation of about 60,000 acres of preserves, with the remaining 830,000 acres in the area opened to development. The Endangered Species Act will help to safeguard the aquifer that provides the drinking water for three million people.

Of course, the potential for an endangered-species conflict can be so neatly resolved. But even in cases that appear to involve a short-term economic sacrifice, protecting the diversity of species is really a long-term investment in the future.

This point is clearly articulated in the 1990 report of the President's Council on Environmental Quality, which flatly states, "Domestically and world-wide, it is a healthy environment that makes wealth possible."

The decline of species that led to the enactment of endangered-species legislation is an indicator that our environment is not healthy. And we are already feeling the economic consequences.

The spotted owl controversy in the Pacific Northwest provides a classic example. Far from being an impediment to growth, the protection of the spotted owl led to the creation of a one-plentiful resource—the old-growth forest. As U.S. Judge William Dwyer wrote in his opinion last spring, "We are not responsible for the decline of the logging industry; rather, a combination of factors are at work, including overlogging, mechanization and fires."

Then there's the fishing industry. On any given day, a third of this country's shellfish waters are closed because of pollution. Since 1982, commercial landings of fish and shellfish along the southeast Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico have dropped 42%. The populations of every fish species harvested commercially or recreationally in North American waters are at or near all-time lows.

And in the Everglades watershed, pollution conversion of land, and the diversion of water for agricultural and residential uses has led to a malfunctioning of the entire ecosystem. Not only could this devastate the balance of life in the Everglades, but it also poses a direct threat to the long-term supply of fresh water for Miami and other rapidly growing cities of south Florida. What do the Journal's editorialists, who portray environmentalism as uneconomic, say on this one?

The depletion of species is an urgent alarm, a signal of the severe stresses on our environment. The Endangered Species Act seeks to answer that alarm. To turn back the seeming irreversible march of extinction, it requires a new balance of life in the Everglades, but it also poses a direct threat to the long-term supply of fresh water for Miami and other rapidly growing cities of south Florida. What do the Journal's editorialists, who portray environmentalism as uneconomic, say on this one?

The debit of species is an urgent alert, a signal of the severe stresses on our environment. The Endangered Species Act seeks to answer that alarm. To turn back the seeming irreversible march of extinction, it requires a new balance of life in the Everglades, but it also poses a direct threat to the long-term supply of fresh water for Miami and other rapidly growing cities of south Florida. What do the Journal's editorialists, who portray environmentalism as uneconomic, say on this one?

The depletion of species is an urgent alarm, a signal of the severe stresses on our environment. The Endangered Species Act seeks to answer that alarm. To turn back the seeming irreversible march of extinction, it requires a new balance of life in the Everglades, but it also poses a direct threat to the long-term supply of fresh water for Miami and other rapidly growing cities of south Florida. What do the Journal's editorialists, who portray environmentalism as uneconomic, say on this one?

The debit of species is an urgent alert, a signal of the severe stresses on our environment. The Endangered Species Act seeks to answer that alarm. To turn back the seeming irreversible march of extinction, it requires a new balance of life in the Everglades, but it also poses a direct threat to the long-term supply of fresh water for Miami and other rapidly growing cities of south Florida. What do the Journal's editorialists, who portray environmentalism as uneconomic, say on this one?
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

For they were the Pioneers of the American dream.

Again, I am honored to have men such as Mr. Lowell Howard in the Fifth District of Kentucky.

HONORING CHARLES CRISAFULLI, WORLD WAR II HERO

HON. FRANK HORTON OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 2, 1992

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, 50 years ago this month, Seaman Charles Crisafulli was killed while saving the life of his fellow shipmate aboard the U.S.S. Truxtun. On this fateful day, February 15, 1942, Charles Crisafulli became the first resident of Oswego, NY, which I represent, to die in World War II. He died a hero.

Charles Crisafulli, a tailor in Oswego, was a naval reservist with the 15th Fleet Division in the Pacific when the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor. Soon thereafter, he had to put himself aboard the U.S.S. Truxtun and tried to get one sailor out of the water, Frederick Crisafulli said, and with the help of two other men managed to put the sailor in the Truxtun's radio shack.

That was the last anyone saw of Crisafulli. "Evidently, a 40-foot wave washed him over and he never did come up," said Frederick Crisafulli. Charles Crisafulli's body was never found.

He is trying now to get his brother posthumously awarded the Navy Marine Corps Medal, an award for heroism that others on the Truxtun received.

Charles Crisafulli was a naval reservist when the war began. He was with the Navy's 15th Fleet Division.

"He was already a second-class gunner's mate at that point," Frederick Crisafulli said.

For 29 years, he said, he didn't know his brother died a hero, but he always knew his brother was someone to respect.

Like his brother, Frederick Crisafulli entered the service after the Pearl Harbor attack, but he served in the Pacific and fought in Okinawa. He also was with the Marines in the Korean War.

Before World War II, Charles Crisafulli was involved with the family. There were six brothers and three sisters. Frederick Crisafulli said, so the older siblings often acted as parents for the younger ones.

Charles Crisafulli was a tailor before the war, and he always brought his brother and sister gifts. Once he made sailor suits for Frederick and his brother Frank.

Frederick Crisafulli still misses his brother, 46 years later. The fact that his body never came home sometimes contributes to Frederick Crisafulli's wistful yearning. "I always think I'm going to see him again," he said.

BIography of Sequoya

HON. ENI F.H. Faleomavaega

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 2, 1992

Mr. FÁLEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, through Public Law 102-188 (S.J. Res 217, H.J. Res 342), Congress designated 1992 as the Year of the American Indian. This law pays tribute to the people who first inhabited the land now known as the continental United States. Although only symbolic, this gesture is important because it shows there is sympathy in the eyes of a majority of both Houses of the Congress for those Indian issues which we as a Congress have been struggling with for over 200 years. In support of the Year of the American Indian, and as part of my on-going series this year, I am providing for the consideration of my colleagues a short biography of Sequoya, a Cherokee known for his abilities as a leader and teacher.

This biography was taken from a U.S. Department of the Interior publication entitled "Famous Indians, A Collection of Short Biographies."

Sequoya (Cherokee)

By the early 1830's, Cherokee Indians of the southeastern United States had reached a re-
were greatly saddened on February 26 by the death of a truly outstanding educator—Marguerite Ross Barnett, the president of the University of Houston.

Dr. Barnett was named president of the University of Houston in May 1990, assuming the position immediately after the retirement of Dr. Paul J. Drayton, the first black president of an American public university. While at the helm of the University of Houston, Dr. Barnett was recognized for her leadership and vision.

Marguerite Ross Barnett was born on February 6, 1947, in St. Louis, Missouri. She received her bachelor's degree in chemistry from the University of Missouri-St. Louis in 1968, her master's degree in education from the University of Missouri-Columbia in 1970, and her doctorate in education from the University of Missouri-Columbia in 1973.

Dr. Barnett was a member of the Board of Directors of the American Council on Education, the Board of Directors of the Association of American Universities, and the Board of Directors of the Council of Graduate Schools. She was also a member of the Board of Governors of the American Institute of Architects and the Board of Directors of the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges.

Marguerite Ross Barnett was a true educational visionary who brought a fresh perspective and energy to the University of Houston. Her leadership was characterized by a commitment to diversity, excellence, and innovation. Dr. Barnett was a trailblazer who opened doors for women and minorities in higher education and set a high standard for excellence in all aspects of university life.

Dr. Barnett passed away on February 26, 2012, after a brief illness. She leaves behind a legacy of achievements and contributions that will continue to inspire future generations.

TRIBUTE TO JOHNNY CASH, AN AMERICAN TREASURE

HON. RANDY “DUKE” CUNNINGHAM
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, March 2, 1992

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, it is fitting that the permanent RECORD of the Congress of the United States include a tribute to a true American treasure, country music legend Johnny Cash.

The “Man in Black” has long distinguished himself among singers and songwriters. Since the beginning of his career in 1954, Johnny Cash has written and sung stories of joy and sadness, of love gained and lost, of loyalty and broken promises, of cowboys and convicts, of the
compassionate hand of God and the trials of the working man.

There are many, we all know, on themes we are all familiar with, and lyrics we all relate to. In his trademark deep baritone, Johnny Cash sings those hard luck songs. We listen and understand because we’ve been there; even more so, we know Johnny Cash has been there.

He was born the fourth of seven children to a poor farming family in backwoods Arkansas, raised on cotton-picking and country gospel churches, and the music of Hank Williams and the Carter Family. Young Johnny’s gifts for song emerged early, in high school, he had his own program on Blytheville’s KLCN Radio and won the $5 first prize in a local talent contest.

But instead of pursuing a musical career as his mother Carrie urged, in 1950 he enlisted in the Air Force. He bought his first guitar not in Arkansas, but in Germany where he was stationed. Upon his honorable discharge in 1954, Johnny Cash settled in Memphis, took a job selling appliances, and met guitarist Luther Perkins and bassist Marshall Grant. They became Johnny Cash and the Tennessee Two and recorded the song “Cry, Cry, Cry” for Sun Records, Elvis Presley’s new label. That 1954 song sold well over 100,000 copies, and the rest is country music history.

But by no means did success in country music come easy to him. It is no secret that Johnny Cash struggled with poverty in childhood, and with drugs and alcohol in the 1960’s. There is also no doubt that he has conquered both.

In the 28 years since “Cry, Cry, Cry,” Johnny Cash has accumulated a long list of hit records and awards, including seven Grammys and inductions into the Country Music Hall of Fame and the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame.

Let the permanent RECORD of the Congress of the United States show that Johnny Cash is indeed an American treasure, a man who has served his nation well, who exemplifies the best in the American tradition and sings the songs that chronicle the perseverance of the American spirit.

TRIBUTE TO MARGUERITE ROSS BARNETT, EDUCATOR

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY
OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 2, 1992

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, the city of St. Louis, the State of Missouri, as well as all friends and supporters of higher education
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

March 2, 1992

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to the graduating class No. 78 from the Choffin Career Center in Youngstown, OH. These students recently celebrated the completion of their classes in a beautiful ceremony in the commons of the Choffin Career Center on January 31, 1992.

Today’s nursing student absorbs great amounts of information in dealing with modern medicine’s miracle machines. But these same miracle machines would be just bells and whistles without the experience and knowledge of the nurse. These graduates, I know, have mastered the technical aspects of nursing, but also have been instilled with commitment and compassion in their course of study. As anyone who has experienced a long-term hospital stay knows, it is the nurses that one deals with several times a day, not the doctors. It is the nurses who use modern medicine’s miracle machines with a human touch, easing the pain of being in the hospital.

Mr. Speaker, the kind of nurses that graduated from Choffin School of Practical Nursing cannot be found just anywhere. I know that these dedicated students will go on successfully to aid in the comforting of others. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to honor these newly graduated nurses as they go forth into the health care field.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

March 2, 1992

Ms. DeAURO. Mr. Speaker, all of us in Congress are here because of our desire to serve the citizens of our States and districts. We feel privileged to have the opportunity to represent the American people. But we also realize that the Federal Government, which we serve, is just one element in the structure of this republic. Equally vital are the institutions, and the men and women, that serve America at the State and local levels. With this in mind, I would like to recognize the public service of a man who exemplifies, in his own community, the traditions of America’s participatory democracy.

For years, Raymond S. Voccola has made a significant contribution to his community in Stratford, CT. As he steps down after a decade as the chair of that town’s Democratic Town Committee, he deserves to know of our deep appreciation for his years of service.

During World War II, Ray distinguished himself as a member of the U.S. Army. Subsequently, through years of hard work, he was able to establish his own plumbing and heating business, which he has operated since 1960. Today we recognize this veteran and self-employed craftsman, however, primarily for his service to his town.

Ray has held numerous public posts. He has been a member of Stratford’s Ordinance, Public Works, Finance, Airport, and Recreation Committees. He has served with great dedication on the town’s pension board and has worked with the Water Pollution Control Authority. In other capacities, he has strongly supported local education and community development projects.

Ray’s leadership skills are impressive. He was a town councilman for 18 years, and served as the council’s majority leader. He also chaired Stratford’s Building Need and School Building Need Committees. Finally, since 1982, he has been the town’s Democratic chairman, making excellent use of his wide knowledge of, and deep dedication to, the Stratford community.

Over the course of his career, Ray has not only served the public but has encouraged others to follow his lead. Members of his own family—his wife, Margaret, and two sons—are among the many people who have been drawn into community service, inspired by his example.

Raymond S. Voccola’s career has exemplified the American ideals of patriotism, along

TRIBUTE TO A GRADUATING NURSING CLASS

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.
OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 2, 1992

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to the graduating class No. 78 from the Choffin Career Center in Youngstown, OH. These students recently celebrated the completion of their classes in a beautiful ceremony in the commons of the Choffin Career Center on January 31, 1992.

Today’s nursing student absorbs great amounts of information in dealing with modern medicine’s miracle machines. But these same miracle machines would be just bells and whistles without the experience and knowledge of the nurse. These graduates, I know, have mastered the technical aspects of nursing, but also have been instilled with commitment and compassion in their course of study. As anyone who has experienced a long-term hospital stay knows, it is the nurses that one deals with several times a day, not the doctors. It is the nurses who use modern medicine’s miracle machines with a human touch, easing the pain of being in the hospital.

Mr. Speaker, the kind of nurses that graduated from Choffin School of Practical Nursing cannot be found just anywhere. I know that these dedicated students will go on successfully to aid in the comforting of others. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to honor these newly graduated nurses as they go forth into the health care field.

CHEFFIN SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL NURSING CLASS NO. 78 GRADUATES

Deborah A. Barber, Cheryl A. Beckman, Sherri L. Berenics, Barbara J. Bigley, Lori A. Boyd, Janet K. Brenahan, Lisa M. Bukofchak, Frances L. Burns, Madelina L. Cage, Antionette D. Carey, Lora P. Carter, Vada L. Click, Pamela S. Ciller, Linda J. Dewine, Merileen Ellison, Lonnie J. Everly, Christy A. Foltz, Vicki L. Frankoer, Rachel M. Fusco, Julia K. Gribben,
Sherry L. Hilderhoff, Carol A. Hinton, Ramona L. Humphrey, Rochelle L. Jordan, Chesta A. Kaslo, Linda R. Kimble, Dina M. Malloy, Gretchen M. McAdoo, Henrietta Peagler, Fay E. Roberts, Christopher A. Rodgers, Theresa E. Rogers, Cynthia A. Rosenberger, Brenda L. Schell, Christina S. Signor, Cecile M. Sortor, David R. Tendler, Autumn R. Tenter, Deborah S. Waltermire, Dianna L. Whipple, Margaret Williams, Terry J. Williams,

THE TAX FAIRNESS AND ECONOMIC GROWTH ACT OF 1992

Mr. SWIFT. Mr. Speaker, last Thursday, I voted for the Democratic budget package, the Tax Fairness and Economic Growth Act of 1992. I voted "yes" despite some concerns I have about the bill. Let me discuss some of those reservations first.

First of all, I am concerned about the real impact on the deficit in the out years. The revenue projections we have been given in the past have not always been accurate, and we must be careful to spend our limited dollars in the most effective way.

Next, while the bill provides some relief from the current passive loss rules for the real estate industry, it does not include a change in the passive loss regulations nor effective capital gains tax relief for timber growers. Are favored, but not the tree farmer, for example, the danger is that investment will be directed away from reforestation, and that can have severe economic and environmental consequences.

While I was pleased that the bill repeals the luxury tax on boats, furs, jewelry and airplanes, I was disturbed that the boat user fee was not repealed, despite overwhelming support in the House for repeal of this onerous tax.

And I was disappointed that the bill didn’t include raising the exemption for poll workers subject to the Social Security tax. I urge that serious consideration be given to these issues by the conference committee.

Having said that, I would also say that I strongly support the positive features of the bill, provisions that I have cosponsored and am pleased have been included in the bill. We all know that without a strong, stable, and economically healthy middle class, this country cannot survive as a democracy. Over the past 12 years, however, we have witnessed the erosion of the middle class. By adding a new tax rate for wealthy individuals and a surtax on millionaires, this bill will begin to reverse the trend that shifted the burden of taxation to the middle class.

OTHER PROVISIONS

Other provisions that will help strengthen our middle class are waiving the penalty for withdrawal of IRA funds for first-time homebuyers, or for medical or education expenses; and a tax credit for student loan interest.

An important improvement is the inclusion of a taxpayer-made change that the individual taxpayer a fair share in dealing with the Internal Revenue Service.

Another measure, the indexing of capital gains, can be of real benefit to middle income taxpayers as well. I have never been philosophically opposed to capital gains tax reduction, but because in the past proposals have usually disproportionately benefited the wealthy, I have always insisted capital gains tax relief be coupled with measures that directly benefit the middle-income taxpayer. In this bill, that is the case. Also included in the bill are a number of useful measures to encourage growth in our economy such as the permanent extension of the Research and Development tax credit, low-income housing tax credit, targeted jobs tax credit, employer-provided educational assistance, the exclusion for employer-provided educational assistance, and mortgage revenue bonds. I have supported all of these because, we have to be fair and they should be a permanent part of our Tax Code.

I voted for the Democratic tax bill because it represents a serious effort toward a fairer Tax Code. I recognize that there are problems yet to be resolved, and I look forward to the conference process to deal with those issues. But on balance, the positive features outweigh the negative. This bill is a good beginning.

THE REAL CLARENCE THOMAS IS REVEALED

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert for the RECORD a column written by Ms. Mary McGrory in response to the dissenting opinion of Justice Clarence Thomas in the Hudson versus McMillian decision where Thomas argued that there was no violation of a prisoner’s eighth amendment rights even though the prisoner was beaten by guards while shackled. This column appeared in the February 27 issue of the Washington Post.

THOMAS WALKS IN SCALIA’S SHOES

By Mary McGrory

People thought that Clarence Thomas might not be much of a protector of the powerless—he had pretty much erased his past as a poor black and rejected the legal remedies proffered by the government. But he has exceeded dreadful expectations. In a disgusting dissent in the case of the beating of a shackled manacled prisoner he shows he doesn’t subscribe even to a bedrock tenet of human decency: Don’t kick a man when he’s down.

His Senate confirmation hearings cost the country a great deal, due to the explosive allegations by Anita Hill. If he continues to reason the way he did in Hudson v. McMillian for the next 30 years or so, his tenure will come to an end, and already more than a majority of his mind was evident in the little we were given about his record. The distortions and the denials of his personal life and the fawous declarations of self-reliance bode ill for Justice. But the hair-splitting pitilessness of his dissent is a new dimension.

I would be disappointed that the bill didn’t include a measure that he had an opportunity to explain why he wanted the job for which George Bush perjuriously claimed he was the best qualified. When Sen. Herbert Kohl (D-Wis.) asked him the question, he was ready. From his window at the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals here, he could see criminal defendants being bused to court. He thought he could have been one of them, he said.

"So you feel you have the same fate, or could have... So I walk in their shoes, and I could bring something different to the court."

But judging from the dissenting opinion in the case of a prisoner being beaten by prison guards—under the observing eye of a supervisor who merely cautioned the perpetrators they have too much fun—he’s going to bring the same old constitutional crankiness that is the principal contribution of Justice Antonin Scalia.

The brilliance and compelling extremist on the limits of the Constitution, raised most of the points in oral argument that Thomas folded into their joint dissent in the most fright of kicking prisoners. Prisoners were being kicked and beaten by guards moved such sticklers for the protection of liberty as Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist and Justice Byron White. For the prisoner, Keith J. Hudson, and to find his torturers’ conduct a violation of Eighth Amendment sanctions against cruel and unusual punishment. Justice Sandra Day O’Connor, hardly a radical, wrote the majority opinion.

Rookie Thomas, standing with Scalia, brushed aside individual rights in favor of a handkerchief-sized interpretation of the Constitution. Never mind the rights of the prisoner. The federal Constitution must not be stretched to cover matters that can be handled by the state. The injuries inflicted on Hudson were not "significant" enough to warrant invoking the Constitution, a document that should be whistled into the vault when ordinary citizens come seeking redress.

Thomas makes some specious arguments about the unenforcement of state prisons at the time of the Founding Fathers. Prisons are not on the side of the barricades, as Thomas claims, and so are not part of the punishment. But to go from there and say that the Constitution does not prevent guards from kicking and punching a handcuffed and manacled prisoner is too long a trip for the strictest constructionist.

Americans have little sympathy for prisoners—Keith Hudson was doing 15 years for armed robbery—and generally think convicts get what they deserve.

To follow Thomas’s reasoning, we would make our prison system a school for Beverly Hills, where guards can manhandle a prisoner at will as long as they don’t meet the Scalia-Thomas test for "serious injury." With prisons on probation at an all-time high and faced with a hair-splitting pitilessness of his dissent is a new dimension.

Hudson suffered minor bruises and swelling of his face, mouth and lip and a crack in his dental plate, and that just wasn’t enough for Scalia and Thomas.

Says Sen. Arlen Specter (R-Pa.), one of Thomas’s most vociferous detractors at the awful confirmation hearings, "I think he needs to mature a little."
Alvin J. Bronstein, the American Civil Liberties Union lawyer who was Hudson’s court-appointed attorney, says the bad news is that Thomas has come on as Scali’s puppet. Worse news, of course, is that he reached his conclusions on his own.

Either way, it is a distressing debut for a man who was born an underdog and has for that Thomas has come on as a degree of autonomy to the region if identifying with the poor defendants who gotten all about what it was like. Far from We Azerbaijanis and Armenians appear eager to settle of Nagorno-Karabakh, despite insisting on which of Nagorno-Karabakh into Armenia were with­

Then, the tragic conflict has taken a new turn, with the release of a report that based on a mid-February fact­finding mission to Baku, Yerevan, and Nagorno-Karabakh.

The investigators tried to take all sides and viewpoints into account. Their report’s brief historical section describes the Soviet and Azerbaijani restraints on the religious and cultural rights of Armenians in Nagorno-Karabakh, which led them to call for unification with Ar­menia. The rapporteurs then discuss the dif­ferent principles invoked by the parties in the ensuing conflict: Armenians argue for self-de­termination, while Azeris appeal to territorial integrity.

The report and its conclusions contain good news and bad news. To begin with the latter, it confirms what we have seen, namely, that Armenians and Azerbaijanis differ funda­mentally in their interpretation of the nature of the conflict. Equally clear is that the vio­lence carried out by the contending parties has not lessened after last fall’s attempts by Russia and Kazakhstan to broker a cease-fire and negotiations, but has, in fact, intensified.

On the positive side, however, both Azerbaijanis and Armenians appear eager to settle the conflict. The CSCE factfinding mis­sion was invited by the Azerbaijani and Ar­menian governments. The rapporteurs also came away with the impression that the Armenians of Nagorno-Karabakh, despite insisting on their right to self-determination, want the quickest possible solution to the problem by peaceful means. On the other side, the Azeris indicated a willingness to hold consultations, if not negotiations, with the Armenians of Karabakh. Baku also indicated a readiness to grant a degree of autonomy to the region if earlier resolutions about the incorporation of Nagorno-Karabakh into Armenia were withdrawn. Such autonomy and local self-govern­ment would permit certain cultural autonomy, the freedom to use native languages and to education in those languages, and religious freedom.

None of these developments and positions may be satisfactory to the contending parties. We will have to wait and see whether this con­flict can be resolved. But in the meantime, it is critical to end the bloodshed. For that rea­son, I support the recommendations made by the CSCE factfinding mission, which include: an immediate cease-fire, an arms embargo to the region, the provision of humanitarian as­sistance by voluntary organizations to the in­habitants of Nagorno-Karabakh, the establish­ment of safe corridors for that purpose, the im­mediate exchange of all prisoners and hos­tages, and the return to families of their dead relatives.

I would go beyond the recommendations of the rapporteurs, however, in arguing, as I did in House Resolution 321 last November, that the U.N. Security Council consider whether to send U.N. peacekeeping forces to Nagorno­Karabakh. No negotiations will get off the ground while violence continues. In the inter­ests of saving lives and promoting negotia­tions, I argue that the internationalization of the conflict, having now begun with the in­volvement of the CSCE, broaden to embrace the United Nations and its mechanisms. Both Armenia and Azerbaijan are now members of that body, and its growing prestige and author­ity would be well engaged in Nagorno­Karabakh.

TRIBUTE TO THE U.S.S.
"LEXINGTON"

HON. E de la GARZA
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 2, 1992

Mr. de la GARZA. Mr. Speaker, as we today consider a measure to transfer the U.S.S. Lexington to Corpus Christi, I want to take this opportunity to say how happy I am she is coming to the bay and to south Texas.

She is a carrier warmly welcomed by the community to her new home where she will begin her new life as a floating museum. I also want to add that for future generations she will serve as a reminder of the major role our Na­tion played during the Second World War as we sought to safeguard democracy, promote freedom, and make the world a safer and more secure place in which to live.

With her comes a significant history and ex­tensive war experience. Launched in September 1942 and commissioned in February 1943, the U.S.S. Lexington played a dramatic and determining role in World War II.

She arrived for Pacific action in the summer 1943 making searches and flying sorties in the Marshalls, as well as covering the landings in the Gilberts where she promptly distinguished herself.

In early December the Lexington continued her mission. Although the results were impress­ive she found herself a casualty of conflict having been hit by a torpedo to starboard which knocked out her steering gear. She was reported sunk. This began her reputation as the ship with nine lives.

During subsequent fierce and intense fight­ing against the major centers of resistance in Japan’s outer empire in the spring 1944, the Lexington was again announced as sunk al­though in this instance she remained un­touched. Torpedo planes sought to sink her in June of that year, but again she emerged un­harmed.

Next came the famed Marianas operation which provoked the Battle of the Philippine Sea. The Lexington played a major role in this great victory which virtually knocked all Japa­nese naval aviation out of the war. With the planes went the trained and experienced pilots without whom our enemy could not continue airborne at sea.

As the war escalated the Lexington’s planes continued to score important victories particu­larly in the Battle for Leyte Gulf, our Nation’s climactic American naval victory over Japan. It was during this time that the Lexington was in­troduced to the kamikaze. Once again she was declared by the enemy as destroyed, and once again, although damaged, she proved the rumors false.

Throughout World War II the Lexington re­mained a force to be reckoned with, and we all owe her a great debt of thanks.

These, however, are but a few of the high­lights of the Lexington’s illustrious career. After the war her planes continued to fly precau­tionary patrols over Japan, and dropped supplies to prisoner of war camps. She supported the occupation of Japan until leaving Tokyo Bay with homeward bound veterans.

Subsequent years have seen the Lexington continue to play a significant role in the de­fense of our Nation. It is important to note, however, that the role has not been solely confined to that of an attack carrier. She has also been actively involved in search and rescue missions as well as peacekeeping mis­sions.

Most recently the Lexington has operated primarily out of her home port, Pensacola, qualifying student aviators and maintaining the high state of training of both active duty and Reserve naval aviators. Her work preparing the men vital to Navy and Marine Corps opera­tions has been remarkable.

For all her valiant efforts the Lexington has received the Presidential Unit Citation and 11 battle stars for World War II services. With her comes quite a record of accomplishment, and again let me say how proud we are to wel­come her. Because of the Lexington’s work and the work of those who served onboard her, America and the world are a safer place. It seemed an honor to know that south Texas is now her home.

TRIBUTE TO THE 1992 SCHOLAR­ATHLETES

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 2, 1992

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to 10 high school and 3 college members of the Sacramento community upon their acceptance as this year’s National Foot­ball Foundation Sacramento Valley Chapter’s scholar athletes of the year. These outstanding individuals deserve to be recognized for their dedication to the pursuit of excellence not only in their sport but also in their academic undertakings.
This ceremony will recognize the achievements of a very elite group of outstanding student athletes in the Sacramento Valley area. The three collegiate athletes with Jason Edwards, University of the Pacific; Eric Palmberg, California State University, Sacramento, Michael Shephard, University of California, Davis, along with the 10 high school students: Eric Belding, Bear River High School; Byron Deeter, El Camino High School; Eric Frosted, Roseville High School; Tim Griffin, Jesuit High School; James Kidd, Elk Grove High School; Brian Marlette, Oak Ridge High School; Joe McKeen, Cordova High School; Zachary Stassi, Jesuit High School; Mike Statham, Del Campo High School; Joseph Tanner, River City High School; Eric Tenisson, Roseville High School are to be congratulated for their outstanding achievements. It is through their commitment and skill that these individuals have made significant contributions to the entire Sacramento community.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the 1992 scholar-athletes for their many accomplishments. I am sure that my colleagues join me in saluting these invaluable members of the National Football Foundation and Hall of Fame for their expertise and their sportsmanship. It is through their hard work and sacrifice that these young men have met the challenge of excelling in two different environments.

I extend my best wishes for their continued success in all their future endeavors.

IN HONOR OF THE WEST PHILADELPHIA CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS 75 YEARS OF ACADEMIC EXCELLENC

HON. LUCIEN E. BLACKWELL OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Monday, March 2, 1992

Mr. BLACKWELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a most significant institution—the West Catholic High School. The story of the West Catholic High School is the story of its former student at West Catholic, Mr. Brian Wade, and his wife, Mrs. Elaine Shields Raines, who has made significant contributions to the education they received.

The plan to establish a Catholic high school in west Philadelphia was pursued with great fervor by Bishop John J. McCormick. After enlisting the support of the pastors of west Philadelphia and its outlying districts, Bishop McCort's dream was realized as ground was broken for the new school in 1915. In its first year, the West Philadelphia Catholic High School for Boys enrolled a total of 110 students. Five years later, enrollment had already increased to 450 students, and plans for expansion were underway. In 1926, the Brothers of the Christian Schools assumed the religious direction of the school, and saw the student body increase to nearly 2,800 students in 1952.

The dedication and commitment of West Catholic High is deeply rooted in the community of which it serves. Although the school's duration in years is impressive, it is the quality of West Catholic's administrators and teachers that remains in the minds of its graduates. Any former student at West Catholic will testify about the personal concern and compassion shown by former teachers, as well as the overall quality of the education they received.

Indeed the spirit of the school owes a great deal of its vitality to the leadership of those individuals whose vision and dedication continue to make West Catholic High one of the finest schools in the Delaware valley.

Of course, there could be no school without students, and since 1915, West Catholic High has graduated a countless number of community members. It is to the community, city, State, and national leaders. Graduates of West Catholic frequently reminisce about the companionship shared with fellow students in class, on the playing fields or basketball courts, and in extracurricular activities. In my mind, this seems to be the key to endurance for any benevolent institution—time honored notion of working together.

I ask my colleagues to rise and join me in paying our greatest tributes to West Catholic High School.

A TRIBUTE TO BRENDA SHIELDS WADE AND ELAINE SHIELDS RAINES

HON. KWEISI MFUME OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Monday, March 2, 1992

Mr. MFUME. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor two of Maryland's most recent African-American female retirees. Mrs. Brenda Shields Wade and Mrs. Elaine Shields Raines are sisters. On Friday, February 28, 1992, these women will be honored by family, friends, and a host of admirers throughout the greater Baltimore area on the occasion of their retirement from the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. of Maryland.

Collectively, both Brenda and Elaine have been employed with this major corporation for over 50 years. During which time both were able to overcome the obstacles of sexism and racism to achieve occupational excellence; becoming executive managers for their firm and positive role models for their community.

Twenty-seven years later, both women were afforded the opportunity to retire and pursue new goals, and both took advantage of it.

And, as a result of this opportunity, these women have chosen to pursue additional certification in the fields of education and human services. It is with the completion of this latest endeavor that both plan one day to give even more back to the community, by serving the needs of its children and its disadvantaged.

Mr. Speaker, like many who have attained much, both Brenda and Elaine came from humble beginnings. They are two of seven children, born to Bethlehem Steel worker, James C. Shields and his wife, Willeen. As products of this blue collar working family in Baltimore's innercity, they both entered the work force at the early age of 17. Being strong of character and possessing sound interpersonal and communication skills, these women were able to rise to the rank of management at the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co.

They took advantage of company-sponsored educational opportunities as well as enrolling in evening and weekend programs at local colleges. These experiences enriched their contributions on their jobs and in their communities. Both women are active members of the board of trustees and the Sunday School at the Bethel Missionary Baptist Church in Baltimore as well as founding members of the Baltimore Washington Investors, Ltd.

While achieving all of the aforementioned accomplishments and more, both women maintained households, raised their children and supported their husbands.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to pay tribute to these women who have contributed greatly to their employers, their communities, and their families. They are the finest example of the many accomplishments being made by women in corporate America, and African-American women in particular.

TRIBUTE TO MARGARET KOZUCH

HON. GUS YATRON OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Monday, March 2, 1992

Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mrs. Margaret Kozuch of Summit Hill, PA, who has spent many years as an active and integral part of her community.

Mrs. Kozuch participates extensively in civic affairs, dedicating herself to the causes of her church, town, and the community of Carbon. She is on the Carbon County Parks and Recreation Commission, has served as den mother to the Boy Scouts of Troop No. 546, and has organized fund drives for many worthwhile projects. Mrs. Kozuch has held the position of chairman of the Carbon County Democratic Party and is the current party committee woman of Summit Hill, a position which she has held for over 45 years. Through her involvement with St. Joseph's Church, Mrs. Kozuch has led the Guild of Catholic Women to assist in the church's functions. Mrs. Kozuch has given of herself to these and many other causes, all while raising her family and working for the department of labor and industry until her retirement. To recognize and honor her dedication to Summit Hill, Mrs. Kozuch will be presented with the prestigious Shamrock Award by the Panther Valley Irish-American Association.

I believe my colleagues will agree that Mrs. Kozuch deserves our commendation on the floor of the House for her uniring service to the people of Summit Hill. Mrs. Kozuch's compassion, charity, and devotion to her fellow citizens reminds us of our ability to enrich the lives of others by giving of ourselves.

A CONGRESSIONAL TRIBUTE TO REV. EDWARD BYNUM

HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Monday, March 2, 1992

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor an unselfish servant of God, who has lived a life of holiness, a life of charity, and a life of dedication. Mr. Bynum lived a life not for profit or fame, but because he truly cares for this community.
REV. EDWARD BYNUM INITIATED A SMALL FOOD PROGRAM FOR HIS CHURCH, THE LIGHTHOUSE CHURCH OF GOD AND CHRIST, LOCATED IN THE WATTS AREA OF LOS ANGELES, TO SERVE FOR 1 MONTH. TODAY, THANKS TO HIS DEDICATION AND THE GENEROSITY OF HIS SUPPORTERS, THE LIGHTHOUSE COMMUNITY OUTREACH PROJECT NOW SERVES THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS OF FAMILIES. IN THESE RECESIONARY TIMES, WHEN THE NEEDS OF OUR PEOPLE ARE GREATEST, IT IS OUTSTANDING LEADERS LIKE REVEREND BYNUM WHO HELP OFFSET THESE ECONOMIC WOES WITH THEIR OUTPOURING OF SERVICE TO THE NEEDY FAMILIES IN OUR COMMUNITIES.

I WOULD LIKE TO SHARE WITH YOU A FEW EXCERPTS FROM AN ARTICLE WRITTEN BY RALPH SUTTON FOR THE WAVE NEWSPAPER OF LOS ANGELES:

"THIS ONE LADY CAME TO GET FOOD EVERY DAY. ONE SUNDAY SHE CAME AND TESTIFIED, 'I CAME HERE EVERY DAY, GOT THIS FOOD AND FED MY CHILDREN. I WAS ABLE TO SAVE 900. I GOT A NICE APARTMENT FOR MY CHILDREN NOW, AND I QUIT DRUGS.' SHE NEVER CAME BACK TO CHURCH, BUT WE KNEW HER LIFE HAD BEEN CHANGED," SAID BYNUM.

WE ESTABLISHED A SMALL CHURCH IN COMP- TON CALLED THE HOUSE OF PRAYER. WE ALSO STARTED HOLDING OUTDOOR SERVICES IN WATTS AT WILL ROGERS PARK. WE LIKED THE AREA BECAUSE WE COULD SEE HOW TERRIBLE THE NEEDS OF THE PEOPLE WERE," BYNUM SAID. "IF JESUS WAS HERE TODAY, WE BELIEVE HE WOULD BE WHERE THE NEEDS ARE THE GREATEST.

A LOT OF PEOPLE THINK THAT WE'RE GIVING AWAY GOVERNMENT SURPLUS FOOD AND THAT IT'S 'FREE TO US,'" BYNUM SAID. "BUT, ONLY THE GOVERNMENT IS 'FREE.' EVERYTHING ELSE—LIKE VEGETABLES, BREAD AND MEAT—YOU PAY 10 CENTS A POUND FOR.

THE OUTREACH MARKET NOW SERVES APPROXIMATELY 200,000 PEOPLE MONTHLY. IN ADDITION, CHURCH MEMBERS DELIVER GROCERIES TO SHUT-IN'S AND THEY TURN NO AWAY.

SO, MR. SPEAKER, I STAND BEFORE YOU TO DIRECT YOUR ATTENTION TO THIS MAN WHO HAS SO HUMBLY SERVED HIS COMMUNITY, AND TO HAVE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE SURE THAT REV. EDWARD BYNUM IS PROPERLY RECOGNIZED FOR HIS DEEDS.

A TRIBUTE TO CAPT. JAMES M. FOURNIER

HON. C. CHRISTOPHER COX
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 2, 1992

MR. COX OF CALIFORNIA, MR. SPEAKER, I RISE TODAY TO PAY HOMAGE TO AN OUTSTANDING OFFICIAL OF THE U.S. CONGRESS. CAPT. JAMES M. FOURNIER HAS DEVOTED OVER FOUR DECADES OF HIS LIFE IN SERVICE TO HIS COUNTRY. JIM FOURNIER HAS EXCELLED IN MANY FIELDS: AS A MILITARY OFFICER, A SEACAPTAIN, AN ENGINEER, AND A GENERAL MANAGER. HE HAS SUCCEEDED IN BOTH BUSINESS AND GOVERNMENT. HE IS, I AM PROUD TO SAY, A GOOD AND LOYAL FRIEND WHO HAS BEEN WITH ME SINCE THE BEGINNING OF MY CONGRESSIONAL CAREER.

AS MY DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVE AND THE CHIEF OF STAFF IN MY CALIFORNIA OFFICE, JIM FOURNIER HAS BECOME A BELIEVED FIGURE NOT ONLY TO THE PEOPLE WHO WORK FOR HIM BUT ALSO THOUSANDS OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIANS WHO HE HAS HELPED THROUGH DIFFICULTIES WITH THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.


AMONG HIS VARIOUS ASSIGNMENTS, JIM CAPTAINED ICEBREAKERS IN THE ANTARCTIC AND IN THE ARCTIC CIRCLE; HE COMMANDED THE COAST GUARD'S 7TH DISTRICT FIELD OFFICE IN NEW ORLEANS; AND HE MANAGED THE COAST GUARD'S CONGRESSIONAL ASSISTANCE OFFICE IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

JIM FOURNIER'S RAPID ADVANCEMENT AND STELLAR PERFORMANCE SAILING UNDER THE FLAGS OF THE UNITED STATES EARNED HIM SEVERAL NATIONAL HONORS, INCLUDING ONE OF OUR NATION'S MOST HONORABLE SERVICE AGRUEMENTS, THE LEGION OF MERIT. ALTHOUGH HE WOULD NOT BE ONE TO MENTION IT, HIS LIST OF OTHER HONORS INCLUDED CAPTAIN FOURNIER WITH A LONG LIST OF ACHIEVEMENTS, INCLUDING THE COAST GUARD'S VICE-ADMIRAL SIDNEY E. HINES MEMORIAL MEDAL; THE LEGION OF MERCY; AND THE MEDAL OF DISTINCTION.

THE CREATIVE ENERGY THAT LED TO OUR SUCCESS WAS TYPICAL OF JIM FOURNIER—ALL DAY, EVERY DAY.

MR. SPEAKER, AS MY DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVE, JIM FOURNIER HAS ESTABLISHED AN ENVIABLE RECORD OF SERVICE TO THE PEOPLE OF ORANGE COUNTY. HIS STEWARDSHIP IN THAT ROLE WILL LONG BE REMEMBERED, AND SHOULD SERVE AS A MODEL FOR ALL OF US IN CONGRESSIONAL SERVICE FOR YEARS TO COME. AS HE SETS HIS COURSE FOR NEW CHALLENGES, I'M SURE MY COLLEAGUES WILL JOIN ME IN SALUTING JIM FOURNIER, AND THANKING HIM FOR A JOB WELL DONE—FOR ORANGE COUNTY, FOR CALIFORNIA, AND FOR AMERICA.

EXTE NSIONS OF REMARKS

Mr. BARTON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I'd like to share with my colleagues the remarkable story of a small-town orchestra in my district.

Keene, TX—population 3,944—is a small town that is home to the Keene Camerata, a 35-member string orchestra. The Camerata is comprised of community members and students ranging from elementary to college levels. Their repertoire includes religious, classical, and semi-classical works. They perform regularly in the north Texas area. In 1988, the Keene Camerata traveled to Jamaica for a week of performances across the island.

MURGUR DOROFTEI, founder and director of the Keene Camerata, emigrated to the United States from Romania in 1980. He and his family spent several months in New York City before settling in Keene, TX, in the spring of 1981. A professional musician and composer, Mr. Doroftei was hired by Southwestern Adventist College as a music instructor. Although he was fluent in Russian and French, Mr. Doroftei did not speak much English. He did not let his language problem prevent him from organizing a full orchestra at Southwestern Adventist College. He named the orchestra the Keene Camerata.

The Camerata experienced growing pains in the beginning. Mr. Doroftei had a difficult time finding people who played wind instruments. After 2 years, Mr. Doroftei decided to disband the percussion and wind instrument sections and form the existing chamber string orchestra.

Mr. Doroftei faced another potential problem. He did not have a budget that would accommodate the expense of new music for the fledgling ensemble. As an accomplished composer and arranger himself, he resorted to writing his own arrangements for string orchestra: Concertos, hymns, show tunes, and golden oldies. Today his collection numbers over 400 arrangements. This includes nearly 30 concerts for solo instrument and some 200 hymns and vocal solos.

The Keene Camerata celebrated their 10th anniversary on February 29, 1992, with a performance at 7:30 p.m. in Evans Hall on the campus of Southwestern Adventist College.
INTRODUCTION OF THE FAIRNESS FOR FEDERAL POLICE OFFICERS ACT

HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS
OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 2, 1992

Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to inform the House of a great injustice that is taking place, and of legislation I have introduced to correct it.

The many Federal buildings, lands, and military bases across the country rely on Federal police officers to enforce the law and protect public safety. Unfortunately, because of U.S. Office of Personnel Management, an entire class of Federal police officers have been denied the pay raise to Federal law enforcement officers that was passed in the Federal Law Enforcement Pay Reform Act of 1990.

OPM uses a very narrow interpretation of the legal definition of Federal law enforcement officers. By OPM's own admission, their interpretation excludes Federal employees who perform general police-type duties including maintaining law and order, protecting life and property, and guarding against or inspecting for violations of law. To me, these duties are the essence of law enforcement, yet OPM has precluded such employees from FLEPRA.

This problem was first brought to my attention by Mr. Michael Petrecz, the president of the Fraternal Order of Police for the GS-083 officers at the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard, which borders my district, and where many of my constituents work. Mr. Petrecz showed me in great detail the many varied and dangerous duties of the police officers at PNSY. Those officers are responsible for everything from drug interdiction, to river boat patrols. Every day they are confronted with the same violence and danger that all of our inner city police face, and yet are told by our Government that they are not law enforcement officers.

For this reason, today I introducing the Fairness for Federal Police Officers Act. This legislation amends FLEPRA to provide that Federal GS-083 police series officers be treated as Federal law enforcement officers for the purposes of the 1990 pay raise. I believe that fairness dictates the passage of this legislation, and I would invite my colleagues to join me in sponsoring this legislation.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference.

This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, March 3, 1992, may be found in the Daily Digest of Today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

MARCH 4
9:30 a.m.
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
To hold joint hearings with the Joint Economic Committee's Subcommittee on Technology and National Security on the overall competitiveness of the U.S. economy.

Joint Economic Committee
Technology and National Security Subcommittee
SD-538

10:00 a.m.
Environment and Public Works
Water Resources, Transportation, and Infrastructure Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine water resource infrastructure needs and impacts.

Foreign Relations

Governmental Affairs
Business meeting, to mark up pending legislation.

Labor and Human Resources
To hold hearings to examine comprehensive health reform proposals.

Joint Economic Committee
Economic Goals and Intergovernmental Policy Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the long-term outlook for agricultural trade.

B-332 Rayburn Building

Environmental Protection
To hold hearings to examine United States agricultural competitiveness and how current trade talks might affect the farm industry.

B-332 Rayburn Building

JUDICIARY

10:30 a.m.
Juvenile Justice Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for programs of the Juvenile Justice Act, focusing on problems of overcrowding in youth detention centers and access to justice in the court system.

2:00 p.m.
Armed Services
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Defense and the future year defense plan, focusing on the unified commands military strategy and operational requirements.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

European Affairs Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine U.S. policy toward Yugoslavia.

JUDICIARY

To hold hearings on pending nominations.

SELECT ON INTELLIGENCE

To resume hearings on S. 2196, to reorganize the United States intelligence community to provide for the improved management and execution of United States intelligence activities.

MARCH 5
9:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Defense, focusing on Army posture.

9:30 a.m.
Select on Intelligence
To resume hearings on S. 2196, to reorganize the United States intelligence community to provide for the improved management and execution of United States intelligence activities.

Environment and Public Works
Environmental Protection Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, focusing on recycling provisions.

Governmental Affairs
Federal Services, Post Office, and Civil Service Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 316, to provide for treatment of Federal pay in the same manner as non-Federal pay with respect to garnishment and similar legal process.

Labor and Human Resources
Children, Family, Drugs, and Alcoholism Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine solutions for a new economy, focusing on jobs and families.

Veterans' Affairs
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the Paralyzed Veterans of America, the Blinded Veterans of America, WWI Veterans, Military Order of the Purple Heart, Association of the United States Army, Retired Officers Association, and Vietnam Veterans of America.

365 Cannon Building

10:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of State.

S-46, Capitol
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

MARCH 12
9:30 a.m. Appropriations Transportation Subcommittee
   To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the National Science Foundation, the Office of Science and Technology, and the Office of Science Technology Policy.

10:00 a.m. Appropriations Transportation Subcommittee
   To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Transportation.

MARCH 13
9:30 a.m. Appropriations Commerce, Science, and Transportation
   To hold hearings on the implementation of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (IGRA).

MARCH 14
9:30 a.m. Appropriations VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
   To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Federal Highway Administration, Department of Transportation.

10:00 a.m. Appropriations Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee
   To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on the Farmers Home Administration, the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, the Rural Electrification Administration, and the Rural Development Administration.

MARCH 15
9:30 a.m. Appropriations Commerce, Science, and Transportation
   To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the National Institute of Standards and Technology, the National Institute of Standards and Technology, and the National Institute of Standards and Technology.

10:00 a.m. Appropriations Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee
   To hold hearings on the implementation of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (IGRA).

MARCH 16
9:30 a.m. Appropriations VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
   To hold hearings on the implementation of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (IGRA).

10:00 a.m. Appropriations Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee
   To hold hearings on the implementation of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (IGRA).

MARCH 17
9:30 a.m. Appropriations Commerce, Science, and Transportation
   To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on the Food and Nutrition Service, and the Nutrition Information Service.

10:00 a.m. Appropriations Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee
   To hold hearings on the implementation of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (IGRA).

MARCH 18
9:30 a.m. Appropriations Commerce, Science, and Transportation
   To hold hearings on the implementation of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (IGRA).

10:00 a.m. Appropriations Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee
   To hold hearings on the implementation of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (IGRA).

MARCH 19
9:30 a.m. Appropriations VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
   To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Federal Highway Administration, Department of Transportation.

10:00 a.m. Appropriations Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee
   To hold hearings on the implementation of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (IGRA).

MARCH 20
9:30 a.m. Appropriations Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee
   To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on the Farmers Home Administration, the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, the Rural Electrification Administration, and the Rural Development Administration.

10:00 a.m. Appropriations Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee
   To hold hearings on the implementation of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (IGRA).

MARCH 21
9:30 a.m. Appropriations Commerce, Science, and Transportation
   To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on the Food and Nutrition Service, and the Nutrition Information Service.

10:00 a.m. Appropriations Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee
   To hold hearings on the implementation of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (IGRA).

MARCH 22
9:30 a.m. Appropriations Commerce, Science, and Transportation
   To hold hearings on the implementation of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (IGRA).

10:00 a.m. Appropriations Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee
   To hold hearings on the implementation of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (IGRA).

MARCH 23
9:30 a.m. Appropriations Commerce, Science, and Transportation
   To hold hearings on the implementation of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (IGRA).

10:00 a.m. Appropriations Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee
   To hold hearings on the implementation of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (IGRA).

MARCH 24
9:30 a.m. Appropriations Commerce, Science, and Transportation
   To hold hearings on the implementation of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (IGRA).

10:00 a.m. Appropriations Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee
   To hold hearings on the implementation of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (IGRA).

MARCH 25
9:30 a.m. Appropriations Commerce, Science, and Transportation
   To hold hearings on the implementation of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (IGRA).

10:00 a.m. Appropriations Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee
   To hold hearings on the implementation of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (IGRA).

MARCH 26
9:30 a.m. Appropriations VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
   To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on the Farmers Home Administration, the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, the Rural Electrification Administration, and the Rural Development Administration.

10:00 a.m. Appropriations Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee
   To hold hearings on the implementation of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (IGRA).

MARCH 27
9:30 a.m. Appropriations Commerce, Science, and Transportation
   To hold hearings on the implementation of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (IGRA).

10:00 a.m. Appropriations Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee
   To hold hearings on the implementation of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (IGRA).
Transportation Subcommittee

9:30 a.m.

To hold hearings on the nomination of Vice Adm. William O. Studeman, U.S. Navy, to be Deputy Director of Central Intelligence, and to have the rank of Admiral while so serving.

S-146, Capitol

APRIL 8

9:30 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the AMVETS, American Ex-POWs, Jewish War Veterans, Non-Commissioned Officers Association, National Association for Uniformed Services, and Society of Military Widows.

S-146, Capitol

APRIL 9

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

S-146, Capitol

APRIL 10

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Transportation.

S-146, Capitol

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

APRIL 8

9:30 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the AMVETS, American Ex-POWs, Jewish War Veterans, Non-Commissioned Officers Association, National Association for Uniformed Services, and Society of Military Widows.

S-146, Capitol

APRIL 9

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

S-146, Capitol

APRIL 10

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the Small Business Administration.

S-146, Capitol

APRIL 11

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for Amtrak, and the Federal Railroad Administration, Department of Transportation.

S-146, Capitol

APRIL 12

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

 maze, the Food and Drug Administration, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, the Farm Credit Administration, and the Farm Credit System Assistance Board.

S-146, Capitol

APRIL 13

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

S-146, Capitol

APRIL 14

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Transportation.

S-146, Capitol

APRIL 15

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation.

S-146, Capitol

APRIL 16

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the General Accounting Office.

S-146, Capitol

APRIL 17

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development and certain related agencies.

S-146, Capitol

APRIL 18

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

S-146, Capitol

APRIL 19

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

S-146, Capitol

APRIL 20

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

S-146, Capitol

APRIL 21

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

S-146, Capitol

APRIL 22

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

S-146, Capitol

APRIL 23

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

S-146, Capitol

APRIL 24

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

S-146, Capitol

APRIL 25

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

S-146, Capitol

APRIL 26

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

S-146, Capitol

APRIL 27

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

S-146, Capitol

APRIL 28

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

S-146, Capitol

APRIL 29

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

S-146, Capitol

APRIL 30

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

S-146, Capitol

CANCELLATIONS

MARCH 5

2:00 p.m.

Select on Intelligence

To hold hearings on the nomination of Vice Adm. William O. Studeman, U.S. Navy, to be Deputy Director of Central Intelligence, and to have the rank of Admiral while so serving.

SH-216