

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

INTRODUCTION OF THE CAPITAL  
BUDGETING ACT OF 1992

HON. WAYNE OWENS

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 11, 1992

Mr. OWENS of Utah. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I introduced the Capital Budgeting Act of 1992.

It is fitting that I introduce this legislation now, for within the next few days we will decide whether or not to breach the firewalls between defense and domestic discretionary spending. Two years ago, I introduced legislation which would have cut the defense budget by 10 percent. Half of the savings were to go to deficit reduction, one-quarter to growth-oriented research and development and one-quarter to opening American markets in the then-emerging Eastern European democracies.

That plan was economically sound at the time, and, in many respects, is the approach taken by the so-called plan A of the Democratic budget resolution. Unfortunately, it has come about a little too late. Since I introduced that bill 2 years ago, the size of our annual budget deficit has doubled, from \$154 billion in fiscal year 1989, to nearly \$300 billion in fiscal year 1991, to probably over \$400 billion in fiscal year 1992. Our economy has stagnated for over 1½ years. We are operating in a new economic and political context, and there is no easy way out of the stagnation that will likely characterize our economy for years to come.

The goal of our fiscal policy efforts, be it the tax bill or fiddling with discretionary firewalls, should be to promote economic growth. We must encourage both private and public investment in the sectors of the economy that create jobs and improve the standard of living of all Americans. Regardless of whether or not the discretionary walls crumble, our budget structure does not accommodate the necessary level of investment.

The 1990 budget agreement, which I supported, facilitates neither a massive infusion of progrowth investment nor the necessary goals of deficit reduction. We are thus faced with an emotionally and intellectually agonizing decision. On one hand, we must absolutely make priority those Federal expenditures that enhance economic growth. In particular, we must reinvest in infrastructure, civilian R&D and the intellect and skills of our work force. On the other, we absolutely must keep deficit reduction at the forefront of the agenda.

Prevailing wisdom states that those courses of action are at odds. Under the current budget structure, this dilemma holds true. But targeted public investment and deficit reduction are not incompatible—in fact, they are inextricably linked. Indeed, our debt is too large; indeed, we must cut spending. But we must throw some more factors into the equation.

First, most Federal spending, from an economist's point of view, consists primarily of operating expenditures. Entitlement programs, though we all support them, admittedly do little to spark economic growth. Likewise, interest on the debt is unquestionably an operating, not capital expenditure, as is deposit insurance funding. The Federal Government has been pumping water into our economic machine, and the engine has flooded.

Second, there must be a minimal level of public investment for the economy to grow. The fuel of our economy that the Federal Government has traditionally supported—roads, bridges, airports, wastewater systems, education and research and development—has been woefully neglected. As my colleague from Maine [Mr. ANDREWS] so eloquently outlined on Tuesday, the Federal budget fails to differentiate between operating and progrowth, capital expenditures. In the past 20 years, the Federal Government has failed to target its expenditures into progrowth expenditures and meet the minimum standard necessary to sustain the postwar growth we took for granted for so long.

To meet both these demands, we must break down all the 1990 budget agreement firewalls and start from the ground up. The current budget structure is obsolete and incapable of forcing politicians—and voters—to prioritize budgetary decisions. The current budget structure, even with the discretionary walls down, is a relic of the political haranguing of the 1980's. Capital budgeting is the chosen method of States, the chosen method of a growing number of academics, and the choice of a growing number of Members. The Capital Budgeting Act of 1992 can begin to break this stalemate and set us on the road to real reform of our priorities.

## BILL SUMMARY

This bill is similar to legislation introduced by Senator KOHL in the 101st Congress (S. 1572) but with some important additions and revisions.

The Capital Budgeting Act of 1992 directs the President, in his annual budget request, to divide the unified budget into capital and operating accounts. The capital account includes the nonadministrative expenditures of the Federal Government vital to our Nation's economic health. These expenditures include commercial infrastructure, education and job training, and civilian research and development. The operating account includes all other operating and consumptive expenditures, including transfer payments, deposit insurance, defense, and international spending.

The bill further directs the Budget Committee to submit, to the House, legislation which would require the eventual elimination of deficits in the operations account. When this legislation is implemented, the operations account would be held in balance annually. The Government would be able to borrow a limited amount only for the long-term investments

mentioned earlier. The total annual deficit would equal the total of the investments in the capital account.

Without quality control measures, the capital account has the potential to become a dangerous pork-barrel loophole. But compared to the gross gimmickry and manipulation of today's budget process, that in itself should not dissuade us from capital budgeting. To address these concerns, the bill directs the Government Operations Committee to submit, to the House, legislation to implement a regular GAO evaluation of the value and usefulness of items in the capital account.

Finally, the Committee on Rules is directed to report legislation establishing rules facilitating the enforcement of the accounting standards put forth by this bill. Some rules that could be considered are, for example, points of order against consideration of operations expenditures placed in the capital account; and against capital expenditures that have not undergone scrutiny by the GAO.

## CAPITAL BUDGETING FACILITATES INVESTMENT

The items in the capital account are far from an arbitrarily selected group of pet programs. I know that many of my friends on the other side of the aisle don't believe that any Federal spending could conceivably be beneficial. But only the public sector has the financial resources to make the immediate investment in these critical areas. Though CBO is not supportive of capital budgeting, its July 1991 study suggested that "spending in each of the public capital areas—physical infrastructure, human capital and R&D—may yield returns greater than the average rate of return to private investment. Such high returns, however, can be expected only on carefully selected spending projects."

In fact, there is a consensus of opinion that investment in infrastructure makes good sense from both a Keynesian and a supply-side perspective. David Aschauer, former economist at the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago outlined this point perfectly in the Spring 1991 GAO Journal. In addition to the short-term creation of jobs, reinvestment in infrastructure facilitates the flow of goods and services to the marketplace. It enables firms to reach out into the labor pool. Our Nation has for too long viewed the economy in terms of immediate gains rather than long-term prosperity, and we must change this perspective soon.

The need for new infrastructure investment is beyond dispute. Annual investments in transportation infrastructure have not increased substantively since 1980. Congestion in metropolitan areas, even in my own county of Salt Lake, is becoming an environmental and economic nightmare. As of last year, 16 of the major airports in the United States are operating at or near airspace capacity; 23 of them are experiencing congestion on the ground. Development and environmental regulations make necessary investment in wastewater facilities. As the General Account-

• 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.

ing Office stated as far back as 1989, the budget "makes no distinction between operating expenses and capital investments, which leads to unsound deficit reduction strategies and creates a budget bias against capital investments." (GAO/AFMD-98-52: A Capital Budgeting Proposal)

We must also invest more in the education of our children and the training of our workers. The Job Corps is a shining example of a program that has been scrutinized and revised such that it more than pays for itself. Head Start receives bipartisan support for that very reason. Granted, there is more to improving the effectiveness of our educational system than simply increasing expenditures. But as a percentage of the Federal budget, spending on education and training declined by 40 percent in the 1980's. We're simply not doing enough today to hone the skills of tomorrow's work force.

President Bush has touted his research and development initiatives extensively. What he fails to acknowledge is that almost one-half of Federal R&D funding is in the Defense budget. NASA and NIH used to be the envy of the scientific community. Though still vital to our research establishment, their research budgets have suffered considerably in the past decade. Japan will likely surpass the United States in research by industry, if it has not done so already. The Federal Government must be a major player in restoring America's preeminence in this critical arena.

Under the current budget structure, expenditures in these areas are given the same priority as nonproductive spending. For example, it makes little sense, from an accounting standpoint, to treat our Nation's infrastructure the same as deposit insurance. We give Federal employees' COLA's the same kind of scrutiny as we do bridge repairs and education, because both could conceivably add to the deficit. Don't misread me—my support for legitimate entitlement programs remains intact. But our current budget structure reflects the general disregard our institutions hold for long-term investment and our lack of foresight in determining our budgetary priorities.

#### CAPITAL BUDGETING IS FISCALLY RESPONSIBLE

Under a fully implemented capital budgeting system, the vast proportion of the Federal budget would be subject to an annual balanced budget requirement. The bulk of political pressure would no longer be placed on stemming the costs those programs which contribute to our Nation's economic vitality. Overall restraints on the growth of spending can be targeted, rather, to unproductive programs.

A preliminary—but very, very rough—conceptual framework for this proposed capital budget is presented as follows: In the concurrent resolution on the budget which passed last week, under plan A, the Budget Committee predicted outlays of \$36.1 billion for transportation, function 400, \$50.6 billion for education, training and social services, function 500, and \$16.6 billion in general science, space and technology, function 250. These are the general areas of the Federal budget which would fall into the capital account.

These come to a total of \$103.3 billion. This figure is only about one-quarter of the projected deficit for fiscal year 1993. Were a good

capital budgeting system in effect, we could assume that the actual figure would be much lower, as not every program within these functions, and no administrative expenditures, would fall under the capital account.

At the end of the Carter administration, our debt, as a percentage of GNP, was 26 percent. That figure has since doubled, and the burden of debt payments is slowly whittling away at our country's capacity to invest both publicly and privately. Mr. Speaker, I am committed to passage of a balanced budget amendment, and this legislation is consistent with that pledge. In fact, most States with balanced budget mandates structure their budgets in such a manner. The Government would be permitted to run a deficit equal to that year's Federal capital investments.

The beauty of capital budgeting is that we can shift spending pressures and priorities away from Government operations and transfer payments, and toward those programs crucial to our economic well-being. As I have illustrated above, the few domestic discretionary programs I have placed in the capital budget are not the programs that are currently driving our Federal deficit.

Opponents of capital budgeting appropriately argue that the capital budgeting leaves open an unavoidable deficit spending loophole that invites abuse. But there are plenty of mechanisms that provide incentive to limit the growth of spending in the capital account. For example, interest payments on the debt, and perhaps any depreciation costs, would fall into the operating account. In addition, Congress could enact a stringent reauthorization regime for programs in the capital account that systematically reviews their effectiveness, plus floor procedures that allow points of order against consideration of programs that fall through loopholes.

The quality of programs in a capital account should not be subject to any less scrutiny than those in an operating account. Student loan procedures should remain subject to the rigors of the oversight and reauthorization process, as should highway funding formulas and the NSF grant process. But we would no longer have to play the cruel appropriations games we play by setting veterans against scientists, children against the elderly, and bridges against ammunition dumps.

Some will argue that any borrowing by the Federal Government is inappropriate. I would draw your attention to an article by the Wall Street Journal editor Robert L. Bartley in the April 15 issue of *Smart Money*. He writes "Economists are likely to judge debt load not by any one year's deficit, but by total debt outstanding as a percent of GNP." He goes on to point out that the deficit may be borrowing to pay welfare benefits or farm subsidies, or it may be borrowing to pay for a highway or an airplane. We have constructed our (Federal) accounts to make it impossible to tell the difference."

Today's firewalls debate is important, make no mistake about it. It will put our priorities on full display for voters to see. But if we really want the Federal budget to contribute to economic recovery, today's debate is far too narrow in scope. We're trying to repair a dying building by tearing out a closet wall, when we need to haul out the wrecking ball and start

from scratch. Capital budgeting is the only legitimate solution.

Mr. Speaker, it seems highly likely that this year's budget and tax debate will by next year, if not sooner, degenerate into another divisive reconciliation battle. We will continue, absent substantive action, to exhibit no evident commitment to deficit reduction. The private sector will continue to act accordingly by keeping upward pressure on interest rates; debt held by the public will continue to grow faster than the economy's ability to service it; and under our current budget structure, interest payments on the debt will continue to undermine the Federal Government's ability to address our Nation's real human needs.

Our current course of action, regardless of whether we support plan A or plan B, will leave our economy limp. By year's end, the private sector alone will have done more than we can hope to pull our economy out of recession. Without fundamental structural reform of the budget process, we can do no more than keep things from deteriorating further.

Our current budget structure is obsolete, antigrowth, anticompetitive, and by robbing from our children's future, even cynical. Tomorrow, we will make a symbolic tinkering around the edges of the budget agreement. What we must do is tear down all the walls, fully expose the shortcomings of the budget process, and begin a substantive, intelligent debate about alternatives. The Capital Budgeting Act has been put forth as an alternative to our current debate which, in light of a looming Presidential veto and growing Federal deficit, will probably prove to be futile. I encourage my colleagues to join me in this effort.

RETIREMENT OF POSTMASTER  
GENERAL TONY FRANK, U.S.  
POSTAL SERVICE

#### HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 11, 1992

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, the Federal Government has lost one of its finest public servants. On March 9, Postmaster General Tony Frank, my fellow Californian, stepped down after completing more than 4 years as the chief executive of the U.S. Postal Service.

As chairman of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government, I heard Mr. Frank testify five times. In fact, our subcommittee was the first congressional panel to listen to Mr. Frank testify and, with his appearance of February 18, it became the last. Our subcommittee invariably found Mr. Frank to be direct, well prepared, knowledgeable, and attentive. But there is more to being Postmaster General than maintaining ties with Congress.

Running the Postal Service is an enormous challenge. With nearly three-quarters of a million employees, it is America's largest civilian employer. Were it listed in the Fortune 500, the Postal Service would be the Nation's ninth largest corporation. It delivers 40 percent of the world's mail volume by making 120 million house calls, 6 days a week.

But Tony Frank was equal to the job of being America's top postman; as the Chair-

man of the Postal Service's Board of Governors said on the occasion of the announcement of Tony's resignation, "Tony Frank has been one of the most effective Postmasters General in history." His accomplishments are many and he leaves behind a Postal Service better equipped to serve the public.

Shortly after becoming Postmaster General, Mr. Frank put in place a strategic plan that focused on three basic goals: quality service, reasonable rates, and increased employee commitment. Over the past 4 years, progress has been made on each of these objectives.

Tony Frank brought a renewed emphasis on service by establishing independent measurement systems for first-class mail delivery performance and for customer satisfaction. Customer conveniences, such as stamps by phone and stamps on consignment, expanded during Mr. Frank's tenure.

Under Tony Frank's direction, automation became a reality for the Postal Service and its customers. Automation has already saved postal ratepayers more than \$1 billion a year; by 1995, annual savings are projected to reach \$4 billion.

Under Postmaster General Frank, the Postal Service embarked on a comprehensive, long-term effort to ensure that quality becomes standard operating procedure. This effort is the largest such undertaking in history. He also secured labor contracts that were fair to postal customers and postal employees.

Mr. Speaker, Tony Frank had a special motivation for becoming Postmaster General. When he took the job, he said that among his reasons for taking the post was to repay some of the debt that he felt his family owed to America for welcoming his parents as they fled from Nazi Germany. I know I speak for many when I say that debt has been repaid—with interest.

Tony Frank will soon return to the private sector from which he came. But, over the next several years, he can take pride in watching his accomplishments, his initiatives, pay off for the Nation's mail system. We wish him well.

#### ABANDONED BY OUR HEALTH CARE SYSTEM

#### HON. GERRY E. STUDDS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 11, 1992

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, the Parfurse family, of Hanover, MA, recently wrote me to express what has gone terribly awry in our health care system, and why we must enact national health insurance.

As this letter so eloquently attests, the shortcomings of our health care system continue to wreak painful human consequences. We cannot afford more studies, more commissions, more debates, and more resolutions. We need to act now.

I commend this letter to my colleagues:

Hanover, MA, February 4, 1992.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN STUDDS: Thank you so much for continuing to pursue National Health Care.

When my husband and I listened to President Bush's State of the Union response to health care, our reaction is he does not have

the foggiest notion of what is going on with people who are either without health insurance or have insurance at a totally unfair rate.

In 1983, my husband was hurt in a critical pedestrian/car accident, fortunately for us, he was on the job so we have survived with Workmans Comp but he was discharged from his job, they say he was key personnel so he could be fired as he could no longer do his job, we took the conversion policy and four years ago when I had surgery, we had \$1800 coverage on a hospital bill with Doctor's fees was \$9000, we paid the hospital \$500 per month till it was paid. After that my husband tried to return to work, picked up Pilgrim, a HMO and when he was unable to continue working, we had 18 months to find something else. This 18 months fortunately coincided with my husband's ability on Social Security Disability to get Medicare, I then opened a small real estate firm and joined the Chamber of Commerce and got Blue Cross/Blue Shield.

Our combined health insurance premiums and my husband's prescriptions total over \$10,000 per year.

I did a two year study of the availability of health insurance for Realtors for the Plymouth County Board of Realtors, and after interviewing about 30 insurance agents, it was determined we were not insurable as we are self-employed and not employees. The only exception to that was Blue Cross-Blue Shield and they required a % of our full membership, which we could not meet.

Bush has recommended a \$3,700 tax credit for persons providing high cost health care, does he realize when health care is that high, we are not paying \$3,700 in taxes.

In two years, we hope to go south for my husband's health when he is 55 and we can take our \$125,000 exclusion to capital gains, at that time, I will be without coverage, please continue your good work.

Very truly yours,

PEGGY PARFURSE.

#### HONORING THE INDUCTION OF GERTRUDE CALDEN INTO THE SANTA BARBARA COUNTY REPUBLICAN HALL OF FAME

#### HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 11, 1992

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Gertrude Calden of Santa Barbara, CA, who is being honored by the Santa Barbara County Republican Central Committee this Saturday evening as an inductee into the Santa Barbara County Republican Hall of Fame.

Having been associated with Republican Party organizations and campaigns in the Santa Barbara area for over 30 years, Gertrude is as well respected for her volunteer work on behalf of Republican candidates and causes, as she is well known.

Gertrude has worked with and for Republican candidates for President, U.S. Senator, Governor, and Congressman on a national, State and county basis in addition to serving as a member, delegate, and chairperson of virtually every Republican organization with an affiliation in California and Santa Barbara County.

Her unceasing efforts for candidates such as myself and Presidents Nixon, Ford, Reagan, and Bush, has strengthened the Republican Party and bolstered its success in Santa Barbara County.

It is truly a great honor and personal privilege for me to join with the central committee in honoring a dear friend, Gertrude Calden, as a member of the Santa Barbara Republican Hall of Fame. I cannot imagine how anyone could be more deserving of such recognition.

#### SALUTING THE A. PHILIP RANDOLPH INSTITUTE

#### HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 11, 1992

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the A. Philip Randolph Institute. The institute, which was founded in 1965 by labor leaders A. Philip Randolph and Bayard Rustin, is a national organization of black trade unionists dedicated to fighting for racial equality and economic justice. Over the years, the institute has been at the forefront in the struggle for civil rights, voting rights, and economic freedom.

I am pleased that, beginning on March 13, and continuing through March 15, 1992, the city of Cleveland will host the A. Philip Randolph Institute's Midwest regional conference. The regional conference will bring together more than 100 institute leaders and activists from the States of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, and Wisconsin. The conference will be held at the Sheraton Cleveland City Center Hotel.

Mr. Speaker, one of the highlights of the regional conference will be the institute's renewed commitment to the implementation of a freedom budget. It was in 1967 that A. Philip Randolph and Bayard Rustin worked to develop a campaign for a freedom budget for all Americans. Working in concert with the civil rights and labor movements, social science experts, community and educational leaders, Randolph and Rustin planned the implementation of a budget that would eliminate poverty and achieve freedom from want.

During its 1992 regional conference, and on the 25th anniversary of Randolph's visionary call, the institute will renew its commitment to achieve the goals of Randolph's freedom budget. These goals are as follows:

First, to build a full employment, full production, and high growth economy;

Second, to guarantee decent, adequate wages to America's workers;

Third, to train a highly skilled work force, and to give all Americans access to training and education opportunities;

Fourth, to give all Americans access to medical care;

Fifth, to meet America's housing needs by building sufficient low and moderate income housing, eliminating ghettos, homelessness and urban decay;

Sixth, to develop America's infrastructure, transportation, and human and natural resources in ways both environmentally and economically sound; and

Seventh, to guarantee a decent living standard for those unable to work.

Mr. Speaker, the A. Philip Randolph Institute is to be commended for recognizing the need to seek solutions to our budget crisis and carrying forth the philosophy of its great founder.

I would also like to take this opportunity to commend the current leader of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, Mr. Norman Hill. President Hill is well known the civil rights struggle. He marched with Dr. Martin Luther King in Selma, AL; he was a pioneer in desegregation campaigns; he helped to organize the 1963 March on Washington; and he is a former staff member of the Congress on Racial Equality [CORE]. He has also worked closely to ensure minority representation within our Nation's labor unions. Norman Hill brings a wealth of experience, knowledge, and leadership to this important post.

Mr. Speaker, on occasion of its regional conference, I am pleased to welcome President Norman Hill and members of the A. Philip Randolph Institute to my congressional district. I know that much will be accomplished during the conference, and I look forward to participating.

**SOUTH FLORIDA LETTER CARRIERS BRANCH 1071 HONORS RETIREES AND NEW OFFICERS**

**HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 11, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize today the South Florida Letter Carriers, Branch 1071 for its continuing service to the south Florida community. On January 18, 1992, the association rose to honor its retiring members and to induct the new officers of the organization with their retirement affair and biennial installation of officers reception. This event was a grand affair held to honor the past, present, and future of the letter carrying profession.

The welcoming address was given by William Burroughs, president of the South Florida Letter Carriers. The new branch officers were presented by Matthew Rose, national business agent, region 9, and by Donald Southern, regional administrative assistant. The officers are William Burroughs, president; Michael Gill, executive vice president; Timothy Bostic, vice president, Santos Luyanda, treasurer; Laurie Miale, secretary; and Mark Travers, assistant secretary treasurer.

These full time officers of branch 1071 made the retiree presentations. The retirees honored at this event were: James A. Greenwell and Jose R. Rodriguez of Hialeah, Fred Olzak of Opa Locka, and Michael J. Balchun, Humberto Boan, Rollie C. Bridge, Joseph Diaz, Rosevelt D. Downs, Hector Enriquez, James Feagle, Austin S. Fife, John E. Fowler, Richard Gonzalez, Phillip J. Heagy, Carl L. Johnson, Lionel H. Lavoie, Carl Opara, Enrique D. Perez, Luis Rojas, Fernando E. Rodriguez, Ronald D. Snapp, Robert R. Thompson, and Marvin Tyson of Miami. I comment their years of dedicated service to the south Florida community.

Also to be recognized are the many members of the South Florida Letter Carriers who continue in the service of their society and who ensure the constant carrying of the mail. Mr. Speaker, I wish to acknowledge the lifelong work of the men and women who have delivered our mail daily. Their tireless efforts to provide us with communications from our friends and family far away are sometimes taken for granted. I hope this acknowledgement will serve as a reminder to us all.

**PACESETTERS**

**HON. JOE KOLTER**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 11, 1992

Mr. KOLTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to a group of individuals who are here in Washington this April to be honored by the management of the Buick Motor Division of General Motors for their outstanding accomplishments in 1991. I refer to the general sales and service manager's Pacesetter Dealer Group.

At a time when others question the ability of the American worker to deliver quality products, Buick and these top dealers have set the benchmark for the entire automotive industry. Through the efforts of this fine group, Buick has consistently maintained a top spot in customer satisfaction and product quality for the past several years.

These pacesetter dealers exemplify this commitment to excellence and I am proud to honor them today.

**AUTHORIZATION OF SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE PUEBLO DE COCHITI AND THE ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS**

**HON. BILL RICHARDSON**

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 11, 1992

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, for years, the Pueblo de Cochiti in New Mexico has suffered from the adverse effects of a severe seepage problem at the federally constructed Cochiti Dam on the Pueblo's lands. Today, I am introducing legislation that authorizes the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of the Army to meet the terms of a settlement agreement negotiated by the Pueblo de Cochiti and the Army corps of Engineers that will resolve this longstanding problem.

The cultural life of the people of the Pueblo de Cochiti is deeply rooted in agricultural and religious uses of Pueblo lands. For hundreds of years the Cochitis have cultivated traditional crops such as maize, beans, and squash. In addition, the Cochiti people often perform sacred ceremonies and worship at religious sites on pueblo lands this heritage has been severely compromised by the excessive groundwater flow under Cochiti dam.

Cochiti Dam, which was built in 1970, began to exhibit signs of extensive seepage from under the dam which elevated the water table

and literally turned the Pueblo de Cochiti fields into ponds and marshlands. Small scale drainage measures were undertaken by the Army Corps of Engineers to mitigate the damage caused by the seepage, to no avail.

In 1985, the Pueblo de Cochiti filed suit against the Corps of Engineers to recover damages for the destruction of the agricultural lands and to force the corps to develop a solution to the seepage problem. The suit is still pending.

In 1988, Congress passed legislation which provided a means for the Pueblo and the Corps of Engineers to resolve the issue outside of court. Under Public Law 100-200, the Army Corps and Pueblo de Cochiti were directed to formulate a structural solution to the problem, and funding was provided for design and engineering. The legislation further provided that both parties would negotiate, and if appropriate, submit to Congress a settlement that is acceptable to both parties.

I am pleased that the Pueblo de Cochiti and the Army Corps have reached a settlement agreement that includes provisions for the construction of a suitable underground drainage system to restore the traditional agricultural lands, compensation for past damages to the Pueblo, and an operating fund for the drainage system.

The legislation that I am introducing today will authorize this important agreement, and allow the Pueblo de Cochiti to return to its historical land use practices. I urge my colleagues to join me in moving expeditiously on this critical piece of legislation.

H.R.—

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

**SECTION 1. GENERAL AUTHORIZATION.**

The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of the Army are authorized and directed to implement the settlement agreement negotiated under the authority of Public Law 100-202 by the Pueblo de Cochiti of New Mexico, a federally recognized Indian Tribe, and the United States Army Corps of Engineers, as set forth in the report of the Corps of Engineers entitled "Report on Investigations, Wet Field Solution", dated July 24, 1990, addressing seepage problems at the Cochiti Dam on tribal lands.

**SEC. 2. DUTIES OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.**

In accordance with the settlement agreement and pursuant to the trust relationship between the United States Government and the Pueblo de Cochiti of New Mexico, upon completion of construction of the drainage system, the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Bureau of Indian Affairs, shall be responsible for its maintenance, repair, and replacement, as provided in the settlement agreement.

**SEC. 3. DUTIES OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY.**

In accordance with the settlement agreement, the Secretary of the Army is authorized and directed to construct the underground drainage system necessary to correct the high ground water problem at the Pueblo de Cochiti and to carry out all other provisions of the settlement agreement, except those specifically assigned to the Secretary of the Interior under the provisions of this Act.

**SEC. 4. APPROPRIATIONS AUTHORIZED.**

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out the

provisions of this Act, and the settlement agreement.

## PRESERVE THE BILL OF RIGHTS

**HON. DON EDWARDS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 11, 1992

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, we are witnessing a time when the rights of our country's citizens are being slowly but surely eroded by the Supreme Court's interpretation of our Bill of Rights. This last in an eight part series of editorials from the Atlanta Constitution demonstrates this situation quite clearly. As Members of Congress, we need to protect these rights guaranteed by the constitution if our Supreme Court won't. As the editorial eloquently states, "if we don't, then the Bill of Rights will be no more force than the parchment it's written on."

[From the Atlanta Journal, Dec. 15, 1991]

### PRESERVE THE BILL OF RIGHTS

How seriously is the current U.S. Supreme Court undermining the Bill of Rights?

Only last week the court unanimously threw out a New York law seizing the literary or movie earnings of an accused or convicted criminal, on the grounds that it violated his right to speak under the First Amendment.

Last session, the court upheld a prisoner's right not to be questioned after requesting a lawyer, prompting a dissenting Justice Antonin Scalia to complain that the court is "producing a veritable fairyland castle of imagined constitutional restriction upon law enforcement."

Despite such cases and notwithstanding such complaints, the Rehnquist court has broken radically with its immediate predecessors in interpreting the Bill of Rights. From religious freedom to prison conditions, from the doctor-patient relationship to police searches, the personal rights of Americans are being systematically narrowed.

And it's important to bear in mind that this court's jurisprudence is just getting off the ground. With the replacement of Justices William Brennan and Thurgood Marshall with Justice David Souter and Clarence Thomas in the past two years, the rights counterrevolution is likely to accelerate and to persist for the foreseeable future.

But this need not require us to surrender the freedoms to which we have become accustomed. Federal and state legislation, and state constitutions themselves, can mitigate the decrees of the Supreme Court.

When Georgia banned execution of the mentally retarded in 1987, it was declaring such execution to be cruel and unusual punishment, never mind what the high court says. If Congress passes the Religious Freedom Restoration Act, it will undo the damage inflicted on the right of religious free exercise by the court's 1990 Smith decision.

In like manner, the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts ignored federal precedent in holding the random drug testing of police officers to be in violation of the Massachusetts Constitution. State lawmakers, indeed, may move to equip their constitutions with more expansive rights than the U.S. Supreme Court discerns in the U.S. Constitution.

Ultimately, the strength of the Bill of Rights lies in the hearts and minds of Ameri-

cans. If we the people of the United States believe we must be able to worship as we choose, that prison conditions must be humane, that legal representation must be adequate, that doctors must be free to speak with patients, then such will be the case.

If we don't, then the Bill of Rights will be of no more force than the parchment it's written on.

## POLITICAL DEBATE AND THE NEWS MEDIA

**HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 11, 1992

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, Indiana is most fortunate to number among its university presidents, Thomas Ehrlich who is at the helm at Indiana University.

Obviously Mr. Ehrlich is not only an excellent administrator, he is a gifted philosopher and writer.

[From the Indianapolis Star]

### POLITICAL DEBATE AND THE NEWS MEDIA (By Thomas Ehrlich)

Politicians agree on few issues, but one is that the media are often unfair to them. Is the charge on target?

The charge usually includes two complaints. First, that the private life of a politician is blazoned in the media spotlight. Anything goes, the seedier the better. The second complaint is that careful analysis of complex issues has been abandoned in favor of sound bites—snippets of commentary calculated to appeal to emotion not reason.

Both claims are valid, but I am convinced both are as much the fault of politicians and the public as the media.

When is the private life of a politician fair game for the media? My answer: when it directly reflects on the politician's ability to serve in office.

The alleged misdeeds of former Sen. Gary Hart, if you will remember that ancient history, are among the clear cases when the relevance was real. Hart challenged the press to catch him in a misstep—and the *Miami Herald* did. But in most circumstances, the private affairs—in all senses of that term—of political persons are their business, not ours.

How can we achieve reasonable restraints on the media without government restrictions? The first amendment to the Constitution protects the press against prior restraints on publication. The only viable alternative is a set of guidelines that television and radio networks and national newspaper organizations could endorse. That approach would not preclude the *National Enquirer* and others from printing whatever they dare within the limits of the law. But it would be a significant step forward.

The second complaint is even harder to handle. Television is the main culprit among the media. Newspaper journalists learned long ago not to print everything that politicians say or do. No one wants to read or hear the prose of a lap-dog journalist who reports on politicians by quoting their press releases. We want tough reporters who are aggressive in ferreting out the views. But news camera crews may invest heavily to film a candidate's visit to a flag factory and then show that visit on the evening news even though it teachers viewers nothing more than that the politician literally knows how to wave the flag.

The most effective approach to meeting this complaint is the opposite of the means of addressing the first one. Instead of more constraints on the media, more attention is needed to what politicians do and say.

Last summer I re-read the Lincoln-Douglas debates—an exhilarating experience. These were the ground rules for the debates: One man spoke for one hour; the other responded for an hour and a half; the first then gave a final rebuttal for a half hour. They alternated being first and second. Audiences listened and learned throughout the state of Illinois.

We have the technology to deliver the same experiences today to much wider audiences throughout the country via television. On occasions, television does meet that standard—the congressional debates on the Persian Gulf War resolution and the Supreme Court nomination of Clarence Thomas are prime examples. They are also rare examples on network news. C-Span, however, does provide just this kind of exposure—financed largely by cable television as a public service.

At least on the presidential level, and perhaps more widely, extended debates could educate the electorate in ways that do not happen today. A frequent response when I raise this issue among my colleagues is that no one will watch or listen to long debates. I am more optimistic.

If candidates for high office are most likely to succeed by offering only sound bites carefully packaged by "handlers," then that is exactly what they will do. They will not develop serious policy positions if they believe those positions may get in the way of winning. But if they are forced either to develop positions or to appear ignorant, they will take the former course, even at the risk of alienating some voters. That is exactly how the political process should work.

The common thread linking both complaints is the basic purpose of the media to inform and educate readers, listeners and viewers. The First Amendment ensures that journalists will not be muzzled, but it does not require that journalists educate. All too often, therefore, their stories are designed more to entertain than inform. That's the reason why articles about the personal lives of public figures are printed, and why full-scale debates and examinations of politicians and their public positions do not happen more often.

In short, as Walt Kelley said in Pogo, the enemy is us. If we demand a standard of performance by the media, we should get it. Unless we do demand it, we don't deserve it.

## THE CALIFORNIA FARM EQUIPMENT SHOW CELEBRATES 25th ANNIVERSARY

**HON. CALVIN DOOLEY**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 11, 1992

Mr. DOOLEY. Mr. Speaker, this year, in Tulare, CA, the California Farm Equipment Show will celebrate its 25th anniversary as the largest farm equipment show in North America.

This event draws thousands of people from all over the country and around the world with exhibits that display state-of-the-art technology and sophisticated machinery. In February, Tulare will expect to see visitors and exhibitors

from 23 different nations including China, Australia, India, the Soviet Union, Poland, and Mexico.

The show has become a vital part of agricultural development in California's Central Valley. Exhibitors and farmer-visitors have both enjoyed developing a mutual relationship based on the simple theory of supply and demand. Long-time exhibitors at the farm show realize the benefits of a centralized festival through increased sales. Farmers find the visit to Tulare beneficial as they see the newest farm equipment available, discover new services, learn new techniques, and meet other agricultural figures from all over the world.

Another reason the farm show has become such a success throughout the past 25 years is the pride and dedication shown by the people of Tulare. Every year 400 volunteers, known as the Orange Jackets, combine their strength and talents to get the show off the ground. From setup to cleanup they lend a personal touch to the California Farm Equipment Show extending the warmth of the valley to all who visit.

The farm show is the pride of the valley. It has increased in strength and size, enduring some of the greatest economic setbacks our country has seen. I rise today, to salute the endeavors of the hard-working people in Tulare, CA, and to extend to them my hopes for another successful year at the California Farm Equipment Show.

#### THE TRUTH ABOUT THE AMERICAN RULE

HON. HAMILTON FISH, JR.

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 11, 1992

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, on February 4, I introduced the Access to Justice Act of 1992 (H.R. 4155). That legislation is intended to bring about important, needed reforms in the Federal civil justice system. Specifically, H.R. 4155 is aimed at discouraging unwarranted litigation and encouraging prompt, out-of-court settlements of disputes.

The bill's key provisions are based upon recommendations made by the President's Council on Competitiveness, chaired by Vice President DAN QUAYLE. A number of the proposals contained in the bill have already received favorable comment from such organizations as the American Bar Association and the Administrative Office of U.S. Courts.

However, certain organizations representing attorneys—including the American Bar Association—have withheld support from one particular provision in this legislation. Section 3 of H.R. 4155 would apply the English rule to a certain category of Federal civil actions. Specifically, under this proposal, the losing party would pay the attorneys' fees of the prevailing party in cases brought in Federal court as a result of diversity of citizenship. Currently, the American rule—where each side pays its own attorneys' fees regardless of the outcome—applies to civil actions brought in both the Federal and State courts.

Diversity of citizenship means that the plaintiff is a resident of one State and the defend-

ant is a citizen of another State, or that the plaintiff has its principal place of business in one State and the defendant has its principal place of business in another State. Diversity of citizenship cases represent less than 25 percent of the cases on the Federal civil court docket. So, this loser pays provision would not apply to suits brought in Federal court under the civil rights laws, labor laws, securities law, antitrust law, environmental laws, or any other similar Federal question case. It should also be stressed that under the approach taken in H.R. 4155, the losing party would never pay the other party an amount in excess of their own attorneys' fees. Thus, there is a limit on the extent to which the nonprevailing party would be responsible for the prevailing party's attorneys' fees.

So, despite what you may have read or heard, this legislation would result in a limited application of the English rule. Recently, a letter to the editor appeared in the New York Times written by a well-known historian, John Steele Gordon. Mr. Gordon points out that the American rule has an interesting historical origin. Specifically, Mr. Gordon's letter points out that the rule came into being after the American Revolution as a means of discouraging British creditors from pursuing legal actions in American courts. He also points out that the American rule is not utilized in any other country and notes that such a policy places a defendant in an uneven situation from the date the suit is filed.

I commend to my colleagues this letter which appeared in the New York Times on March 6, 1992. The text of the letter follows:

[From the New York Times, Mar. 6, 1992]  
OUR LEGAL-FEES SYSTEM BENEFITS ONLY  
LAWYERS

To the Editor:

"Bashing Lawyers. Also Justice" (editorial, Feb. 15), which criticizes Vice President Quayle's proposals to change the civil justice system, characterizes as harmful among those proposals "requiring a losing plaintiff to pay the defendant's legal fees."

In other words, you support the so-called American rule, in which each side in a lawsuit pays its own legal costs, regardless of the outcome. You state that while a loser-pays system would discourage frivolous lawsuits, it would also discourage legitimate but risky suits.

This is, of course, precisely the defense of the American rule that is offered by lawyers. But it is unsupported by a shred of data at best and is self-serving twaddle at worst. The history of the American rule, in fact, argues powerfully that the latter is the case.

The American rule came into being after the Revolution as a way to make it more expensive, and thus less likely, for British creditors to pursue American debtors in American courts. Its intent was not to further the ends of justice, but rather to be a deadbeat's relief act.

While many aspects of the American system of justice have been adopted by other countries, no country has, so far as I know, ever adopted the American rule.

Why should this be so? If it actually furthered justice, surely some other country somewhere would have noticed its virtue and put it to use, just as, to give one example, so many have adopted the Code of Civil Procedure that originated in New York State in the 1840's.

I suspect that the reason the American rule remains so exclusively American is

that, far from furthering justice, the rule is inherently unjust.

Just consider: Under this rule a plaintiff with a contingency-fee lawyer can do no worse than break even. But a defendant can only lose. Even if defendants triumph legally, they must still write a large check for their lawyers. Thus, ipso facto, they must be substantially poorer at the end of a lawsuit than at its beginning.

How can you therefore call a legal system just wherein the plaintiffs cannot lose and the defendants cannot win?

JOHN STEELE GORDON.  
NORTH SALEM, N.Y., February 17, 1992.

J.R.E. LEE OPPORTUNITY SCHOOL  
HONORS OCCUPATIONAL THERA-  
PIST, MARQUITA GIBSON

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 11, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to acknowledge the lifelong work of Marquita Gibson, a former occupational therapist at J.R.E. Lee Opportunity School. Before her death, Ms. Gibson worked hard to make a difference in the lives of many students who came to her for assistance and counseling. She was a friend and a helper to those who knew her. Her work was honored by more than 100 students at J.R.E. Lee School. During the ceremony, Ms. Gibson's family members announced that a fund will be started, in her name, to honor the top student at J.R.E. Lee School. William McGee of the Miami Herald reports:

In a small, sun-lit auditorium, teachers and counselors at J.R.E. Lee Opportunity School paid tribute Thursday to Marquita Gibson, a woman who spent 11 years there as an occupational specialist before dying in 1986.

And, while the 100-plus students gathered for the assembly had never met Gibson, several of them will benefit from her commitment to kids.

Gwendolyn High, one of Gibson's daughters, announced the counselor's family is starting a fund in Gibson's name to honor the school's top student each year. Winners will receive trophies, satin jackets and have their names added to a plaque at the school.

Gibson "felt that the kids here needed more. She was willing to put out 200 percent," High said.

Gibson began teaching at J.R.E. Lee in 1972.

Earl I. Higgs, administrative assistant in charge of discipline, said Gibson was an inspiration for the faculty: "She believed in it. She really felt for all of the children, that they would achieve no matter where they were."

Counselor J.A. Stovall, who helped organize Thursday's program, showed a videotape of one of Gibson's annual Black History programs at Lee, then introduced High. The daughter brushed back tears as she thanked the school for "allowing us to honor our mom in this way."

Gibson's other daughters, Vanessa Palmore and Margaret Sands; and two sons, James and Ben Gibson, sat smiling on the front row. High's daughter Kristal, 10, played "Lift Every Voice and Sing" on a piano.

Guest speaker Opa-locka Mayor Robert Ingram challenged Lee students to achieve.

J.R.E. Lee, at 6521 SW 62nd Ave., is one of Dade's alternative schools, where sixth, seventh and eighth-graders from South Dade are sent if they have been disruptive at their home schools. At J.R.E. Lee, they are given individual attention and counseling.

Honoring an outstanding student is just the latest gift to the school from Gibson's family. In February 1987, her children planted a crepe myrtle tree outside the school in her name. The tree is nearly 12 feet tall now. "I didn't know why that tree was out there. It was interesting," said Richard Arjona, 13, after the program.

Larry Morris, an instructional aide at J.R.E. Lee, told students he first met Gibson in the early 1960's, when he was 13, and she was the first black cashier he'd seen at a 7-Eleven in Richmond Heights.

"This beautiful Bahamian woman looked at me and said, 'Good Morning, what do you need?'" he said. When he began working at the school in 1976, she became a mentor. "She became Mom Gibson."

"There are people here who have never met her, but they know of her and her good works and it keeps them going on," said principal Albert Villar.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud of the wonderful work that Marquita Gibson accomplished while she cared for and advised the students of J.R.E. Lee School. In addition, I wish to congratulate her daughters, Vanessa Palmore and Margaret Sands, and her two sons, James and Ben Gibson, for carrying on the tradition of assisting young people and making a difference in their lives.

#### SELECT 60

### HON. JOE KOLTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 11, 1992

Mr. KOLTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to a group of individuals who will be here in Washington in April to be honored by the management of the Buick Motor Division of General Motors for their outstanding accomplishments in 1991. I refer to the general manager's select 60-dealer group.

At a time when others question the ability of the American worker to deliver quality products, Buick and these top dealers have set the benchmark for the entire automotive industry. Through the efforts of this fine group, Buick has consistently maintained a top spot in customer satisfaction and product quality for the past several years.

These select 60 dealers exemplify this commitment to excellence and I am proud to honor them today.

#### THE OUTLOOK FOR U.S. AGRICULTURE

### HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 11, 1992

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, March 11, 1992, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

#### THE OUTLOOK FOR U.S. AGRICULTURE

The performance of U.S. agriculture has improved since the farm recession of the mid-1980s. Net cash income in the farm sector peaked at \$61.8 billion in 1990, and reached an estimated \$58 billion in 1991. Farmers' current debt-to-asset ratio is averaging about 16%, the lowest level in 25 years. Farm exports have climbed from a low of \$26.3 billion in 1986 to \$38 billion in 1991. Growth in the farm sector has been somewhat uneven. Indiana and some other Midwestern states suffered through a drought last summer, and a growing proportion of farm wealth is concentrated in fewer and larger farms.

Stronger exports, crop reduction programs and droughts have helped reduce the crippling farm surpluses of the mid-1980s. This trend has meant lower farm program costs. Program spending has declined from a peak of \$25.8 billion in 1986 to \$6.5 billion in 1990. Improved weather conditions and lower prices pushed program costs to an estimated \$12 billion in 1991.

#### FARM ACT REFORMS

Congress continues to review the impact of the 1985 and 1990 farm acts on U.S. agriculture. The 1985 act marked a significant change in U.S. farm policy, aiming to make U.S. agriculture more responsive to market signals and less dependent on government management. Support prices were cut and program yields frozen. The 1990 act continued this trend by giving farmers more flexibility in choosing which crops to plant and cutting program benefits further. U.S. price supports no longer interfere with market prices and world trade for wheat and feed grains.

It is still too early to measure the effectiveness of these program reforms. Preliminary surveys show that in 1991 farmers utilized 18% of their flexible acreage, and opted out of rice and wheat and into corn and cotton, contributing to price increases in rice and wheat, and price declines in cotton. The full effects of this market orientation program should be clearer when the farm act expires in 1995.

#### LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

The agriculture agenda for the 102nd Congress has been light. Congress is awaiting the outcome of negotiations on the GATT Uruguay Round and the North American Free Trade Agreement (with Mexico and Canada). Both agreements could mean increased sales for U.S. agricultural products, primarily by reducing EC-subsidized sales, increasing market access, and reducing support programs which can encourage over-production. They could also mean easing U.S. import restrictions on certain commodities, including peanuts, sugar and dairy. Any changes made in domestic farm programs by a negotiated agreement would require congressional approval. The Bush Administration still hopes to complete these agreements this year, but it is still unclear whether the European Community will agree to reductions in its farm subsidies. Negotiations must be concluded by April if Congress is to consider implementing legislation this year.

Congress is also considering the President's budget proposal for fiscal year 1993, which calls for, among other things, ending farm program benefits to farmers with over \$100,000 in off-farm income. Another measure, now in committee, would revise federal pesticide laws to expedite registration of safer pesticides and review government regulation for pesticide residues on food and feeds. The House and Senate are holding

hearings on streamlining the USDA bureaucracy. Other legislative initiatives may include reform of crop insurance programs, rural development stimulation, and food inspection and safety. Congress may also consider dairy legislation if milk prices decline substantially in the spring.

#### LONG-TERM OUTLOOK

Despite the farm sector's current strength, the long-term outlook for U.S. agriculture is uncertain. First, government spending on farm programs is declining. The 1990 deficit reduction law called for a 25% cut in projected farm spending through 1995, from \$53 billion to \$41 billion. Consequently, the government's contribution to net cash income is likely to continue to decline this decade.

Second, the performance of U.S. agriculture will depend increasingly on global markets. USDA estimates that a GATT agreement would increase gross farm sales by \$5-7 billion and cash farm income by \$1-2 billion; a NAFTA agreement would entail smaller gains. Some analysts suggest that these gains may be offset by the restructuring currently sweeping Eastern Europe and the former Soviet republics. During the 1980s this area imported 15-20% of the world trade in wheat and feed grains to compensate in part for large post-harvest losses. An improved handling system would eliminate the need for these imports. As a result, U.S. agriculture may have to look to developing countries for future export opportunities. While there are encouraging signs of growth in South Asia and Latin America, it is too early to judge whether these areas will provide expanded markets over the next decade.

Third, U.S. agriculture faces the challenge of remaining competitive in global markets while meeting more stringent environmental requirements. There are environmental costs associated with current farming practices, including pollution of drinking water supplies, erosion of farmland and wetlands loss. The farming community and state and federal governments are taking steps to help mitigate these problems—by seeking, for example, to curb chemical use, encourage farming practices that limit erosion, and conserve wetlands.

Finally, competitive pressures will have an impact on the structure of U.S. agriculture and the number and type of surviving farms. Farming has become more concentrated. The number of farms has declined since 1930 from 6.3 million to 2.1 million. Less than 15% of these farms—about 300,000 farms with more than \$100,000 annually in sales—are full-time commercial operations, and they are responsible for more than 75% of all U.S. farm sales. The remainder are small farms, and their operators depend on off-farm sources for much of their income. As agriculture becomes more market oriented, farmers will be under increasing pressure to use innovative technologies to manage production more efficiently. This could mean more concentration in the farming sector—fewer farmers, fewer family farms, and more large farms. U.S. agriculture policy must ask whether these market driven changes are good for U.S. agriculture, farmers and rural communities, and if they are not, what can be done to keep our agricultural sector competitive without driving more farmers out of farming.

INTRODUCTION OF THE FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES CONDOR PROJECT ACT OF 1992

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 11, 1992

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, the Federal prison population may double in the next 5 years, and if the current prison work system is not augmented, prisons may face overcrowding, violence, and, most alarming, a high recidivism rate. We cannot face Federal prisons becoming finishing schools for crime, where criminals are paroled as experts in their craft. Congress has directed that nearly all Federal prisoners work; however, the waiting list for jobs with Federal Prison Industries [FPI] continues to grow.

Prisons should be turning out inmates ready to reenter mainstream society equipped to productively contribute to their communities. The best way to accomplish this is to put Federal prisoners to work. Many convicts can be reformed if given the opportunity to learn skills other than those necessary to be successful in crime. I believe they can learn valuable job skills, while not hurting private American companies, by making products that do not compete with U.S. companies.

This is why today I am introducing the Federal Prison Industries Condor Project Act of 1992, a bill to create pilot programs within the Federal prison system to test the feasibility of meeting the need for increased employment of Federal prisoners by producing items that would otherwise be produced by foreign labor.

Mr. Speaker, when the California condor seemed doomed to extinction, we were able to intervene and bring them to a point where the species can sustain itself. Today, when whole industries are moving offshore, the Federal Government can intervene in an appropriate way and bring them back.

In addition, this would help bring back to the United States, industries that have left our shores. One part of this plan should be to bring tasks that would otherwise be done offshore into the Federal prison system.

The Federal Bureau of Prisons [FBP], through Federal Prison Industries, Inc. [FPI], employs inmates to produce goods for sale to the departments and agencies of the United States, but not for sale to the public in competition with private enterprise. The benefits of this in preventing prison violence and in reducing recidivism have been demonstrated by recent studies.

One of these studies found that those employed by FPI showed better institutional adjustment, were less likely to have misconduct reports within the last year of confinement, were less likely to recidivate by the end of their first year back in the community, were more likely to be employed, worked a greater proportion of each workweek, and earned slightly more money in the community than inmates who had similar background characteristics, but who did not participate in work and vocational training. Work does instill responsibility and dignity, and work programs should be encouraged as a means to successfully rehabilitate convicted criminals.

Unfortunately, only 22 percent of the 63,500 Federal prisoners are employed by FPI. If steps are not taken, a higher percentage of inmates will be unemployed because the inmate population is growing at the astonishing rate of approximately 500 inmates per month, and by 1995, the prison population could exceed 100,000. Giving inmates work—sometimes their first legitimate work experience—translates into better self-esteem and morale, a sense of accomplishment and purpose, and, most importantly, a chance at a job when released. Learning detailed job skills like those required to fabricate electronics, may give inmates their only opportunity for smooth transition from prison to the community.

Additionally, the funds from the sale of their goods can be used to defray the costs of inmates' incarceration, support their families, and repay their victims. J. Michael Quinlan, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, emphasized the benefits of FPI to prison management in congressional testimony last year:

Employment, particularly industrial jobs, is the key factor in combating the adverse impact of crowding in a prison setting. Work, education, and vocational training not only reduce the debilitating idleness of a crowded institution, but offer important security management benefits such as supervised time out of cells.

Idleness, on the other hand, breeds apathy and discontent. Boredom turns to frustration resulting in violent and criminal behavior. The old adage that "idleness is the devil's workshop" reaffirms what can happen when an inmate's time is not productively occupied.

This legislation forges a partnership between FPI and private industry to rehabilitate convicts by producing goods not currently fabricated in the United States. This public-private partnership may actually help improve our balance of trade by reducing imports. It would also halt the decrease of inmate participation in work programs and actually expand the number of inmates engaged in productive work.

Our prison populations could learn to produce items such as sound recording devices and video cassette recorders and other products now provided by non-American sources. Domestic labor would not be threatened by this program because the goods produced would not have otherwise been produced domestically. Moreover, domestic labor will benefit because FPI would use materials produced by American workers. It is possible that this program might result in the return of industries, such as electronics assembly, that have moved offshore; thereby creating additional jobs here in the United States.

This pilot program would benefit domestic labor and American small businesses. Already the Federal Prison Industries purchases raw materials and component parts for use in FPI's labor intensive manufacturing and assembly operations from American suppliers. During fiscal year 1990, out of \$240 million in total procurement, FPI purchased nearly \$120 million worth of goods from small businesses. This translates into jobs for American workers. In addition to increased domestic supplies, FPI will need private sector transportation, marketing, and other services which otherwise would only have been produced and supplied overseas. As FPI moves into the production of

goods currently made offshore, the potential for domestic job creation is great. Business, labor, prisoners, and the Bureau of Prisons will all benefit from this symbolic relationship.

Mr. Speaker, this pilot program enabling the Federal Prison Industries to work with American companies to produce goods not otherwise produced in the United States, offers a win-win proposition. American labor will not be adversely affected. American private companies, particularly small businesses, will benefit from increased sales. Inmates will benefit by learning real skills to be applied in real jobs when they reenter the real world. The American people will benefit as inmates learn job skills instead of honoring their crime skills. This is not an academic discussion—if Federal Prison Industries does not move into new areas of production, it will not be able to meet the vastly increased need for prison jobs. The lack of work will mean higher recidivism rates and greater violence in our Nation's prisons.

Additionally, this concept encourages American economic growth by creating jobs lost years ago to foreign competition. Small business, large business, and labor have everything to gain by taking part in such a program—a program that encourages American entrepreneurship and prison reform at no additional cost to the American taxpayer.

By establishing pilot projects we will be able to determine the feasibility of expanding FPI in a way that does not hurt U.S. businesses, and at the same time provide inmates with a source of pride and purpose. I encourage my colleagues to cosponsor this legislation, and support the FPI's mission to rehabilitate our inmates by providing meaningful and satisfying work.

LEONARD HELTON—AN AVERAGE AMERICAN WORKER SPEAKS OUT

HON. CASS BALLENGER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 11, 1992

Mr. BALLENGER. Mr. Speaker, on February 6, 1992, the House Ways and Means Committee held a hearing on the U.S. economy and proposals to improve economic growth. My constituent, Leonard Helton, of Stanley, NC, testified.

Mr. Helton worked for weeks to prepare the speech so that he could tell the committee about the plight of the ordinary guy. As a textile worker, Mr. Helton well understands the problems facing this beleaguered industry. In his 7-minute statement before the committee, Mr. Helton pointed out how the textile industry was losing jobs and needed help against foreign competition. Mr. Helton also asked for Congress to pass job retraining and education programs. Finally, Mr. Helton stated that "we, the average worker, are up to our ears with increased taxes. If some action is not taken soon, we will see multitudes of American families go under." To help provide tax relief, this average worker asked for permanent reductions in Federal tax rates, and a reduction in the capital gains tax. A copy of his remarks appear in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of February 20, 1992.

Unfortunately, by the time the average American worker testified, most members of the committee were no longer in attendance. In fact, only Representative CHARLES RANGEL remained. A week later, Mr. Helton attempted to meet with all the members of the committee and was successful in sending his message to Representatives ED JENKINS and ANDY JACOBS.

The constituents in my district are outraged by the snub delivered to Leonard Helton by the Ways and Means Committee. A petition with 3,148 names have been collected on Mr. Helton's behalf. The petition states:

We the undersigned feel that the rude behavior of the House Ways and Means Committee towards Leonard Helton was a clear indication of their lack of concern for the opinions of the tax paying community. By inviting Mr. Helton to speak to the committee concerning the problems faced by the "working man" in the present economic situation, then refusing to listen to him told all of us who work day in and day out just to survive that we are of no concern to them. We believe that Leonard Helton, as well as all tax payers, deserve a public prime time apology from the House Ways and Means Committee and an improved attitude towards those of us who pay the taxes that fund their salaries.

I am placing these remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD in a further attempt to help Mr. Helton get his message to Congress.

#### LIMESTONE ROCKETS HOLD THEIR OWN

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 11, 1992

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of our colleagues the undefeated class AA girls basketball team, the Limestone Rockets, who made it all the way to the Illinois State championships.

The only undefeated class AA team, the Rockets had to face the 5-year State champions Chicago Marshall Commandos. The Commandos defeated the Rockets by two points, and it was not an easy victory. The Rockets showed their ability to make a strong comeback. But the game ended in favor of the Commandos, 49 to 46.

Tammy Van Oppen of the Rockets closed a gap in the score by making four three-point shots, a championship record. The Commandos pressed the Rockets throughout the entire game. They were determined to show the public what a fine team they are, and that is exactly what they did.

At this point I would like to insert into the RECORD an article by Jerry Smith of the Peoria, IL, Journal Star, "Rockets Fall Short."

ROCKETS FALL SHORT

(By Jerry Smith)

NORMAL.—They shot toward the basket like a bullet. There wasn't a lot the Limestone Rockets could do about it Saturday night at Redbird Arena.

Chicago Marshall, the most successful girls basketball team in Illinois history, was just too quick for the only undefeated Class AA team.

Yolanda Miller made a fast break layup of a pass from Kim Williams with two seconds remaining as the Commandos beat Limestone 48-46 to win their fifth Class AA state championship in front of an estimated 5,000 people, more than half of which ventured from Bartonville.

"I want to congratulate Bartonville Limestone," Marshall coach Dorothy Gaters said. "They played a tremendous ball game. We were lucky at the end.

"At the last time out, we told our kids to get the ball in Kim's hands and fortunately Yolanda Miller filled the lane. I've been trying to get her to fill the lane all year long and she finally did it for the first and last time of the season."

Slow they may have been, but Tammy Van Oppen and the Rockets became press busters during the game.

Van Oppen scored a game high 20 points, and she set a championship game record by making four three-point shots as the Rockets overcame an eight-point deficit before losing moments before the buzzer.

"We've got into track meets before and survived," Limestone coach John Gross said before the game. "But this is one we don't want to get into."

The Rockets couldn't prevent it all the time. Marshall pressed Limestone for the entire game and forced 12 first half turnovers on the way to a 28-26 lead.

Limestone could've won had it made its first-half layups. The Rockets shot only 8-for-23 from the floor. They hit 18 of 38 in the game.

"After playing so poorly, yes (I thought Marshall would win)," Gross said. "But as the game went on, we thought we would win."

After falling behind 32-24, Limestone gave Marshall a run for its money. The Rockets rallied on a 9-2 scoring surge and took only its second lead of the game, 44-42, when Jamie Broadstone hit a seven-foot jumper with 3:41 left.

"We were making some very crucial turnovers," Gaters said of her team, which made 26. "They shot their way back in."

Jenny Koepfel, a 5-foot-5 guard who was awarded the sportsmanship award after earning eight assists, almost forced the game into overtime when she hit a pair of free throws with eight seconds left to tie the score at 46.

But then, Gross said, he got greedy. The Rockets went to a full-court press for the first time, and Williams and Miller beat it.

"Boy, (the Commandos) are quick and they are good," Gross said.

Miller and Williams tied for a team-high 14 points. But Williams also had one block, six steals and five assists. Marie Scott scored 10 points and grabbed nine rebounds.

As it was in its semifinal win over LaGrange Lyons, Limestone's offense was Van Oppen. And that's exactly what Gaters wanted to happen.

"We wanted to try and make someone else win the ball game, besides number 33, who is a tremendous all-around player," Gaters said of Van Oppen, who had three blocks, three assists and two steals against the Commandos.

Jamie Broadstone scored eight points and grabbed a team-high six rebounds. Wendy Reeves had six points.

"We were just standing around the perimeter looking for the three and it wasn't there," said Gross, who is the third winningest girls coach in Illinois behind Gaters and Dick Biery, coach of Class A champ Carthage.

But \* \* \* "I'm extremely pleased (with the performance). And I love ISU."

#### VA STILL GIVES QUALITY CARE DESPITE BUDGET SHORTFALL

HON. G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 11, 1992

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, for too long we have let negative news articles about the quality of care in VA facilities go unchallenged. There is no doubt the VA's health care budget has been less than adequate; however, the shortfall for the past several years provides some proof that VA is doing more with less, which cannot be said of other health care providers.

We know that some veterans do not have access to the VA system because of the budget situation—which did not get any better under the two sorely-inadequate plans proposed by the Budget Committee—but for those who do use the system, the quality of VA care overall is at least equal to that provided in the private sector.

I'd like to share with my colleagues the following letter from Mr. Denver Wilson of Brandon, MS, and an article from the Danville, IL, Commercial News as evidence that, contrary to the negative slant of media reports, there is indeed quality care being delivered throughout the VA health care system.

BRANDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

Brandon, MS, February 27, 1992.

Congressman G.V. "SONNY" MONTGOMERY, Rayburn House Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR SONNY: This letter is to let you know of my experience at the VAMC in Jackson.

I recently underwent prostate surgery and probably had the best care that you could receive in any hospital, public or private.

The doctors who took care of me were Jack Fowler, Jimmy Morris, Steve Farmer and Mark Posner. Their concern, skills and after care were superb, and would be hard to match anywhere.

This also goes for the nursing staff on 2B and in the out-patient clinic at GU.

Fortunately up to then I had not needed a lot of care from doctors and hospitals, but it was good to find out how well the VA takes care of the veterans of our country.

I look forward to visiting with you soon.

Sincerely,

DENVER WILSON.

[From the Danville Commercial News, February 8, 1992]

VETERANS: EXCELLENT CARE, COST

(By Ken Holloway)

In the midst of Main Street signs offering fast food, college classes and new cars, drivers in Danville are likely to tumble across a powerful message. The sign reads: "The Price of Freedom; Our Veterans."

The sign is posted just before the driveway leading to the Veterans Affairs Medical Center, 1900 E. Main St.

It is facilities such as the VA that provide medical service to this country's veterans. If they went to other places, medical attention would be very expensive.

Marvin D. Green, 64, a patient at the VA, credits the hospital for saving his life.

Green, who served in the Army during the Korean War, had cancer in the throat. He

had his larynx cut out. He has a hole in his throat that helps him breathe. He has been at the hospital for several years.

Even though it was somewhat difficult for Green to communicate, he did his best by using an electro-larynx to help him speak. He also jotted brief notes.

Green said the treatment he receives at the hospital is good. He said the staff has done a good job helping him recover from his operation.

Green indicated he was getting ready and excited to start his life again at his home in Champaign. He is expected to go home Friday.

"I think their care is excellent," said Delbert Stitt, 66, a patient at the local veterans hospital. "On a scale from one to 10, I would give them an eight or a nine. They are not perfect, but you do get the attention that you need. They try to get as much as possible from you. They just don't let you deteriorate."

The special attention he needed came after he had part of his right leg amputated in May 1991.

Stitt, who was in the Marine Corps and fought in World War II, was admitted to the veterans hospital in Indianapolis in October 1990 for a broken right ankle.

After about 10 days in Indianapolis, Stitt, who lives in Williamsport, Ind., was transferred to the veterans hospital in Danville. During the recovery process, Stitt started experiencing numbness in his ankle and started losing his skin in that area.

The problem could not be solved and eventually parts of his leg had to be amputated. With the partial amputation, Stitt had to learn something new: getting around in a wheelchair.

"I had a difficult time adjusting to the wheelchair," Stitt said. "Once in awhile you have to go to a corner and talk to yourself. They (officials from the hospital) did help me to adjust working with a wheelchair."

Stitt credits not only the hospital's physical therapy, but its social atmosphere, in helping him recover.

"They try to provide something for everyone to do," Stitt said. "It helps to pass the time. It helps to keep your mind off your problems."

Some of the activities the hospital provides include bingo tournaments, live entertainment and different types of card games.

As Stitt prepares to be discharged Friday, he said the care he received from the VA hospital would have broken him financially if he had gone to another hospital.

"I can't say the stay has been pleasant (staying in the hospital so long)," Stitt said. "But they did their best to make sure any stay at the hospital was the best possible."

"This hospital is very important to a lot of veterans," Stitt said. "With everything getting higher (in cost) and the government running short on money, we are not going to have facilities like this that will be able to help the veterans."

But while Stitt and Green are preparing to start their lives at their homes again, Ralph Zimmerman, 70, of Danville, is continuing to recover from a stroke.

Zimmerman, who served in the Army during World War II, suffered a stroke in December 1991.

The stroke left the entire left side of his body paralyzed. He was admitted to the hospital at the end of January.

Since that time, Zimmerman has been trying to adjust to using a wheelchair.

"I tell you what, I have a lot of respect for those who have to use these things," Zimmerman said.

"It's frustrating as hell, but they say I'm getting better," Zimmerman said.

Although Zimmerman has shown improvement, it is still hard for him, at times, to accept what has happened to him. But he knows the struggle would be much harder without the help of the veterans hospital.

"This is an excellent place," Zimmerman said. "Danville is very fortunate to have something like this."

FREEDOM FROM GOVERNMENT COMPETITION ACT OF 1992

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 11, 1992

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, in our great free enterprise system, Government should be the referee between competing firms, not the opposing team. But an opponent and competitor is just what some Government agencies have become to the private sector, including many small businesses.

Beginning in 1955, and during every administration since, Republican and Democrat alike, there has been an Office of Management and Budget [OMB] directive on the books stating that:

The Federal Government will not start or carry on any commercial activity to provide a service or product for its own use if such product or service can be procured from private enterprise through ordinary business channels.

But that policy has not been strictly enforced. There are numerous activities performed within the agencies, using Government employees, which can and should be contracted to the private sector.

This problem is so widespread that when the last White House Conference on Small Business met here in Washington, DC, the issue of unfair Government competition and a failure of government to adequately utilize the private sector was the third-ranked issue in the conference platform. The recommendation noted:

Government at all levels has failed to protect small business from damaging levels of unfair competition. At the Federal, State and local levels, therefore, laws, regulations and policies should \* \* \* prohibit direct, government created competition in which government organizations perform commercial services \* \* \* new laws at all levels, particularly at the Federal level, should require strict government reliance on the private sector for performance of commercial-type functions. When cost comparisons are necessary to accomplish conversion to the private sector, laws must include provisions for fair and equal cost comparisons. Funds controlled by a government entity must not be used to establish or conduct a commercial activity on U.S. property.

In 1987, President Reagan created a Commission on Privatization. This panel of distinguished Americans looked at a variety of Federal activities and made recommendations in its 1988 report on those which could be better performed by the private sector. Some were suggested for outright privatization or transfer to the private sector, just as Congress had successfully done with Conrail and the National Consumer Cooperative Bank.

It is the process that I and my colleagues seek to promote in the legislation that we are introducing today. The Freedom From Government Competition Act of 1992 provides the private sector an opportunity to stem the tide of government performance of commercial activities.

This legislation directs the Office of Management and Budget to identify and facilitate contracting to the private sector those activities performed by Federal departments and agencies which duplicate or compete with private firms and can be performed by private firms.

Hardly a day goes by when major newspapers across this country are not reporting efforts by leaders of the world's fledgling democracies to adopt market economies and to privatize State-owned industries and services. Whether in Poland, Mexico, or the former Soviet Union, government leaders are learning that a strong private sector, not the State, is a more efficient and economical delivery system for services.

Even in America's cities and States, mayors and Governors are looking for government activities that can be contracted to the private sector.

Moreover, the mayor of Philadelphia, Ed Rendell, said it is time to change some basic assumptions about the public sector. In a hearing in New York City, Mr. Rendell said:

Government does not work because it is not designed to. There is no incentive for employees to do their best, so many do not. There is no incentive to save money, so it is squandered.

This is a liberal Democrat talking, not a conservative Republican. Yet he has put his finger on something that many people are feeling today. People are becoming angry with elitists in government who act like our rulers instead of our servants. People are becoming sick of hearing governments who have doubled or tripled spending in a short time crying about budget shortfalls.

There is no doubt that this legislation will save the taxpayers billions of dollars, as well as creating thousands of jobs in the private sector.

Numerous studies have been conducted on the contracting out issue. The Grace Commission estimated that nearly \$5 billion a year could be saved by contracting out. The Congressional Budget Office reported in 1987 that some 1.4 million Federal employees are engaged in occupations that are commercial in nature.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation is based on the fundamental belief that the Federal Government should not be involved in using Government employees to perform activities that are commercial in nature. Federal employees could go to work for the contractors or be reassigned to higher priority, noncommercial positions in the Government.

Over the past couple of years, we have witnessed dramatic changes in Eastern Europe. We have heard considerable discussion of privatization, and an end to State-dominated economies. We are now seeing these countries move toward market-oriented economies, individual initiative, and other virtues that led these States to discard socialism in favor of capitalism.

But in many aspects, we have not practiced here at home what we are preaching for these newborn democratic nations.

Privatization is an idea whose time has come. More action is needed to leave to the private sector what it can and should do. An aggressive privatization plan will help reduce the deficit and free Federal resources for pressing national problems that only the Government can solve.

Mr. Speaker, economy in government and reliance on our great free enterprise system has certainly been championed by both Republicans and Democrats.

In his, autobiography, Barry Goldwater said: Washington shouldn't intrude in the private sector and begin competing with companies and citizens who already support it through taxation. Government should do for its citizens only what they cannot do for themselves \* \* \* We now have a fancy name for all this. It's discussed regularly on the front pages of daily newspapers and is called privatization.

It was Thomas Jefferson, the father of the Democratic Party, who said: "The best society is the one composed of the largest number of entrepreneurs." President Lyndon Johnson said: "We must seek every feasible way to reduce the cost of carrying out government programs."

Mr. Speaker, there is more privatization being carried out by the States than the Federal Government because many of our States must abide by balanced-budget requirements, which is another tool the Federal Government should have to control all of this runaway spending around here.

The Freedom From Government Competition Act of 1992 is a long overdue remedy to a critical problem. I urge my colleagues to join our effort.

#### IT'S TIME FOR BEIJING TO WAKE UP

### HON. TOM LEWIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 11, 1992

Mr. LEWIS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I voted today for passage of H.R. 2212, placing restrictions on granting most-favored-nation status to China, notwithstanding the objections of the President.

Our current policy has failed. Human rights continue to be violated and Tiananmen Square demonstrators are still jailed. Unfortunately, progressive reform efforts have not been effective enough in placing China back on track. It's time for Beijing to wake up.

Let's take a realistic look at the situation. We have a communist country with an atrocious human rights record, deplorable trading practices, and a history of weapons sales to Iran and Syria. We cannot, in good faith, allow the repressive regime of China the privilege of receiving MFN status.

In my opinion, these restrictions on China are not strong enough. Weakening the conditions imposed on MFN status as originally passed by the House in July was a grave injustice. However, the general restrictions vetoed by the President are a start. It's time to

get tough with a country that continues to restrict the press, condone religious persecution, and deny access to human rights monitoring groups.

#### HONORING THE INDUCTION OF PAT AND MONTY ROBERTS INTO THE SANTA BARBARA COUNTY REPUBLICAN HALL OF FAME

### HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 11, 1992

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Pat and Monty Roberts of Solvang, CA, who are being honored by the Santa Barbara County Republican Central Committee this Saturday evening as inductees into the Santa Barbara County Republican Hall of Fame.

Having been formally associated with the Republican Central Committee for many years, Pat and Monty are known by Republicans throughout the county for their tireless efforts. Whether it be serving as event hosts at their magnificent ranch, or as financial backers and organization coordinators, Pat and Monty are known by party members and candidates alike as Republicans you can count on to always lend a hand.

Both Pat and Monty have served as members of the Santa Barbara County Republican Central Committee, as well as sponsors for the past 10 years of the Reagan Country Roundup for the central committee. They are completely dedicated to the ideals of the Republican Party and have shown extraordinary leadership in helping promote Republicans, such as myself, for elected office.

It is with great pride and gratitude that I join with the Republican Central Committee in congratulating my good friends, Pat and Monty Roberts, for being chosen as members of the Santa Barbara County Republican Hall of Fame. Their honor is truly well deserved.

#### BIOGRAPHY OF RED CLOUD

### HON. ENI F.H. FALDOMAVAEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 11, 1992

Mr. FALDOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, through Public Law 102-188 (S.J. Res. 217, H.J. Res. 342), Congress and the President 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 Red Cloud, a principal chief of the Oglala Sioux Tribe who is known for his skills as a warrior. This biography was

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

RED CLOUD (OGLALA SIOUX)

"A magnificent specimen of physical manhood, as full of action as a tiger."

So Mahplua Luta ("Red Cloud," from a meteor which turned the sky scarlet at the time of his birth), was described by famed Indian fighter Gen. George Crook, as the Oglala Sioux chief, then 44, led Indian opposition to Government proposals to construct forts along the Bozeman Trail in 1865.

No white encroachment was more bitterly resented by the Teton, or Western Sioux, and the Cheyennes than this attempt to fortify the wild road across the western part of the continent through Wyoming to the newly discovered gold fields of Montana, for the Bozeman Trail cut across the best remaining buffalo grounds.

The Indians had a powerful voice of opposition in Red Cloud. One of the principal chiefs of the Oglala Teton Sioux, he was a foremost warrior who had counted a large number of coups (separate deeds of bravery in battle), a natural leader who had become spokesman for his people through his own force of character. He was in his own right chief of the powerful Bad Face band of Oglalas, and influenced most of the other Oglala Sioux bands.

Red Cloud was grimly determined to keep the Army out of Indian hunting grounds. With a party of Sioux and Cheyennes, he intercepted the first small detachment of troops sent out to begin constructions long the Bozeman Trail in the summer of 1865, and kept them prisoner for more than 2 weeks. When commissioners were sent to treat with the Sioux that fall, Red Cloud refused to allow transactions to start, and himself boycotted the council.

The following June, white negotiators again attempted to get Sioux and Cheyenne permission for passage of emigrants and construction of forts along the trail. This time, Red Cloud was present as a leading representative for the Indians. With great force and dignity, he repeated his refusal to endanger the hunting grounds of his people: the Great Spirit had told him, he said, what would happen to the Indians if the Bozeman Trail became a major route.

But even while discussions were taking place, a strong force of troops had arrived and begun occupation of Wyoming's Powder River country. Upon learning this the furious Red Cloud seized his rifle, shouted a defiant message, and stalked out of the meeting tent with his followers.

The Army proceeded to carry out orders to fortify the trail. When Red Cloud's protests were ignored, he organized his forces, threatened death to any whites who ventured onto the trail, and began a constant harassment which was to go on for 2 years and become known as "Red Cloud's War." The largest post on the trail, Fort Phil Kearny, was kept under relentless siege, and not even a load of hay could be brought in from the prairies except under strongly armed guard. When Capt. William J. Fetterman, with 80 men, attempt to rescue a woodcutting party under attack near the fort in December 1866, Red Cloud's warriors lured them into ambush and killed every one.

Although there were some white victories, Red Cloud and his followers resisted so effectively that again the Government attempted to negotiate. The new meeting was called for November 1868. Red Cloud's ultimatum was complete abandonment of all posts and of all further attempt to open the Montana road. He refused to sign—or even be present—until

the garrisons had actually been withdrawn and he had seen the hated forts burn to the ground.

Red Cloud's victory was complete. The Oglala chief stands alone in the history of the American West as the chief who won a war with the United States.

Having signed the Fort Laramie Treaty, which created the vast area known as the Great Sioux Reservation, he agreed to lay down his arms and settle at Red Cloud Agency in Nebraska. He kept his promise to live peacefully, but not without cost: his acceptance of reservation life brought him the scorn of Crazy Horse and other Oglala leaders, who continued to fight the whites. Red Cloud took no active part in the Sioux hostilities of the 1870's, although many of his followers, and his own son, left the agency to join Sitting Bull and other Sioux warriors.

In 1878, Red Cloud moved his people to Pine Ridge Agency, along with almost all other Oglalas. There, his running feud with Agent McGillicuddy became legendary, primarily because of the agent's persistent efforts to rob him of his prestige and authority as chief of his people. While he advocated peace, Red Cloud was opposed to efforts to rush Indian acceptance of white men's ways, and was a persistent critic of the Federal Government. He left the house built for him by the Government on Pine Ridge to travel to Washington on several occasions, and his views became known to newspaper readers throughout the country.

A few years before his death, Red Cloud and his wife were formally baptized as Roman Catholics; he took the baptismal name "John," and she became "Mary." In 1909, having become feeble and totally blind, the old warrior died in his Pine Ridge home. A marker locates his grave at the Holy Rosary Mission near Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak.

SPOTTED OWL RECOVERY PLAN

HON. GERRY E. STUDDS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 11, 1992

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of Representative GEORGE MILLER and myself, I am today introducing into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a summary of the administration's draft recovery plan for the northern spotted owl. My purpose in doing so is simple. It is to ensure that the public is given a chance to review and comment on the proposal. Public comment and debate will, in turn, enable the administration to complete a recovery plan for the owl that will lend desperately needed stability and predictability to the Federal timber program and efforts to conserve the northern spotted owl in the Pacific Northwest.

The circumstances necessitating the publication of this draft recovery plan are inextricably tied up with the larger controversy involving the administration's response to the listing of the northern spotted owl as an endangered species under the Federal Endangered Species Act. While it is neither necessary nor useful to recount the details of that continuing controversy here, suffice it to say that it is characterized by a high degree of confusion and unpredictability which has resulted in numerous court injunctions on the Federal timber program in Oregon, Washington, and northern California.

Section 4(f) of the Endangered Species Act requires the Secretary of the Interior to develop recovery plans for endangered species. In September 1990, the administration announced its intention to develop a recovery plan for the northern spotted owl and appointed the members of the recovery team in February 1991. Since that time, the recovery team has been working steadily on its proposal, with the expectation that a completed recovery plan would serve as an important long-range blueprint to guide the timber program and other actions of the involved Federal agencies in conserving the northern spotted owl. As such, its adoption would foster the predictability and stability now so sorely lacking.

Last month and after the completion of the second draft of the recovery plan, the Department of the Interior announced its intention to shelve the plan and appoint a new interagency team to develop an alternative to it. The nature of the new effort remains very uncertain, as does its relationship to the requirements of Federal law.

We are concerned that the recent shift in approach will further delay the effort to develop a legally defensible recovery plan, and that more confusion, litigation, and injunctions may result.

We believe that the recovery planning effort should proceed. We believe that the public has the right to review and debate the merits and demerits of the proposal, and that it will doubtlessly be improved by that debate. We have therefore decided to publish a summary of the recovery plan today to ensure its wide dissemination. The complete proposal has been sent to the printers and will be available shortly.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF THE NORTHERN SPOTTED OWL RECOVERY PLAN INTRODUCTION

A recovery plan is called for by the Endangered Species Act to guide the management actions needed to bring a threatened or endangered species to a condition in which it no longer needs special protection of the act. The northern spotted owl was placed on the list of threatened species in June 1990. Since February 1991, a Recovery Team appointed by Secretary of the Interior Manuel Lujan, Jr., has been formulating a recovery plan for the spotted owl. This report presents a draft recovery plan for the northern spotted owl for review and comment by the public and government agencies.

The northern spotted owl draft recovery plan provides a comprehensive basis for management actions to be undertaken by forest landowners and wildlife agencies to alleviate conditions threatening the species. Primary actions will be taken by federal land management agencies in the Pacific Northwest—the U.S. Forest Service, the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, and the National Park Service. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will oversee implementation of the plan through its authorities under the Endangered Species Act.

State forest management and wildlife agencies in Oregon, Washington, and California also will take actions that contribute to recovery under the plan. These state agencies have an important role in managing state forests and in regulating forest practices on private land within their jurisdiction. Contributions from habitat on Indian lands also were considered in formulating the draft plan.

The draft recovery plan was developed following review of the scientific data from previous plans for the spotted owl, particularly the conservation strategy designed by the Interagency Scientific Committee (ISC) (Thomas, et al. 1990), and by analyzing the most recent data available on owl populations and their habitat. This biological information was the basis for designing measures to achieve recovery.

Secretary of the Interior Lujan also asked that the Recovery Team consider other species and economic effects to the extent allowed by law. The Recovery Team made a substantial effort to determine the status and location of other species that could benefit from actions similar to those needed for owl recovery. Measures that would contribute to recovery of the owl, while also helping other species, were favored in decisions leading to the draft recovery plan.

Previous studies show that protection of sufficient habitat for a viable spotted owl population has substantial economic and social costs because of the reduction in timber harvests. The Recovery Team recognized that, under the Endangered Species Act, it could not consider measures short of achieving recovery for the northern spotted owl, even though such measures might cause significantly less economic and social losses. Instead, the Recovery Team looked for ways to achieve recovery that would cause less reduction in timber harvest and fewer job losses in the timber industry.

RECOVERY OBJECTIVE

The objective of the draft recovery plan is to remove the northern spotted owl from the list of threatened species.

THE DRAFT RECOVERY PLAN

The northern spotted owl draft recovery plan has seven key elements:

1. A recovery objective and a set of criteria for determining whether conditions exist that would allow the northern spotted owl to be removed from the list of threatened species.
2. A network of designated conservation areas on federal forestlands, with each area designed to protect owl habitat sufficient to support a number of breeding pairs of owls.
3. A set of guidelines that govern management activities on federal lands in designated conservation areas.
4. A set of guidelines that govern management on federal forestlands outside of designated conservation areas.
5. A set of suggestions for contributions from nonfederal forestlands to support spotted owl populations.
6. A research and monitoring program that will provide new information on spotted owls and their habitat, and develop and test management techniques for promoting and maintaining owl habitat while allowing appropriate forest management.
7. Implementation mechanisms that provide oversight and coordination, relying primarily on existing authorities and forest management planning procedures.

Each of these elements is described briefly, followed by a discussion of the scientific basis for the plan and of the economic and social considerations built into the plan.

DELISTING CRITERIA

The primary threat to the northern spotted owl leading to its designation as a threatened species is the reduction and fragmentation of its habitat in forests in Washington, Oregon, and northern California. Northern spotted owls use old-growth forests and other forests with similar characteristics for nesting, breeding, and rearing young.

As timber harvesting has proceeded in the Pacific Northwest, the amount of habitat suitable for spotted owls has declined and remaining habitat areas have become smaller and more isolated from each other, particularly during the last 50 years. As a result, the population of spotted owls declined, in some areas rather sharply.

The objective of the draft recovery plan is to reduce the threats to the spotted owl so that it no longer needs the protection of the Endangered Species Act anywhere in its range. The decision to remove the spotted owl from the list of threatened species can be made on an incremental basis for individual areas, called provinces, or for groups of provinces. The range of the spotted owl has been divided into 11 provinces.

Four criteria must be met before delisting is considered. (1) A scientifically credible plan for monitoring owl populations and owl habitat must have been in effect for at least eight years; (2) the population must have been stable or increasing, as indicated by both density and demographic estimates, for at least eight years; (3) regulatory mechanisms or land management commitments must have been implemented that provide for adequate protection of breeding, foraging, and dispersal habitat, and (4) analyses must indicate that the population is unlikely to need protection under the Endangered Species Act during the foreseeable future. The plan emphasizes that all of these criteria must be satisfied before delisting is considered.

#### DESIGNATED CONSERVATION AREAS

As the primary means for achieving recovery, the draft plan recommends establishing 196 designated conservation areas (DCAs) to provide approximately 7.5 million acres of federal forestland as the primary habitat for the northern spotted owl population. The largest DCAs are designed to support a population of 20 or more pairs of owls in habitat conditions that allow successful mating, breeding, and rearing of young. Each DCA contains areas of currently existing owl habitat combined with areas of younger forests. These younger stands will be protected so they can mature into owl habitat. When the DCAs are fully developed owl habitat, they will support a population of approximately 2,320 pairs of owls.

DCAs are located to allow owls to disperse from one DCA to another. DCAs also are located to take advantage of other forestland containing owl habitat that will not be harvested or will be harvested in a manner that does not reduce habitat value. Such areas include parks, wilderness areas, and certain administratively reserved areas. DCAs are located in a pattern to reduce the risk to the owl population from natural threats such as fire, disease, and insects.

#### MANAGEMENT RULES FOR DESIGNATED CONSERVATION AREAS

The draft recovery plan recommends that activities on federal lands within the DCAs be focused on improving habitat conditions for spotted owls.

The following specific management rules for federal lands in DCAs are recommended.

1. No timber harvest is allowed in habitat suitable for northern spotted owls.
2. Silvicultural practices, such as thinning, will be used to promote rapid development of owl habitat in those areas that currently do not provide habitat suitable for owls.
3. Salvage of trees in stands significantly affected by fire, wind, or insects may occur but will be limited to safeguard owl habitat.
4. Management activities designed to reduce the risk of large-scale fire or insect in-

festation are limited to those needed to assure the continued existence of owl habitat within the DCA.

5. The recovery plan recommends that federal lands inside DCAs, with the exception of wilderness and national parks, be designated as critical habitat.

6. It also recommends that a management plan be prepared for each DCA before management activities are implemented.

#### MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR FEDERAL FORESTLANDS OUTSIDE DESIGNATED CONSERVATION AREAS

The draft recovery plan recommends guidelines for the maintenance of sufficient habitat conditions on federal lands outside DCAs to allow dispersal of owls among DCAs. Movement among DCAs is necessary to maintain population levels and prevent genetic deterioration of the population. These guidelines contain several recommendations for supplementing the DCA network in specific parts of the owl's range where conditions currently do not allow full implementation of the DCA network guidelines. This would be done by providing habitat for additional owl pairs and territorial single owls outside DCAs. In some areas, the plan recommends management of these areas to reduce that risk of fire and insect damage.

#### SUGGESTIONS FOR MANAGEMENT OF NONFEDERAL FORESTLANDS

The draft recovery plan relies first on federal lands for recovery of northern spotted owls. However, it also recognizes the role of nonfederal lands in recovery, particularly in areas where federal lands are not adequate to fully achieve the recovery objective. The recovery plan recommends specific contributions from nonfederal lands which will complement federal efforts. These recommendations reflect the varied conditions within individual provinces, the authorities of the three states involved, and the potential for enhanced cooperation with the private sector. They provide a framework for development and implementation of creative efforts to help achieve recovery.

#### RESEARCH AND MONITORING PROGRAM

The draft recovery plan is based on extensive scientific data on northern spotted owls. This information gives the Recovery Team reasonable assurance that implementation of the draft plan will result in recovery of the species. However, increased knowledge of owls and their habitat will provide opportunities to refine and improve the plan. Consequently, the draft recovery plan recommends a comprehensive research, monitoring, and adaptive management program. The program has two objectives:

(1) It will help produce information to assist in refining management guidance and practices to promote recovery and, to the extent feasible, achieve greater economic efficiency and effectiveness. The program will include assessments of how implementation techniques are applied and the results they achieve.

(2) It will provide documentation necessary to consider delisting the owl in part or all of its range.

Information derived from the monitoring and research program eventually may result in significant changes in the Recovery Team recommendations. The Recovery Team has a long-term goal to move from a landscape composed of protected areas and matrix toward a landscape where conditions provide a more continuous distribution of owls. Results from monitoring and research may support such a change. In any case, the delisting criteria still would be appropriate even if specific recommendations changed.

#### IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISMS

Recovery plans are not self-implementing under the Endangered Species Act. Instead, they are used by federal agencies as a guide to refine management plans, procedures, and strategies so that on-the-ground operations help achieve recovery as it is defined in the draft recovery plan. Nonfederal parties are not required explicitly to follow recovery plans. However, they must follow applicable Endangered Species Act provisions that are reflected in the plan. The draft recovery plan suggests an implementation schedule which, if followed, will expedite progress toward recovery and provide increased certainty and stability in owl management. Also, in recognition that actions are recommended which cover an extended time frame and involve federal and nonfederal parties, the draft recovery plan recommends establishment of a coordinating group to guide implementation efforts over the long term. The group would provide advice and assistance on policies, plans, and other aspects of management including research and monitoring.

#### THE SCIENTIFIC BASIS FOR THE RECOVERY PLAN

The draft recovery plan is based on field studies of the habitat conditions that spotted owls prefer for nesting and breeding, on demographic studies, and on studies of owl behavior. It also is based on biological principles that describe the interactions within and among subpopulations that depend on areas of favorable habitat separated by areas of less favorable conditions. The Recovery Team drew substantially on theories and models of population dynamics to determine the desired size of population groups and the overall population.

The draft recovery plan also is based on silvicultural studies of the growth of forests under natural conditions and human management. Silvicultural models were used to study the opportunities for promoting more rapid development of suitable habitat conditions by appropriate management in younger stands.

#### CONSIDERATION OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL EFFECTS

The draft recovery plan was designed to reduce economic and social costs of implementing the plan as much as possible without undermining recovery of the spotted owl. For example, it allows forest management within DCAs in areas that are unsuitable for owls if that management is designed to promote the development of suitable owl habitat. Some of that management may provide commercial wood products. It also uses much habitat already set aside as not suitable for timber harvest. The plan also provides programs and procedures to reduce the costs of its implementation. However, these measures have not made the costs insignificant or eliminated the disruption that will be experienced by individuals and communities when restrictions on timber harvesting cause unemployment.

Implementation of the draft recovery plan is estimated to reduce employment in the Pacific Northwest timber industry by about XX jobs, compared to the employment that would have been expected with no protection of the spotted owl. Jobs in related sectors also will be reduced. Lost or reduced wages are estimated to be about \$XX billion during the coming decade. The value of the foregone timber harvest is estimated to be \$XX billion during the next 50 years. This will cause a net reduction of about \$XX billion in U.S. Treasury funds and \$XX billion in county receipts. Private assets, such as mills and homes, will be reduced in value. Increased

profits on private timber are estimated to be about \$XX billion.

CONCLUSION

The conservation of northern spotted owls is a difficult public policy issue. It is important to achieve recovery in a way that is appropriate under the Endangered Species Act, yet also managerially and economically efficient. The draft recovery plan provides a realistic basis for meeting this objective. Consequently, it should meet owl needs and provide greater stability in resource management than now exists. This will set a precedent for constructively resolving conflicts between conservation and development of natural resources.

U.N. PEACEKEEPING: A WISE INVESTMENT

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 11, 1992

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, as chair of the arms control and foreign policy caucus, I wish to share with my colleagues four excellent pieces on the rapidly expanding U.N. peacekeeping role around the globe. Congress has been presented with a 2-year request for \$700 million in additional peacekeeping funds to meet the rapidly expanding and vitally important U.N. operations in El Salvador, Yugoslavia, and Cambodia.

I have heard some concern about the cost of the U.S. contribution and about the makeup of the operations themselves. I believe we must give strong support to the peacekeeping plans not only to deter future tragedies in regions of bloody conflict but also to maintain U.S. leadership as the world moves into the 21st century.

On March 26, the head of the U.N.'s peacekeeping operations, Marrack Goulding, will meet with the arms control and foreign policy caucus, and I encourage any Member interested in the U.N.'s current operations and the cost to the United States to join us.

I urge my colleagues to read the following articles and editorials—by Les Gelb in the New York Times, Stephen Rosenfeld in the Washington Post, and editorials in the New York Times and Atlanta Constitution—which show how we in Congress can help keep the peace in these troubled regions.

[From the New York Times, Mar. 6, 1992]

THE NEW WORLD ARMY

For years the United Nations has been notable mostly for its vocal cords. That's changed. Nowadays the U.N.'s muscle—its blue-helmeted soldiers—seems to be everywhere. And costs have soared. The bill for 11 peacekeeping missions could approach 3.7 billion this year. Never before have so many U.N. troops been committed to so many costly and diverse missions.

Will that be money well spent? Has the operation gotten out of hand? Do U.N. structures need an overhaul? Americans may well ask such questions in a year dominated by domestic concerns. Critics still equate the U.N. with wind and waste—hence the hostility in Congress yesterday to Secretary of State Baker's request for \$810 million for U.N. troops due for deployment in Cambodia and Yugoslavia.

Yet in hard cash terms, peacekeeping is a bargain. Each day of Desert Storm cost \$1.5 billion. The U.S. share for a year of expanded U.N. peacekeeping is a fraction of Pentagon expenditures for weapons that won't be used against a Soviet adversary that no longer exists. Every war prevented saves blood and treasure expands markets and trade. Peace in Angola, El Salvador, Yugoslavia or Cambodia is a boon to all but the arms bazaar.

Over the years, with few mishaps, U.N. peacekeepers have performed difficult monitoring tasks effectively. The blue-helmets troops are forbidden to use force save in extreme circumstances. Their task is to "conciliate, console and discreetly run the household without ever appearing to dominate or usurp," writes their retired chief, former U.N. Under Secretary Brian Urquhart.

Now the peacekeepers are doing more than monitoring truce lines. They are becoming peacemakers, too. U.N. forces were asked to disarm guerrillas, conduct elections and enforce human rights, first in Namibia, then in Cambodia and El Salvador. The Security Council recently expanded the concept of threats to peace to include economic, social and ecological instability. Hence the pressure to send blue helmets into Somalia, where civil strife blocks relief to a stricken people.

Yet, as Mr. Urquhart contends, the U.N. is ill prepared for such intervention. Peacekeepers have been recruited on a contract basis for specific missions; many come from smaller, nonaligned nations. What may now be needed is a permanent force for rapid deployment in chaotic circumstances. One promising possibility is to make fuller use of the U.N. Charter. Article 43 already calls on members to make available "armed forces assistance and facilities" necessary to maintain international peace. To that end, the Charter established a Military Staff Committee, composed of the chiefs of staff of the Council's permanent members.

Cold war rivalry put Article 43 on hold, and the Staff Committee has never worked as intended. Proptiously, Secretary General Boutros Ghali is soon to report on all aspects of peacekeeping. Russia and France favor activating the Staff Committee, which American armed forces have traditionally resisted as a threat to command autonomy. But in a transformed world, it makes sense to consider direct contributions of personnel and equipment to a rapid deployment force under real multinational control.

Why couldn't the United States, which now owes \$377 million in back dues for peacekeeping, meet part of its obligation through the defense budget? This would require changing procedures that put all U.N. costs in the foreign aid budget. That won't be easy. But what a chance for President Bush to take the lead in giving real meaning to his still hazy vision of a New World Order.

The U.N. Army—Number of United Nations personnel in peacekeeping operations.

Already in place:	
Lebanon .....	5,900
Cyprus .....	2,200
Golan Heights .....	1,300
El Salvador .....	1,000
Iraq/Kuwait .....	540
Angola .....	440
Arab-Israeli conflict .....	300
India/Pakistan .....	40
Being formed or expanded:	
Cambodia:	
Deployed .....	1,380
Future .....	22,000
Yugoslavia:	
Deployed .....	300

Future .....	14,300
Western Sahara:	
Deployed .....	300
Future .....	2,700

<sup>1</sup> Secretary General's recommendation.

[From the New York Times, Mar. 6, 1992]

BANANA REPUBLIC, U.S.A.

(By Leslie H. Gelb)

We have a Government of followers following followers, turning the United States inward and honing the mentality of a banana republic. This week inside Congressional hearing rooms, you could have heard the whines and wails of weakness.

Secretary of State James Baker went there to make the case for \$900 million over two years for U.N. peace-keeping operations in places like Cambodia and Yugoslavia. Even that amount would fall far short of what the U.N. said it expected and needed from America.

Meanwhile, the Administration was already working behind the scenes to settle for much less than \$900 million—so that all could hide what little they would vote for the presumably unpopular task of peace-keeping.

But return to yesterday's hearing and listen to Fritz Hollings, chairman of the Senate Appropriations subcommittee. Talking of Israel brushing aside U.N. forces in Lebanon a few weeks ago, the South Carolina Democrat said: "I've always thought maybe we ought to give the role over to McDonald's and Burger King because they walk right by and sell hamburgers as they go forwards and backwards."

To which Mr. Baker responded that "Some peacekeeping operations have been more successful than others."

On Tuesday, Harold Rogers, top Republican on the House Appropriations subcommittee, argued that it was unfair for the U.S. to pay 30 percent of peacekeeping operations since "we only represent 25 percent of the world's" economy. "And Cambodia makes the case," he said. "I mean, Cambodia is in Japan's economic sphere of influence."

Mr. Baker explained that paying more than others was what leaders did. Mercifully, he ignored the point about Japan.

Joseph Early, a Massachusetts Democrat on the House subcommittee, offered that peacekeeping is "good rhetoric . . . good theory. But we can't afford it."

How do you explain to someone who does not instinctively understand? How do you convey the unthinkable horror of the U.S. failing to do everything it can to stop the killing in Cambodia? Who needs to be reminded of the million Cambodians who died after President Nixon brought the Vietnam War fully to Cambodia? Who can imagine not finding a few hundred million dollars to prevent the resurgence of the dread Khmer Rouge?

Mr. Baker made all the right points. He told the lawmakers that "we have spent trillions of dollars to win the cold war and we ought to be willing to spend millions of dollars to secure the peace."

The Administration and a number of legislators know the peacekeeping money is a necessity, but no politician will lead the fight for it. The obvious place to find it is in the Pentagon budget, yet Mr. Bush rejects this. And no one wants to step out front on anything "foreign," particularly foreign aid.

So Congress and the Administration are working out an arrangement beyond public view. It revolves around a budgetary term known as "headroom," or money not spent as quickly as expected.

It seems that there is some \$200 million to \$300 million in headroom in the current fiscal year, mainly monies that had been earmarked for the shaky democracies of Eastern Europe. Most of this headroom will be reallocated for peacekeeping and buried in a legislative device known as a continuing resolution of appropriations. Those doing the bargaining will look for several hundred million dollars elsewhere for the coming fiscal year. They will settle for less than they know is required to do the job and trigger the necessary funds from other nations.

But that is the best they think they can do in the current political climate. Even then, everything must be hidden—in rhetoric and legislative devices. The people must not be made too aware that their leaders are spending money to keep the peace. For otherwise the people will punish them—or so these leaders assume.

Such leaders are not leaders. They are followers, of their own fear. That fear suffused Congressional hearing rooms this week. And it spreads the mindset of weakness and irresponsibility throughout Washington.

Americans are in pain. And our leaders must pull themselves together to address that pain. But pain is one thing and killing another. And unless our followers become leaders and regain some balance about foreign and domestic priorities, thousands upon thousands will perish.

[From the Atlanta Constitution, Mar. 5, 1992]

#### DON'T EVADE PEACE COMMITMENTS

Disappointingly, some key members of Congress are signaling that they will resist Bush administration appeals to help finance urgent United Nations peacekeeping efforts.

A U.S. House Appropriations subcommittee chaired by Rep. Neal Smith (D-Iowa) has been giving Secretary of State James A. Baker III an unnecessarily hard time this week, griping about the increasing costs of U.N. initiatives in strife-torn countries like Angola, Yugoslavia and Cambodia. His complaints are especially inappropriate since the administration has been encouraging U.N. intervention—with the blessing of Congress.

This is not to say U.N. budgets for such ambitious undertakings can go unexamined. The Security Council has been advised by three of its members—the United States, Britain and Russia—that its estimated costs for the Yugoslavia and Cambodia efforts are on the high side and need to be pared down.

The U.S. share being discussed in Congress, however, constitutes but a minimum contribution to ongoing and imminent U.N. peacekeeping duties: catch-up assessments of \$91 million for 1990 and \$116 million for 1991, and special appropriations of \$350 million each for 1992 and 1993. Sure, the committee should delve into the funding of these various operations, but in the end it ought to be guided by the State Department's recommendations.

Mr. Baker advanced a powerful argument with his parsimonious questioners Tuesday. The end of the global contest between Washington and Moscow has put the resolution of numerous regional disputes within reach, he said. "We have spent trillions of dollars to win the Cold War, and we ought to be willing to spend millions of dollars to secure the peace."

Also, a case can be made that certain obligations take precedence even when one's budget is stretched to the limit. Cambodia is such an instance. For America to delay or scrimp on the extraordinary 22,000-man operation there runs a serious risk that Cambodia's fragile truce may disintegrate. That

would be unforgivable, considering U.S. policy twists and turns that led to Cambodia's breakdown and in some instances prolonged its nightmare.

[From the Washington Post, Mar. 6, 1992]

#### THE CAMBODIA SYNDROME

(By Stephen S. Rosenfeld)

Ah yes, Cambodia: such a miserable and vexing place, so remote, so hard to tend to, so unimportant in the new scheme of things, so *expensive*. This is the muted groan that creaks across Washington these days as a distracted American government struggles—struggles not so much to come up with its due share of United Nations peacekeeping costs in Cambodia as to avoid confronting the issue of its default.

There is a budget squeeze. But there is also, in the U.N. peace plan for Cambodia, an opportunity to heal a nation torn as perhaps no other nation has been torn since World War II and to settle down a troubled corner of Asia and tuck it into a world that is moving on. Is not taking an appropriate part—not a great leadership role—in such projects exactly what American foreign policy ought now to be about?

If your answer is no, then, well, you are an isolationist. I regret it. There is an argument that with the demise of the Soviet Union, the United States has no great national interest in extending a hand to the lesser countries, and should turn away or, for form's sake, make a token contribution. But it is a mean and narrow argument that, applied as a rule, would shrivel the sense of community among nations and produce a dog-eat-dog world.

The better answer is yes. Cambodia suffered genocide in a civil war spilling over from the Vietnam War in which Americans took part, and has a special call on the American conscience. There is, further, a general American interest in dispute settlement and nation-building in the little places. If you believe this, you are being downright hypocritical if you do not unequivocally support the U.N.'s Cambodia plan.

The American share would be 30 percent of \$1.9 billion, a sum intended to do the ambitious and desperately necessary job of sending in 22,000 peacekeepers for 18 months to disarm combatants and oversee free elections.

Many people hail the political developments that put an end to Cold War proxy battles, as in Cambodia, and laud the explosion of the United Nations' work in international peacekeeping. But they want to perform this mission on the cheap. Call it the new Cambodia syndrome.

The Bush administration lags in its peacekeeping payments. But the president shrinks from asking Congress for the full bill and from going to the public with an appeal equal to the stakes. The administration cites tough times and the election-year risks of alienating a public supposedly fed up with "foreign aid."

There was a day when Bush presented himself as a president earning his passage by foreign policy. He surely meant not just chatting up foreign leaders on the phone but shaping a program, if not a vision, and building public support for it. This is where he is falling short in respect to Cambodia peacekeeping. Not completely short (the United States is paying something), but short enough to lose a claim to enlightened policy making.

But let Congress not preen. In December, after full Cambodian and international agreement on a peace plan had been

achieved, Rep. Chet Atkins (D-Mass.) wrote the president saying the settlement opened the way to a new takeover by the Khmer Rouge, the genocidal Communist regime of the mid-1970s. Most representatives signed on. A parallel letter came from Senate majority leader George Mitchell.

Anxiety about the Khmer Rouge is hardly misplaced. But the Atkins letter didn't stop there. It warned that it would be "difficult to sustain congressional support" for the U.N. operation "unless there is confidence that the process will not assist the Khmer Rouge." Sensitive to any suggestion that he was torpedoing Cambodia's lifeboat, Atkins now believes the letter usefully stiffened the U.N. against Khmer Rouge machinations. He says that Cambodia funding is coming along nicely in the House.

But he was torpedoing Cambodia's lifeboat. The letter could only have resulted in indiscriminately handing out a high-minded excuse for stinting on financing the U.N. plan. And the plan is, for all its flaws, the only game in town.

Wrote Raoul Jenar, a Cambodia specialist and critic of the peace process: "The [Atkins] letter should have been sent \* \* \* before the signing of the Paris Agreements. During the course of the negotiations alternative formulas were dismissed one after the other. Today, nothing remains but the Agreements of 23 October 1991. It would be criminal to endanger their fullest application."

PETER SIPPERLEY: RHINEBECK  
MAYOR FOR QUARTER OF A CENTURY

#### HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 11, 1992

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, when President Bush first coined the phrase "thousand points of light," he must have had Peter Sipperley in mind.

Today, if you don't mind, I'd like to tell you a little about this good friend and great American.

There aren't too many of us who can stay in office for 25 years, but Peter Sipperley is going into his 26th year as mayor of the beautiful Hudson Valley village of Rhinebeck.

Mr. Speaker, if Peter Sipperley were nothing more than a village mayor he'd be worthy of our praise. After all, he's been the driving force behind improving village sewage and water systems and the streets, among other things, while doing it all in a fiscally conservative and responsible manner. And I'll have to say, I wish there were more public servants like that in the U.S. Congress.

But there's much more to Peter Sipperley. First a little background. The family plumbing business was established around 1912. Peter and his brother Vernon used to work there as kids. When their uncle died they took over the family business as partners.

Peter Sipperley served his country during the Korean War and also developed an interest in serving his community. And so, right at about the time I was entering public life as a town supervisor, Peter Sipperley became a village trustee. Then he was elected mayor, and the good people of Rhinebeck have seen fit to return him to office many times.

And as someone who's been active in scouting his entire life, I also admire Peter Sipperley for finding the time to be an assistant scoutmaster. He's also been a certified high school baseball umpire. Finally, he's been active at St. John's Episcopal Church in Barrytown, where he's played the organ for many years on many occasions.

Before I forget, I'd also like to mention his wife Lori, son Karl, and daughter Shirel. As usual, community pillars like Peter Sipperley always turn out to be great family men, too.

There's been a lot of talk about what constitute a "conservative" these days, Mr. Speaker, and Peter Sipperley is my idea of a true conservative.

On March 27 he will be honored by his many friends. Mr. Speaker, I ask you and other Members to join me today in rising and paying our own tribute to Peter Sipperley, a model mayor, and a man I have the privilege of calling a friend.

TRIBUTE TO REV. VERNON  
MCGOWEN, JR.

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 11, 1992

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, March 15, the congregation of the Martin Luther King, Jr., Presbyterian Church of Neptune, NJ, will honor its minister, Rev. Vernon McGowen, Jr., for his 15 years of service to the congregation and the surrounding community.

Reverend McGowen's association with the Martin Luther King, Jr., Presbyterian Church goes back to when he was a seminarian at the Princeton Theological Seminary. In 1976, he was invited to give a Mother's Day sermon. Later that summer, the congregation employed Vernon McGowen to conduct a 10-week field study within the African-American communities of Asbury Park and Neptune, NJ; at the same time he was asked to fill the church's pulpit each Sunday. His excellent performance in these endeavors led the church's nominating committee, in the autumn of 1978, to place the name of Reverend McGowen as the first pastor of the church. The association has been a most rewarding one for both Reverend McGowen and the church.

Vernon McGowen, Jr., is a native of Houston, TX, one of three children born to a steelworker and a cook. Growing up in the segregated South, where he had to endure such daily indignities as being forced to ride on the back of the bus and attending segregated schools, he developed a strong sense of social conscience and activism at an early age. After earning a bachelor of theology degree from Mount Hope Bible College and Theological Seminary and a bachelor of arts degree in social work from Texas Southern University, he worked with Operation Breadbasket, the economic arm of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. He was active in picketing and economic boycotts on behalf of improved company hiring and promotion practices. Subsequently, Reverend McGowen obtained his master of divinity de-

gree from Princeton, a master of social work degree from Rutgers University School of Social Work, and a doctor of jurisprudence degree from Seton Hall University Law School.

After being recommended to the Martin Luther King, Jr., Church in Asbury Park by the late Edler G. Hawkins, Reverend McGowen completed a feasibility study of the needs of the Neptune-Asbury Park communities, which led to the establishment of the Martin Luther King Counseling Services. Upon being named pastor, Reverend McGowen faced a job with both difficult challenges and tremendous potential. He began with a storefront facility and, despite limited resources, devoted much of the next 10 years to building a new church facility. Through a ministry of preaching, teaching, family counseling and social activism, he has moved steadily against some of the practices that threatened the quality of life and justice in the Neptune and Monmouth County community. He has been involved in an ongoing effort to get more African-American representation in the judiciary of Monmouth County, through the naming of more black judges and prosecutors. In 1987, Reverend McGowen led the movement for a ballot referendum in Monmouth County on investment of county funds with companies that do business in South Africa—which county voters approved.

Reverend McGowen has also found time to work with juveniles at the Jamesburg Training School for Boys, where he counsels and does Bible study twice a week. He is active in the Asbury-Neptune NAACP, the Summer Institute for Pre-Legal Studies, the New Jersey Association of Black Social Workers, and the Neptune Basic Skills Community Council. He has received numerous awards for his work, but his most cherished are the Protestant Fellowship Awards, the Asbury-Neptune NAACP's Humanitarian Award, and the Samuel Wilson Blizzard Award from the faculty of the Princeton Theological Seminary.

Reverend McGowen is the proud father of two sons, Vernon McGowen, III, who is a student at Southern University, and Timothy Ray McGowen, a student at Texas Southern University.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all Members of the House of Representatives to consider the words of Reverend McGowen on the role of the ministry: "The Church must be the voice of those who have no voice and have no way of making themselves heard; we must take what we have, where we are and do the best we can." The Reverend Vernon McGowen, Jr., has certainly done the very best he can, to the everlasting benefit of all those who have known him and been touched by his work.

A SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO REV.  
HENRY J. PAYDEN

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 11, 1992

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, the Holy Trinity Baptist Church will pay tribute to Rev. Henry J. Payden for his 31 years of leadership and guidance. Many family, friends, and community leaders, myself included, will participate in

a testimonial to Rev. Henry Payden in an event titled, "Guest Who's Coming to Dinner" on Friday, March 20, 1992. The celebration will be held at the Sherwin-Gilmour Party Center in Lyndhurst, OH.

The Holy Trinity Baptist Church, known as the church with the upward look and the forward step, welcomed its first members on March 12, 1961. Four years later, the church membership began to increase, thus creating a need for a new church. Today, the Holy Trinity Baptist Church boasts a membership of 1,500.

Mr. Speaker, I have shared a close working relationship with Rev. Henry Payden. I can proudly testify to his 31 years of uncompromising dedication and service to the spiritual leadership of the Holy Trinity Baptist Church. Today, I am honored to rise to salute him. I would like to share with my colleagues some of the achievements of this distinguished leader.

Reverend Payden is a strong leader, a committed servant of God, and a great inspiration to the church and the community. He began developing his leadership characteristics in Columbus, OH, as a Capital University student. He continued his theological studies at Cleveland Bible College, Western Reserve, and Ashland Theological Seminary. Reverend Payden studied hard to understand the teachings of God and began to practice these beliefs throughout the country. He has conducted preaching revivals in 30 States and 88 cities.

Not only is Rev. Henry Payden known for his educational experience, but he is recognized for his strong ties to the community. Reverend Payden always has been willing to extend a helping hand to the community. He participated in the Hough riots of the 1960's and he has acted as associate chaplain of the Cuyahoga County Sheriff's Department. We are honored to have such a person of his caliber among us.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to congratulate Rev. Henry J. Payden for his achievements over the years. He is well deserving of the tribute accorded to him. I join the community, his friends, and members of his congregation in saluting him on this momentous occasion. I wish Reverend Payden much continued success as he delivers the word of God.

A DEMOCRATIC STRATEGY TO RE-  
CAPTURE THE WHITE HOUSE:  
GOV. ROBERT P. CASEY

HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 11, 1992

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, earlier this year Pennsylvania Governor Robert P. Casey, in remarks to the National Press Club, offered an astute and succinct analysis of the effects upon the body politic of the failed policies of the Reagan-Bush administrations over the decade of the 1980's. I retrieved Governor Casey's speech and gave it a closer look, in the aftermath of yesterday's "Super Tuesday" vote and found the Governor's remarks impressively insightful.

In clear, stark strokes, Governor Casey outlines the defining economic issues of this cam-

paign year: Health care; the transfer of wealth from the middle class to the richest 1 percent of our society; the aftereffects of the speculative merger mania that characterized the 1980's; and the fears that the next generation will not enjoy a better standard of living in the 21st century than the present generation.

More significantly, Governor Casey raises our conscientiousness about a value issue many feel uncomfortable about or are unwilling to address: Abortion. Governor Casey challenges the Democratic Party to win back traditional Democrats who have left the party because of a position in favor of abortion.

I commend to my Democratic colleagues Governor Casey's thoughtful and principled address, which outlines for us a strategy for winning back the White House in 1992.

#### REMARKS OF GOV. ROBERT P. CASEY

I want to talk to you today about the economic and political forces that have reshaped our lives over the past 10 years, their effect on our people, the economic devastation they have brought on states like mine—and how these forces coalesced in a watershed election in Pennsylvania last November.

That's the election that brought victory to Harris Wofford; not just victory but the rarest of political phenomena—an upset landslide.

I'm also going to examine this question: Can the national Democratic Party capitalize on its best opportunity to recapture the White House in years?

And finally, I will share with you a dilemma that's troubling millions of Americans just like me, Americans who will be voting for President in November. Many are Democrats. And many are people who used to be Democrats.

For me, it's a painful dilemma because, on the one hand, I'm about as strong a Democrat as there is. And I'm outraged by the economic suffering inflicted on our families over the past decade. But on the other hand, on the fundamental issue of abortion, the national Democratic Party doesn't speak for me.

This issue transcends party. Each person must come to his or her own position in accordance with values systems that are uniquely sensitive and personal.

But first \* \* \* let's look at the election.

As far as I'm concerned, we've already had the first Presidential primary. Not New Hampshire. It was last November in Pennsylvania.

That's when Harris Wofford, a political underdog who was given no chance of winning, took on the Attorney General of the United States—a surrogate of the Bush White House—and beat him by 350,000 votes.

Let's take a look at why this happened.

I believe that as citizens we look for two things from our government: economic fairness and the promise of a better future. Right now we're getting neither.

First, the Reagan and Bush administrations have spent more than 10 years systematically transferring the wealth in this country out of the pockets of the middle class and into the pockets of the very rich.

That's why the whole S&L mess shouldn't have surprised anybody.

The speculative real estate boom, the massive purchase of junk bonds, the mindless mergers and acquisitions, the failure of the federal watchdogs—they all combined to reward exactly the wrong people.

Who were the winners? The manipulators, that's who. The lawyers and investment

bankers, the CEO's and arbitrageurs. They're the ones who became millionaires and billionaires.

And who were the losers? Most of the American people. The losers were the people who produce real things—all those steel workers and machinists and tool and die workers.

They're the ones who ended up in the unemployment line. They were among the millions of Americans who came up on the short end of the stick and lost their faith in the fundamental fairness of our economic system.

And now we all see that the S&L bill is coming due.

Families all over America have to come up with \$500 billion in taxes to bail out the failed projects and failed institutions of the high rollers in three or four states; money that should go instead to helping the working families of this country.

Listen to what else has been happening to the money in this country:

Studies show that income for the richest one percent of Americans went up 50 percent. While real income for the vast majority of Americans—fully 80 percent—actually went down.

And remember all those Republican tax breaks they keep talking about? The wealthiest Americans got three times what the rest of us got. Three times.

Today most American families are only two or three paychecks away from disaster. And two-worker households are now the norm for the average family. One person holding down two jobs is also the norm—just to make ends meet.

For more and more families, those ends don't meet at all. For more and more families, the American dream of owning a home has become a broken promise. And has become a broken promise. And paying for a college education is an impossibility.

The Reagan and Bush administrations have presided over a 10-year reign of economic ruin that's slammed the door in the face of the middle class.

And then there's the deficit. The most obscene and bloated federal deficit in American history. They have spent and borrowed so much that the national debt has nearly quadrupled in just 10 years. With interest payments on the debt that have almost doubled in real terms.

Republicans policies have literally slapped a mortgage on the American dream for generations to come.

Not since the Great Depression itself have we had as much to fear as this fact itself: America is losing its great promise of rising expectations—the expectation that our lives will be better than our parents, and that the lives of our children will be even better than ours.

Any mother or father will endure almost anything, make any sacrifice—so long as it means a better future for their kids. Strip away that promise, and what remains is bitterness and despair and anger. And they erupted in Pennsylvania last November. And they're still out there.

It is this common belief in our rising expectations for our own children that binds Americans together. This is why they work hard, save their money and educate their kids. And this, then, is the real threat posed by our enormous national debt: It's the biggest reason why many of our children may not be able to afford a life better than ours.

To make matters worse, the White House has declared war on the states. We're caught right in the line of fire. And believe me, it's not friendly fire.

Beginning a decade ago, they began dumping the burden of public services on the states—without giving us the resources to pay for them; leaving it up to states like ours to be the helping hand of last resort for the most vulnerable and needy members of our society.

One commentator puts it this way: " \* \* \* the Feds during the past decade have been unloading programs and obligations onto the states that the states cannot afford but could not humanely ignore.

"For example, just since 1988, federal aid to states for food and nutrition and homeless services has fallen by nearly \$1 billion.

"And contributions for urban, community and economic development have been cut by more than \$2.5 billion. "Funds to states for highways, waste water treatment and other natural resources programs have been cut by more than \$2 billion."

Safety net services—especially medical assistance—are pushing the states to the fiscal brink. Caseloads are increasing because of the recession, and showing geometric dollar increases because of the rapid rise of medical inflation. Ad it's all driven by federal mandates and costly new federal regulations.

Right now, we're adding 13,000 people a month to our medical assistance rolls. More than 200,000 in the past two fiscal years.

In Pennsylvania, state government has turned into the largest underwriter of medical care after Blue Cross/Blue Shield.

And what it costs us for each person has increased 44 percent over the past two years, due in part to new federal regulations.

Many are middle class casualties of the recession. Forced by radical cuts in pay or the loss of a job to reach out for help they never in a lifetime thought they would need. But now they do need help—and the states have to foot the bill.

Our total medical assistance budget has increased 150 percent since I became Governor five years ago. It eats up 13 percent of our entire budget—a share that's 30 percent greater than when I took office.

And now we're hit with a double whammy, as this crippling and unrelenting national recession draws the noose around the states even tighter. Within the past few weeks, I've been forced to freeze more than \$400 million in state spending, to avoid a revenue shortfall at the end of the fiscal year.

That's about 3 percent of our general fund budget. The federal government has a printing press to print money. We don't. We have to balance our budget.

And we're not alone.

Over the past 12 months, two-thirds of the states have struggled with budget deficits. Twenty-nine slashed programs and services. Nineteen fired or furloughed state employees. And 31 states, including Pennsylvania, had to raise taxes.

The story's the same all over the country. The bottom's falling out and there's no end in sight. And in the meantime, the White House is actually criticizing Democratic governors for raising taxes.

It's an especially bitter pill for Pennsylvania to swallow because we've worked so hard for so long to build a firm foundation of steady, responsible fiscal management.

We fought to keep the costs of our government under control. We didn't increase taxes for four years. Instead, we reduced business taxes by \$150 million. And we repaid our long-standing unemployment compensation debt to the federal government, saving Pennsylvania business another \$1 billion in taxes over three years.

We kept our state workforce down. And today we have fewer state employees per

capita than any state in the nation. Fewer than when I took office.

Our bond rating has remained stable, and has not been downgraded.

When our revenues sank like a rock at the end of 1990, we cut more than \$800 million in state spending; privatized state institutions; laid off employees.

And despite all of this, we still had to increase taxes substantially last August.

Undermining the middle class; the astronomical federal debt; the war on the states; the disastrous recession: how does it all shake out politically?

Let me tell you what happened when it all came together in Pennsylvania. In August, Harris Wofford was down 44 points in the polls. But the Pennsylvania's voters had gotten the message—Republicans and Democrats—that they'd been taken to the cleaners by the failed White House policies of the past 10 years.

Then health care became the flashpoint of their anger.

Why health care? Whether Pennsylvanians wanted a system of national health care in my view was only part of the reason. The fact is that 90 percent of the people of Pennsylvania already have health insurance.

No, the health care issue became the anvil on which the voters hammered out their anger over even deeper issues—that they might lose their job at any time, without notice, and the medical benefits that go along with it; that if they get sick they can't rely on the institutions—public and private—that we've created to take care of them.

For millions of American families, their lives are not secure. And their future is uncertain. And the White House did nothing. And Dick Thornburgh offered more of the same.

I believe that the people looked at Harris Wofford and said: If he cares about health care, he cares about me. They looked at him and said he's going to try to change things in Washington.

And they elected him in a landslide.

That brings us to the big question. It's a presidential election year. The Super Bowl. Where do the Democrats go from here?

Well, let me tell you a little story.

I went to law school here at George Washington University. Ellen and I were newlyweds; we had a one bedroom apartment on Skyland Place in southeast Washington.

To help make ends meet, I got a job selling encyclopedias. On commission. Door to door. In Beltsville, Maryland.

I lasted one week.

I never sold a book. Not one.

It was the hardest job I never had. They'd slam the door in your face. They'd curse at you. It was almost as bad as political fund raising.

That's when I learned a lesson that's served me well all my life. You can stand in the doorway with a sample case full of great products, but you'll never get the chance to sell them unless you get yourself through the front door and into the living room.

But since 1972, national Democratic candidates haven't been invited into too many homes because they fail the basic threshold test when voters ask them about values—like the abortion issue.

The tragedy of presidential campaigns over the past quarter century has been that many traditionally Democrats were attracted by the Republican's calculated appeal to these values—only to be betrayed by the Republican party's economic policies.

And too often the national Democratic Party actually makes the Republican's job

easier through their extreme sensitivity to the extremists in the party on this issue, while ignoring the views held millions of Americans—which is most of us.

The national Democratic party insists on a litmus test on this issue—as a condition of nomination to the highest office in the land. And in the process, the party disables its own candidates for president before they even get out of the gate.

Interest groups that take the most extreme pro choice view have too much control over the party on this issue. In the name of tolerance and pluralism, they're absolutely intolerant of any view on abortion other than their own. And they exclude any one who disagrees from realistic consideration of nomination for national office.

I believe it's a major reason why the Democrats have lost every national election since 1964—except Jimmy Carter; and why no Democratic presidential candidate has carried New Jersey or Illinois since 1964; Michigan since '68; and Ohio, Pennsylvania or Texas since '76.

I believe the party has a national problem on this issue.

It was exactly 20 years ago that George McGovern—quote—"opened up the party's doors"—unquote—and millions walked right out. And many never came back.

You only have to turn on the TV to see why.

The other night we all saw the big banquet sponsored by the National Abortion Rights Action League here in Washington. And right in the thick of it were the five Democratic presidential candidates—making the obligatory pilgrimage that the nomination process demands. And you can bet that Mr. and Mrs. America watching at home knew full well that not one of them had been across town at the big pro-life rally on the mall.

It's this TV image that tells the whole story of what's wrong with the Democratic Party on this issue—a party that's out of touch with the values of many of those Democrats who walked out in '72. In '80. '84. '88.

And now it's 1992. And it doesn't look like anything's changed at all. The quadrennial litmus test is still turning off the voters the Democrats must have if they are to win.

Unless the party learns to be tolerant of those it has alienated, it'll bungle the best opportunity to recapture the White House since Watergate.

My message today to the party is a friendly message—not an ultimatum; a friendly message from one member of the family to another.

My message is simply this:

Many Americans today are deeply concerned about their jobs and their economic future. But they also care deeply about the abortion issue—and where their party stands on the issue.

Listen to them. Don't ignore them. Be open to their point of view. Do not automatically disqualify from nomination to national office those who hold that view.

Do not endorse in lock step the most extreme pro choice view.

Because when you do, you exclude not only pro life voters; you also exclude all those millions and millions of others who—while remaining ambivalent on the issue—still believe that the number of abortions should be reduced.

And they believe that states should have the power to regulate the circumstance under which it may occur.

I would like to see the party change on this issue. But if it does not change, the

party must at least be open. The party must listen.

You may have the best product in the world, but you will never succeed unless you get into the living rooms of America to make your presentation.

I'm suggesting today a way of accomplishing that.

If the national Democratic Party and its candidates reach out to form a broader national coalition, I believe the American people will not only let them open the sample case and come into the living room.

I also believe Democrats have an excellent opportunity to convince the American people that the country needs a Democratic president to lead us into the future.

I thank you.

#### TRIBUTE TO TRI-COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL

HON. RICHARD RAY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 11, 1992

Mr. RAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Home Economics Program at Tri-County High School in Buena Vista, GA, for its being conferred industry certification. This program, under the direction of Mrs. Deborah Ford, will be honored at a reception tomorrow afternoon.

The Home Economics Industry certification assists in establishing industry guidelines to help students acquire the knowledge and skills essential for performing industry identified tasks. This provides quality instruction by educating students with state-of-the-art equipment and teaching materials. The result is a educated and skilled graduate who can enter the work force prepared and disciplined. This certification not only assists the students, it also aids the teachers, the school, the local community, and our Nation's business and industry sector.

Mr. Speaker, as of this date, only one other program in the Nation has been so certified. It is a distinct honor for the program at Tri-County High School, and I am sure that all of my colleagues will join me in sending their best wishes for a great reception tomorrow.

#### THE NATIONAL ENERGY BILL MOVES FORWARD

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 11, 1992

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend our colleagues, Chairman PHIL SHARP and his staff for their fine work over the past year in developing a response to the issues we must consider in the formulation of our national energy strategy. Today, those efforts culminated in the reporting of H.R. 776, the House version of the national energy strategy bill, from the full House Energy and Commerce Committee.

A lot of the pundits wondered whether we would be serious about developing an N.E.S. bill once the gulf crisis disappeared from the

front pages of the Nation's newspapers. Today's markup was a statement to Chairman SHARP, Chairman DINGELL and our ranking minority members; NORM LENT and CARLOS MOORHEAD, commitment to move forward on the basis of long-term national interests rather than a mere short-term reaction to the gulf energy crisis. I am hopeful that today's session will take us one step closer to a national energy strategy bill which will ultimately result in a rational approach to national energy policy.

The challenge remains for us to report from the House and energy bill which is respectful of regional differences and differing energy interests. In that vein, let me highlight some outstanding issues which we must still address.

Many members of the subcommittee on Energy and Power worked long and hard on the pucha and transmission provisions of this bill. I salute those efforts. I have supported pucha reform from the very beginning but my concerns about the transmission access provisions of the bill have not gone away entirely.

But I must compliment the chairman, the subcommittee chairman and the committee staff for their acceptance of my amendment in recognition of reliability as a major concern for States like New York where Consolidated Edison is required to maintain the highest reliability standards in the Nation. In conference, I hope that we will ensure that reliability is not harmed at all and that a utility's customers will be held harmless. The compromise provisions on retail wheeling and native load also go a long way toward addressing some of the problems I raised at subcommittee and I hope that some of the continuing concerns on native load can be addressed during the House-Senate conference. In addition, I share the views of those who question whether FERC should be vested with a new authority over antitrust issues. And, I hope that we can receive a definitive answer on this issue, before conference, which satisfies everyone.

Additionally, I would like to compliment the New York Power Authority for their efforts to focus attention on voluntary regional transmission associations. This safe harbor concept has merit and I would encourage my friends from the public power arena and my friends from the coop community to develop a workable agreement which we all can support.

Local concerns also prompt me to urge that we retain the fill requirement on all oil for the strategic petroleum reserve. With the new taxes on oil in New York, an exclusive focus on oil imports would further exacerbate our State's current economic crisis. I would also like to again thank the subcommittee chairman for his support in the creation of a refined product reserve for the Northeast. This reserve will enable us to guard against future heating oil shortages like those we experienced in 1989.

As a northeasterner, I would again like to stress the importance of the natural gas section which prohibits regulators from treating importers of Canadian gas any differently than domestic producers and distributors. Additionally, the current provisions of the Natural Gas Act provide adequate protection for the interests of pipelines as well as their customers in rate proceedings. Given the difficult negotiations in developing the natural gas title, I would hope that further changes, in these

above areas, would not result in undermining new natural gas policy initiatives.

Finally, let me applaud the efforts of the subcommittee chairman in developing a strong energy efficiency title and an excellent compromise on the uranium enrichment program. The uranium enrichment proposal moves away from a millage fee and toward a payment program which fairly balances a cleanup payment between Government and the private sector. Hopefully, this proposal will serve as a basis for a reasonable uranium enrichment program.

I know that the gentleman from Indiana considers the energy efficiency title to be a major component of this energy bill. Certainly there is no area with a greater potential for technological improvements than energy efficiency. I was pleased that my amendments to promote lighting efficiency technology, to enhance the participation of low-income weatherization programs and to eliminate the emphasis on fuel adjustment clauses as a disincentive to efficiency improvements, were adopted en bloc.

I look forward to the long road ahead to bring the national energy strategy bill to the floor and I am hopeful that at the end of the process we will craft a measure which balances regional concerns and the interests of consumers with those of industry.

#### GO SLOW ON MACEDONIA

#### HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 11, 1992

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I applaud the administration for announcing that it will recognize the newly independent nations of Croatia and Slovenia. More so, however, I applaud the Secretary of State for what he has done. In response to a well-founded concern by Greece, the Secretary of State has refused to act on the request for recognition by the Yugoslavian province of Macedonia.

The area historically called Macedonia lies in Greece and the Greeks are extremely concerned that the Yugoslavian Macedonian leaders have territorial designs on the Greek province of Macedonia. Almost daily, radio broadcasts from Skopje, the capital of Yugoslav Macedonia, call on Macedonians to reunify the country and help free the millions of oppressed Macedonians in Greece.

There is no historic basis for uniting the Greek province of Macedonia and the Yugoslav province of the same name. The leaders of the Yugoslav province are creating strife where none need exist and imperiling any hope that the Yugoslavian province may have of being recognized as a legitimate country.

I applaud the Secretary of State for recognizing the volatility in this situation and withholding recognition of the Yugoslavian province of Macedonia until these concerns can be addressed.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE CRIMINAL ALIENS AND PRISON OVERCROWDING ACT

#### HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 11, 1992

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, as if State prison systems didn't have enough problems, they are now becoming terribly crowded with criminal aliens. In my home State, for example, more than 12 percent of the prison population—that is one out of every eight inmates—is not a U.S. citizen. Of these criminal aliens, an estimated 35 percent are illegal aliens, people who are not supposed to be in this country at all. And this is happening at a time when State prisons are operating at absolutely top capacity. When one criminal gets sentenced to prison, another has to be released to make room. Criminal aliens are occupying desperately needed prison spaces, and taxing the State prisons almost beyond their ability to respond.

Incarcerating criminal aliens ought to be a Federal obligation. Almost all of the criminal aliens in State prisons are deportable, meaning that they need not be in this country at all, and that the States are simply warehousing them until the Federal Government can get around to deporting them. In the case of illegal aliens, they are here in the first place solely because the Federal Government is not doing its job. For the Federal Government to fail to prevent the flow of these individuals into the United States, and then to disclaim any accountability for the costs their criminal behavior imposes on the States, is just plain irresponsible.

To alleviate the crisis faced by the States, I am introducing today the Criminal Aliens and Prison Overcrowding Act, and Senator D'AMATO is introducing an identical bill in the other body. My proposal has two parts. First, it would set aside three closed military bases for use in housing criminal aliens. Each State would be able to select which of its criminal aliens to send to these new detention facilities, which would be operated by the Bureau of Prisons. This would immediately free up State prison cells, enabling States to lock up criminals who now go free.

Consolidating criminal aliens in Federal facilities would have other benefits, too. The INS would be able to establish centralized deportation processing at these facilities, so that a criminal alien is deported as soon as his or her term of imprisonment is complete. As it is now, States often have no choice but to release a criminal alien into the general population at the end of his sentence, even though he is deportable, merely because the INS has not finished—or sometimes even started—deportation proceedings.

Indeed, in many cases my bill would enable the deportation of aliens before the termination of their sentence. For nonviolent, nonserious offenders, I do not believe that taxpayer dollars need to be spent on incarceration, when the offender alien could simply be deported. In my plan, if the State determined that an alien could be deported rather than imprisoned, the State could release the alien to the Federal

Government for just as long as it takes to complete deportation proceedings.

At a minimum, 4,500 inmates could be transferred to the three new facilities proposed in my bill. That would be an important first step, but it would still leave the States with responsibility for some 35,000 criminal aliens. To help with this burden, the second part of my bill would authorize \$100 million in grants to States. The money would be distributed in proportion to the number of criminal aliens in each State's prisons. The program would provide about \$3,000 per alien inmate to each State, not nearly enough to cover the cost of incarceration, but contribution that is fair and appropriate considering the constraints of the budget.

I urge my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring the Criminal Aliens and Prison Overcrowding Act.

#### INTRODUCTION OF INTERSTATE MUNICIPAL WASTE TRANSPORTATION ACT OF 1992

**HON. PAT WILLIAMS**

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 11, 1992

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing the Interstate Municipal Waste Transportation Act of 1992, to amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act to authorize States to restrict the interstate transportation of municipal waste.

After many meetings and discussions with folks in Montana, particularly eastern Montana, there is no doubt that the disposal of waste is a significant problem. American's generate waste, but folks simply do not want it around. The problem is very big in urban areas because they generate more trash than they can possibly deal with, and their dumps are already filled to the limit.

The problem is simply that rather than look at alternative local solutions, many municipal areas have chosen to ship their waste to other States where land is more plentiful and cheaper. They have looked to the vast open spaces like Montana for places to ship their waste. We would then have the environmental problems caused by the waste, such as ground water contamination from leakage or air pollution from incineration. Worse, the receiving State becomes identified as a waste dump.

Each State must have the authority to regulate interstate trade in trash through bans and fees. This bill would allow States to decide for themselves whether or not the commercial benefits of out-of-State waste outweigh the true costs of disposal.

This bill does not apply to waste transported for recycling or reclamation. This legislation would provide waste importing States with a new source of revenues with which to promote recycling programs. Exporting States, faced with higher costs of out-of-State disposal, would find it more cost-effective to recycle waste at the local level.

Mr. Speaker, in my home State of Montana a grassroots organization called the Custer Resource Alliance formed in Miles City due to the intense community concern over a scheme

to import out-of-State garbage and bury it in a proposed megalandfill. With the local grassroots organization taking a leading role they lobbied successfully in the 1991 Montana State Legislature to, first, create a mega-landfill Siting Act, second, extend our State's moratorium on importing waste, and, third, encourage Montana to develop rational alternatives to the burying, burning, or dumping of waste.

Another grassroots organization, the Musselshell Agriculture Alliance, has conducted pilot recycling programs in the city of Roundup, in both elementary and senior high schools and in the community at large. Folks in both of these organizations have learned that many citizens are eager to recycle. But they are frustrated about the utter lack of coordination among various levels of government—city, county, State, Federal—on this vital issue, and are impatient about the lack of effective cooperation between government and private waste management firms.

Montanans are very concerned about the State becoming a dumping ground for hazardous waste. Because of that concern, I have also introduced a bill that will require a 2-year moratorium on burning hazardous wastes in cement kilns. Until independent studies have been done to show that there is no danger, I feel that we should err on the side of caution and only allow burning of hazardous wastes in incinerators built specifically to burn hazardous wastes.

Municipal trash and hazardous waste is an environmental problem. States should have the right to decide whether or not they want to deal with environmental problems from outside their borders.

#### PAPER RECYCLING ACT OF 1992

**HON. SAM GEJDENSON**

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 11, 1992

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, this country is in the midst of a solid waste crisis. Cities and towns throughout the Nation are running out of landfill space and are looking to recycling as the only viable alternative to reducing the volume of their waste stream. However, while communities throughout the United States initiate recycling collection programs, there has been no significant increase in demand for wastepaper, and thus existing wastepaper markets have become flooded. To address this problem, I rise today to reintroduce the Paper Recycling Act of 1992. This legislation will take an important step toward addressing the solid waste crisis in this country by setting minimum recycled fiber content standards for paper and paper products. This will strengthen the market for recycled paper and encourage manufacturers of paper to increase the amount of recycled fibers in the paper they produce.

Americans produce more than 400,000 tons of waste per day, or more than 160 million tons annually. That figure is expected to reach 193 million tons by 1993. On average, each American generates more than 4 pounds of garbage every day, up from 2.6 pounds per day in 1960. To make matters worse, there

are 16,400 landfills nationally, half of which are expected to be closed by the year 2000. In addition, disposal costs have reached \$100 or more per ton, costing municipalities a greater and greater percentage of their shrinking budgets.

Additionally, siting a landfill or other waste disposal facility is getting more and more difficult as citizens become more aware of the potential impact of these facilities. Clearly, something must be done or the current crisis will only get worse.

The problem is where to begin. According to an Environmental Protection Agency [EPA] study on the municipal solid waste stream [MSW], the single largest component of the waste stream in this country, is paper and paper products. In 1986 over 80 million tons of paper and paper products were consumed in the United States, of which only about 21 million tons were recovered and reused while 50 million tons were discarded, primarily in landfills. This represents approximately 50 percent of all manufactured waste and nearly 40 percent of all municipal solid waste in the United States.

Additionally, though we once thought that burying paper was a good solution, recent studies have demonstrated that is not the case. Paper buried in landfills more than 30 years ago does not biodegrade. Newspapers from the 1940's and 1950's, when removed, had not decomposed but were clearly readable.

To address the rising economic political cost of waste disposal, many States and municipalities, including my home State of Connecticut, are attempting to reduce the amount of paper disposed of in landfills through mandatory recycling programs. Unfortunately, while the supply of wastepaper has grown, the demand has not, exacerbating the glut in the wastepaper market that we see today. This has frustrated the proponents of recycling and discouraged other areas from initiating recycling programs. Clearly this is not the direction that we need to be going.

Cities and communities all across the country, from Groton, CT, to Minneapolis, MN, to Toledo, OH, to New York City, which only a year ago were able to profit from recycling, receiving as much as \$25 per ton for their newspapers from brokers, must now pay these same waste brokers just to haul the paper away.

For years, nonprofit groups like the Boy Scouts, the Omaha Recycle for Wildlife Campaign, and church groups have depended on revenues from collecting and selling wastepaper. Now, that source of revenue has dried up. In fact, because of this glut of wastepaper, a number of communities and private groups that once profited from recycling are discontinuing their recycling efforts.

To address this problem and help create stronger and more stable markets for wastepaper, I am reintroducing the "Paper Recycling Act of 1992." This legislation, which is very similar to H.R. 1691 from the 101st Congress, sets minimum recycled fiber content standards for all paper and paper products sold in the United States, and will encourage paper manufacturers to use more recycled fibers in the paper they produce.

These minimum standards are based on recommended guidelines established by the

Environmental Protection Agency for content of paper purchased by the Federal Government. Over time, however, as printing and manufacturing technology improves, the minimum content standards will increase to require a greater percentage of recycled fibers in paper sold in the United States.

Under this bill, manufacturers that fail to meet the minimum content standards will be required to pay a tax of 4 percent of the selling price for the paper that does not meet the standard. As the standard goes up, so too does the noncompliance tax, which rises to 8 percent by 2004.

This legislation provides not only a stick but also a carrot to entice manufacturers of paper to increase their recycled fiber content. Manufacturers that fail to meet the minimum content standards must pay a tax, while those manufacturers that exceed the standard receive a credit.

While the content standards in this legislation will give the paper manufacturers a clear sense of direction, the noncompliance tax and the tax credits provide strong economic incentives for manufacturers not only to meet the standards but to exceed them and use more recycled fibers in the paper they produce.

This legislation will also bring uniformity to be recycled fiber content standards that paper manufacturers will be required to meet. In the past few years, numerous states, including Connecticut, California, Maryland, and the District of Columbia have all adopted minimum recycled fiber content standards—particularly for newsprint—while countless other States are considering similar standards. Each of these States has slightly different standards and, as more and more States consider minimum content legislation, paper manufacturers will face a nightmare of different standards to comply with if they are to do business in these different States. My legislation will bring uniform standards for paper and paper products nationwide.

Mr. Speaker, the Federal tax code and Federal timber programs give paper manufacturers who use virgin timber for paper pulp a definite advantage over manufacturers using recycled fibers as a feedstock. Special tax treatment of capital gains from timber sales, expensing of multiperiod growing costs, investment credits for reforestation expenditures, and the ability to amortize reforestation expenses for 7 years have provided a significant economic advantage to the timber industry and have resulted in losses of revenue to the U.S. Treasury.

In addition, below cost timber harvests in national forests, forest service cost sharing assistance programs with private landowners, and the \$40 million permanent appropriation for timber sales in the Tongass National Forest—that was only reformed in the past few years—have provided additional advantages to manufacturers of paper with virgin pulp at taxpayers' expense.

The legislation I am introducing will begin to level the playing field for manufacturers of paper using recycled fibers. However, more importantly, the "Paper Recycling Act of 1992," will encourage manufacturers of paper and paper products to take responsibility for some of the waste that they generate.

Enactment of this legislation will take a number of important steps toward resolving

our Nation's solid waste problems. Not only will it create stronger and more stable markets for recycled paper, it will reduce the volume of paper in our waste stream. It will bring nationwide uniformity to recycled fiber content standards and it will encourage the conservation of our natural resources.

The "Recycled Paper Content Standards Act of 1992" will also show communities that recycling can and should be the most economical and environmentally sound long-term solution to our Nation's solid waste problems. I encourage my colleagues to join me in co-sponsoring this important legislation.

BELMAR ST. PATRICK'S DAY  
PARADE

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 11, 1992

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, March 8, the 19th annual St. Patrick's Day parade in Belmar, NJ, brought together many diverse segments of the community—those of Irish descent as well as those who embrace Irish culture and traditions just for this special day.

Mr. Speaker, from its modest beginnings 19 years ago, the Belmar St. Patrick's Day parade has steadily grown into one of the major events of the year on the Jersey shore. While not quite as big as the New York City parade (yet!), the Belmar event has been attracting crowds of as many as 150,000 people, drawn from the shore area and throughout our State, surrounding States and even from Ireland itself. It's an event that elected officials from around our region and our State never miss. Members of community organizations, high school marching bands and, in particular, the leaders of Irish-American organizations swell the ranks of marchers. I was very proud to participate and, as always, had a wonderful time.

The parade began in the neighboring borough of South Belmar, then proceeded up Belmar's Main Street. Lawrence R. Codey of Spring Lake, NJ, president and chief operating officer of the Newark-based Public Service Electric and Gas Co., and a man who traces his Irish ancestry back for more than 150 years, was the Grand Marshal. Irish-born Mrs. Margaret (Cahill) O'Neill of Hazlet, the first woman president in the 21-year history of the 450-member Irish Federation of Monmouth County, was the Deputy Grand Marshal. Their families also marched. Fort Monmouth's 389th U.S. Army Band led the parade, as they usually do. Marching bands, kazoo bands and bagpipers provided music along the length of the parade route.

On the eve of the parade, the seventh annual Investiture Mass was held at St. Rose Roman Catholic Church in Belmar. The Most Reverend Edward U. Kmiec, auxiliary bishop of the Trenton Diocese, was the principal celebrant, wearing a green skull cap in honor of the occasion. The church choir performed Irish hymns, and Msgr. Alfred E. Smith, St. Rose pastor, sang "Danny Boy," which he learned at the age of 8. Jerry Lynch, founder of the

parade, sang the Irish and American national anthems.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, many of the Members of this House certainly remember the late James J. Howard, for many years the chairman of the Public Works and Transportation Committee and my predecessor as the Representative of the Jersey Shore congressional district. Jim Howard was the parade's first grand marshal, and his memory is still strong in the hearts and minds of all those who participate in the Belmar St. Patrick's parade.

BOYS TOWN OBSERVES 75TH  
ANNIVERSARY

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 11, 1992

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member wishes to join in offering congratulations as Father Flanagan's Boys Town observes its 75th anniversary during 1992. In 1917, Roman Catholic priest Father Edward J. Flanagan borrowed \$90 to rent a home in downtown Omaha, NE, to officially open Father Flanagan's Boys' Home. Today, Boys Town represents a national leader in the care and treatment of troubled boys, girls, and families.

Before founding his home for boys, Father Flanagan worked to help "down-and-outers" and determined that he could do more good by giving boys the opportunity to become productive citizens before they became "lost men." His approach was based on prevention and early intervention, which continues to be central today in the work done by Boys Town in homes, shelters, and programs across the country.

More than 18,000 young people have lived at the original Boys Town, located west of Omaha, NE. However, Boys Town has changed and grown over the last 75 years, and reaches hundreds of thousands of troubled youths each year both directly and indirectly. Today the programs include a family style, long-term residential program, short-term youth shelters, a national crisis hotline, a parent training program, a treatment foster care program, an in-home family crisis counseling program, the Boys Town National Research Hospital, an inner-city alternative-education high school, and the National Training Center, which trains numerous other teachers, school administrators, hospital staffs, and youth-care workers. Last year, Boys Town directly helped over 14,000 abused, abandoned, or neglected young people. In addition, the training program and hotline assisted an additional 500,000 children across the country.

This Member would also like to point out several lesser known facts about Boys Town. In 1979, Boys Town began admitting girls to its programs, and in 1983, the first five girls graduated from Boys Town High School. In addition, Sarah Williamson became the first female mayor of Boys Town when she was elected to that position in May of 1991. Also, Boys Town has always been a nonsectarian organization open to children of all religions and races. In fact, approximately 60 percent of the young people at Boys Town are non-Catholic.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I would like to again commend the dedication and service performed by the people and supporters of Boys Town for the last 75 years. The fine work started by Father Flanagan in 1917 has had a tremendous positive impact on thousands of troubled young people.

A SALUTE TO AGRICULTURE

HON. TOM LEWIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 11, 1992

Mr. LEWIS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to discuss a resolution passed today honoring a vital U.S. industry. House Joint Resolution 272, National Agriculture Day will be observed on March 20, 1992 to pay tribute to the over 20 million men and women contributing to one of our Nation's largest industries.

Many Americans are unaware of how prevalent the agricultural industry is in daily life. Outside of providing food on America's table, the agriculture industry is also responsible for providing one out of every five private sector jobs.

Agriculture reaches beyond our notion of a traditional farmer. Due to increased mechanization and technological advances, farming has become a very complex business supporting an agribusiness sector responsible for employing individuals to produce, deliver, market and process food. Scientists and researchers are also a vital segment of the industry in ensuring the quality and safety of food products.

I think it appropriate that Congress take the day on March 20, 1992 to commemorate the industry responsible for allowing our Nation to thrive and prosper.

NATIONAL BASEBALL DAY

HON. FRANK J. GUARINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 11, 1992

Mr. GUARINI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a resolution to designate June 19, 1992, as "National Baseball Day" in honor of this great sport and its significance to Americans.

June 19 is a day which holds special significance in baseball history because it was on this day in 1846 that the first recorded baseball game was played. Back then, baseball was a novelty, played by loosely organized clubs in the New York area, under rules which were still evolving. The first club, known as the Knickerbockers Club was organized in 1845 and played under rules drafted by Alexander Cartwright, who is known as one of the fathers of the modern game of baseball. On June 19, 1846, the Knickerbockers played the first recorded game of baseball against a team called the New York Nine in Elysian Fields in Hoboken, NJ. At this historic game, which Alexander Cartwright coached, the Nine beat the Knickerbockers by a resounding score of 32-1.

Today baseball has become a sport played not only in America, but throughout the world. Over 50,000,000 people attend major league baseball games every year. Many hundreds of thousands more attend little league, high school, collegiate, and minor league games. Baseball is now played in the Caribbean, Latin America, Canada, Japan, Taiwan, and the Soviet Republics. This year, for the first time, baseball will be included in the summer Olympics, ensuring its place among the ranks of world class sports.

Today, the first recorded baseball game is remembered by a memorial which stands in Hoboken, NJ. Today, Cooperstown, NY, is the home of the baseball Hall of Fame. Every summer, teams representing the American and National Leagues play a game there, celebrating the invention of baseball and the induction of former baseball greats into the Baseball Hall of Fame.

Today, men and women throughout the country long for those lazy afternoons and evenings at the ballpark, the smell of popcorn and hot dogs, the sound of the bat cracking, and the roar of the crowd. The start of baseball season has become a yearly ritual in our country and is part of the American way of life.

It gives me great pleasure to introduce legislation which will commemorate June 19, 1992, as National Baseball Day. Our great American pastime, which has given us all so much enjoyment, deserves to be honored for its many contributions to our culture and our country. I ask my distinguished colleagues to join me in passing this worthwhile resolution.

NATIONAL PURSUIT AWARENESS ACT OF 1992

HON. BYRON L. DORGAN

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 11, 1992

Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the National Pursuit Awareness Act of 1992. The human losses resulting from high speed police pursuits in the last several years have continued to mount, and although we are finally seeing some initiative being taken by various States and local communities, there is still no coordinated effort in this country to attack this problem.

Every year hundreds of Americans are killed or injured as a result of high speed chases that are started when motorists, whether out of fright, panic, or guilt, flee at high speeds instead of stopping when a police vehicle turns on its lights and siren. Some police become determined to apprehend the fleeing motorist at all costs, and suddenly the safety of the general public—the dangers that will be created by a high speed chase through stop signs and traffic lights—become secondary to catching someone whose initial offense may have been no greater than driving a car with a broken tail light. As a result, many people, including police officers, are dying unnecessarily.

What needs to happen is for every single jurisdiction in the United States to adopt a reasoned, well-balanced pursuit policy. Every jurisdiction needs to think this problem through,

decide what its pursuit policy will be, write it down, and then follow it. There are many pursuit policies already on the books that are being ignored or forgotten; this has to change. Police officers should be trained to comply with their departments' pursuit policies and regularly retrained if need be to guarantee that all citizens, both civilians and police, receive the benefit of uniform awareness of this problem. A drive across country should not be a "pot luck" regarding one's chances of being maimed or killed by a police pursuit. We must strive for universal attention to this public safety problem.

In addition, we need to focus on the people who are initiating these chases—the people who are running away when they should stop. The punishment for fleeing the police should be certain and severe. People should be aware that if they flee they will pay a big price for doing so.

My bill would do three main things: First, it would amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to allow law enforcement grant assistance funds to be used by States for programs that will increase awareness and improve public safety through implementation of pursuit policies and training procedures. Next, it would withhold 25 percent of a State's law enforcement grant monies if the State does not pass a law requiring all its jurisdictions to adopt a pursuit policy and train their officers to that policy, and also pass a law making the minimum punishment for fleeing from police a 3-month jail term and seizure of the offender's vehicle. Finally, the bill would require all Federal law enforcement groups, such as the U.S. Marshals, the Park Police, the Border Patrol, FBI, and DEA, to adopt pursuit policies and to submit copies of their policies back to Congress. In addition, these Federal agencies must stand ready to help any State or local law enforcement groups who desire assistance in setting up their own pursuit regulations.

I believe that these requirements, if passed, will demonstrate strong Federal leadership in controlling this persistent and growing problem. I am happy to be able to note that one important aspect of this issue, a severe under-reporting of the accidents and deaths caused by police pursuits, has already been addressed by this Congress in the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991. Section 2002 of that act requires the Secretary of Transportation to begin to collect accident statistics from each State, including statistics on deaths and injuries caused by police pursuits. I believe that once these statistics on deaths and injuries caused by police pursuits. I believe that once these statistics start coming in in an organized fashion from every State, we will become even more aware of the toll these pursuits are taking in terms of lives, property, and monetary settlements.

I urge my colleagues to support the National Pursuit Awareness Act of 1992. Let's show some leadership and take a step toward preventing a lot of needless pain and suffering.

The text of my bill follows:

H.R. 4429

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "National Pursuit Awareness Act of 1992".

**SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

Congress finds that—

(1) accidents occurring as a result of high speed motor vehicle pursuits caused by drug offenders and other motorists fleeing from law enforcement officers are becoming increasingly common across the United States;

(2) the extent of this problem makes it essential for all law enforcement agencies to develop and implement both policies and training procedures for dealing with these pursuits;

(3) to demonstrate leadership in response to this national problem, all Federal law enforcement agencies should develop and coordinate policies and procedures governing pursuits, and provide assistance to State and local law enforcement agencies in instituting such policies and training; and

(4) such policies should balance the need for prompt apprehension of dangerous criminals with the threat to the safety of the general public, and should specifically define, at a minimum, what constitutes a pursuit, the requirements necessary to initiate a pursuit, and regulates to continue or terminate a pursuit.

**SEC. 3. NATIONAL PROGRAM ON MOTOR VEHICLE PURSUITS BY LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS.**

(a) **MOTOR VEHICLE PURSUITS.**—Section 501(b) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 is amended—

(1) by striking the period at the end of paragraph (21) and adding “; and”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(22) programs that increase awareness and improve public safety through implementation of policies and training procedures to regulate the use of vehicular pursuit by law enforcement officers of criminal suspects.”.

(b) **FORMULA GRANT REDUCTION FOR NON-COMPLIANCE.**—Section 506 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(g) In order not to reduce the funds available under this subpart by 25 percent (for redistribution to other participating States), a State shall, on the first day of each fiscal year succeeding the first fiscal year beginning after September 30, 1994, meet the following requirements:

“(1) Have in effect throughout the State in such fiscal year a law which—

“(A) makes it unlawful for the driver of a motor vehicle to increase speed or take any other evasive action if a law enforcement officer signals the driver to stop the motor vehicle; and

“(B) provides a minimum penalty of 3 months imprisonment, and seizure of the violator's vehicle, for a violation of the offense described in subparagraph (A).

“(2) Require each public agency in the State which employs law enforcement officers who in the course of employment may conduct a motor vehicle pursuit—

“(A) to have in effect in such fiscal year a policy which describes the manner in which, and the circumstances in which, such a pursuit should be conducted and terminated;

“(B) to train all law enforcement officers of the agency in accordance with such policy;

“(C) to transmit to the State in such fiscal year a report containing information on each motor vehicle pursuit conducted by a law enforcement officer of the agency.”.

**SEC. 4. REPORTING REQUIREMENT.**

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of

the Treasury, the Chief of the Capitol Police, and the Administrator of the General Services Administration shall each transmit to Congress a report containing—

(1) the policy of the respective department or agency on motor vehicle pursuits by law enforcement officers of the department or agency; and

(2) a description of procedures being used to train law enforcement officers of the department or agency in implementation of such policy.

The policy of a department or agency contained in a report required by this section shall meet the requirements of section 506(g) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as added by section 3(b) of this Act.

**TRIBUTE TO BERRY LEE HOGAN, CENTENARIAN****HON. WILLIAM L. DICKINSON**

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 11, 1992

Mr. DICKINSON. Mr. Speaker, today, I would like to pay tribute to Berry Lee Hogan of Daleville, AL. Mr. Hogan is living an active life at the ripe age of 110. The grandson of slaves, Hogan was born on June 28, 1881, in Geneva County, AL. As a boy, Hogan helped his sisters chop cotton and later drove horse-drawn wagons. When the age of the automobile arrived, Hogan turned his experience in hauling lumber into a profitable trucking business. After moving to Columbus, OH, he bought a Model-T truck and began hauling trash and concrete. Eventually, Hogan supervised his own fleet of seven trucks and dump trucks.

Though Hogan's trucking business was successful, he began to feel a call to preach, as his father had before him. He sold his trucks, returned to Alabama, and set out to learn to read and write. His sister's children spent evenings on the floor by the fire teaching him to read the Bible. After 3 years of studying the Bible he became a preacher, pastoring to two churches in the Alexander City, AL, area for a total of 35 years. Married in 1934, at the age of 53, Hogan raised four children and four step children.

Hogan remains active today. He still drives his own car and makes trips as far as Washington, DC, Orlando, FL and Texas to visit his children. He attributes his longevity to the Lord and his mother, the late Mary Childs Hogan. He states that he never let her work in the fields and that God has stretched his days because he was good to this mother.

I ask Members of Congress to join me in recognizing Mr. Hogan. He stands out as an example to us that hard work and dedication to one's chosen work can contribute to a long and happy life.

**INTRODUCING THE NATIONAL ADVANCED BUILDING RESEARCH ACT OF 1992****HON. JAMES H. SCHEUER**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 11, 1992

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the National Advanced Building Research Act of 1992 to develop affordable and commercially viable low emission-low energy buildings by the year 2005.

The relationship between energy and the environment is clear. Our residential and commercial buildings currently use approximately 36 percent of the Nation's energy and contribute about 36 percent to U.S. emissions of carbon dioxide—one of the primary global warming gases. Of additional importance is the fact that 60 to 70 percent of chlorofluorocarbons—gases that destroy the ozone layer—are used in air-conditioning or in the production of thermal insulation.

Numerous studies have outlined the benefits of reducing our energy consumption and improving our building stock to provide environmentally sustainable buildings. The National Research Council in 1990 noted that energy use and greenhouse gases could be reduced by more than 70 percent through successful development and implementation of technology. This Council called for a major increase in effort by the Federal Government to support buildings research and development on building components and systems, energy conversion technologies and design and construction practices.

The Office of Technology Assessment [OTA], in a forthcoming study, which I requested with other congressional colleagues, will address many of the associated research and development issues to accelerate adoption of advanced building technologies. These include the role of industry, assessing market needs, technology transfer and the importance of new construction in building energy efficiency.

OTA, in a prior study on steps to reduce greenhouse gases, entitled, “Changing by Degrees,” also reported that the U.S. Government spends a negligible amount on housing research compared to our foreign competitors. This is another case, where we have an opportunity to develop competitive industries for world markets, but without concerted action we will be overtaken by others.

The need to provide for low emissions, low energy buildings is also important to ensure that our Nations homeowners and businesses are offered shelter and working space in the most cost effective manner. Currently, the Nation spends about \$400 billion a year on energy, which is about \$1,800 for every man, woman and child in the United States. It is imperative that we develop the technologies that can assure that our citizens can afford the housing they live in and that businesses are not encumbered by rapidly escalating costs.

The bill that I am introducing will require the U.S. Department of Energy to work with industry and utilities in developing low emission, low energy buildings by 2005. The bill gives a focus to DOE's research that will provide ad-

vanced building systems, components, and conversion systems—including photovoltaics—for the environmentally sustainable buildings that we need both here and in developing countries.

GREG WYATT EXHIBITS IN THE CONGRESS

HON. BILL GREEN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 11, 1992

Mr. GREEN of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Mr. Greg Wyatt, the sculptor-in-residence at the Cathedral Church of St. John the Divine, and to urge my colleagues in the Congress to visit the unique exhibition I have sponsored on his behalf in the Cannon House Office Building Rotunda, from Monday, March 16, 1992 through Friday, March 20, 1992.

Greg Wyatt, born in the small town of Grand View on-the-Hudson, NY in 1949, was nurtured in the artistic tradition of his native Hudson River Valley. His talent was encouraged at an early age by his father, art professor at Columbia University and City College of New York. Upon the completion of his bachelor of arts degree in art history at Columbia College in 1971, he studied classical sculpture for 3 years at the National Academy of Design. In 1975 he taught sculpture in Italy, where he developed his love of renaissance art that led to the resignation of his teaching position at New York University and to his full-time devotion to sculpting.

Mr. Wyatt is currently the sculptor-in-residence at the Cathedral Church of St. John the Divine, a long-term appointment to a renaissance studio within the crypt of the world's largest Gothic cathedral.

When the National Arts Club in 1983 in New York City wanted to have a symbol of its concern for children and the role of the arts in their development, it turned to Greg Wyatt to provide a fountain for Gramercy Park. Its excellence won for him critical acclaim, the patronage of the public, and the admiration of other artists. His technical powers and his diligence in executing work have brought him many commissions. No other young artist has done more to restore sound principles of design and form to American sculpture.

When the Episcopal Diocese of New York celebrated its 200th anniversary, the sculptor chosen to create a new statue to provide a message of strength and thanksgiving was inevitably Greg Wyatt. In the 16-ton bronze sculpture, named "Peace Fountain," an imposing winged angel is depicted in combat against incarnations of evil. It is a tribute to the decorative strength and charm of the bronze forms that the piece is not overwhelmed by the towering Gothic Cathedral of St. John the Divine. In this religious statuary is an example of Wyatt's genius on an imposing scale.

Wyatt's true inspiration continues to come from Roman and Greek sources. The renaissance is also an important influence in his portraiture and in his medals. Wyatt has the rare gift of historical imagination. From his studies

at the National Academy School and art history bachelors degree at Columbia College, Wyatt is informed, soundly equipped and deeply inspired. This sculptor can easily project himself into another culture, extract its essence, and make it his own. Diverse elements and larger themes are fused in the white heat of his imagination into something entirely original.

Following his outstanding exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Greg Wyatt was invited recently by the Dudley House Graduate Student Center of Harvard College to place three heroic-scale works on the brick pavement in front of Lehman Hall in Harvard as part of a major sculpture exhibition: "Fragmentation: Image of Chaos or Novation." The outdoor bronzes became campus landmarks overnight.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, Mr. Wyatt is the president of Fantasy Fountain, Inc., which provides a rare opportunity for apprentices in his sculpture studio at the Cathedral Church of St. John the Divine—high school and college students aged 16 to 25—to gain further insights into the renaissance craft tradition.

Ten apprentices representing Pearl River High School, Townsend Harris High School, Washington Irving High School, Lodi High School, the School of Visual Arts, Carnegie Mellon University, New York University, and the Joseph Studios in Fort Collins, CO, have spent the past year creating the six-part exhibition for the Metropolitan Museum under Wyatt's supervision.

I honor Greg Wyatt today on the floor of the U.S. House of the Representatives and wish him well in his continuing efforts to bring art to education.

DESIGNATING THE GLENN M. ANDERSON FEDERAL BUILDING

HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 11, 1992

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation designating the Federal building located at 510 West Ocean Boulevard in Long Beach, CA, as the Glenn M. Anderson Federal Building.

My longtime friend and colleague, Congressman GLENN ANDERSON has proudly served California and the Nation for over 50 years. From his experience as mayor of Hawthorne, State assemblyman, Lieutenant Governor of California and Representative for the 32d district, GLENN learned the needs of his constituents and acted decisively to address those concerns. He listens to the problems of those in his district and works diligently to improve the communities he serves. GLENN has consistently worked for better roads, a cleaner environment, and improved assistance for low-income families and the elderly. His commitment to the special needs of veterans, especially our older veterans, demonstrates a respect for those who made great sacrifices for our country and its ideals.

GLENN's encouragement and dedication to job expansion, especially in the aircraft and space industries, is vital to the continued eco-

nomie growth of his district and to the State of California as well. As chairman of the House Aviation Subcommittee, he acted to reduce standby air fares for the elderly and to deregulate air passenger, air cargo, and international aviation services.

The service by my colleague from California on the National Transportation Policy Study Commission enabled him to have further impact on improving all modes of transportation nationwide. In his position as chairman of the Surface Transportation Subcommittee, GLENN was able to guide the committee in the effective consideration of legislation concerning all aspects of public transportation, including mass transit, highways and highway safety, and Interstate Commerce Commission matters relative to trucks and buses. In 1987, the State of California passed legislation naming freeway 105—also known as the Century Freeway—as the Glenn Anderson Freeway.

His legislative efforts on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee resulted in the dredging of a deeper channel in Los Angeles harbor, an immense benefit to the Port of Los Angeles and the entire metropolitan area. With more ships able to use the harbor, new business will be attracted to the area, creating more jobs and strengthening the economic base of the entire Los Angeles Basin. His dedication to this project was recognized by the naming of the new channel as the Glenn Anderson Deep Sea Channel.

It is my distinct pleasure to pay tribute to Congressman ANDERSON by naming the Federal building in Long Beach in his honor. As people make use of the various services in this building, they will be reminded of GLENN ANDERSON and his excellent record of service to the citizens of Long Beach, the State of California, and the Nation.

RELEASE THE NAMES OF ALL THE MEMBERS WHO BOUNCED CHECKS

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 11, 1992

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, when I was first elected to the House, I was proud to be a Member of what I then thought was the most noble and honorable legislative body of men and women in the world.

I'm still proud of our system of Government. I'm still proud of Congress as an institution. But I'm not proud of the actions of many of the Members of this institution.

Serious ethical violations by Members of the House have been front page news—day after day. For many Americans, the House bank scandal was the last straw. Now we have a chance to redeem ourselves. And quite frankly, it's going to take more than the release of 19 names of the most serious abusers to restore credibility to this institution.

I know I will find it hard to explain to my constituents why the name of a Member who bounced over 800 checks is not on that list of 19 names. I trust that the American people will be able to distinguish for themselves what constitutes abuse, and what may have been an honest error. If we are to retain any shred

of credibility as an institution, we must release the names of all the Members who bounced checks.

### HOMEOWNERS' EQUITY PROTECTION ACT

**HON. JAMES P. MORAN, JR.**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 11, 1992

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Homeowners' Equity Protection Act (H.R. 4423). This legislation will provide homeowners in default on federally related mortgages with limited forbearance and reform current foreclosure laws.

Last year there were more than 400,000 foreclosures and more than 850,000 personal bankruptcies. These statistics do not reflect an even larger number of homes that were lost under sales made under duress or lost as a result of usurious financing arrangements that this recession has left in its wake.

Congress has appropriated billions in the furtherance of its goal of extending home ownership and virtually created the secondary mortgage market. It is now time for Congress to protect this investment both by acquainting the mortgage industry with its obligations during these difficult economic times; and by reforming archaic foreclosure laws that are adding to the recession's toll.

This legislation is necessary because the present system is not providing forbearance to people with equity in their homes who are unemployed, even when the amount of that equity precludes loss by their lenders. Current foreclosure laws compound this problem by failing to protect the legitimate interests of homeowners.

The primary purpose of foreclosure law is to transfer title of the affected property to settle a debt. After all debts and charges have been satisfied, the homeowner should have a right to the remaining equity. In many cases, however, this is not occurring.

Something needs to be done to make sure the lender's claims can be satisfied without wiping out the homeowner's full equity interest. The legislation I am introducing is prudent and fair. It will not unduly burden the mortgage industry or add to the Federal budget deficit.

Its limited forbearance provisions will provide an opportunity for some of those affected by the recession to avoid the loss of their homes by allowing a 1-year, one-time forbearance on the principal portion of their mortgage payment.

In the event of foreclosure, this legislation will require the fair market sale—not a liquidation sale—of the home. Under a fair market sale, the lenders will receive what should be rightfully theirs; the remainder, after all claims have been met, will be retained by the homeowner. Foreclosure law has not been changed since its origins in the 17th century England. It is time it was changed.

The recession has not chosen its victims along party lines and the relief that this measure will provide deserves immediate bipartisan support.

The political impotence of those who because of the recession are confronting this

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desperate situation should not be an excuse to turn away from this problem and follow the industry's urging to preserve the status quo.

### TRIBUTE TO MR. RAY WALKER

**HON. WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR.**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 11, 1992

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a good friend and mentor of mine, Mr. Ray Walker of Clearfield County, PA. On March 13, Ray will be celebrating his 80th birthday and I would like to ask that my colleagues in the House join me in wishing him many more to come.

I've known Ray Walker for over 20 years and have always valued his advice, counsel, and wisdom. He is truly one of those rare individuals who has made a difference in hundreds of lives, including mine. Throughout the time that I've known him, he's always been the type of person who strives to give back to society; be it helping an individual, a county, a State, or the Nation, Ray Walker has been there.

Throughout his life, Ray has worked hard to improve the quality of life for people in his area and has done more for economic development in Clearfield County than any other individual. His business ventures have supplied jobs to the area and his efforts have created more in other, unrelated, fields.

Ray has also been active in politics since 1933 and has worked to ensure that good, dedicated candidates run for public office. In fact, I fondly recall Ray Walker's firm belief that Members of the House should run for Congress every 4 years instead of every 2. Ray contends, and I think that most of us would agree, that 4-year terms would allow Members to concentrate more fully on the business of the people and not the business of winning re-election.

Finally Mr. Speaker, I would like to wish Ray Walker an enjoyable birthday and tell him that I look forward to many more years of his counsel and friendship.

### PATRICK DOWLING—IRISH-AMERICAN HISTORIAN

**HON. NANCY PELOSI**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 11, 1992

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, on September 5, 1991, Patrick Dowling, an Irish-American historian from San Francisco, gave an extensive address entitled "The Irish Contribution to America and to California in Particular" to the Commonwealth Club of California. Mr. Dowling's speech gives detail and life to the contribution of Irish-Americans to the United States and California.

A native of Camross, County Laois, Ireland, Patrick Dowling immigrated to America in 1926 and settled in San Francisco, a community that he would serve well. From an ambitious youth who eked out a living during the

Great Depression, to the youngest manager in the Piggly Wiggly Corp., to an owner of his own market, Patrick Dowling was gaining the experience he would use in service to his community.

After 25 years of hard work and long hours, it was time to move on. Dowling sold his market and went into the real estate business. Dowling Realty Co., on Market Street, the city's main thoroughfare, stood out conspicuously, a Mecca where old friends and longtime customers of his supermarket days dropped in to renew acquaintances. It was this experience that helped give birth to Mr. Dowling's next community venture.

In 1972, he set aside a flourishing real estate brokerage and rental business in order to devote full time to the development of an all-Irish archives, the first of its kind in America. This comprehensive collection lures people of Irish interest from every State and nation and which has given the United Irish Cultural Center of San Francisco worldwide recognition.

Dowling's crowning achievement is a well-documented account of the Irish contribution to the birth and development of California, entitled "California: the Irish Dream" a best-selling work that has inspired other Irish communities in America.

Pat Dowling's work caught the attention of the Commonwealth Club of San Francisco which invited him to address its members at the world renowned Fairmont Hotel (named in honor of Irish born James Fair, Patriarch of the Silver Kings).

His fortunes rose in tandem with the growth of his adopted State—from ditchdigger to delivery boy, apprentice to market manager, supermarket proprietor, real estate broker, and eventually to the much honored community leader and archivist of his peoples heritage.

Mr. Speaker, Patrick Dowling's success and his account of the Irish-American contribution to the United States and California are shining examples of the American Dream and its promise of freedom and opportunity for immigrants from around the world.

### A TRIBUTE TO AUBREY D. GREEN

**HON. CLAUDE HARRIS**

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 11, 1992

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to share with my colleagues some of the outstanding accomplishments of my good friend, Mr. Aubrey D. Green.

On February 29, 1992, I joined with the Lions Club of Alabama in honoring Aubrey Green for his 45 years of dedicated and committed service to Lionism. Since first joining the York Lion's Club at age 23, Mr. Green has served locally as club president and district governor, and world-wide as the Lion's Club Association's International President. Furthermore, in recognition of his life-time commitment to Lionism, The Aubrey D. Green Award has been established by the Lions of Alabama to honor outstanding Alabama citizens.

A native of York, AL, Mr. Green's dedication to service extends beyond his contributions to

the Lions. He has served on the York, AL, Hospital Buildings Authority, the chamber of commerce, the Alabama State Council on the Arts and Humanities, as a member of the board of trustees for the University of South Alabama, and as an Alabama State senator.

In addition, Mr. Green is a distinguished war veteran. Mr. Green was awarded a Purple Heart and Bronze Star by the U.S. Army.

Mr. Green's many awards and achievements are a testament to his devotion of volunteerism. His actions and spirit should serve as an inspiration to us all.

COMMEMORATING LITHUANIAN INDEPENDENCE

HON. JIM JONTZ

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 11, 1992

Mr. JONTZ. Mr. Speaker, I wish to join my colleagues in commemorating Lithuanian independence. Today, nearly 2 years after Lithuania reasserted its sovereignty against the aggression of an historic foe, Lithuania is poised for a new beginning in the history of the Baltic States. Less than a year after the attempted military coup failed, clearing the way for fundamental change in the former Soviet Union, independence should prove not only symbolic but instrumental in Lithuania's quest for democracy and prosperity.

Facing the Baltic States are economic troubles felt throughout the former Soviet Union. While we celebrate the bright future for democracy in Lithuania, the uncertain economic prospects of a disintegrating system give us pause. Let us hope the spirit which brought life to the independence movement in Lithuania after years of occupation and suppression will win out in continued economic, political, and social challenges ahead.

As new members of the United Nations, Lithuanians inherit new rights and duties. I join my colleagues in congratulating the people of this deserving nation for their vigilance and pride. We welcome the people of Lithuania, for whom their leaders now stand. We praise their long struggle and timely victory.

INTRODUCTION OF A BILL CREATING A HOUSE ADMINISTRATOR

HON. JOAN KELLY HORN

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 11, 1992

Ms. HORN. Mr. Speaker, we need to ensure that taxpayer's dollars are spent wisely and efficiently.

Today, the House employs about 25,000 persons, with a budget of almost \$1.8 billion. Management of such a large organization is an enormous and serious task, and needs to be coordinated and handled competently, as well as frugally.

That is why I have joined a number of my colleagues today in introducing legislation drafted by Congressman CHARLIE ROSE, chairman of the Committee on House Administra-

tion, and Congressman DAVID OBEY, calling for the creation of a House administrator. I am also a cosponsor of similar legislation introduced by Congressman DAN GLICKMAN. This administrator would be an experienced, professional manager who would run the organizational and financial operations of the House using sound business practices.

I used to own and manage a small business, and I have had to balance day-to-day operations with budgeting, planning, and other chores required to run that business successfully. As a new Member of Congress, I have encountered many of the same challenges in setting up and running my congressional offices efficiently. Administrative operations for the entire House of Representatives include not only congressional office operations, but the police force, buildings, credit union, print office, post office, library, and research systems and more.

A House administrator will focus on developing an effective and efficient management system and prevent future problems. I strongly urge my colleagues to support this effort to help bring accountability and professionalism back to the House of Representatives.

LADY QUEEN OF APOSTLES CHURCH CELEBRATES 75TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. DENNIS M. HERTEL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 11, 1992

Mr. HERTEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in celebration of the 75th anniversary of Our Lady Queen of Apostles Church in Hamtramck, MI.

Established in 1917 during the tenure of Bishop John Foley of Detroit, Our Lady Queen of Apostles is the result of the determination of a small group of Polish immigrants, the church continues to serve as a spiritual core for the community. The strength, perseverance, and faith of the parishioners was evident in the church's establishment 75 years ago. Within 1 year, these pioneers, who had been worshipping in a fellow parishioner's home, completed construction of the original Our Lady Queen of Apostles Church. A second major accomplishment for this community was less than 1 year later in 1918 when the parish opened a school run by the Felician Sisters.

Throughout its illustrious history, Our Lady Queen of Apostles has been served by six pastors. The founding pastor, Rev. Roman Klafkowski—1917–22, was succeeded by Rev. Zygmunt Dziatkiewicz—1922–25—Rev. Stanislaus Wasilewski—1925–40—Rev. Ladislaus Szok—1940–67—Rev. Alphonse Madeja—1967–69—and the current pastor, Rev. Ted Blasczyk—1970—present.

The importance of Our Lady Queen of Apostles to Hamtramck has grown over the years. In fact, to accommodate the swelling population, a new church was built in 1952 to replace the original church. This new spiritual center is recognized not only as a major religious shrine, but also as a much-praised architectural monument. Cited as a unique structural gem, the new Our Lady Queen of Apostles is graced with intricate lace like grilling, one of the metropolitan area's finest pipe organs, and elaborate stained glass and mosaics. Well deserved congratulations to the parishioners for their great job in assisting with the new building.

Heeding Christ's message to serve their fellow men and women has guided the work of the parishioners at Our Lady Queen of Apostles. The parish's religious, academic, and social celebrations are commemorated by the church as important reminders of the Lord.

This spiritual faith remains just as important to the fellowship today as it was to the founding members 75 years ago.

I call upon my colleagues to join me today in congratulating the parish of Our Lady Queen of Apostles on its glorious 75th anniversary.

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 Thursday, March 12, 1992, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

MARCH 13

9:30 a.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, specified, and supporting commands military strategy and operational requirements; to be followed by a hearing on the nomination of Gen. John M. Loh, USAF, to be Commander of the U.S. Air Force Combat Command.

SR-222

Joint Economic

Technology and National Security Subcommittee

To hold hearings to review U.S. policies and practices of trade in conventional arms and sensitive technologies, focusing on the arms race in the Middle East.

SD-106

10:00 a.m.

Finance

International Trade Subcommittee

To hold hearings to review the Administration's objectives and current

progress in the Structural Impediments Initiative.

SD-215

## MARCH 17

9:00 a.m.

Armed Services  
Strategic Forces and Nuclear Deterrence Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Defense, focusing on command, control, communications, and intelligence matters.

SR-222

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine an overview of NASA's budget for fiscal year 1993.

SR-253

Labor and Human Resources  
Labor Subcommittee

To resume hearings on S. 1622, to revise provisions of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 to improve the health and safety of employees.

SD-430

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 Food and Nutrition Service, and the Human Nutrition Information Service.

SD-138

Appropriations  
Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the United States Air Force.

SD-192

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings to examine the plight of Soviet scientists.

SD-419

## MARCH 18

9:00 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

Business meeting, to mark up S. 1275, authorizing funds through fiscal year 1996 for the Office of Educational Research and Improvement.

SD-430

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine NASA's space station and launch issues.

SR-253

Select on Indian Affairs

Business meeting, to further mark up S. 1602, to ratify a compact between the Assiniboine and Sioux Indian Tribes of the Fort Peck Reservation and the State of Montana, and to consider the nomination of Carl J. Kunasek, of Arizona, to be Commissioner on the Navajo-Hopi Relocation, Office of Navajo-Hopi Relocation; to be followed by oversight hearings on the implementation of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (IGRA).

SH-216

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations  
Transportation Subcommittee

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

SD-192

Appropriations

Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of the Treasury, and the Executive Office of the President.

SD-116

## 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 National Science Foundation, and the Office of Science Technology Policy.

SD-124

Energy and Natural Resources  
Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 684, to strengthen the preservation of the Nation's historic heritage and resources.

SD-366

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 Justice.

S-146, Capitol

## MARCH 20

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.

SD-138

Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 2322, to increase the rates of compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities and the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation for the survivors of certain disabled veterans, and S. 2323, to revise title 38, U.S. Code, to revise the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation payable to surviving spouses of certain service-disabled veterans, and to provide supplemental service disabled veterans' insurance for totally disabled veterans.

SR-418

## MARCH 24

10:00 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

To hold hearings on the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 1993 for the Environmental Protection Agency.

SD-406

MARCH 25

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations  
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation, and the National Credit Union Administration.

SD-116

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations  
Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Federal Communications Commission, and the Securities and Exchange Commission.

S-146, Capitol

Appropriations  
Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, and the Research and Special Programs Administration, both of the Department of Transportation.

SD-138

Appropriations  
Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, and the U.S. Postal Service.

SD-116

## 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 Environmental Protection Agency, and the Council on Environmental Quality.

SD-G50

Governmental Affairs  
Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 2279, to provide for the disclosure of lobbying activities to influence the Federal Government.

SD-342

2:00 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources  
Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1439, to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain lands in Livingston Parish, Louisiana, S. 1663, to authorize increased funding for the East Saint Louis portion of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, S. 1664, to establish the Keweenaw National Historical Park, S. 2079, to establish the Marsh-Billings National Historical Park in the State of Vermont, and H.R. 2790, to withdraw certain lands located in the Colorado National Forest from the mining and mineral leasing laws of the U.S.

SD-366

MARCH 27

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 Animal and Plant Inspection Service, the Food Safety and Inspection Service, and the Agricultural Marketing Service.  
 SD-138

MARCH 31

9:30 a.m.  
 Energy and Natural Resources  
 To hold oversight hearings on the implementation of the Department of Energy's civilian nuclear waste program mandated by the Nuclear Waste Policy Act.  
 SD-366

APRIL 1

9:30 a.m.  
 Select on Indian Affairs  
 To hold hearings on proposed legislation to authorize funds for programs of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act.  
 SR-485

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 Commerce.  
 S-146, Capitol

Appropriations  
 Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Office of National Drug Control Policy, and the U.S. Secret Service, Department of the Treasury.  
 SD-116

APRIL 2

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 Deposit Insurance Corporation, and the Resolution Trust Corporation.  
 SD-116

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Consumer Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on S. 664, to require that health warnings be included in alcoholic beverage advertisements.  
 SR-253

10:00 a.m.  
 Appropriations  
 Transportation Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the National Transportation Safety Board.  
 SD-138

APRIL 3

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 Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, the Foreign Agricul-

tural Service, the General Sales Manager, and the Soil Conservation Service.  
 SD-138

APRIL 7

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 Commodity Futures Trading Commission, the Food and Drug Administration, the Farm Credit Administration, and the Farm Credit System Assistance Board.  
 SD-138

Appropriations  
 Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice.  
 S-146, Capitol

2:30 p.m.  
 Select on Indian Affairs  
 To hold hearings on S. 1752, to provide for the development, enhancement, and recognition of Indian tribal courts.  
 SR-485

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.  
 SD-106

10:00 a.m.  
 Appropriations  
 Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Office of Management and Budget, the Office of Personnel Management, and the Executive Residence.  
 SD-116

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.  
 SD-G50

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

Appropriations  
 Transportation Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for Amtrak,

and the Federal Railroad Administration, Department of Transportation.  
 SD-138

APRIL 29

10:00 a.m.  
 Appropriations  
 Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the U.S. Information Agency, and the Board for International Broadcasting.  
 S-146, Capitol

APRIL 30

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 Housing and Urban Development.  
 SD-G50

10:00 a.m.  
 Appropriations  
 Transportation Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Federal Transit Agency, and the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority.  
 SD-138

MAY 6

9:30 a.m.  
 Select on Indian Affairs  
 To resume oversight hearings on the implementation of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (IGRA).  
 SR-485

MAY 7

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 Veterans Affairs, and the Court of Veterans Affairs.  
 SD-124

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.  
 SD-138

MAY 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 Emergency Management Agency.  
 SD-124

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.  
 SD-138

**MAY 21**  
**9:30 a.m.**  
**Appropriations**  
**VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Sub-**  
**committee**  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the National Community Service, and the Points of Light Foundation.

SD-116

**10:00 a.m.**  
**Appropriations**  
**Transportation Subcommittee**  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the General Accounting Office.

SD-138

partment of Housing and Urban Development and certain related agencies.  
 SD-138

**POSTPONEMENTS**

**MAY 22**

**9:30 a.m.**  
**Appropriations**  
**VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Sub-**  
**committee**  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the De-

**MARCH 12**

**9:30 a.m.**  
**Commerce, Science, and Transportation**  
**Consumer Subcommittee**  
 To hold hearings on U.S. antitrust and foreign governments.

SR-253