

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

SAN ANTONIO DRUG SUMMIT WATERSHED EVENT IN STRUGGLE AGAINST PRODUCTION AND TRAFFICKING OF ILLICIT NARCOTICS

HON. LAWRENCE COUGHLIN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 16, 1992

Mr. COUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate President Bush for hosting the second drug summit on February 26-27 in San Antonio. His leadership, along with that of drug policy Director Martinez and Secretary of State Baker, has helped the U.S. forge an antidrug cartel with the drug summit participants.

During this summit, great progress was made in creating a real regional approach to counternarcotics operations in the Western Hemisphere. The summit participants—Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Venezuela, and the United States—agreed to establish regional training centers on counternarcotics, and announced their intention to expand reciprocal information sharing concerning the activities of organizations, groups and persons engaged in illicit drug trafficking.

Most encouraging, the summit participants stated they would establish channels of communication to ensure the rapid dissemination of information for the purposes of effective law enforcement. It is critical that the large amount of intelligence now gleaned by ourselves and our allies in the region is made available to those who can actually go out and make an arrest or a seizure. Progress at the summit will allow for increasing the effectiveness of cooperative counternarcotics law enforcement. There is no reason why the law enforcement and intelligence agencies of all the summit participants cannot regularly run operations to attack drug organizations that are jointly conceived, planned, and implemented.

As the ranking Republican on the Transportation Appropriations Subcommittee, and the author of legislation that would give the U.S. Coast Guard limited authority to shoot down drug trafficking planes, I am very concerned about the continuing problem of airborne drug trafficking. I am hopeful that the increased cooperation coming out of the San Antonio summit will lead to a major effort to shut down the air corridor between Peru's Upper Huallaga Valley and the coca processing laboratories in Columbia. Peru's Air Force has already forced down dozens of planes, but it needs to gain the capacity to operate at night and to expand its operations to additional areas of the UHV. Colombia needs the capability to pick up the trail as planes cross into its airspace and to force planes down on its end.

The summit participants addressed the air interdiction issued by recognizing that there is a need to exchange timely information on po-

tential drug traffickers in and around each country's sovereign air space. Further, the countries agreed to provide one another with technical assistance in detecting, monitoring, and controlling aerial drug trafficking, when such assistance is requested in accordance with the domestic laws of each country and international laws. Another positive sign in this area is the promise by the participants to examine their domestic regulations pertaining to civil aviation in order to prevent the illicit use of aircraft and airports.

Although air interdiction is a bright spot in Peru's antidrug effort, overall the Peruvians have a long way to go toward putting together a comprehensive drug program. I am very concerned about the gathering strength of the Sendero Luminoso, Peru's Maoist, drug-fueled insurgency. The United States must begin to debate whether we want to provide Peru some desperately needed counter-insurgency military and economic aid, or risk the emergence of a genocidal Communist regime in the world's largest coca producing country. I was disappointed that the Congress failed to grant the President's request for \$10 million in assistance for the Peruvian Army to run counternarcotics operations in the UHV. However, I am pleased that the Germans may be able to provide Soviet spare parts which the Peruvians can use in their antidrug effort.

In spite of the disappointments with the limited progress in Peru, President Fujimori's leadership is a substantial improvement over his predecessor's. Further, his participation in the summit process helps to highlight the need for Peru to pull its own weight in the regional antidrug fight.

It is natural and appropriate that our Nation take the occurrence of the drug summit as an opportunity to review the status of the overall antidrug efforts in this Hemisphere. Although there are problems in our antidrug fight, I believe we have come a long way. Just a few years ago, the democratically elected Government of Colombia was directly challenged by the drug traffickers, with the assassination of three Presidential candidates. Now, the major cartel leaders are dead, in jail, or on the run. Four years ago, the United States Senate decertified Mexico for failure to fully cooperate with the United States in fighting drugs. Now Mexico, under President Salinas' enlightened leadership, is a steadfast partner in the war against drugs. In the early 1980's, the drug traffickers, as part of a corrupt military dictatorship, ran Bolivia. Now, a democratic Bolivia is moving forward with a significant drug interdiction program, as well as judicial reform, economic reform, and debt reduction.

There is also progress evident in our own Nation's antidrug program. Interagency coordination, though still not perfect, is better than ever; the Pentagon has brought its considerable talents into the drug fight; new equipment is one line at the major drug law enforcement agencies; the drug budget is up 93 percent

since President Bush took office; and the drug czar's office has produced a thrice updated comprehensive national drug control strategy to direct our overall effort.

There are some who criticize the drug strategy because it has not yet eradicated all drug production, trafficking and consumption, nor eliminated all domestic crime, violence, and poverty. They say that if our Government is serious, we should fight this struggle like war against Iraq last year. The analogy with the war in the Persian Gulf is completely misleading. If, as in that war, the United States could send 500,000 troops and 500 planes to the Andes, the war against drugs would be won in 24 hours. Of course, the nations of Latin America are very sensitive to a United States military presence and we have a policy of only sending troops where they would be welcome. We are providing assistance and training to the Andean nations so they can fight the war against drugs themselves. This is a difficult and time consuming process. Think of how long it would have taken to win the Persian Gulf war if we had to train the Kuwaiti and Saudi armed forces to do the whole job themselves.

We have to appreciate that our international and interdiction operations will not win the war against drugs. The center of gravity of this war is at home in our schools and our communities. Here, there are some important signs of progress. Most encouraging is the completely changed attitudes toward drugs by Americans, from almost complete tolerance in the 1970's, to today's recognition of the deadly nature of drugs. Another positive development is the declining drug use among youth on a national level. We still have work to do among the addicted population concentrated in our inner cities, but we have come a long way.

The objective of our international and interdiction programs is to harass drug traffickers by increasing their cost of doing business. By seizing drugs and money and arresting drug kingpins, we increase the risk involved in their illegal activities and provide some level of just punishment for their heinous crimes. Our only alternative to what we are doing now is to do nothing and let drug traffickers have free, unchallenged rein over all of the Western Hemisphere. This option would not only result in much more cocaine flooding our streets, but would allow the unrestrained power of drug trafficking organizations to threaten the democratic institutions now taking root in Latin America.

Many of the new problems we face in our international struggle are due to our successes and those of our Andean allies in the war against drugs. The drug enforcement operations of the Colombians, as well as the Bolivians, have pushed drug traffickers to diversify their activities to other nations and increase their cost of doing business. We have to be flexible and respond to changing circumstances as the drug traffickers do. For this

* 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.

reason, the San Antonio summit was expanded from the original Cartagena four to include Ecuador, Venezuela, and Mexico.

It was indeed encouraging to watch all of the region's major producing, trafficking and consuming nations, which once pointed fingers at each other in futile attempts to assign blame for the drug problem, sit down as close allies battling a common foe.

It is certainly my hope that this drug summit process continues to evolve so that such meetings, on a variety of levels, become routine. Only by building on the united front that was established at Cartagena can real progress be achieved in the war against drugs.

Now that we are in an election year, there is increasing criticism of the President from the Congress. The American people, moreover, are not interested in political attacks. They want to see a cooperative that has proposed a solid drug budget and has several important treatment and education proposals to address the hardcore drug addiction problem awaiting congressional action. I hope we can work together in a cooperative fashion in Washington to enact these critical initiatives. Surely, if the leaders of seven very different nations can reach substantial agreement on major drug policy issues, the Congress ought to be able to work with this administration to provide the programs needed by our own citizens.

Finally, I am pleased to note that last week both Houses of Congress enacted a joint resolution I authored honoring those who have been killed in South America and North America in the struggle against drugs. The sacrifices of thousands of individuals, and their families, throughout our hemisphere is a reminder of the seriousness of this struggle and of the necessity to maintain our campaign to control the blight of drugs.

The full text of that resolution follows:

RESOLUTION

Whereas the Cartagena Summit, in which the leaders of the United States, Colombia, Bolivia, and Peru participated 2 years ago, resulted in progress toward the participants' common goal of stopping the cocaine trade:

Whereas cooperation between the United States and other countries on such diverse issues as control of precursor chemicals, port control, aerial interdiction, and investigation and prosecution of money laundering is necessary for an effective strategy on reducing the drug supply;

Whereas the Presidents of Colombia, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Venezuela, and Mexico, will be hosted by President Bush and will meet on February 26 and 27, 1992, in San Antonio, Texas, to discuss increased cooperation in the hemispheric campaign to eliminate illicit growth of drug crops, drug processing, drug trafficking, street level drug distribution, and drug consumption;

Whereas drug traffickers throughout the Americas have used violent means to facilitate the production and sale of illicit drugs;

Whereas law enforcement officers, military personnel, journalists, and judges have been killed in the line of duty by drug traffickers because of their courageous, selfless, and patriotic efforts to oppose the illegal and immoral terrorism or intimidation of drug traffickers in South and North America;

Whereas the greatest tribute to those who have given their lives in the war against

drugs is to complete the job they have begun by defeating the international scourge of drugs which still threatens the lives of millions of people around the world;

Whereas drug abuse and drug-related crime remain among the gravest social ills confronting the United States;

Whereas significant progress has been made in reducing overall drug use, especially drug use among young people, as shown by such diverse statistical sources as the National Household Survey, the Drug Abuse Warning Network, and the High School Senior Survey;

Whereas much work remains to be done to reduce the number of addicted drug users, especially drug users addicted to cocaine; and Whereas, under the President's National Drug Control Strategy, interrupting the flow of cocaine into the United States is essential to reducing cocaine use: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (1) the President should build upon the success of the Cartagena Summit and use the upcoming San Antonio Summit—

(A) to reaffirm the mutual commitment of the participating countries to halting the international cocaine trade;

(B) to continue assisting the Andean Strategy nations in their efforts to curtail cocaine production;

(C) to encourage cooperation among the participating countries in dismantling drug trafficking cartels and arresting and incarcerating major traffickers;

(D) to strengthen the legitimate economies of the Andean Strategy nations through trade incentives and other assistance; and

(E) to motivate the participating countries, all of which are victims of drug use, to reduce consumption of illicit drugs within their borders, and thus remove the incentives for the existence of the drug trade; and (2) the honored dead in the war against drugs deserve the recognition and appreciation of all the nations for their ultimate sacrifice.

Amend the title to read as follows: "Regarding the San Antonio Drug Summit".

TRIBUTE TO WARREN TRIBUNE-CHRONICLE EMPLOYEES

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 16, 1992

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to two employees of the Warren Tribune-Chronicle of Warren, OH, which is in my 17th Congressional District of Ohio. Specifically, I want to recognize Jim Kinter, who was chosen as district manager of the year, and A.J. Natale, who was selected as carrier of the year.

These two individuals, selected for their service and exemplary performance on the job, define the team spirit needed for producing a newspaper. These are people who subscribe to an ethic of hard work and family values. These are qualities that everyone thinks are vanishing from society, but not so in my 17th Congressional District. As is evident with these two fine gentlemen, it is alive and well in Ohio.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise on this occasion to congratulate Jim

Kinter and A.J. Natale on their efforts for the Warren Tribune-Chronicle.

THE CONVICT LABOR PENALTIES ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 1992

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 16, 1992

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation which will raise the fine and punishment on businesses who are breaking U.S. trade law by importing prison made goods. This legislation which was developed by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, and has the support of Secretary Nicholas Brady, amends section 1761(a) of title 18 of the United States Code, which currently states that anyone who knowingly transports goods made wholly or in part by convicts or prisoners shall not be fined more than \$1,000 or be imprisoned for more than 1 year.

Mr. Speaker, it is time to update the law; \$1,000 is pocket change for companies which bring in boatloads of goods made in labor camps. The bill I am introducing would increase the penalties to \$250,000 or 2 years in jail, thus making the crime a felony. Businesses which knowingly transport prison-made goods will take notice of these penalties, and will start to ask the simple question—were those goods made in forced labor camps?

It's time to get tough on U.S. firms that are not only breaking U.S. trade law, but are committing a moral crime. I think this legislation is a start and I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting it.

Mr. Speaker, it is an open secret that political prisoners are being kept away in forced labor camps in the People's Republic of China, producing goods for the international marketplace. I have expressed my concern about this topic on this floor several times. During a trip to China last year I visited Beijing Prison No. 1 where 40 pro-democracy demonstrators, arrested after the Tiananmen protests, were and are still imprisoned. While there I picked up some socks made by the prisoners—clearly socks aimed at a Western market.

Many of you may have seen the 60 Minutes show last year in which Harry Wu, a Chinese citizen risking his very life by returning to China, and Ed Bradley exposed the ongoing human rights violations by Chinese officials in forced labor camps. Human rights groups estimate that the population of the camps is between 12 million to 16 million people, including hundreds of thousands of political prisoners.

No one knows the exact size of the Chinese prison export system but, according to experts, 50 percent of all prison goods are going overseas. They are shipping machinery, textiles, and agricultural goods—tucked away in China's burgeoning export sector. The PRC had about \$60 million in export last year, and our trade deficit with China is between \$12 billion and \$13 billion.

It's not easy to determine if the goods entering U.S. markets are actually made with prison labor. Credit should be given to the U.S. Customs Service for their recent investigations

and for their actions enforcing the ban on importing products made with slave labor. But even the most tenacious investigator would be thrown off track by the tangled web of Asian middlemen usually based in Hong Kong, the nucleus of China's export business.

Imagine a labor force of 12 million to 16 million, paid nothing, given minimal food and shelter, some prisoners are even beaten and whipped if they do not meet quotas. American companies should not have to compete against this sort of trade practice. And the fact is, this business is getting bigger and bolder.

When will the international community, led by the United States, which does far and away the most business with China, call a halt to China's gulag economy? We have heard about United States firms, and the Customs Service has identified many of them, that have hand-in-glove relationships with the Chinese labor camps. These relationships only serve to tighten the chains around the feet of men and women, young and old, who courageously took to the streets in 1989 to express their political convictions, an internationally recognized human right. You remember the pictures * * * the solitary man in front of the line of tanks, chanting students crowding into Tiananmen Square, only to be gunned down and then imprisoned.

As pointed out in Business Week recently, how can we morally accept and trade comfortably with a country that exploits a vast gulag labor supply, hundreds of thousands of which are prisoners of conscience?

H.R. 4475

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Convict Labor Penalties Enhancement Act of 1992".

SEC. 2. INCREASED PENALTIES FOR TRANSPORTING OR IMPORTING GOODS MADE BY CONVICTS OR PRISONERS.

Section 1761(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking "\$1,000" and inserting "\$250,000"; and

(2) by striking "one year" and inserting "two years".

SEC. 3. INCREASED PENALTY FOR FAILURE TO MARK PACKAGES MADE BY CONVICTS OR PRISONERS.

Section 1762(b) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking "\$1,000" and inserting "\$250,000".

BIOGRAPHY OF SITTING BULL

HON. ENI F.H. FALCOMAEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 16, 1992

Mr. FALCOMAEGA. 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 ongoing series this year, I am providing for the consideration of my colleagues a short biography of Sitting Bull, a chief of the Hunkpapa Sioux Tribe who is known for his extraordinary ability to plan and organize. This biography was taken from a U.S. Department of the Interior publication entitled "Famous Indians, A Collection of Short Biographies."

SITTING BULL (HUNKPAPA SIOUX)

Tatanka Iyotake (Sitting Bull), known the world over as Sitting Bull, the most famous chief of the Teton or Western Sioux, today still ranks as the Sioux of Sioux. The acknowledged leaders of history's largest assembly of Plains warriors, a band chief in his own right, a shaman and a visionary with extraordinary ability to plan and organize, he exemplified in every respect the highest Sioux virtues of courage, generosity, and steadfast loyalty to tribal ideals.

Sitting Bull was born in what is now South Dakota about 1831, the son of a Hunkpapa Teton generally known as Jumping Bull. He was scarcely 10 years old when he went on his first buffalo hunt, and at 14, with a war party against Crow Indians, counted his first coup (a war honor involving the touching or striking of a living enemy). As a result of this great feat, his boyhood name—"Slow"—was formally changed to Sitting Bull. Sitting Bull told much of the story of his own life in a series of pictures, and this brave deed is the first of some 63 exploits preserved in his autobiographical drawings.

The Sioux chief believed that he had been divinely chosen to lead and protect his people, and established himself in this role while still a young man. A Crow bullet lamed him permanently when he was in his early thirties, but did not succeed in limiting his activities. Sitting Bull was on the warpath with his followers almost continuously in the years after 1866, and although other tribes of the northern Plains increasingly resigned themselves to reservation life, he remained with his people in the buffalo country, aloof, uncompromising, and quick to challenge white invaders.

In December of 1875, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs directed all Sioux bands to come onto reservations by end of January, or be declared hostile. Unable to meet this unrealistic deadline, Crazy Horse and his camp were attacked by troops under General Crook. The Indians dispersed, and Crazy Horse and his people eventually made their way to Sitting Bull's camp on the Rosebud River in the Valley of the Little Big Horn.

By the spring of 1876, around 3,000 Teton Sioux and Northern Cheyenne warriors had assembled at Sitting Bull's camp and had chosen him as their supreme commander. Although few whites then realized the strength of his army, the efficiency of his braves was well recognized. The Sioux, said Gen. Frederick W. Benteen, an Army officer of the time, were "good shots, good riders, and the best fighters the sun ever shown on."

Sitting Bull, whose insight and political judgment were as remarkable as his military skill, realized that the Sioux and other Plains tribes were about to face a battle for their very existence. In June of 1876, he vowed to perform the Sun Dance, which would give him a vision of what lay ahead for his people. He had often performed this dance, the Plains Indians' greatest and most important religious ceremony, and his chest and back were scarred by its torture.

For this great Dance, Sitting Bull gave 100 pieces of skin from his arms and shoulders.

Then, bleeding heavily, he danced all of one day and night. Around noon the next day, becoming almost unconscious, he had the vision for which he had prayed: many white soldiers, falling upside down from the sky, would make war upon his people, but the Great Spirit would care for his Indians.

Sitting Bull's vision was quickly fulfilled. On June 16, more than 1,000 warriors under Crazy Horse met Gen. George Cook and 1,300 armed men at the Battle of the Rosebud. Although tired from the Sun Dance, Sitting Bull was there to urge the Indians on. At the end of an all-day fight, Crook was forced to retreat, with heavy losses.

Despite this victory, Sitting Bull knew that his vision had not yet been fulfilled, for it had showed him many white soldiers. The battle which followed June 25 was the spectacular Indian triumph known as "Custer's Last Stand," in which the General and every one of his 224 men were annihilated.

No trap had been laid for Custer and his forces, and no strategy planned ahead of time. The battle was a sudden defensive action.

The hostile Sioux and Cheyenne were constantly harassed by troops under Col. Nelson A. Miles after the Battle of the Little Big Horn, and in the winter following their great victory, many of Sitting Bull's followers surrendered. Pursued by the Army, failing in his attempt to prevent the loss of hunting grounds in the Black Hills and Powder River country, Sitting Bull and his followers escaped to Canada.

Across the border, Sitting Bull pled with Canadians for a reservation, but without success. U.S. commissioners came to Canada to persuade him to return; Sitting Bull resisted, but when there was nothing left to eat, he led his followers south, and surrendered at Fort Buford, Mont., on July 19, 1881. Horses and arms were relinquished in exchange for a "pardon" for Sitting Bull's past.

For 2 years, the Sioux chief was a prisoner of war at Fort Randall. He had become a legend in his own time, and was deluged by fan mail. Lt. Col. G. P. Ahern, who handled Sitting Bull's letters, described him even then as "a very remarkable man—such a vivid personality . . . squared-shouldered, deep-chested, a fine head, and the manner of a man who knew his ground. For several months I was in daily contact with Sitting Bull and learned to admire him for his many fine qualities."

Placed on Standing Rock Reservation in 1883, Sitting Bull continued to regard himself as chief of his people. In doing so, he aroused the animosity and jealousy both of Agent James McLaughlin and of rival chiefs. For a year, the venerable chief went on tour with Buffalo Bill's wild west show, but most of the 1880's were spent feuding with McLaughlin.

When the Ghost Dance movement hit Dakota reservations in 1890, tensions between McLaughlin and Sitting Bull were accentuated. The Sioux chief had endorsed—although without enthusiasm—the new Indian religious movement, and in December of that year had been invited to visit Pine Ridge Agency "to greet the Messiah." McLaughlin used his request for a pass as a pretext that Sitting Bull planned to flee the reservation, and on December 15 sent a detachment of Indian police to arrest him.

Some of his faithful friends tried to prevent Sitting Bull's seizure but during the struggle he was killed by Sergeants Red Tomahawk and Bullhead. His 17-year-old son and six others also died in the skirmish.

Sitting Bull was buried in the Post Cemetery at Fort Yates, N. Dak. In 1953, 63 years after his death, his remains were exhumed and transferred across the Missouri River to Mobridge, S. Dak. A granite shaft marks the last resting place of the great Sioux chief.

ABANDONED BY OUR HEALTH CARE SYSTEM

HON. GERRY E. STUDDS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 16, 1992

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, the Wood family of North Dartmouth, MA, recently wrote me to express their support for national health insurance, and to relate a personal tragedy which vividly illustrates a terrible injustice in America today: More and more people cannot afford basic health care.

As this letter so eloquently attests, the shortcomings of our health care system continue to take a devastating human toll. Millions of parents lay awake at night wondering how they will cope if a loved one becomes suddenly ill. Now many more sleepless nights must be endured in our country before we take this problem head on by enacting national health insurance?

I commend this letter to my colleagues.

NORTH DARTMOUTH, MA,

February 5, 1992.

Congressman GERRY E. STUDDS,
Cannon House Office Building,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN STUDDS, this is the first time I have written to you or any government official, but this is also the first time that my family has been in such very critical condition.

My husband and I have two small children ages 2 and 6. My husband is a chef who works very long, arduous hours for an extremely moderate salary. I was working part-time at Sears Roebuck but was laid off last year during the first phase of their major personnel cuts. I have not resumed employment and although we have certainly felt the "pinch" of the economy, up until this point, we have managed to get by.

Our personal crisis, one that is unfortunately common to more and more people every day, came the week before Christmas. My husband was notified by his employer that due to the rising costs of health care, they would no longer be able to offer us any health insurance. We are both very upset about this. Never before have we been in such a serious situation.

We have since priced private insurance coverage for our family, but at over \$500.00 per month we absolutely cannot afford this. We are not poverty level and therefore do not qualify for welfare, so what do we do? With all due respect for our President, why can't he see the desperate needs of so many middle income families?

The payroll deduction that was taken from my husband's check goes into a separate bank account that we have set up for any medical emergencies that may arise, but this is no way to properly insure a family. Believe me when I say that my husband and I have many sleepless nights worrying about this situation.

Right now we are concerned about our children. Pediatric care is so expensive. Both of our children were ill last week and the visit to our pediatrician cost us \$99.00.

We are desperately trying to find a solution to this problem. Obviously, my husband and I support National Health Insurance we just hope that something—anything can be done soon. We are both so very discouraged. This is a horrible way to live; in total fear of becoming ill.

We support your efforts. We truly need your help. Thank you very much for listening.

Sincerely,

NANCY AND CHRISTOPHER WOOD.

THE 36TH "TEXAS" DIVISION, A PROUD HISTORY

HON. GUY VANDER JAGT

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 16, 1992

Mr. VANDER JAGT. Mr. Speaker, during the coming year, some 52 years after its first components were transferred from the Texas National Guard and mobilized into the 36th Infantry Division, former members of that proud fighting unit will formally establish a museum memorializing its history in Brownwood, TX. Fittingly, for the members of this unit who went off to war to win the peace, the town of Brownwood has donated their train depot for the museum.

As a National Guard unit mobilized for duty, the 36th proudly wears its patch of a "T" on the arrowhead herald celebrating its Texas origins. We are proud to have folks in our home State of Michigan who have served valiantly with the 36th and who share in the desire to honor those who bore the burden of World War II. It is especially fitting that this museum be established as we look forward to the 50th anniversary of the end of that great conflict, and we look back at the last year, when we might say that the peace has finally taken hold.

It is my pleasure to bring to my colleagues' attention the proud history of the 36th Division, and to particularly recognize Mr. Frederick Ewald, now of Muskegon, MI, in Michigan's Ninth Congressional District, who served faithfully and who proudly seeks to assure that the contributions and sacrifices of the soldiers of the 36th are memorialized for history. A brief narrative of the 36th is offered herewith, and the thanks of a nation grateful for the contributions of all who served in the "Texas" Division and who proudly cherish the "T" patch of honor:

A HISTORY OF THE 36TH DIVISION

(Compiled by the 36th Division Pictorial History Team: Editor, Staff Sergeant Richard A. Huff; Associates, Corporal Robert Sieger and Sergeant Howard Jones; Supervising Officer, Captain Sumner S. Wilson.)

The war had ended. So had the career of a military intellectual who had chosen it as a lifetime profession. Field Marshal Albert Kesselring, the ace defensive specialist and a connoisseur of matters soldierly, sat hunched up on the corner of his cot, brooding in retrospect, and puffing on the last quarter of a bungled cigarette.

"Tell me, Field Marshal," persuaded Seymour Korman, Chicago Tribune war correspondent, "what do you consider the finest American Division to have opposed you?"

Without looking up and without a moment's hesitation, Kesselring sputtered, "Your 3rd and 36th Infantry Divisions. I've been continually amazed by their audacity, at their long flanking tactics and the way they turned up in so many different places. I've had to pit my best troops against them."

Even without tribute from captured enemy generals the "Texas" Division stands out as one of the truly veteran divisions of the Second World War. Girded with a spirit borne of fierce pride, the 36th made two amphibious assaults, at Salerno and on the Riviera, and saw intense action in four countries: Italy, France, Germany, and Austria during 366 days of combat operations.

Originally composed of Texas National Guardsmen, the 36th was mobilized into the Army of the United States on November 25, 1940, at Camp Bowie, Texas. Although Selective Service trainees later filled the Division to combat strength and reinforcements from all over the Nation gave it an All-American flavor, the citizens of Texas still regarded it as their own.

Prior to Pearl Harbor the Division was triangularized from four to three infantry regiments. With the advent of war, elements of the old 131st Field Artillery Regiment were sent to the Pacific and caught in the Japanese drive through Java early in 1942. (Survivors of the battalion, lost throughout the war, returned to the United States in October, 1945.)

In the formative years following, men of the Division bore the distaste of early army shortages, transformed a fledgling muddy camp into habitable quarters, "fought" with General Walter Kreuger's Third Army in the swamplands of Louisiana. It moved overland to sandy Camp Blanding, Florida, in February, 1942, and there was primed for an early overseas shipment. But orders changed, and so did the Division as cadres departed and recruits were added. After extensive maneuvers in the warm Carolinas during the summer, the 36th moved to a Yankee station on Cape Cod, Camp Edwards, Massachusetts. Here, living in tent cities, Division men practiced the then new art of amphibious operations, launched a mock invasion on Martha's Vineyard in late October. It was cold-tested at twenty degrees below zero in a blustery winter on the Cape. Parts of the Division engaged in a final, quick mountain maneuver at Piney River, Virginia, in March. Then on April 2, 1943, having come together from staging areas at Camp Edwards and Fort Dix, New Jersey, a solemn 36th sailed out from the New York Port of Embarkation and by fast convoy arrived at Oran, Algeria, eleven days later.

North African spring flowers and green valleys surprised T-Patchers when the 40 and 8's carried them one hundred miles inland to a training ground at Magenta. Until Rommel's Afrika Corps was decisively whipped at Tunis and Bizerte, the Division was held in combat reserve. Then, in a political move to avert Spanish or German designs on French Morocco, the 141st and 143rd Regiments, Division Headquarters and Special Troops shuttled westward five hundred miles to spend a leisurely summer in the cork forests near Rabat and Casablanca. The 142nd went to Tiemcen, in Algeria, and patrolled a wide area in search of stray Germans thought to be heading for the Spanish border from Tunisia, "captured" one prisoner in one month.

The Division formed the backbone of the newly organized Fifth Army. Serving as school-troops at the Army's Invasion Training Center on the Mediterranean at Arzew, it put through the paces the veteran 1st and

green 45th Divisions before these shipped on the Sicily invasion. Then the 36th's own time came at Salerno, September 9, when all that the long months of training had prepared them for paid dividends as an unyielding 36th clung to the threatened beachhead. In so doing the 36th was justifying its proud heritage. Its history was one that dated back to 1835 and the Alamo when the 141st was born during the whirlwind of the Texas Revolution. In World War I the 36th "Lone Star" Division served in the Champagne sector during the Meuse-Argonne offensive, spent 23 days in active sectors, captured 813 men, 9 artillery pieces and 294 machine guns. Its record less brilliant than that of its 1943-45 counterpart, the 1918 36th fought in the same glorious tradition legendary with fighting men of Texas.

In World War II, in nineteen months of combat, in five major campaigns, and in two amphibious assaults, the 36th Infantry Division had expended the maximum in heroism and hardship. The 36th is proud of its 175,806 enemy soldiers captured, its 15 Congressional Medals of Honor, its 10 Presidential Unit Citations, and numerous other battle awards. At the same time its casualty list, third highest of any American division, numbered 27,343, of whom 3,974 were killed, 19,052 wounded, and 4,317 missing in action.

The 36th had had a tough time of it, but they had given more than they had taken.

WOMEN'S CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS MUST BE PROTECTED

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 16, 1992

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, as a woman's right to reproductive freedom is increasingly threatened, it is time for Congress to intervene and protect this right.

As you and my colleagues know, the Supreme Court will soon be hearing a case which could overturn the 1973 Roe versus Wade ruling which protected a woman's right to privacy in reproductive matters. Without congressional action, States could soon have the ability to enact very restrictive abortion laws, interfering with a woman's constitutional right to privacy. That is why over 130 of my colleagues have joined me in supporting H.R. 25, the Freedom of Choice Act. H.R. 25 will codify Roe versus Wade and protect a woman's reproductive rights. Hearings on H.R. 25 were held on March 4, and we hope to bring the bill to the floor of the full House within the next few months.

I call my colleague's attention to an editorial from the New York Times, an eloquent and accurate interpretation of why passage of H.R. 25 has become a necessity. I commend the article to the attention of my colleagues:

[From New York Times, Mar. 9, 1992]

HOW CONGRESS CAN PRESERVE CHOICE

Pro-choice advocates are understandably worried that the Supreme Court will soon overturn or narrow the 1973 Roe v. Wade decision protecting a woman's right to choose abortion. They and their Congressional supporters are therefore moving to protect that right legislatively with a bill known as the Freedom of Choice Act. President Bush is already promising a veto.

Mr. Bush is hostile to liberty on two fronts. He first attacks on the judicial front, appointing Supreme Court justices likely to be unsympathetic to safeguards that have existed for nearly 20 years. Those justices want to force women to fight politically for their liberty. But then Mr. Bush says that even if women muster a political majority in Congress, their bill "will not become law as long as I am President."

Very well, let Congress work its will, and let President Bush work his. That would define the issue for the November elections regardless of how the Supreme Court decides the pending Pennsylvania abortion case. Such a political skirmish might help affirm that while nobody likes abortions, most people support the right to choose.

The bill says that states may not restrict that right at all before a fetus is viable. They may restrict the right after viability, but not when the woman's life or health is threatened. The Administration argues that this goes well beyond Roe v. Wade; the language may indeed need clarifying.

Congress has clear power to secure this freedom by Federal law. Section 5 of the 14th Amendment says Congress may enforce due process and equal protection of rights with appropriate legislation. The power to regulate interstate commerce is another strong basis; a Court decision giving individual states the power to decide—meaning that a woman's rights are defined by where she lives—could impose excessive burdens on states that provide abortions.

The only shadow on Congress's power comes from some of the newer Supreme Court justices and the Justice Department; both have questioned rulings by the Warren and Burger Courts sustaining, for example, the Federal Voting Rights Act. But the present crew of judges and lawyers, who seek to topple established gains in civil rights and liberties, are not yet in total command. Congress need not be intimidated.

The freedom of choice bill is a regrettable necessity. Congress should not have to protect rights recognized in Roe v. Wade. That decision vindicated a woman's right to control her own destiny yet accommodated the public's increased interest in potential life in late pregnancy. But given the hostility of the executive branch and the justices it has appointed, Congress is rightly summoned to exercise its legitimate power.

TRIBUTE TO THE VIETNAM VETERANS OF AMERICA CHAPTER 157; THE THOMAS A. MANGINO CHAPTER

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 16, 1992

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute both to a Vietnam Veteran Missing in Action and the Vietnam Veterans of America Post 157 of my 17th District in Ohio.

Mr. Speaker, we mourn the absence of Sgt. Thomas Mangino. He was reported missing in action 25 years ago. In honor of Sergeant Mangino, the Vietnam Veterans of America Chapter 157 has changed the name of their chapter. Their new name is the Vietnam Veterans of America Chapter 157, the Thomas A. Mangino Chapter.

I commend the members of this chapter who hold the memory of their friend so dear.

Described as a friend to some and known to all, Mr. Mangino will be remembered now not only to the VVA members, but by me also.

Mr. Speaker, I pay tribute to the members of the VVA Post 157, the Thomas A. Mangino Chapter, and I remember Mr. Mangino, a great and honorable man in my eyes.

NARCO-DOLLARS RUIN COLOMBIA'S ECONOMY, CURRENCY

HON. LAWRENCE COUGHLIN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 16, 1992

Mr. COUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, there are some who believe that the Colombian Government is not fighting drug trafficking cartels wholeheartedly. Their reasoning seems based on the proposition that the Colombian Government cannot—in any truly meaningful way—pursue the cocaine cartels, because such a policy can only hurt the whole Colombian economy. This is simply not the case. To believe that the Colombian Government relies on drug profits as a crutch for a weak economy is to suggest falsely that the Colombian Government is in a partnership with the cocaine kingpins.

Approximately 8 or 9 percent of Colombia's GNP is represented by drug profits, but any economic benefit this might provide in the short term is more than outweighed by the cost of drug trafficking to Colombia. President Cesar Gaviria estimates that Colombia loses \$1 billion in foreign investment because of the presence of the infamous drug trade. Further, hundreds of millions of dollars are spent each year on police military, and judicial drug enforcement programs to combat the drug trade.

The cost to the economy of Colombia, although great, does not even compare to the price Colombia has paid in blood. Over the last 5 years, 1,951 Colombian National Police officials have been murdered by drug traffickers; 747 last year alone. This does not count political leaders, judicial officials, journalists, and private individuals who have been threatened and killed by the drug traffickers. Of course, each time one person is injured or loses his or her life, it is not just that individual who suffers. Families—who must cope with the emotional and financial consequences of a lost loved one—also suffer.

The Colombian Government deserves great credit for helping to disrupt the drug trafficking business in our hemisphere, and for their leadership in supporting enhanced regional cooperation during the San Antonio drug summit. President Gaviria, in particular, has shown great personal courage in taking on the world's most violent and powerful criminal organizations. The drug trafficking cartels are still operating in Colombia, but they have been hurt by the Colombian Government's continuous attacks on all elements of their organizations.

Due to aggressive enforcement operations conducted by the Colombians, in conduction with the DEA, at least four key leaders of the Medellin cartel have been arrested and are in prison. Recent raids against the Cali cartel signify that Colombians campaign against the

drug lords is far from over. By going after upper-echelon drug traffickers and their financial and material assets, Colombia is succeeding in disrupting the cartels' vast operations.

I am submitting for the RECORD today a copy of a Washington Times article, "Narcodollars Ruin Colombia's Economy, Currency," which describes the real price Colombia is paying in the war against drugs.

Colombia can't fight drug trafficking alone, and neither can we. In supporting the President's Andean strategy, we in Congress have an obligation to provide assistance to those nations that have demonstrated the will to dedicate their own resources in blood and treasure, to oppose the insidious operations of the world's most violent and powerful drug trafficking organizations. Colombia's leadership in the war against drugs makes it the foremost example of such a nation.

"NARCO-DOLLARS" RUIN COLOMBIA'S ECONOMY, CURRENCY

(By Ken Dermota)

BOGOTA, COLOMBIA.—The lure of easy money had distorted and nearly crippled the economy of this South American nation.

Ten years of cocaine trafficking have brought rampant corruption, tax evasion, soaring real estate prices and the undermining of domestic industries, local economists say.

They say the influx of "narco-dollars" has left the Colombian peso nearly worthless.

A recent study by economist Miguel Urrutia of the Fedesarrollo Foundation says drug profits represent 8 percent to 9 percent of Colombia's gross national product.

Mr. Urrutia says the troubled economy will be strengthened, not weakened, if drug profits continue to fall—something that has happened in the two years since the government began to battle the powerful Medellin cartel, once the source of 80 percent of the cocaine shipped to the United States.

Most economists put Colombia's yearly cocaine profits in the multi billion-dollar range.

President Cesar Gaviria, an economist, says the country spends more than \$1 billion annually fighting the drug war and loses another \$1 billion in foreign investment, foreign exchange and taxes because of the cocaine traffic.

Mr. Urrutia goes further, saying great economic damage has been done by the traffickers who buy goods manufactured abroad with "hot" dollars and then smuggle them into Colombia, where they are quickly-dumped at bargain prices.

"The contraband competes with domestic production and diminishes the demand for industrial goods," Mr. Urrutia said. "The result is closed businesses and unemployment"

And, of course, smugglers pay no taxes.

More significant are the effects of the "counter land reform," National University economist Jorge Child says.

For the past 10 years, peasants, pushed off their land flocked to the relative safety of Medellin, where drug trafficking provided the jobs that industry did not.

Diego Uribe, spokesman for the financial, tourism, and manufacturing sectors of Medellin, says drug trafficking provided perhaps 120,000 jobs in that city, but only temporarily.

HONORING MAYOR BEVERLY MCANALLY, THE ROMULUS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE'S "PERSON OF THE YEAR"

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 16, 1992

Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Beverly McAnally, the mayor of the city of Romulus, who was recently named the "Person of the Year" by the Romulus Chamber of Commerce.

Beverly McAnally started her career as a reporter for the Detroit News and has also written for the Romulus Roman and a number of other newspapers. It was reporting that got Mayor McAnally interested in politics, the work people were doing in the community, and it was reporting that eventually led her into a career in public service.

As mayor of Romulus, Beverly McAnally brings to her profession nearly two decades of political knowledge and experience. A former chairperson of the Washtenaw Cancer Society and a PTA president, she was one of the first women elected to the Romulus City Council and served there for three consecutive terms, including serving as the council's representative on the planning commission.

In 1973, Mayor McAnally was voted the "Outstanding Woman of the Year" by the Romulus Jayettes in recognition of her outstanding community service.

In 1979, Beverly McAnally was elected treasurer of the city of Romulus and served with distinction in that position for two terms. During her tenure as treasurer, Mayor McAnally was instrumental in modernizing the functions of the finance department and the treasurer's office, and of developing investment procedures which enabled the city of Romulus to realize dramatically increased investment revenues.

In 1983, Beverly McAnally was elected the first female mayor in the history of the city of Romulus. Mayor McAnally has since been re-elected four times. As mayor, Beverly McAnally has carefully overseen the growth of Metropolitan Airport, and of the city itself.

Throughout her career, Mayor McAnally has been a tireless advocate in the fight for increased educational opportunities for youth and the disadvantaged, senior citizen housing, job training and child care. Mayor McAnally's policies have contributed greatly to the quality of life in Romulus.

In addition to her service to the city of Romulus, Mayor McAnally has also lent her talents to improving the lives of all residents of southeast Michigan. Her involvement with governmental coalitions like the Conference of Western Wayne, and her election to the chair of the Downriver Community Conference rank not only as significant personal achievements, but as still another opportunity to contribute her efforts and energies to community service.

In addition to performing the duties of mayor, Beverly McAnally also lends her time to countless community organizations and committees, including the Romulus Downtown Business Authority, Romulus Historical Soci-

ety, the Girl Scouts of America and the Southeastern Michigan Council of Governments.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to call Beverly McAnally a colleague and a friend. Her two decades of devoted and unselfish service to the people of the city of Romulus and the State of Michigan are a credit to her, and an inspiration to all of us who serve in Government. As she is honored by the Romulus Chamber of Commerce, I urge my colleagues in the House to join me in congratulating Mayor McAnally on this much-deserved honor.

THE SITUATION IN NAGORNO-KARABAKH

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 16, 1992

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, the best, but most depressing, way to gauge the deterioration in the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict is to see estimates constantly rising on the numbers killed in the last 4 years. Until fairly recently, it was common to count hundreds of victims; now some newspaper editors have hiked their standard figures to about 2,000. The rise itself, and the short time span in which it took place, are extremely alarming. They graphically demonstrate the urgency of stopping the bloodshed before full-scale war breaks out between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The political instability in Azerbaijan after last week's resignation of President Mutalibov makes action even more critical.

Military experts would probably describe what has been happening in Nagorno-Karabakh as a low intensity conflict. Such conflicts have a nasty way of dragging on for years, as in Beirut. In the case of Nagorno-Karabakh, however, the hostilities would more probably rise sharply in intensity to dangerous levels. We have seen over the last 6 months a definite escalation in the quality and destructiveness of weapons used on both sides, including Grad missiles and armored personnel carriers. Armenian fighters this week held hostage troops of the Commonwealth of Independent States [CIS] stationed in Artik, Armenia. They demanded large amounts of weapons and ammunition in return for their release, eliciting threats of a blockade from the CIS military command. These troops have reportedly been set free. But Azerbaijan's Prime Minister Gasanov stated on March 11 that there is a 50-50 chance of an all-out war with Armenia. And to flesh out our worst nightmare scenarios, Russian Vice President Rutskoi announced the same day that tactical nuclear weapons are still located in Armenia and Azerbaijan. He hastily added that their use is 1,000 percent out of the question but that is scant assurance.

Another, more encouraging, way of measuring concern about Nagorno-Karabakh is to take note of the number of international diplomatic initiatives that aim at arranging a cease-fire and promoting negotiations. The Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe [CSCE] has followed up its fact-finding mission of mid-February with new efforts coordinated by the NATO Cooperation Council,

which has mandated a mediation mission to Nagorno-Karabakh. Iran, Turkey and Russia all are also engaged in mediation efforts and the United States State Department and the United Nations have been urged by the Helsinki Commission to take a more activist approach.

Mr. Speaker, the countries neighboring Armenia and Azerbaijan have justified concerns about the possible spread of hostilities into a regional war, the potential consequences of which would be disastrous. Armenia and Azerbaijan are now both members of international organizations, including the CSCE and the United Nations. It is time for coordinated international diplomatic action to make resolution of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict a high-priority agenda item, before addressing the consequences of this war becomes the international community's No. 1 priority.

ENERGY SAVINGS PERFORMANCE CONTRACTS ACT OF 1992

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 16, 1992

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce today a bill to direct Federal agencies to conserve energy at their own facilities, to make Federal buildings more energy efficient. Indeed, many States have already experienced significant cost savings as a result of the utilization of these energy performance services contracts in schools and other public buildings within their communities.

Mr. Speaker, I salute my colleagues from Indiana and Oklahoma, Messrs. SHARP and SYNAR, for their vision in presenting the House with major energy conservation legislation. This bill provides the opportunity to support a mechanism for Federal agencies to benefit from savings guaranteed by those commercial companies with expertise in this field. I want to especially commend my friend from Oklahoma [Mr. SYNAR] for his willingness to support a competitive acquisition process that is not constrained artificially by rules and regulations that currently do not permit the Government to take advantage of the combined technological advances and engineering systems available to enhance conservation in the commercial world. The three year test period will provide an opportunity for the Congress to monitor the effectiveness of these procedures.

Mr. Speaker, under this bill the Secretary of Energy will consult with the three agency heads who lead the Federal Acquisition Regulation Council—the Secretary of Defense, the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the Administrator of General Services Administration—in developing qualifications-based selection procedures for Federal agencies to utilize in obtaining these long-term energy performance services. The language in this bill also authorizes the Secretary to waive, change and/or override any existing procurement laws and regulations that impede the ability of commercial companies to provide their performance-based services to the Federal marketplace, including those procedures related to the submission of

cost and pricing data and to the cost accounting standards requirements. It is appropriate that these provisions be excluded from the contracts as there are no net out-of-pocket costs to the Government, and significant unique custom design work for each building.

In addition the bill assures that Federal agencies can enter into these long term service agreements and make payments from annual appropriations for these ongoing services. It is anticipated that the contract would guarantee that the energy savings generated by the system would exceed the payments; otherwise the contractor would pay the difference to the Federal agency. Once the contract term is completed, all savings thereafter would be available to the agency. Under this bill contractors would finance their investment in the energy efficient system through a financial institution. The debt service amounts would not exceed the amount of the savings to the agencies. Accordingly, it is essential that agencies understand that utilization of this approach has no net cost to them and indeed guarantees them savings compared to their current level of energy costs.

Mr. Speaker, the bill provides also for monitoring of these special procedures by the General Accounting Office and requires regular reports to the Congress on the costs related to this program, the energy savings accounting, and the impact of the new acquisition procedures—compared to existing law. These oversight protections will allow the 3-year-test period to proceed in order to provide maximum energy savings to the Federal Government.

Mr. Speaker, by the adoption of this bill, the people of New Mexico, as well as all American taxpayers benefit. I look forward to the reports of progress on this program and again encourage my colleagues to support this bill.

TRIBUTE TO THE CLAYMEN FAMILY FOUNDATION, INC.

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 16, 1992

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding foundation that honors high school scholars and unlocks the dreams of the future for high school seniors at Niles McKinley High School in my 17th District in Ohio.

I grasp this opportunity not only to pay tribute, but also to thank Mr. William Claymen, alumnus of McKinley High School and founder of the Claymen Family Foundation, Inc., Academic Scholarship Program. This program offers high school seniors scholarships for their college education. After six semesters as a full-time student, the members of the senior class are evaluated based on academic achievement. Annually, two students are awarded the scholarship. This excellent program also renews the scholarship annually, thereby encouraging the recipients to continue their record of achievement.

Mr. Speaker as the Claymen Family Foundation, Inc., academic scholarship prepares to award this year's scholarship recipients, I offer

my thanks for their contribution to the field of academic excellence and pay tribute to the family and the students who win this year's scholarship award. Congratulations and thank you.

A TRIBUTE TO LOUIS ANTHONY CONDO

HON. THOMAS J. MANTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 16, 1992

Mr. MANTON. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, March 20, 1992, it will be a year since Louis Anthony Condo, a great Italian-American labor leader and a proud New Yorker died at the Overlook Restaurant in Valhalla, NY. As he lived Louis died in characteristic style, just as he had completed a plate of linguini and clams with his favorite table wine.

Now that Louis is in an another Valhalla looking down upon all of us, he can clarify which of the three ID's he carried was the accurate one. But those for whom Lou worked, worked with or worked for didn't care whether he was 67, or 57, or 37. They all loved and respected him and knew his age was the only thing upon which he fudged.

Whether as an official of his local union, credit union, the allied service division of the Brotherhood of Railway, Airlines & Steamship Clerks—now the Transportation-Communication Union—or in the position many of us came to know him best as that union's New York State legislature director he exercised and merited influence far beyond the positions themselves. He had the flair, the confidence, the dignity and the commitment that convinced you he was telling it as it was. Unlike the greens that garnished his frequent bowl of pasta, he did not embellish his position with oratory, but he sure gave you the cold hard facts.

Those of us who toiled in either Albany or Washington or both may have known him best as his union's State legislative director but railroad workers knew him as the man who could understand their fears, complaints, and suggestions and respond with more than words. He treated all with respect and he was most obviously respected by one and all. Lou Condo was well known in corporate board rooms, government offices, railroad freight yards, loading platforms and railroad general offices throughout the State of New York, especially in New York City.

Workers named their kids after him, politicians told Lou Condo stories to demonstrate a point, dogs wagged their tails at him, children smiled at him and one immigrant street vendor upon becoming a citizen officially changed his name to Lou Condo in the hopes some of the charm would rub off on him.

The five boroughs were just a little more pleasant to live in when he was with us and he is already sadly missed by all of us.

On Friday night, March 20 in a little Italian restaurant in Greenwich Village, a group of friends and relatives will sit down in front of linguini and clams and tell Lou Condo stories. They may have a lost a friend, but they've been blessed to keep the memories.

Louis was a proud man and he was proud of his wife Rose, his daughter Cissy and his son Joe. He sure would have been busting at the seams if he had been around this summer to see Joe elected as an international vice president of the same union he worked so well for in the trenches.

THE PLIGHT OF SYRIAN JEWS

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 16, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, today there are approximately 4,000 Jews still living in Syria. They are monitored 24 hours a day by the Syrian secret police because they are Jewish. Although Syrian Jews may have relative freedom of religion, they are continuously denied freedom of emigration and movement. They also endure repressive restriction of fundamental freedoms.

In the 1990 report, "Human Rights in Syria," Middle East Watch, "no other community in Syria faces such heavy surveillance and none is made to feel so completely powerless in the face of authorities." Yet, Assad continues to evade responsibility for living up to internationally recognized standards of human rights.

I will continue to heighten awareness on the plight of Syrian Jews, because no human being should have to experience life like this.

House Subcommittees on Human Resources and Elementary, Secondary and Vocational Education. In his work, Damian helped draft legislation that will impact millions of Americans.

Damian was a key player in the drafting of the Act for Better Child Care, a bill that provided Federal standards for child care providers, and financial assistance for families who desperately needed child care. Damian also helped write legislation to provide the largest reauthorization of the Head Start Program. In fact, over the years, Damian has become recognized as a national expert in the area of Head Start.

Damian epitomizes the perfect congressional staffer. He is intelligent, dedicated, loyal, politically astute, and most importantly, he deeply believes that Government can play a positive role in making our country a better place to live. Not only is he a trusted staffer, but Damian has become a dear friend.

After 9 years on Capitol Hill, Damian has decided to move on to new challenges in his life. He will begin working with the American Academy of Pediatrics. During this time, Damian has made many friends here on Capitol Hill. In fact, he met his future bride Jennice Fuentes on Capitol Hill, who works as a staffer in another congressional office. We will all miss Damian, and we wish him the best, but we feel comfortable knowing that he is leaving Capitol Hill to continue to fight for those who are the most economically vulnerable in our society.

Unfortunately, under a motion approved by the Subcommittee on Administrative Law and Governmental Relations on Feb. 23, 1989, a moratorium has been imposed on the granting of Federal charters.

As I have shown, members of the Fleet Reserve Association would benefit several ways if the Association was granted a Federal charter.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 2070 and waive the unnecessary moratorium against new Federal charters in the case of the Fleet Reserve Association.

TRIBUTE TO THE IRISH MAN AND WOMAN OF THE YEAR

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 16, 1992

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the honorees of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in America [AOH & LAOH]. These organizations have named Robert VanSickle as the "Irish Man of the Year" and Margaret O'Neil Lozano as the "Irish Woman of the Year."

Both of these individuals have demonstrated outstanding commitment to their community and to their Irish heritage.

Robert VanSickle is not only the "Irish Man of the Year," but also was honored as the grand marshal of the Pete Gabriel of St. Patrick's Day Parade in 1989 and was "Gael of the Year" in 1983. Mr. VanSickle is also a supporter of the Feis Society, the Irish Step Dancers and the Nick Johnson Foundation at Ursuline High School. Amidst such distinguished activity, Mr. VanSickle also established the all volunteer charitable fund known as the VanSickle for "R" Kids Foundation for children in need.

Margaret O'Neil Lozano, named this year's "Irish Woman of the Year," has also distinguished herself as founder of the Ladies AOH as well as a participant in the charter and constitution committees. Such activity extended to the 1991 committee convention where she served as cochair of the convention overseeing hospitality. Mrs. Lozano was also elected the "Ladies Ancient Order of Hibernians Mistress-at-Arms and Sentinel." Additionally, Mrs. Lozano is a member of the Gaelic Bocce Team and the John F. Kennedy Democratic Women's Club.

Both of these individuals have demonstrated outstanding loyalty to those organizations in which they believe. In doing so, Mr. VanSickle and Mrs. Lozano have earned my utmost respect and congratulations on this occasion. I take my hat off to them both and wish them well in their endeavors.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute and to congratulate the AOH and the LAOH "Man and Woman of the Year," Mr. Robert VanSickle and Mrs. Margaret O'Neil Lozano from my 17th District in Ohio.

SUPPORT H.R. 2070, FEDERAL CHARTER FOR FLEET RESERVE ASSOCIATION

HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 16, 1992

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2070 which would grant a Federal charter to the Fleet Reserve Association.

The FRA has 150,000 members, all of whom are active duty, retired, and reserve personnel of the U.S. Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard. For 64 years, this outstanding association has provided many quality services for American military personnel. Approval of legislation granting the FRA a Federal charter would allow our military men and women to participate more fully in national activities for our Veterans.

Prompt approval of H.R. 2070 would grant the FRA the following privileges.

FRA would serve on the President's National Veterans Day Executive Committee and help plan and organize national ceremonies at Arlington National Cemetery;

FRA would serve on the Secretary of Labor's Veterans Advisory Council;

Official participation in the signing of Veterans bills into law;

Presentation of a national agenda before the annual joint session of the Veterans Affairs Committee; and,

Attendance in meetings called by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs for congressionally chartered veterans organizations.

CONGRESSMAN KILDEE HONORS DAMIAN J. THORMAN

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 16, 1992

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a young man who has done so much to improve the quality of life for the people of this Nation, Mr. Damian J. Thorman.

Mr. Speaker, oftentimes Members of Congress forget the important role of our staff in making this great institution function properly. They serve as our eyes and ears, and their work is rarely seen or noticed outside these halls. They negotiate into the wee hours of the morning, they meet with the many interest groups, they provide invaluable counsel, and they ensure that the laws we pass are drafted correctly.

Born in South Bend, IN, Damian and his family moved to Kansas City, MI, where his father established a weekly newspaper called the National Catholic Reporter. It is here that Damian began his interest in public policy. After a few years in college, Damian came to Washington, DC, for a short-term internship with Congressman ALAN WHEAT. But like so many before him, Damian caught Potomac fever and he stayed in Washington to work for Congressman BILL RICHARDSON, where he earned a reputation for being a strong supporter for Native Americans and Hispanic Americans.

For the last 4 years, Damian has worked on my staff as a legislative associate for the

A TRIBUTE TO ROCKVILLE HIGH'S
REGIONAL SCIENCE BOWL WIN-
NERS

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 16, 1992

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate Rockville High School's National Science Bowl team, winners of the Germantown regional competition held on February 29. This question-and-answer tournament, sponsored by the Department of Energy and Cray Research Foundation, is a cooperative effort to motivate and reward students excelling in science and mathematics throughout the entire Nation.

Participating students answered questions such as: "What is the hydrolysis of a fat using a solution of a strong hydroxide called?" "What is the volume of a sphere of radius R?" "How many quarks make up a neutron?" The Science Bowl, a double-elimination tournament, tests astronomy, biology, physics, chemistry, and computer science.

In times when headlines are impugning the scholastic abilities of this Nation's youth, especially in science and math, I am particularly proud to commend Todd Westly, captain; John Hamilton; Sekhar Ramakrishnan; Jordan Smith; and David Hamilton, alternate. What makes their accomplishment even more deserving of praise is that this team had no coach. Donnis Crump, an academic counselor and English teacher at Rockville High School, relayed the information concerning the Germantown Regional Science Bowl to the students, and they completed the necessary paperwork, held practices, and obtained transportation to attend the competition.

Within the last several years, Secretary of Energy James D. Watkins has expanded the Department's education mission. One of the many DOE-funded education initiatives, the 1992 National Science Bowl, will be held in Washington, DC, on April 24-27; 12,000 students from 2,000 high schools will have competed in regional tournaments. I look forward to cheering for the Rockville High School team, and I encourage my colleagues to support similar efforts to motivate America's youth to excel. To maintain a competitive position in today's world, we need to educate our future leaders.

TRIBUTE TO SAINT JOSEPH'S
MERCY AUXILIARY

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 16, 1992

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, today, March 18, 1992, marks a proud day for those of us who live in Michigan's 12th Congressional District. On this occasion, the St. Joseph's Mercy Auxiliary celebrates its 40th anniversary.

The auxiliary is the result of a group of dedicated women who wanted to promote good will between the hospital and surrounding community. In 1952 they started out with just

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a card table where they sold candy and small items. They now have three gift shops which together generate over \$70,000 annually.

Over the years the auxiliary has held many successful fundraising events, the proceeds of which are generously donated to the hospital. With this extra money the hospital has been able to purchase specialized and sophisticated equipment.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, the dedication and commitment of the auxiliary has had a considerable impact on the renovation and modernization of St. Joseph's Mercy Hospital.

On this special occasion, I ask that my colleagues join me in congratulating St. Joseph's Mercy Auxiliary on its 40th anniversary.

MACEDONIA

HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 16, 1992

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, I am concerned about the Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia's move for recognition. The prospect of an autonomous Macedonia state in the Balkans is provoking unrest in many of the surrounding nations.

Macedonia is the name of a nation-state that once was part of Ancient Greece. The region produced many classical thinkers and statesmen, including Aristotle, King Philip II, and Alexander the Great. The territory of Macedonia has always shared cultural links with the state of Greece.

After World War II, the territory of ancient Macedonia was divided among Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, and Greece. Today, each of these states claims a region of Macedonia within its borders. Salonika, the capital of this ancient territory is located in northern Greece.

It is wrong to allow only a portion of this ancient nation-state to lay claim to its historical name. Such a move would deprive Greek and Bulgarian Macedonians of their historical heritage. Part of Yugoslav Macedonia, was once Serb territory partitioned by President Tito in 1945.

The independence movement in Yugoslav Macedonia has prompted nationalist groups like the Macedonian National Liberation Army to promote a greater Macedonia consisting of parts of Yugoslavia, Greece, and Bulgaria. Greek authorities report that these groups are broadcasting Macedonian unity propaganda into Greek Macedonia. Purported copies of the Yugoslav Macedonian independent currency bears the White Tower of Salonika on its face.

Moreover, the constitution of Yugoslav Macedonia espouses the protection of the rights of all Macedonian people outside of its borders and proposes the future union of all Macedonian provinces. This is a direct affront to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Greece and neighboring nations.

Recognition of the republic of Macedonia would likely provoke outbreaks of social unrest in the Balkans. Recently, the European Community decided to postpone recognition of this republic, pending further deliberations. I urge President Bush and the rest of the world community to similarly consider the political rami-

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fications and withhold recognition of an independent Macedonia.

TRIBUTE TO MEXICAN FOLKLORIC
DANCE COMPANY OF CHICAGO

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 16, 1992

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise today to salute the Mexican Folkloric Dance Company of Chicago on the occasion of their 10th anniversary.

The Mexican Folkloric Dance Company of Chicago was founded in 1982 to enable the Mexican community to preserve its culture for the citizens of Illinois through dance performances that reflect the authentic dance heritage from all areas of Mexico. Mexico's music heritage is rich from its pre-Columbian history as well as the influences of Spanish, African, and French cultures.

Dance Company performances are a showcase of Mexican culture through festive dancing, diverse musical melodies, and breathtaking costumes. Performances are fast paced and extremely entertaining. I am sure that each of my colleagues would truly enjoy a performance by the Mexican Folkloric Dance Company.

During the past 10 years, the company has toured Mexico and performed throughout the Midwest as well as numerous performances for dignitaries and special events. As the Mexican Folkloric Dance Company celebrates their 10th anniversary, I urge my colleagues to join me in commending the company for their role in bringing Mexican culture to America. Contributions such as theirs are what makes our Nation great.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

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

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, March 17, 1992, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

MARCH 18

9:00 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
 Business meeting, to mark up S. 1275, authorizing funds through fiscal year 1997 for the Office of Educational Research and Improvement, Department of Education. SD-430

9:30 a.m.
Armed Services
 Defense Industry and Technology Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on dual-use critical technology programs being undertaken by the Department of Defense and the Department of Energy. SR-222

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
 Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee
 To hold hearings to examine NASA's space station and launch issues. SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources
 Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business. SD-366

Foreign Relations
 Terrorism, Narcotics and International Operations Subcommittee
 To resume hearings to examine alleged criminal activity concerning the Bank of Credit and Commerce International (BCCI). SD-419

Select on Indian Affairs
 Business meeting, to further mark up S. 1602, to ratify a compact between the Assinibone 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
 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

Environment and Public Works
 Water Resources, Transportation, and Infrastructure Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed legislation relating to water resources development. SD-406

10:30 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

2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
 Energy and Water Development Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Tennessee Valley Authority. SD-192

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Foreign Relations
 Terrorism, Narcotics and International Operations Subcommittee
 To continue hearings to examine alleged criminal activity concerning the Bank of Credit and Commerce International (BCCI). SD-419

MARCH 19

9:00 a.m.
Appropriations
 Defense Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Defense, focusing on Guard and Reserve manpower and equipment requirements. SD-192

Labor and Human Resources
 To hold hearings on S. 2191, to create school atmospheres where children will learn lifelong health and fitness skills vital to developing a smart body and smart mind. SD-430

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
 Interior Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Indian Health Service, Department of Health and Human Services. SD-116

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
 Housing and Urban Affairs Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on S. 2341, to reduce and eliminate lead-based paint hazards in older homes. SD-538

Foreign Relations
 To hold hearings to examine reports of mass killings in Iraq. SD-419

Judiciary
 Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business. Room to be announced

10:15 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

2:00 p.m.
Foreign Relations
 European Affairs Subcommittee
 To hold hearings to examine the recommendations of certain United States non-profit organizations concerning U.S. assistance to the new independent states of the former Soviet Union. S-116, Capitol

3:30 p.m.
Foreign Relations
 African Affairs Subcommittee
 To hold hearings to examine the United States response to the changing situation in the region of the Horn of Africa. SD-419

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.
Appropriations
 Defense Subcommittee
 To hold closed hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Defense, focusing on classified programs. S-407, Capitol

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

2:00 p.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 the Department of Energy's Environmental Restoration and Waste Management Program. SR-222

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

Environment and Public Works

Toxic Substances, Environmental Oversight, Research and Development Subcommittee

To hold hearings on issues relating to the Toxic Substances Control Act.

SD-406

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

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine issues relating to voluntary military service, women in the military, and family life.

SD-192

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold oversight hearings on national technology policy.

SR-253

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 Coronado 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

10:15 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings to examine health risks associated with lead in china tableware.

SD-342

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

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Defense, focusing on manpower, personnel, and health programs.

SD-192

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 Agricultural 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 Na-

tional Aeronautics and Space Administration.

SD-G50

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Defense, focusing on strategic programs.

SD-192

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 19

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee

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

SD-192

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.

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

To hold hearings on S. 2297, to enable the United States to maintain its leadership in land remote sensing by providing data continuity for the Landsat program, by establishing a new national land remote sensing policy.

SR-253

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 Subcommittee

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

MAY 22

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 and certain related agencies.

SD-138

POSTPONEMENTS

MARCH 17

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee

Business meeting, to mark up H.R. 2621, making appropriations for fiscal year 1992 for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs.

S-128, Capitol