

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## FAMILY AND CAREGIVING: AN OVERVIEW

HON. THOMAS J. DOWNEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 17, 1992

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. Speaker, as the chairman of the House Select Committee on Aging's Subcommittee on Human Services, I have a deep concern for the future of America's families. With the rising costs of health care, and various other health-related dilemmas affecting our society—among these Alzheimer's disease, AIDS, infant mortality, lack of adequate child care—it is time that we stopped to recognize the important role that families play in caring for their loved ones. When we talk about long-term care, we must keep the family unit foremost in our minds, because without the care and support from family members, many people in our society—the aged, the chronically ill, the disabled and the very young—would not be able to survive.

I am taking the liberty of sharing with you an excellent article written by a Mary Brugger Murphy, a renowned specialist in family caregiving who provides good solid data that I know will be of interest to my colleagues:

FAMILY AND CAREGIVING: AN OVERVIEW  
(By Mary Brugger Murphy, consultant,  
National Council on the Aging, Inc.)

Of the many demographic trends appropriate for consideration in a conference such as this, I believe that one succinct summation of trends in the United States deserves special attention. That is the simultaneous aging of the population, the aging of the workforce, and the feminization of the workforce. Taken together, these three trends mean that traditional roles and relationships must change in future years. Even if we were to decide, for example, that the "traditional" role of the woman as full-time homemaker, mother, and caregiver to elders is absolutely appropriate and necessary, we would still need to find a way to support her in those roles—because she is also, by necessity, employed full-time outside the home. As a society, and as participants in this conference, we have the opportunity to look beyond traditional roles at what actually needs to be done, who can do it, and what help and support are required. We can try out new configurations of roles and responsibilities.

To begin with, who has the responsibility for child care? If the mother is employed (as the majority of mothers of small children now are), who will take care of the children? Why not mature, experienced, reliable individuals with time on their hands, a need for added income, and a need for human interaction and affirmation? Why not, then older workers?

There are many reasons to consider employing older workers in child care. One major reason is that they can make a contribution to the labor force by performing much-needed child care services. A second is that they can provide a very positive influ-

ence in the lives and development of the children. That wish to attract older worker will have to promote the special benefits they can offer—for example, the satisfaction that comes from making a contribution to the well-being of a new generation; and the feeling of usefulness and enhanced self-esteem and self-respect that comes with working in a nurturing role.

The benefits to the older person of working or re-entering the labor force in later years have been documented. According to data from a number of child care programs in Pennsylvania, in which older persons were aides or volunteers working with younger staff, two-thirds of the 108 older adults who completed their first year reported improvement in their feelings of being valued, 64 percent reported greater happiness, and 55 percent reported improvement in their general satisfaction with life (University of Pittsburgh, n.d.).

Another study—of 35 older workers in five child care centers in Memphis, San Francisco, and Pittsburgh—revealed that the intergenerational experience had a positive impact on their lives. The older workers reported an increase in feelings of being needed (76 percent), self-worth (75 percent), satisfaction with life (69 percent), gain of new knowledge (69 percent), and happiness (64 percent) (Newman and Riess, in press).

There are also special benefits to the programs that hire older workers. A study conducted by the American Association of Retired Persons (AARP) Worker Equity Program (1986) documented that older workers characteristically exhibit good attendance and punctuality, commitment to quality, loyalty, dedication, practical knowledge, solid experience, a good performance record, reliability, compatibility, and emotional stability on the job. Older workers also bring to any job a lifetime of experience and special skills which can be tapped.

It has also been claimed that older workers are especially suited to child care because of their willingness to take time with a child, to focus concentrated attention on that child, to listen carefully, and to proceed in all things with great patience. This may or may not be true. I have, in fact, observed some older workers who exhibit such traits in child care settings. It is necessary, however, to treat all such generalizations with caution—especially those that might be personality-related rather than age-based. While older workers can be positive and desirable members of the workforce in the child care arena, some very practical steps should be taken before hiring new entrants to the workforce in any field. These include creative recruiting, careful screening, and thorough, sensitive training.

Once the older worker is on staff, how can she (or he, as is sometimes the case) be used most effectively? What unique attributes does an older person offer to the program? How do these individuals serve as a positive force in the lives of the children?

First, it is important to recognize that these new hires are individuals with their own extensive life experiences. All of them have had an opportunity to learn, to do, and to experience something special in their

lives. It is important to take the time to get to know these recruits as individuals, and to find out what special skills or talents they have, and then to make room for those skills and talents to be used in the program.

What else do older workers have to offer the children? They offer children an opportunity to feel positive about aging. By getting to know these older persons as individuals—as productive and contributing individuals—the children gain experience with positive role models to counter the widespread negative images of aging and to prepare for their own aging.

Today, one in nine Americans is 65 or older, by the year 2020 the aging population will have more than doubled, and the population over age 85 will have tripled. There will be no room for negative stereotypes and biases.

The presence of older persons in child care programs offers children a sense of the continuity of life. In times of rapid and dramatic changes we all need something constant to hang on to. When children are exposed to people of all ages, and at various stages in the life cycle, there can be a sense of continuity and linkage among the generations.

Older persons can provide nurturing to the children, and one-on-one attention that helps a child know how special and valued he or she is. Though parents in two-career families—some 60 percent of all American families today—may try to spend "quality time" with their children after work, there is so much to be done in the short period of time they do spend at home with their children that "special time" in the day care setting can be very valuable to the child.

Older persons can provide non-judgmental support. In the words of the authors of Generations Together's Share It With The Children: "No longer directly responsible for outcomes of a child's development, elders can give up their need to control behaviors. Since their self-esteem is less closely tied to child performance, they tolerate the minor mistakes children make" (Mack and Wilson, 1989, 3). Separation from parental expectations can be very helpful to the child.

Sometimes the older person can serve as a substitute grandparent. Especially in an area like metropolitan Washington, D.C., most children live far away from their biological grandparents and see them infrequently. Forming special rapport with an older person on a regular basis can offer some of the special aspects of the grandchild/grandparent bond. The older person can also develop a positive relationship with the young child through fulfilling very similar needs—that is, establishing (or reestablishing) one's identity, identifying one's place in the world, and deriving self-esteem from both of these.

Do such bonds just naturally form over time? Sometimes they do, but they can also be fostered through child care programs and through using some of the excellent curriculum guides now available.

I would like now to describe very briefly one special program that I was fortunate enough to be part of—a preschool classroom staffed entirely by older persons. In updating myself on the progress of the classroom dur-

\* This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

ing the last two years, I learned that this program, called Side by Side, received a higher score than a number of centers that evaluated themselves using a self-assessment instrument developed by the National Association for the Education of Young Children (Jantz *et al.*, 1976). This was the case even though Side by Side had faced a significant number of unanticipated, unpredictable, and unavoidable problems. Despite these problems, the program was still able to thrive. Its older workers stayed on, and they, too, thrived.

Information is available on a number of intergenerational child care programs. Persons interested in starting their own programs are strongly encouraged to seek out those who have already done so and benefit from their experiences. Some of the variations include child care for infants, child care for infants with AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) (obviously very demanding and requiring very "special" older persons to work in such settings), child care centers located in nursing homes and retirement communities, and even child care combined with adult day care.

Many established programs other than child care also use or replicate the grandparent and grandchild relationship. The most well-known of these is the Foster Grandparent Program, begun in 1965 and originally designed for "exceptional" children or those with special needs in an institution. Over the years, the program has expanded. Variants even include working with convicted felons. Again, there are many programs that have been established and from which much can be learned.

Of the other types of programs in existence today, I would like briefly to mention the demonstration program known as Family Friends (Wolfe, this volume). Begun in 1986 and funded by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, Family Friends is a demonstration program in eight metropolitan communities administered by the National Council on the Aging. It began by taking on an incredibly difficult challenge, and has resulted in incredible benefits.

Through the Family Friends program, older volunteers assist chronically ill and disabled children and their families. The volunteer visits the child in the family home, becomes a surrogate grandparent to the child, and often a surrogate parent to the child's parent(s). Older persons are an excellent source of potential volunteers for this program because of their wealth of experience. Many of them have had personal experiences with physical limitations, grief, and social stigmatization. They themselves also may be searching for surrogate families because their own family members may be physically dispersed.

The children served in the Family Friends program have very severe handicaps—conditions that are not primarily psychiatric, but which limit the child and are very stressful for the family. Many of the children may also face the added handicap of impoverished and unstable home environments. Volunteers often work with the entire family, as well as with the mothers, who need direction and support to learn good parenting skills (if their children are to progress at all).

The National Council on the Aging was funded initially to provide technical assistance to the eight sites. It continues to be involved and is an excellent source of further information.

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### HONORING BRUCE C. VAN DUYN FOR 31 YEARS OF SERVICE WITH RUTGERS COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE

#### HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 17, 1992

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, it is with the greatest pride that I rise today to pay special tribute to an extraordinary man from my Eighth Congressional District in New Jersey. A man who has given his time, his talent, and his heart to improving his community and making a positive difference in the lives of those around him. Mr. Bruce C. Van Duyn has served for 31 years with the Rutgers University Cooperative Extension Service.

On March 25, he will be the guest of honor at a special dinner recognizing his long service and retirement on April 1, 1992. This festive event will be held at the Paris Inn in Wayne, NJ. The evening is being hosted by the Passaic County Board of Agriculture: Carl Quazza, president; David Flitcroft, vice president; James Demon, secretary; and Leonard Dujets, treasurer. Bruce has been the Passaic County agricultural agent since 1964.

Mr. Van Duyn received both his bachelor of science—1957—and master of science—1964—degrees from Rutgers University where he is now a tenured full professor and has been the head of the Cooperative Extension Program at the university's Cook College since 1977. This program is a vital component of the State of New Jersey's agricultural community and Bruce's capable and dedicated leadership has been a guiding light to that community.

Bruce has also captured the attention of northern New Jersey residents through his award winning news columns and television program. He hosted 305 half-hour television programs from 1975 to 1991 for United Artists Cablevision in Clifton. The show, entitled "Enjoying Your Yard and Garden," reached over 175,000 homes in 53 towns. Bruce won two national awards for his efforts in media, the 1980 National Association of County Agricultural Agents bestowed upon him their national award in the television show category of public information awards; this was followed in 1983

by the NACAA's national award for a feature news story in that same category. He consistently received honors year in and year out for his efforts at both the State and regional level. He continues to tape a weekly radio show for WKER in Pompton Lakes which he has done since 1964.

Mr. Speaker, in addition to his formal lectures through Cook College, Bruce has devoted a great deal of his time to a multitude of local civic groups and organizations. He has been very active in both the NACAA, the Agricultural Agents Association of New Jersey, serving as president of the State organization in 1978, and many other local affiliations.

From his start in the nursery and landscaping business, Bruce has dedicated his life to the creation and nurturing of human understanding of the living environment which surrounds us. Coming from one of the most urban areas of the country, it is easy to assume that agriculture and gardening are foreign to the residents which he has served for so many years. This is precisely why the work that Bruce has done is so vitally important. The patches of green and open spaces maintained in northern New Jersey and indeed throughout the Garden State are cherished bastions of nature and Bruce has given a deal of himself in helping others to know and enjoy them.

I am very pleased to have this opportunity to join with Bruce's wife Annmarie, his daughter Lynn and son Gary, and his parents Charles and Pauline and brother Craig in celebrating his many accomplishments and distinguished career.

Mr. Speaker, it is persons such as Mr. Bruce C. Van Duyn that have kept what is best about America alive and vital. It is an honor and a privilege to represent a man his character and dedication. I am sure you and all my colleagues here in the House join with me in extending our admiration and wishes for continued success.

### FORDHAM UNIVERSITY BASKETBALL TEAM GAINS SPOT IN NCAA TOURNAMENT

#### HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 17, 1992

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, this Tuesday evening was a time of great celebration on the campus of Fordham University in my district in the Bronx. For the first time in 21 years, the Rams basketball team gained a spot in the NCAA tournament when they defeated Bucknell University to capture the Patriot League tournament crown.

The story of the Fordham University basketball team is a lesson in persistence and second effort. Last year, even though they won 25 games during the season, the Rams were told they were not NCAA tournament material. Although coach Nick Macarchuk and his squad were heartbroken, they refused to complain about this oversight. They set their sights on the next season and strove for a record of success that could not be denied. And in the

end, they proved that they are indeed worthy to play in the big tournament.

No matter how far the Rams advance in the tournament, they will treasure their accomplishments forever. Their victory is the essence of amateur sports—playing for pride, not money, and putting individual desires aside in order to improve the team. It is an inspiring example for their fellow students and, in fact, for any person who is told they are not good enough to belong at the top.

TRIBUTE TO ALAN AUGENBRAUN:  
DEDICATED CIVIL SERVANT

HON. STEPHEN J. SOLARZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 17, 1992

Mr. SOLARZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Alan Augenbraun, branch manager of the Bay Ridge Social Security office located in my congressional district. Throughout his 18 years of public service, Mr. Augenbraun has served as an exemplary government manager for the Social Security Administration and has selflessly offered his skillful service to the Brooklyn community.

A born leader, Mr. Augenbraun began his public service career in 1974 as a social insurance representative with the Avenue X District Office. During his 5 years there, Mr. Augenbraun assisted many of my constituents with the development and adjudication of important benefit claims and postentitlement requests.

Mr. Augenbraun continued his outstanding work as operations supervisor for the Bay Ridge office in 1979. In that capacity, he had oversight responsibility for every aspect of the supplemental security income [SSI] program. With his timely, courteously processed claims and his responsive evaluations of overpayments, Mr. Augenbraun has not treated Brooklynites as mere numbers or statistics. Instead, he has shown great concern and patience for the individuals in the community he serves.

If the quality of a manager is at all measured by the performance of his staff, Mr. Augenbraun should be recognized as one of the best government managers the Social Security Administration has ever seen. Since he was promoted to branch manager in 1990, Mr. Augenbraun's leadership has brought the Bay Ridge office and its staff of 29 to a level of performance that has been recognized by the Social Security Administration as among the highest in Brooklyn.

For his ongoing accomplishments and the high level of service he provides to the Boro Park and Bay Ridge communities, it gives me great pleasure to pay tribute to Mr. Alan Augenbraun, a dedicated and invaluable civil servant. I am proud to recognize him before my colleagues and fellow citizens.

IN HONOR OF WILLIAM F.  
GALLOGLY

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 17, 1992

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, this week Americans all across the country will join Irish-Americans in celebrating St. Patrick's Day. As New Haven celebrates the 150th anniversary of its first St. Patrick's Day Parade, I would like to take this occasion to pay tribute to the memory of the late William F. Gallogly, Sr., who made this wonderful tradition possible through his untiring dedication, faith, and hard work.

In 1956, Mr. Gallogly, then president of the Connecticut chapter of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, played a vital role in reviving the grand tradition after a gap of several years. Gallogly, originally from Ballinamore in County Leitrim, worked tirelessly to make the parade a success, undaunted even when the worst blizzard in 7 years struck New Haven the day before the parade.

On that day and over the subsequent 36 years, similar faith and devotion have made this day a grand and fitting tribute to the Irish-American community, which has contributed so very much to New Haven throughout its history. As people from across Connecticut and across the country gather together to celebrate, we owe our deep gratitude and a special place in our hearts to the memory of William F. Gallogly, Sr.

SALUTE TO HUMANA HOSPITAL—  
WEST HILLS

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 17, 1992

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to salute Humana Hospital—West Hills in West Hills, CA, for earning the highest level of accreditation from the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations.

For 75 years, the joint commission has been the principal organization inspecting the Nation's hospitals, with the mission of improving the quality of health care provided to the public.

The joint commission has a published list of more than 2,000 standards upon which 5,400 American hospitals are surveyed. Only 3 percent of California hospitals surveyed since January 1991—those that received no major recommendations for improvement—have achieved the level of accreditation with commendation.

As the joint commission guidelines state, "Accreditation with Commendation is a significant achievement—one that recognizes exemplary performance by your organization." Clearly, Humana Hospital—West Hills has shown a commitment to working effectively to provide high-quality health care to the residents of the San Fernando Valley.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting the administration, doctors, nurses,

and all the other employees at Humana Hospital—West Hills for providing outstanding care to its patients.

MARCH MADNESS AND THE LADY  
HURRICANES

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 17, 1992

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate the University of Miami's Lady Hurricanes for their Big East Conference Championship and wish them luck as they begin the annual drama known as March Madness. In their first season of competition in the Big East Conference, they did what no other Big East basketball team has ever done: finish unbeaten in conference play. The Lady 'Canes did not stop there, they went on to win the Big East tournament and earn an invitation to the NCAA tournament.

After a successful Big East season, coach Ferne Labati and the Lady 'Canes travel to Charlottesville, VA, to compete for a trip to Los Angeles for the Final Four. While I know that folks in Charlottesville are partial to the University of Virginia, they had better beware because a "Hurricane Warning" has just been posted.

I wish to share with our colleagues the editorial from the March 12 edition of the Miami Herald.

LADY 'CANES: TRUE CHAMPS

March madness is an apt description of college basketball's climactic month. In much of the nation's heartland, ordinarily sane folks abandon their mundane pursuits and become totally wrapped up in their favorite school's quest for a national championship.

Indeed, many fans eagerly pay exorbitant sums and travel long distances through blizzards and gauges just to watch Podunk State meet Boondocks Tech in one of the many regional and district tournaments. College basketball's playoffs have some of the hottest tickets in sports.

Yet all of this fuss and bother in the upper 49 states has seemed as remote from South Florida as an earthquake in Asia—until now. Finally, though, a local team has put college basketball's postseason excitement on glorious display here.

So here's a toast to the University of Miami's women. The "Lady Hurricanes" have managed to do what no other Big East Conference team—female or male—has ever done: They finished the regular season unbeaten in conference play.

But the 'Canes of Coach Ferne Labati weren't about to stop there. This week they also won the Big East Tournament with a 56-47 victory over Connecticut—on Connecticut's home court. This gives the Hurricanes, ranked sixth in the Associated Press poll, an automatic berth in the NCAA Tournament. The second round is expected to begin here on March 20 or 21.

This is a tribute to Coach Labati's skill and to unselfish players who understand the value of teamwork. When Connecticut triple-teamed UM's star scorer Frances Savage, for instance, teammates Vicki Plowden, Dellareese Wilson, and Jeannie Hebert took up the slack. Four of the team's five seniors began their college careers when Ms. Labati

began coaching at UM in 1988. They learned to win together.

They are an eclectic group, those seniors. Merren Armour hails from Australia, Vicki Bowers from Ohio, Sherri Eyer from Pennsylvania, and Jeannie Hebert from Alaska. Frances Savage, who will try out for the U.S. Olympic basketball team, is a native of Fort Lauderdale.

Even before the tournament begins, the seniors, their teammates, and their savvy coach have given themselves a championship season to savor. Thanks to them, South Florida finally is catching "March Madness." How sweet it is.

TRIBUTE TO DR. BORY STEINBERG

HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 17, 1992

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, I wish to pay a sincere and heartfelt tribute today to Dr. Bory Steinberg, who is retiring this month after more than 30 years of dedicated and distinguished service to the American public with the Army Corps of Engineers.

Through my many years working closely with the Corps of Engineers, I have been truly impressed by Dr. Steinberg's professionalism, integrity, and competence. I believe he has been the epitome of what a public servant should be.

From his position in the Office of the Chief of Engineers since 1968, Dr. Steinberg has played a key and vital role in shaping the water resources development policy of our Nation. His impressive knowledge, ability, and energy have been critical during the past two decades in virtually every major decision on water policy issues.

Dr. Steinberg's varied and significant accomplishments have been commemorated by many awards, including the Presidential Meritorious Service Award, numerous Senior Executive Service Performance Awards and a Meritorious Civilian Service Award.

A native of Brooklyn, NY, Dr. Steinberg retires from the Corps of Engineers as chief of the Project Management Division of the Directorate of Civil Works. In this position since 1989, he has developed and implemented a project management system for use throughout the Corps of Engineers, as well as heading the corps' training programs for civil works, military, and environmental programs.

He had previously been chief of the Programs Division and chief of the Policy, Review, and Initiatives Division in the Chief of Engineers Office.

In 1979 and 1980, Dr. Steinberg served as chief of the Planning and Coordinating Office in Tel-Aviv, Israel where he played a critical role in the expedited construction of two air bases.

Prior to leaving for Israel, Dr. Steinberg had been with the Chief of Engineers Office for 11 years. He reached the position of chief of the Programs Division before his service in Israel.

Dr. Steinberg joined the Corps of Engineers in 1962 as a civilian in the engineering division of the New York District. He had previously served 6 years as an officer in the Corps of Engineers, serving in Korea and Japan.

He received a doctorate in public administration in 1984, a masters in public financial management and budgeting in 1973, both from George Washington University, and a civil engineering degree from Rutgers University in 1956.

Dr. Steinberg's work with the Corps of Engineers for three decades has made a significant contribution to the improvement and upgrading of our Nation's infrastructure. With Dr. Steinberg's retirement, the American people are losing a dedicated and valuable public servant who will be impossible to replace.

On behalf of the Public Works and Transportation Committee, I offer Dr. Steinberg the most appreciative and sincere congratulations for an illustrious and distinguished career at the Corps of Engineers. He has made tremendous and longlasting contributions to the Nation. I wish Bory, his wife, Naomi, and their lovely daughter, Daphna, all the best in the future.

STATUS OF OPERATION DESERT SHIELD/DESERT STORM COSTS OFFSET BY FOREIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

HON. JOHN P. MURTHA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 17, 1992

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, I wish to share with my colleagues the status of foreign contributions received to offset the U.S. costs of Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm. We have received \$52.9 billion in cash and in kind contributions thus far to pay the United States costs associated with our Persian Gulf operations. There are about \$1 billion in pledged contributions still outstanding but the Department of Defense fully expects this balance to be paid in full. I insert a table showing the details of these contributions in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

OPERATION DESERT SHIELD/DESERT STORM FOREIGN GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTIONS TO OFFSET U.S. COSTS  
(In millions of dollars)

Contributor	Receipts			Future receipts
	Cash <sup>1</sup>	In-Kind <sup>1</sup>	Total	
Saudi Arabia	12,002	3,984	15,986	853
Kuwait	16,015	42	16,057	
UAE	3,870	218	4,088	
Japan	9,437	571	10,008	4
Germany	5,772	683	6,455	
Korea	150	101	251	104
Others	8	22	30	
Total	47,254	5,621	52,875	961

<sup>1</sup> Cash received as of Mar. 5, 1992; In-Kind as of Jan. 30, 1992.

A TRIBUTE TO AN OUTSTANDING WOMAN: CELEBRATING THE 109TH BIRTHDAY OF JULIA ASHER

HON. STEPHEN J. SOLARZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 17, 1992

Mr. SOLARZ. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to rise to pay special tribute to Ms. Julia Asher

on the occasion of her 109th birthday. It is rare that I rise to pay tribute to a single individual, but for this unique lady I am proud to do so.

Julia Asher was born in 1883 and left her native Turkey for the United States in 1913. With three young children and a baby in her arms, she traveled through Greece and then across the ocean to join her husband, Joseph, who had emigrated 1 year earlier to find work as a tinsmith. Ms. Asher's beautiful children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, and great-great grandchildren are evidence of her wonderful achievements in this Sephardic-American immigrant experience.

To celebrate this very special day, the friends and family of Ms. Asher will gather to honor and rejoice with them on this magnificent occasion.

This milestone event, while a source of joy for the Asher family and friends and the residents of the Sephardic Home for the Aged, is also an inspiration for all of us and well deserving of our praise and congratulations. I am pleased to extend my personal best wishes to Julia Asher. I wish also to proclaim nationally the respect that Brooklyn has for this kind and benevolent lady and pray for her health, well-being, and happiness for many more years.

THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF NEW HAVEN'S ST. PATRICK'S DAY PARADE

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 17, 1992

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, on this St. Patrick's Day, I would like to pay tribute to the Irish-American community of Connecticut's Third Congressional District. Sunday, March 15 will mark the 150th anniversary of New Haven's first St. Patrick's Day parade. This parade has grown to be Connecticut's largest spectator event, attracting crowds of more than 150,000 people from across the State of Connecticut.

The people of New Haven have achieved this level of success through many years of untiring dedication on the part of many outstanding Irish-American leaders and groups. These dedicated people have ensured that this unique pageant draws the participation of a vast array of ethnic groups, clubs, organizations, and individual participants. The festive costumes, the music and dance, the school bands, the cheering spectators that line the streets—these have all become part of a treasured St. Patrick's Day tradition in New Haven. I look forward to once again joining in this wonderful celebration by marching in the parade this Sunday.

Year after year, this parade has given us all cause to celebrate. For this, we owe a debt of gratitude to the outstanding individuals who have kept it going—bigger and better every year. The New Haven Gaelic Football and Hurling Club, the Knights of St. Patrick, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and the West Haven Irish American Club work tirelessly each year to organize and support the 130 marching units that participate.

The parade's executive committee of 80 men and women, led by this year's grand marshal, Lawrence G. McGivney, are to be commended for their untiring efforts in planning this year's parade. Putting on New England's only noncommercial, self-supporting parade is a formidable task, but it is one which they have accomplished with devotion and talent, in the fine tradition established over the past 150 years.

It is events like the St. Patrick's Day parade that enable us to remember our Nation's ethnic heritage. As Americans we are all descendants of immigrants and our pride in being Americans is greatly enriched by our pride in our ethnic roots.

Among the earliest immigrants to the New Haven area, Irish-Americans have played a critical role in establishing the cities and towns of our community. From the factories to the railroads, from the architecture to the government, Irish-Americans have contributed to every aspect of our community life. I look forward to this Sunday, when the entire community will once again have a chance to pay tribute to their accomplishments and share in the festivities. As we march together on Sunday, people of all ethnicities will feel a little bit Irish, and proud of it.

SALUTE TO VIRGINIA MAYO, JANE RUSSELL, AND MONTIE MONTANA

### HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 17, 1992

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor three of Hollywood's best who will be honored this weekend for their contributions to that American classic, the Western.

Virginia Mayo, Jane Russell, and Montie Montana will be honored during the 10th Annual Santa Clarita Valley Walk of Western Stars awards program in Newhall, CA—a true Western town both in real life and in film as the home base for the old Tom Mix movie ranch.

For a decade now, the Walk of Western Stars has commemorated the heroes that generations of Americans grew up with. This year's inductees continue in the grand tradition of such former honorees as John Wayne, Clayton Moore, Roy Rogers, Dale Evans, and Gene Autry.

Virginia Mayo began acting at the tender age of 6 in family productions, and made her professional debut in 1943. She quickly rose from small parts to stardom as the romantic interest for Danny Kaye in 1944's "Up in Arms." Mixing musicals with adventure, she appeared in several top movies, including "The Best Years of Our Lives," "The Secret Life of Walter Mitty," and "A Song is Born."

She also appeared in many Westerns, including "Colorado Territory," "The Big Land," "The Tall Stranger," and "Fort Dobbs Westbound." I am especially pleased that she is a constituent of mine in Thousand Oaks, CA, where she pursues her interest in oil painting and her grandchildren.

Jane Russell will be forever linked to the Western because of her first major perform-

ance, Howard Hughes' "The Outlaw," which catapulted her to stardom. While waiting for the movie to finally be released, she starred in a different form of Western—"The Paleface," with Bob Hope.

In all, she appeared in more than 30 motion pictures, many of them Westerns.

This year's third inductee, Montie Montana, not only grew up to be a cowboy, he's also a screen entertainer, rodeo professional, and one of the most famous trick-roping artists in the world. A 63-year veteran of show business, he has some 60 movies to his credit, along with countless radio and television appearances. In southern California, he's still well known for his 20-year TV show, "Weber's Rodeo Ranch," in which he performed for more than 400,000 schoolchildren.

Mr. Speaker, the Western was a key part of our American identity this century, just as the lure of the West has always beckoned our most industrious and ambitious citizens. I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Virginia Mayo, Jane Russell, and Montie Montana for helping make the Western the art form it was.

### PLIGHT OF SYRIAN JEWRY

#### HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 17, 1992

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, late last year, the House unanimously adopted House Concurrent Resolution 188, which called upon the Syrian Government to respect the internationally recognized human rights of all its citizens and drew particular attention to the plight of the beleaguered Jewish minority in Syria.

Unfortunately, despite the continued warning in United States-Syrian relations, the dismal human rights situation in that country has not improved. The State Department's "Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 1991" describes "torture, arbitrary arrest and detention, lack of a fair trial in security cases, and the denial of freedom of speech, press, association, the right of citizens to change their government, and certain worker rights" as among Syria's "major human rights problems." Middle East Watch, the independent human rights organization, in its 1991 book "Syria Unmasked: The Suppression of Human Rights by the Assad Regime," reports that "Security forces operate with impunity, censors insist on conformity, minorities face continued persecution and discrimination, torture is a standard feature of interrogation, and thousands languish as political prisoners."

Syrian Jews in particular are subjected to widespread discrimination and restrictions of their movements and activities. The right to emigrate is routinely denied and those who have attempted to leave without permission have been imprisoned. In its description of the 4,000-member Jewish community, Middle East Watch said, "No other community in Syria faces such heavy surveillance and none is made to feel so completely powerless in the face of the authorities."

Mr. Speaker, these egregious violations of internationally recognized human rights by the Syrian Government deserve to be strongly

condemned. The administration, in its quest for Syrian participation in the Middle East peace process, must not be blinded to the deplorable Syrian record of abuse and authoritarian rule. The United States must take every available opportunity to press the Syrians to improve their human rights record and allow the tiny Jewish minority to exercise the rights to freedom of travel and emigration. Respect for human rights and democratic freedoms should be a chief objective of our policy toward Syria and its neighbors. And we in the Congress must pledge to continue to speak out until the day comes when Syria joins the ranks of the ever-growing community of democratic nations that respect the rights of all their citizenry.

### POETIC JUSTICE IN CONFUSION COURT

#### HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 17, 1992

Mr. OWENS of New York. Mr. Speaker, the greatest scandal of this decade and this century is the savings and loan swindle perpetrated by millionaire crooked bankers acting in collusion with corrupt regulators and corrupt public officials. This is the scandal that by the most conservative estimates will cost \$500 billion with every American family paying an extra \$5,000 in taxes to replace what the swindlers stole. This scandal is further magnified by the fact that most of the perpetrators have never been punished. The Congress has never conducted a special investigation with a demand that these white-collar criminals be appropriately punished and the Justice Department has clearly pursued a policy of minimum prosecution.

Billions of dollars are still being spent on the S&L bailout. Twenty-five billion dollars more for the bailout is being proposed in legislation on its way from the Banking Committee to the floor of the House. Commercial banks are also now among the billion dollar defendants. America's banking scandal is the greatest and most costly scandal in its history. Not the House of Representatives bank but the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation banks have generated the greatest scandal of our times.

Congress is guilty of failing to prosecute the millionaire white-collar crooks who carried out the multiplicity of conspiracies which resulted in the necessity for the taxpayers to assume the burden of a \$500 billion bailout. Congress is an accessory to the bookkeeping tricks which presently hide the monstrous cost of the banking bailouts from the American taxpayers. From Silverado Bank in Denver to Lincoln Savings on the west coast, Continental Bank of Illinois in the middle and the Bank of New England on the east coast, Congress has allowed the FDIC and the Justice Department to minimize the extent of the criminal conspiracies while prosecuting the smallest possible number of perpetrators.

Even now while billions more are being proposed for appropriations to bail out the banks,

the Congress is not demanding accountability from the Justice Department. In our democratic society, before the eyes of millions of Americans, a giant coverup has been made respectable. Our Nation's free press and electronic media have bowed to advertisers and other hidden financial forces to act in collusion with the banking conspirators. Talk show hosts rage on-and-on about the pennies in free loans which Congress persons took from each other while they deliberately close their eyes to the billions that the FDIC insured banks are stealing from the taxpayers. The free press and electronic media have refused to properly and fully report the greatest scandal of our time.

Because it refused to compensate for the laxity of the free press and the planned foot dragging of the Justice Department, Congress is guilty. Congress should have assumed the role of prosecutor of the banking thieves. Congress had—and still has—a duty to show the American people what true justice should be. The worst and most costly crimes of the century should be exposed and punished. The failure of Congress to follow this course has resulted in a collapse of standards and a grossly distorted voter perspective. Nobody knows who the real enemy is any more. At best we wait for Oliver Stone to tell us. At worst we wait for the midget minds of talk show hosts to finger the villains.

Congress is guilty of not fully investigating, exposing, and prosecuting the Iran-Contra traitors who operated from the basement of the White House. Congress is guilty of not fully investigating the connection between Noriega and the CIA, a connection which resulted in the flow of greater amounts of drugs into the neighborhoods of our cities. Congress is also guilty of not launching an investigation of the drug-dealer financing, money-laundering Bank of Commerce and Credit International [BCCI]. The head of this multinational criminal conspiracy met regularly with a director of the CIA and hobnobbed with U.S. Presidents and Washington celebrities while facilitating the wholesale dumping of drugs into our communities.

In all of the above instances where monstrous crimes were committed which threaten the fabric of our legal and social structures while victimizing millions Congress should have become the ultimate prosecutor. Congress should have offered new examples of how justice can be achieved in a democratic society. Congress should have set high standards for law and order in the new world order.

Because Congress refused to act responsibly and compensate for the laxity of the executive branch and the timidity of the free press, our Nation's citizens and voters have no framework, no points of reference for judging which phenomena have wrecked our economy and exposed our children to the very real and present dangers of drugs and byproducts of violent crime spawned by the drug culture. Blindly the angry American people cry out for justice. The call now is to crucify Congress!

In the topsy-turvy, reverse, perverse, upside down, logic of our complex modern society, the American people have pinpointed the correct target. Those who have the power to prosecute evil and refuse to use that power for the good of the people rightly deserve to be

accused as the ultimate defendants. This is a cruel and painful poetic justice.

CONFUSION COURT

Where are the charges  
 What are the counts  
 In billions of dollars  
 Read all the amounts  
 Defendants  
 Must all now rise  
 The court commands  
 That 435 prosecutors  
 Wipe the tears  
 From elite weeping eyes  
 Reason now dies  
 Restrain the loud cranks  
 Ignored by the ranks  
 The holdup of banks  
 Now haunts hallowed halls  
 Great hammers will fall  
 Just who are the crooks  
 No committees took looks  
 Where are the charges  
 What are the counts  
 In billions of dollars  
 Read all the amounts  
 Defendants  
 Must all now rise  
 Confess the huge ugly lies  
 No committees took looks  
 At vicious S&L crooks  
 Thornburgh took a dive  
 Denver swindlers stayed alive  
 True perpetrators went free  
 No voters could see  
 What real justice should be  
 Real perpetrators have fled  
 Loud crowds crucify  
 435 prosecutors instead  
 Reason is dead  
 Logic stands on its head  
 S&L billions  
 Are under the bed  
 The judges now ride  
 435 prosecutors can't hide  
 Armored talk show tanks  
 Launch the attack of the cranks  
 But S&L crooks  
 The real defendants are free  
 Congress never let voters see  
 What real justice should be  
 Now reason is dead  
 Logic stands on its head  
 Where are the charges  
 What are the counts  
 In billions of dollars  
 Read all the amounts  
 Real defendants have fled  
 Loud crowds crucify  
 435 prosecutors instead.

BIOGRAPHY OF WOVOKA

HON. ENI F.H. FALOMAVAEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 17, 1992

Mr. FALOMAVAEGA. 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 Wovoka, a spiritual leader who started a cult known as the Ghost Dance, which was to spread among Indian tribes from the Missouri River to the Rocky Mountains and beyond. This biography was taken from a U.S. Department of the Interior publication entitled "Famous Indians, A Collection of Short Biographies."

WOVOKA (PAIUTE)

In 1888, a young Northern Paiute Indian named Wovoka, seriously ill with a fever during a total eclipse of the sun, had a vision. Recovering, he told of a revelation from the Great Spirit.

"When the sun died I went up to Heaven and saw God and all the people who had died a long time ago" he reported to his tribesmen. "God told me to come back and tell my people they must be good and love one another, and not fight, or steal, or lie.

"He gave me this dance to give my people."

Wovoka's message began a cult known as the Ghost Dance, which was to spread among Indian tribes from the Missouri River to the Rocky Mountains and beyond.

A medicine man and dreamer whose father, Tavibo, had also been a medicine man, Wovoka was born around 1858 in Mason Valley, Nev. When Tavibo died, the 14-year-old Wovoka was taken into the family of a local rancher, David Wilson, as a farmhand, and given the name "Jack Wilson," by which he became generally known. The spiritual leanings Wovoka inherited from his father were enhanced by the Wilsons' practice of reading the Bible aloud, and the young Indian boy was strongly impressed by accounts of Jesus and His miracles.

Wovoka did not claim divinity after his vision, but quickly became accepted among Indians as the Messiah who would carry the Great Spirit's message. His doctrine, an explicitly peaceful one, promised that Indian lands would be restored; that Indian dead would arise; and that buffalo, deer, elk, and other game would once again roam the plains in abundance. All Indians would be saved by dancing the sacred Ghost Dance.

The first major performance took place near Wovoka's home in early 1889. Visitors to subsequent ones from dozens of western tribes became eager disciples who carried the Ghost Dance far beyond Nevada.

The dance was an extremely simple one, in which for 5 consecutive nights, participants joined hands in a circle and shuffled slowly to the left, while chanting especially composed songs of hope and delivery. Dancers usually wore shirts (often of Government-issue muslin) painted with mystic designs which some tribes believed would be proof against the white man's bullets.

Wovoka's message was perfectly timed for special appeal to western Indians. Plains tribes, confined to reservations, unable to hunt their own food or practice the traditional Sun Dance which for countless years had been their source of spiritual help, took up the Messiah cult and sometimes danced until they collapsed. Among its most enthusiastic followers were the Sioux, who by 1889 were dancing near several South Dakota agencies. Troops were sent in for the protection of apprehensive settlers who feared the new ceremony as a preparation for war.

In December of 1890, about 500 men of the 7th Cavalry (Custer's old regiment) were sent to round up a party of Miniconjou Sioux from Cheyenne River Agency. The party pitched camp at Wounded Knee Creek, about 25 miles from Pine Ridge Agency.

On December 29, having surrounded the Indians, a battery of guns trained upon their tipis, soldiers began to disarm Sioux warriors. During the search for concealed weapons a gun was fired, probably by one of the Sioux. It may have been a signal, for at once other braves threw off their blankets and attacked. White soldiers immediately responded with deadly gunfire. Within half an hour almost all the Sioux warriors had been slaughtered; then guns were turned on the Indian women and children, mowing them down in flight. About 25 soldiers, and more than 200 Indians lost their lives in the dreadful Massacre of Wounded Knee, which ended, for all time, Sioux armed resistance to whites.

Wovoka was dismayed by news of Wounded Knee, since his message had never counseled bloodshed. Although his messianic doctrine persisted for a decade after Wounded Knee, he altered his prophecies as the years went by, and repeatedly called upon his people to follow the white man's road. In 1926, Col. Tim McCoy, then a star of motion pictures and wild west shows, and a friend of the American Indian, went to visit the old prophet. "I found a man unusually vigorous for nearly 70," McCoy said. "He talked readily of the ghost dance religion, and still declared he had visited and talked to God."

Wovoka died quietly in 1932, and was buried in the Indian graveyard at Mason Valley, Nev.

#### MARIA BENITEZ TRIBUTE

### HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 17, 1992

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, it is with great joy that I call my colleague's attention to an outstanding constituent of mine who excels in the field of dance. Santa Fe's Maria Benitez is the coartistic director of the Institute for Spanish Arts and the Maria Benitez Spanish Dance Co. Ms. Benitez has performed with large national Spanish dance companies as well as small flamenco groups. She has toured Europe, North Africa, South America, and the United States.

She has been described as "Extraordinary" by the New York Times, "Smoldering Brilliance" by the Kansas City Star, "Sensational" by the San Francisco Examiner, and "Absolute Perfection" by Volkblatt (Berlin). Most recently, she was featured in the January 6, 1992, edition of New York magazine which referred to Ms. Benitez's dancing as "an incendiary event."

Maria is a dear friend, a proud New Mexican, and a magnificent artist. I am attaching a copy of the New York magazine article so that my colleagues can familiarize themselves with Ms. Benitez's work.

[From the New York Magazine, Jan. 6, 1992]  
BENITEZ'S DANCING IS AN INCENDIARY EVENT

Anyone in charge of the upbringing of a young, impressionable girl couldn't do better than take her to see the Spanish dancer Maria Benitez—recently with her company at the Joyce. In performance, Benitez is a terrific female role model: a fusion of strength and feeling.

She moves from a center that seems to be equal parts steel and silence; everything—

even her most raucous, impulsive outbursts of action—is sprung from that indomitable, mysterious core. (It's perhaps not irrelevant that her ethnic heritage is American Indian and Latino.) As for eroticism—one of the twin pillars of Spanish dance, along with the proud defiance of death—Benitez doesn't so much act it as embody it. She is intrinsically so sensual, you can imagine her transforming the neutral task of mailing a letter into a voluptuous experience. These factors make her dancing an incendiary event; combining them with the evidence of a multi-layered interior existence, she puts you in touch with life.

The ambitious new work in her recent program, *Aires de Silencio*, is one of those bastard affairs Spanish dance companies are always attempting, amplifying the abstract solo and duet work that is their province with narrative playlets dependent on the strategies of old-fashioned ballet and modern dance. This example, choreographed by Joaquin Ruiz (real Spanish dancing is improvisatory within a generic framework and doesn't need choreographers), has an unusual and striking subject. Benitez, its heroine, plays a woman more than old enough to have daughters disporting themselves with lovers. As in real life, the young arrogantly assume they are the sole custodians of romance and sex. Thus, they remain willfully innocent not only of the relationship that shaped the elder woman into the person she has become but of the rich range of the personality itself.

The idea is outlined suggestively, not literally (the central incident is played out in smoke-clouded flashback), yet in a fashion simple enough to make its point clear. The supporting players—especially the junior women, lush and disdainful—add style, and Benitez gives the whole business a complex and moving psychological truth. You'd think she was in a play by Garcia Lorca.

All told, Benitez's show is a handsome package, well balanced and running without a hitch—to a point where it will seem too sleek to those who've experienced flamenco more authentically: as a raw, spontaneous act performed in a gritty café. Benitez offers a sanitized theatricalized presentation—no crude Rioja at the bar in the Joyce lobby—that is excellent of its kind. If the lighting is melodramatic to a fault, the stunning costumes are at once lavish and tasteful: Benitez's limp-ruffled opening ensemble suggests blood and flowers; in *Aires de Silencio*, she wears a claret velvet number effectively cut to excite lust and envy; her apotheosis—young again, in a solo of damn-it-all gaiety—takes place in subtly draped slate silk, the traditional shawl of her trade reduced to a fringe of flame slanting over her hips.

Every performer in her chamber-size group is able and distinctive. Ruiz isn't successful as Benitez's partner in *Aires de Silencio* because he's an elf of a dancer, not the macho type needed to match mature female passion. But elsewhere, alone in an extended display of Alegrias, he's wonderful in his own maverick fashion—sharp, swift, and full of crazy tricks. Angel Atienza, featured in a Taranto, is even more satisfying, emphasizing the contrast between the bluntly muscular work of the thighs and the fleet agility in the lower legs and feet. He may not have Benitez's mediative dimension, but he's her equal in matters of incisive shape and smoldering fire.

IN HONOR OF FRANCIS V.  
McMANUS

### HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 17, 1992

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, this week Americans all across the country join Irish-Americans in celebrating St. Patrick's Day. As New Haven celebrates the 150th anniversary of its first St. Patrick's Day parade, I would like to take this occasion to pay tribute to Chief Francis V. McManus who, throughout his lifetime, was a source of great pride to this community.

New Haven's St. Patrick's Day parade, Connecticut's largest spectator event, owes a great deal to the work of Chief McManus. As the parade's grand marshal in 1964, and chairman of the parade's executive committee, he was a motivating force behind the parade's success. He served Connecticut with untiring devotion in his 13 years as New Haven's police chief. We were all proud of his leadership throughout the State and the world as he went on to become cofounder of the Police Chiefs Association of Connecticut and president of the International Police Chiefs Association.

New Haven, CT, and the entire country have benefited enormously from the service of many distinguished Irish-Americans. As we remember them this week, we offer our gratitude and a special place in our hearts to the memory of Chief Francis V. McManus.

#### NATIONAL AWARENESS WEEK FOR LIFE-SAVING TECHNIQUES

### HON. C.W. BILL YOUNG

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 17, 1992

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, the National Safety Council reports that more than 850,000 Americans of all ages die every year as the result of accidents and heart disease.

Many of these lives, however, can be saved if more Americans are aware and able to perform some of the most basic life-saving techniques such as rescue breathing and cardiopulmonary resuscitation, commonly referred to as CPR, or the Heimlich maneuver.

Especially disconcerting to me is that many victims of accidents are children. In fact, statistics show that accidents are the leading cause of death for children and youth from 1 to 24 years of age and drowning and choking are a leading cause of accidental death for children under the age of 5.

Information and training about life-saving techniques are available in virtually every community throughout our Nation. The American Red Cross, the American Heart Association, the YMCA, and many other national organizations, as well as community hospitals and civic organizations, have placed the highest priority on educating the American people of all ages about the simple techniques that can save a life.

Learning a life-saving technique is simple, requires little time, and the courses are often

free or of minimal cost. While nearly 10 million Americans have already taken advantage of this opportunity, many more have not. We must do all we can to educate as many people as possible about these simple life-saving techniques because they may be called upon at any moment to breathe life into a family member, neighbor, or a complete stranger who is the victim of an accident or heart attack. Performing CPR during those first moments of crisis are crucial and often times make the difference between life and death.

Mr. Speaker, legislation I have introduced today, the text of which follows my remarks, designates the week of May 16 through 23 as National Awareness Week for Life-Saving Techniques. It is my hope that through this effort to acknowledge the threat of accidents and heart disease, particularly to our children, that more Americans will recognize and understand the contribution life-saving techniques make to reducing this threat and the importance of learning the basic skills. In calling attention to these techniques, we can improve public awareness about the wide range of opportunities available to learn them and thereby increase the number of Americans trained to greatly reduce the death rate due to accidents and heart disease.

Mr. Speaker, accidents and heart attacks occur without warning but we can be prepared for them by learning the basic life-saving techniques. The small investment that is made in taking the time to learn these skills could someday mean the difference between life and death.

H.J. RES. 442

Whereas the National Safety Council reported that about 850,000 Americans died in 1990 as a result of accidents and heart disease;

Whereas accidents are the leading cause of death for children and youth ages 1 to 24 years;

Whereas drowning and choking are a leading cause of accidental death in children under the age of 5 years;

Whereas Rescue Breathing and Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation, commonly referred to as CPR, are life-saving techniques that significantly reduce the incidence of sudden death due to accidents and heart disease;

Whereas it is critical that more Americans learn such basic life-saving techniques in order to reduce the number of deaths related to accidents and heart disease;

Whereas the opportunity to learn basic life-saving techniques is available to all Americans through the American Red Cross, the American Heart Association, the YMCA, and other national organizations; and

Whereas the death rate due to accidents and heart disease would be greatly reduced if more Americans received training in basic life-saving techniques: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That May 16, 1992, through May 22, 1992, is designated as "National Awareness Week for Life-Saving Techniques". The President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to observe the week with appropriate ceremonies and activities designed to encourage training in life-saving techniques for Americans.

MAJ. GEN. JAMES W. HOLSINGER, JR., RETIRES FROM U.S. ARMY RESERVE

HON. G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 17, 1992

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, in an impressive Pentagon ceremony attended by approximately 100, Maj. Gen. James W. Holsinger, Jr., retired yesterday from an illustrious career in the U.S. Army Reserve. Active in the health care field over the past 30 years, General Holsinger is known to most of us for his work in another public service arena: He is the Chief Medical Director of the Department of Veterans Affairs and is responsible for overseeing the Nation's 172 veterans' hospitals, 340 outpatient clinics, 129 nursing homes, 196 veteran readjustment centers, and 35 domiciliaries. Over 200,000 health care employees are under his charge.

For the past 1½ years, Dr. Holsinger has very capably guided VA's health care system and, as the following biographical information will attest, is exceptionally well qualified in the field of medicine, particularly as it pertains to our service personnel and veterans.

Prior to his retirement, Major General James W. Holsinger, Jr. was the Assistant to the Director for Logistics (Medical Readiness), Individual Mobilization Augmentee. He was responsible to the Director for Logistics, the Joint Staff, Washington, D.C. for providing the Reserve Component perspective regarding the development and implementation of mobilization and contingency plans for health services support. He coordinated with the Chairman and the Joint Chiefs, senior officials of the Department of Defense, the three Services Surgeons General and the Medical Officer of the Marine Corps, and the Command Surgeons of the unified and specified combatant commands. He was the only Reserve Component flag/general officer assigned to the Joint Staff.

Major General Holsinger was born in Kansas City, KS on May 11, 1939. He graduated from the Duke University Medical School in 1964, completing a surgical internship, residency in general surgery and fellowships in thoracic surgery and anatomy at Duke University. In 1968, he completed a Ph.D. with a major in anatomy and minor in physiology at Duke University. He also completed a residency in general surgery and a fellowship in cardiology at the Gainesville VA Medical Center and the University of Florida (Shands Teaching Hospital). In 1981, he completed a master's degree program in hospital management at the University of South Carolina.

Major General Holsinger began his military career as a medical administrative assistant in 1961 and 1965, became an Army general surgeon. From 1968-71, he commanded the 441st Medical Clearing Company. In 1972, he became chief of general surgery at the 5501st US Army Hospital, then served as state surgeon with the Nebraska Army National Guard in 1973. Dr. Holsinger held hospital command and division surgeon positions prior to serving as medical consultant to the Surgeon General of the Army in 1978. He became the 382d Field Hospital commander in 1981. In 1982, he became command surgeon for the 81st Army Reserve Command (ARCOM). He served as deputy commander of the 818th Hospital Center from 1982-85 and

was promoted to brigadier general May 1, 1986, while commanding the 2290th US Army Hospital. In March 1988, he was assigned as the Assistant to the Director for Logistics (Medical Readiness), Individual Mobilization Augmentee, J4, the Joint Staff, and was promoted to major general March 16, 1989.

Major General Holsinger is the first presidentially appointed chief medical director in the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA). Prior to his August 1990 appointment, Dr. Holsinger was director of the McGuire VA Medical Center, Richmond, Va. He was the first VA medical center director assigned from the VA executive medicine program. In Richmond, he also served as a professor of medicine and professor of the health care administration at the Medical College of Virginia. In 1985, Dr. Holsinger was appointed assistant vice president for health sciences at Virginia Commonwealth University. He is the author of over 80 professional books, papers, and abstracts.

Major General Holsinger's military decorations and awards include the Legion of Merit, the Meritorious Service Medal with two oak leaf clusters, Army Commendation Medal, Army Achievement Medal, National Defense Service Medal, Armed Forces Reserve Medal with two ten-year devices, Army Reserve Components Achievement Medal with three oak leaf clusters, Army Reserve Components Overseas Training Ribbon with Numeral 2, Army Service Ribbon, Joint Meritorious Unit Award, Nebraska National Guard Service Medal with ten-year device, the Order of Military Medical Merit, and Expert Field Medical Badge.

Major General Holsinger is married to the former Barbara Jenn Craig of Durham, NC. They have four daughters, Anna, Ruth, Sarah, and Rachel.

A VICTORY FOR PARENTAL CHOICE IN EDUCATION

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 17, 1992

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I hope all my colleagues read the following article that appeared in the Wall Street Journal on March 10. I admire and praise Polly's efforts to help bring the education of our children back into the parents' control.

POLLY'S VICTORY

Polly Williams and the hundreds of kids she has helped secure a chance at a better education can finally relax. Last week, the Wisconsin Supreme Court declared that the nation's first educational-choice program that also includes private schools is constitutional. The court's decision ends a two-year struggle that pitted a few parents and kids along with Mrs. Williams, the Milwaukee state legislator who sponsored the choice plan, against the state's entire educational establishment.

The Milwaukee case highlights what could be one of the most fascinating new political battles to appear in a long time—poor parents vs. the educational unions. The names on the lawsuit tell the story.

Those asking that the choice program be upheld included Lonsetta Davis and her daughter Sabrina; Velma Frier and her daughter Shavonne; and Thais Jackson and her daughter Tamika. Joining them were the Harambee Community School, the Urban

Day School and the Juanita Virgil Academy, three innovative schools with a history of educational achievement. The opposition included the Wisconsin Association of School District Administrators, the Wisconsin Federation of Teachers, the Milwaukee Teachers Education Association and the Wisconsin Congress of Parents and Teachers.

The court decision will allow 554 low-income students to continue attending non-sectarian private schools using a state scholarship worth \$2,500 a year. That's less than half of what it costs to educate a child in Milwaukee's public schools. An outside evaluation of the 18-month-old program recommended it be continued. The parents involved are highly pleased, which is crucially important for the kids' attitudes toward school.

Writing for the 4-to-3 majority, Justice William J. Callow cited the conclusion of Brookings Institution scholars John Chubb and Terry Moe that "autonomy from bureaucracy is capable of making the difference between effective and ineffective" schools. The court also dismissed arguments that choice schools would be unaccountable. "Parents generally know their children better than anyone," wrote Justice Callow. "If the private school does not meet the parents' expectations, the parents may remove the child. \* \* \* In this way, parental choice preserves accountability for the best interests of the children."

Justice Louis J. Ceci went even further in his concurring opinion. He wrote that the choice program "attempted to throw a life preserver to those Milwaukee children caught in the cruel riptide of a school system floundering upon the shoals of poverty, status-quo thinking, and despair." He concluded his opinion by asking the state to "give choice a chance."

Polly Williams's victory is not hers alone. Parents and business leaders are joining forces across the country to propose choice programs. In Indianapolis, the Golden Rule Insurance Co. is helping 600 low-income students attend local private schools. An educational-choice initiative is headed for California's November ballot, if it can survive an extremely aggressive effort by the teachers' unions to block the collection of signatures.

Other parents will now no doubt be inspired by Mrs. Williams's court victory and the gains made by her choice program. Wisconsin Governor Tommy Thompson, who was instrumental in making choice possible in Milwaukee, says, "The country has been watching Wisconsin for a signal. Now they've got it."

#### APPLES REVISITED

### HON. DON RITTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 17, 1992

Mr. RITTER. Mr. Speaker, the following editorial, entitled "Apples Revisited," appeared in the Wall Street Journal on March 16, 1992. I would like to have it inserted into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

[From the Wall Street Journal, Mar. 16, 1992]

#### APPLES REVISITED

Alar used to help apples stay good for a year after they were picked. The political and press battle over the agricultural chemical's demise has an even longer shelf life.

Elizabeth Whelan and her American Council on Science and Health have not let the

matter rest, because they regard the demise of Alar three years ago, amid a media scare generated by the Natural Resources Defense Council, to be a classic case of fear winning over facts.

Apple growers, after taking a big hit, filed a big suit but otherwise have moved on. The makers of a stigmatized product such as Alar could never hope to regain a market for it. So what's the point of Dr. Whelan's efforts? It's to prove a point, so that next time the response to inconclusive evidence of toxic risk is not to sweep the supermarket shelves and pull the fruit from school lunches.

Dr. Whelan's campaign has taken her to former Surgeon General C. Everett Koop, who recently stated that Alar "did not pose a health hazard," and to the American Medical Association, which basically agreed. With persistence, she got Richard Adamson, the ranking etiologist at the National Cancer Institute, to equate the risk from a treated apple to that from a peanut-butter sandwich.

Where the effort has gotten nowhere is with CBS News and the Environmental Protection Agency. The Alar reports on "60 Minutes," the nation's most-watched television show, started the panic and sealed the fate of the chemical, and the program's executive producer says it won't revisit the issue unless the EPA does. The agency, despite its recent turn-around on another farm additive known as EBDCs, won't budge from its finding that Alar poses an "unacceptably high" carcinogenic risk.

In a letter to Dr. Whelan last week, however, Assistant Administrator Linda Fisher wrote, "EPA disagreed strongly with the message and with some of the information communicated by CBS and NRDC" and, further, seeks to "change or eliminate the so-called Delaney Clause which bars certain pesticide tolerances if they are associated with any positive cancer study... without consideration of benefits or calculation of actual exposure and risk."

Significant scientific dissents from the Alar-peril theory had arisen without Dr. Whelan's instigation. The issue is, at the least, a contentious one in the profession. A few respected scientists continue to hold to their initial association with the NRDC's alarm.

As in all findings based on the observation of laboratory rats—and that really is the crux of this dispute, and its importance for future cases—the scientist may choose to deal only in absolutes. It falls to policy makers, aided by a lay specialists such as those in the media, to assess relative risks and measure them against costs.

Even without ultimate vindication of Alar, those who attest to the basic safety of the food supply—and of American life in general—may be turning a corner. The skepticism toward the apocalypses that has been evident for some time in learned publications such as *Science* and *Nature* is finding its way into the mainstream. Even the avowedly "environmentalist" *Time* magazine carried an article recently on "The Danger in Doomsaying." For that matter, "60 Minutes," given an open-minded segment producer, can come up with a challenging piece such as last year's look at acid rain.

But what about the lawmakers? An agency such as the EPA responds both to the Congress and to the presidency (as well as sometimes to the courts). Further progress on that front depends on those branches being held accountable by a people who want agencies to focus on true hazards, not costly, marginal non-problems. Dr. Whelan's crusade may have some time yet to run.

IN HONOR OF JAMES J. DINNEN

### HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 17, 1992

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, this week Americans all across the country join Irish-Americans in celebrating St. Patrick's Day. As New Haven celebrates the 150th anniversary of its first St. Patrick's Day parade, I would like to take this occasion to pay tribute to James J. Dinnen, who has been a source of great pride to this community for many years.

New Haven's St. Patrick's Day parade, Connecticut's largest spectator event, owes a great deal to Mr. Dinnen. As a former grand marshal and current member of the parade's executive committee, he has consistently been a motivating force behind the parade's success. For his leadership and vision, the people of Connecticut owe him their deep gratitude and admiration.

New Haven, CT, and the entire country have benefited enormously from the service of many distinguished Irish-Americans. As we celebrate with them this week, we offer our congratulations and our thanks to James J. Dinnen.

#### THE IMPORTANCE OF THE EPSCoR PROGRAM TO RURAL AMERICA

### HON. TIM JOHNSON

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 17, 1992

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, in 1980 a program was created with the goal of helping States receiving little or no Federal research dollars become more competitive for that grant money. That program started out with 5 States and a little over \$3 million, and now has grown to 18 States including Puerto Rico, and \$50 million. The program is called the Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research [EPSCoR]. The idea behind EPSCoR is twofold: The first that it will provide some money to help universities build an infrastructure that will allow them to become competitive with the larger institutions in the bigger States for greater sums of grant money. The second, that the research, which is focused on technology and innovation, will produce something marketable that will bring profits to the State and universities and bolster overall U.S. competitiveness. Five Federal agencies, have active EPSCoR or EPSCoR-like programs, the National Science Foundation being the key player in this group. Others are DOE, EPA, USDA, and NASA. Combined these agencies provide \$50 million in EPSCoR money which is divided among the 18 participating States and Puerto Rico. The States then match this funding to varying degrees, and the universities also come up with matching funds. It really is a joint effort on the part of all involved, and that means everybody is dedicated toward making the program work.

South Dakota became involved in the EPSCoR Program in 1989, and I have only

praise for how things have worked out. The State has matched the Federal outlays on a 1 to 1 basis, as have the universities involved. One of the unforeseen benefits of this program has been achieving an unprecedented level of cooperation among the universities receiving EPSCoR funding. Universities usually have a very competitive attitude toward one another, which stems from everything from institutional jealousy to fighting for scarce funding. Now that they are forced to cooperate—the together we stand theory—they are finding they can be much more effective in achieving their research goals. This is a pattern repeated in all the EPSCoR States, and I believe it is a beneficial change.

I would urge my colleagues to continue to support full funding of this unique program. We increasingly hear warnings that the United States is falling behind in global fields of technology and innovation. EPSCoR is a program that directly addresses this problem by creating more areas where research can take place to bolster competitiveness.

TRIBUTE TO THOMAS P. GRATER

HON. GUS YATRON

OF PENNSYLVANIA  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 17, 1992

Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a good friend and esteemed public servant from Ephrata, PA, Mr. Thomas P. Grater. Tom has been my close friend since our high school days. We played on the varsity football team together for Reading High School and Tom also participated in track, specializing in shotput and discus. Since then, Tom has given the Ephrata community 37 years of diligent service and leadership, and I am proud to be able to come before the House and tell you about this outstanding American.

Prior to his appointment as executive director of the Ephrata Recreation Center in 1955, Tom served in the Navy for 3 years. He graduated cum laude from East Stroudsburg University in 1953 and obtained his master's degree from Pennsylvania State University in 1955. Tom then returned to Reading and worked in the Reading Recreation Department until beginning his 37-year career of distinguished service in Ephrata.

Because of his cooperative attitude and tremendous leadership abilities, Tom has helped to make the Ephrata Recreation Center a model establishment within the community. His outstanding accomplishments include planning and operating outdoor pools, parks, and playgrounds, and cooperating with school authorities in the use of all their lands, building, and programs.

It was not uncommon to see Tom on the job at 4 a.m., doing relief work as a snow plower, or speaking at civic organization meetings on behalf of Ephrata Recreation and Parks. State officials in the Department of Community Affairs describe Tom as a personality and cite his drive behind the project to fund and build Ephrata's recreation center. Tom's efforts to better the community have been tireless, and thus Tom is an integral part of the community's success.

Because of his dedicated leadership and hard work on behalf of his fellow citizens, Tom has received numerous awards. Included in his awards are a Presidential Citation from the Pennsylvania Recreation and Parks Society in 1964, Ephrata's Outstanding Community Award, and the Legion of Honor Award from the Chapel of the Four Chaplains, just to name a few.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud that Tom has been my friend over the years. More importantly, Tom Grater has been a true and dear friend to the people of Ephrata. The citizens of Ephrata, PA are very fortunate to have had a man like Tom—he has given so much to the community the past 37 years. Now that Tom is retiring, I know that my colleagues here in the House join me in wishing him a retirement filled with good fortune and blessed with good health. I wish him well in his retirement and sincerely thank him for many, many years of outstanding public service.

ALTERNATIVE MINIMUM TAX  
RELIEF

HON. MICHAEL A. ANDREWS

OF TEXAS  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 17, 1992

Mr. ANDREWS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the alternative minimum tax [AMT], dramatically restructured in 1986, has had a devastating impact on capital formation and economic growth in this country. The AMT is a second layer of taxation, imposed on both individuals and corporations. The AMT significantly increases the cost of capital and reduces the amount of after-tax dollars that can be reinvested in the economy. It seems particularly inequitable that the harsh impact of the AMT is most pronounced during recessionary times when revenue decreases relative to costs. It has been estimated that between 40 and 60 percent of all U.S. businesses will pay the AMT in 1991. In essence, the AMT has become a new form of capital punishment imposed on the American people.

Today I am introducing a bill that would reduce the burden of the AMT in three significant ways. First, it would allow taxpayers who have consistently been subjected to the AMT to use accumulated minimum tax credits to reduce their current AMT liability. Currently, the credit can only be used to offset regular tax liability. This proposal is consistent with the Congress' original intent—the AMT was never intended to permanently deny the deduction of legitimate business expenses. Because of the AMT, U.S. firms paying the AMT recover their investment costs in capital assets much more slowly than do companies located in all of our major trading partners. This legislation does not change the underlying structure of the AMT, but provides targeted relief to those taxpayers that need it most.

Second, the bill would eliminate the punitive AMT treatment of intangible drilling costs [IDC] and percentage depletion—the primary ordinary and necessary business expenses of oil and natural gas producers. This vital sector of our economy has probably suffered most under the AMT. IDC's—the noncapital costs of

preparing the site, drilling the well, and cleaning the drillsite afterwards—often comprise 80 percent of the cost of drilling an exploratory well and percentage depletion is critical to the maintenance of production from the over 450,000 marginal domestic properties. Under the AMT, these expenditures are often non-deductible. The AMT has literally acted as a cap on the amount of drilling taking place in this country and has been responsible in part for the collapse of the drilling rig count last week to the lowest point in recorded history. It is estimated that almost 70 percent of this country's independent oil and natural gas producers are subject to the AMT and the minority who are not are carefully monitoring their drilling activity to avoid the AMT. I believe that removing the punitive AMT treatment of these costs will remove the cap the AMT has placed on drilling and will create significant new drilling activity and jobs.

Finally, the bill would also eliminate the unfavorable tax treatment received under the AMT by costs associated with investments in assets that improve the environment. Oddly enough, as the United States has become increasingly concerned about the quality of its environment, it has simultaneously imposed significant tax disincentives on capital invested for environmental reasons. Compared with Taiwan, Singapore, Korea, Canada, and Brazil, domestic environmental investments are not a competitive use of capital. This provision would help alleviate the burden associated with environmental compliance and once again would reduce the AMT squeeze that American business is subjected to as revenues fall and costs rise.

HOMELESS RELIEF ACT OF 1992

HON. C. THOMAS McMILLEN

OF MARYLAND  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 17, 1992

Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation which will allow the deductibility of housing donated to nonprofit groups for the housing of homeless persons. This legislation was spawned not just by the need for such a deduction, but also by the astonishment that such donated housing currently is not tax deductible.

The shortage of affordable housing in the United States is acute. In many cities today, there are waiting lists of 2 or more years for a HUD subsidized home. In some cases HUD will no longer even take names for those lists. Furthermore, the leading cause of contemporary homelessness is the lack of affordable housing.

The irony of this situation is that there exists a glut in the residential housing market. The construction industry is stagnant, real estate inventory is high, prices depressed, but still, there remains an extreme shortage of affordable housing and a growing homeless population. The irony of this situation would be comical were it not so tragic.

What I am proposing today is legislation to encourage the donation of existing housing to be used by low-income and "homeless" people. Specifically, the bill allows a taxpaying en-

tity to deduct the fair market rental value for the lease of real or related personal property to a nonprofit organization—501(c)(3)—dedicated to providing housing for homeless families, as a cash charitable contribution deduction.

The intent of this legislation is to encourage the provision of suitable housing for low-income and homeless persons by providing a tax incentive to those who would donate the use of the dwelling, while allowing the donor to retain ultimate ownership and deduct only the value of the lease or mortgage payments. The administration and control of the property would fall to the nonprofit.

In an attempt to ensure that this tax incentive is not abused, strict guidelines have been included in the bill to ensure that the housing is used by low-income persons, and that exorbitant deductions will not be taken. A full summary of the provisions is listed below.

It is important to realize that the "homeless" refers to more than just those individuals who we see day to day on our streets. This population includes those who live in public or private shelters, squatters who live in abandoned buildings or automobiles, or those who rely upon relatives or friends for temporary shelter. Essentially, it is those who fall between the cracks.

This bill is not an ultimate solution, but it is a part of an effort to deal with an existing situation. It is a step in the right direction.

I would like to thank the people at Social Awareness For Everyone [SAFE] Inc., for their help in putting together this legislation. Without their insight and recognition of the need for this deduction, as well as their efforts in shaping the proposal, the bill may never have been introduced.

#### SUMMARY

(1) The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) would allow the taxpayer to deduct the value of a lease between a 501(c)(3) and the taxpayer on an annual basis for a house, apartment, condominium, or mobile home. Campers, travel trailer, motor homes, tents or any other recreational vehicles would qualify for a deduction.

(2) The value of rent to be charged for a home should be sent by an individual who meets certification requirements for residential appraisers of the state in which the property is located. A donor could only deduct the value of the residence and not its surrounding land. The value of rent for furnished homes and homes specially equipped for the handicapped will be determined through appraisal.

(3) A lease value cap will be placed on any one home, regardless of its market value. This will be determined by the IRS, and will take into account regional considerations.

(4) No donor or his/her immediate family could live in a unit donated to the 501(c)(3) by that donor.

(5) Property would only be allowed to be taken as a charitable deduction after it meets all requirements for the occupancy of a housing unit of the local jurisdiction, and the lease has been executed between the donor and the 501(c)(3). It also will be exempt for local rent control laws.

(6) If a donor allows the property to go into foreclosure, no deduction in the year of said foreclosure can be taken. Any deduction already taken in that year would be subject to full recapture plus penalties.

(7) The lease donated to a 501(c)(3) corporation for housing purposes should be consid-

ered as cash for charitable contribution purposes. Further, the amount of such a deduction should be an exemption to the 50 percent adjusted gross income limitation. 100 percent should be permitted without regard to whether the income active or passive, just as the low-income housing tax credit rules are currently written.

(8) Deductions should apply to both corporate, partnership and individual taxpayers. All mortgage holders would allow a residence to be donated to a 501(c)(3) by the mortgagee, for the purpose of this lease proposal as long as the mortgage was current and remained so. Federal and/or State, insured and/or uninsured financial institutions and/or their holding companies shall not be allowed charitable tax deductions of their housing units.

(9) The 501(c)(3) will give a letter to the donor stating that monies received from the rentals of said properties will go to the furtherance of housing supplies and programs to aid the needy, whether through construction, renovation or purchasing of housing stock for the aid of low-income individuals and families in the 501(c)(3)'s area of service.

(10) Under no condition or situation could a 501(c)(3) charge a low-income person or family more than 30 percent of their adjusted gross income. 501(c)(3)'s will use HUD income guidelines in setting rents for its tenants.

(11) All out of pocket costs incurred by the donor for this proposal would be deductible in the year those expenses are made. Deductible expenses include, but are not limited to the following: attorney fees, accountant fees, real estate broker fees, real estate appraisal fees, financial consultants fees, tax practitioners fees, maintenance fees, management fees, insurance and real estate taxes, similar to current law affecting deductibility of expenses for rental properties.

#### TRIBUTE TO BALDASSERO "BUSTER" CELESTINO

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 17, 1992

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with particular pleasure in order to pay tribute to Mr. Baldassero "Buster" Celestino, who is to be honored this week by the entire Queens, NY, community. When I say the entire community, Mr. Speaker, I mean just that. This will not be a case of one organization or another honoring a contributor. The scope of Buster's work is far wider than that. He has touched us all. He has made all of us better people for his touch, and we are all using the opportunity of his retirement to pay our respects.

What can one say of a man who, every year, helps to organize a party in the Queens Botanical Garden for handicapped children? He has donated the use of his own catering company and catering hall for other events for the handicapped, is deputy regional director of the Order of Alhambra, dedicated to aiding the mentally retarded and serves on the Board of St. Vincent's Home for Boys. Buster Celestino has done all these things, and still finds time to be an important business and civic leader at the same time. He has been a board member of the Flushing Council on Culture and the Arts, president of the Queens Chapter of the New York State Caterers Restaurant Associa-

tion, vice president of the Astoria Civic Association, and has served with far too many other organizations to mention here.

Buster Celestino was born in Manhattan, and moved to Astoria, Queens, in 1955. It was there that he entered the restaurant business, which he has been in ever since as owner of Kneer's Golden Pheasant Caterers. The restaurant business made Buster Celestino a very successful man in conventional terms, but it was not enough for a man of his energy and compassion. Buster is someone of whom it can truly be said, that no one has ever said a bad word against him. He is always ready to extend a helping hand to friends and strangers alike, and he knew early on that he wanted to give something back to the Queens community. So he began giving his time to worthy causes, and has been giving ever since.

Buster Celestino has never asked for anything in return from Queens, and there is little that we could give him. He already has the love and devotion of his wife, Marie, and their three children. In 1989, he received the annual "COCA" Award from the Flushing Council on Culture and the Arts. This Friday, over 200 family, friends, and admirers will attend a surprise party and roast in his honor. There he will receive citations from the city council, the State assembly, the Governor of New York, and even a Papal Blessing.

I have known Buster Celestino for many years, and it has been my pleasure to work with him and profit from the experience. I believe that I can say that none of these awards and citations mean as much to Buster as the satisfaction of knowing he has helped those who needed it. Mr. Speaker, I ask all of our colleagues in the House to rise and join me in wishing Baldassero Celestino a happy retirement, and many more years of pleasure in serving the Queens community.

#### A CALL ON BEHALF OF SYRIAN JEWS

HON. WILLIAM J. JEFFERSON

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 17, 1992

Mr. JEFFERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call attention to an ongoing violation of the most basic human rights of Jews living in Syria. Whereas the Soviet Union has finally allowed large numbers of Jews to emigrate freely, Syria continues to keep its population of 4,000 Jews captive. In violation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, to which Syria is a signatory, Syrian Jews are denied the right to emigrate freely. Those who are granted permission to travel abroad must post an onerous monetary deposit and leave family members behind, as assurance of their return.

Syrian Jews live under effectively totalitarian conditions—under the constant surveillance of the Syrian secret police, the Mukhabarat, who closely monitor their communications, correspondence, and contacts. Those who attempt to leave the country are subject to harsh imprisonment—often without trial—and torture. Family members of Jews who have suc-

ceeded in leaving are themselves targeted for harassment, imprisonment, and torture.

During the period around March 14, we call attention to the plight of this community as we remember the case of four young Jewish women who, 18 years ago, were murdered by agents of the Syrian Government, their mutilated bodies dumped onto the doorsteps of their parents' homes. Their offense: Attempting to flee the torment, fear, and isolation of daily life as Jews in Syria.

But this barbarity is not limited to a single incident in 1974. Today, in 1992, two Jewish brothers, Eli and Selim Swed, remain in prison where they have been held since 1987. Their offense: Visiting Israel. Last June, these two men were sentenced to a 6½-year term, in addition to the 3½ they have already served. They remain in prison to this day, and have been brutally tortured while incarcerated.

As a member of the caucus on Syrian Jewry and a cosponsor of House Concurrent Resolution 188, I condemn in the strongest terms this continued violation of basic human rights by the government of President Hafez al-Assad, and I call on my colleagues in Congress, on the administration, and the international community to demand that Syria immediately grant Syrian Jews their internationally recognized rights to freedom of immigration and movement and release all Syrian Jews imprisoned for their attempts to exercise these most fundamental rights.

SYRIAN JEWRY

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 17, 1992

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on the occasion of Shabbat Zachor or Sabbath of Remembrance to remind the Members of this body of the terrible conditions in which the 4,000 remaining Jews in Syria must live. A climate of fear and fundamental insecurity pervades the Syrian Jewish community in Damascus, Aleppo, and Kamishli. Emigration is nearly impossible. Prior to being given permission to leave, Jews must post large, monetary deposits and leave close relatives behind to assure their return. These Jews live under constant surveillance of the Mukhabarat, secret police.

Each year, during the Sabbath of Remembrance, the Jewish people around the world are enjoined to remember the genocidal threat to the Jewish people. For several years, this Sabbath has been dedicated to the memory of four young Jewish women from Damascus who were brutally murdered in March 1974 while trying to escape from Syria. The mutilated bodies of Laura Sebbagh, Mazal Sebbagh, Farah Sebbagh, and Eva Saad were dumped in sacks outside their families' homes in Damascus. This heinous crime has gone unpunished to this day. How, in a civilized age, can it be a crime to attempt to reunite with loved ones?

Since 1987, two Jewish brothers, Eli and Selim Swed, have been held without being formally notified of the charges against them. They were recently tried in camera and sen-

tenced to 6½ years imprisonment. Early reports indicated the two brothers were charged with espionage and accused of visiting relatives abroad, whom they had not seen for 30 years. Few other details of the trial proceedings or verdicts are known. After their sentencing, the two brothers conducted a desperate hunger strike, an unprecedented act in that country. The hunger strike has ended, but the brothers remain imprisoned.

During this Sabbath of Remembrance, Americans and particularly those of us in Congress must speak out against the human rights violations against the remaining Jews in Syria. The tragic Holocaust made it absolutely clear that men and women of good conscience must not be silent. The world's conscience must be aroused to the tragedy taking place each day in Syria.

At this historic time for peace in the Middle East, Syrian President Hafez El-Assad should show the good faith and commitment to peace by fully observing human rights for Syrian Jews.

SUPPORT HUMAN RIGHTS FOR SYRIAN JEWS

HON. TIMOTHY J. PENNY

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 17, 1992

Mr. PENNY. Mr. Speaker, I wish to raise an issue of great concern to me and many of my colleagues and constituents, the plight of Syrian Jews being deprived of their internationally recognized human rights to freedom of emigration and movement.

As a signatory to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Syria has committed itself to respect the rights of all citizens to emigrate freely. In practice, Syria's small, 3,600-member Jewish community, like other groups, does not have the right to change its government legally and peacefully, and cannot publicly criticize the Government for human rights violations.

Unlike other minorities, however, the passports and identity cards of Syrian Jews note their religion. Emigration from Syria is largely forbidden, but Jews in particular are signed out for additional prohibitions and restrictions. When Syrian Jews wish to leave the country, they must post an onerous monetary deposit and leave family members behind as assurance for their return. In fact, there are at present six Syrian Jews in prison for attempting to leave Syria, two of which have been incarcerated since 1987.

Syrian President Hafez al-Assad has ignored the repeated efforts of the President of the United States, the State Department, and Members of Congress to secure freedom of emigration for the Syrian Jewish community. I think the plight of Syrian Jews should be recognized in the context of the American human rights agenda. Peace in the Middle East must begin with a genuine respect for the human rights of all the peoples of the region, including the Syrian Jews.

HAZEL FRITZ: AN AMAZING PEORIAN

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 17, 1992

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of our colleagues one of my amazing constituents, Hazel Fritz.

Hazel is 63 years old and filled with the vitality and gusto of youth. She donates a large portion of her time to the Peoria Farm Bureau, sitting on the bureau board as the sole female member. Hazel is a full-time Ace Hardware employee and a devoted farmer. In her spare time she chairs the education committee for her church, and is the member of the tricounty land planning committee. She is also an election judge, a beautician, and the corresponding secretary for Dunlap High School Alumni Association. That is what I call a contribution to the community.

At this point I would like to insert into the RECORD an article from Peoria, IL, by Douglas Fruehling of the Peoria Journal Star, "Hazel Keeps on Going and Going," to further detail Hazel Fritz' outstanding work for Peoria and many others.

[From the Peoria Journal Star]

HAZEL KEEPS ON GOING AND GOING

(By Douglas Fruehling)

DUNLAP.—Hazel Fritz fidgets nervously, shifting from the edge of the back of her living room chair and clasping and loosening her hands.

She clearly doesn't enjoy sitting still for a one-hour interview.

"I'm not a person who can sit down and play cards like some people," she said. "That would drive me bananas to sit down and play cards four or five days a week."

Fritz, at 63 years old, has more energy than a restless youngster in church.

She devotes much of her time to the Peoria County Farm Bureau, where she represents Radnor Township as the only woman on the 23-member farm bureau board.

And keeping track of Fritz' other appointments, meetings and obligations is like tracking a Democratic presidential contender.

She works full time at Ace Hardware in Dunlap, a couple of miles from where she lives with her husband, Lee Fritz, 68, Hazel and Lee farm about 400 acres every year.

Then—in her spare time—she chairs the education committee for her church and serves as a member of a Tri-County land planning committee. She's also an election judge, a beautician and the corresponding secretary for the Dunlap High School Alumni Association.

About the only thing the life-long Peoria County resident and grandmother of seven has ruled out is a run for public office.

"If I was younger, I probably would," Fritz said. "But not at this point in my life."

But while she draws the line at political office, Fritz is treading where few women have ventured before. Despite her tiny frame, she stands as a tower of strength in a farm organization dominated by men.

As head of the farm bureau's state women's committee, she was an advisory member on the Illinois Farm Bureau board. When her term there expired, she ran for Radnor Township representative for the county, becoming only the second woman to hold such a position.

Her husband, who was president of the Peoria County Farm Bureau in the late '70s, encourages her involvement in the organization.

"Peoria County is one of the lowest on the totem pole for involvement of women," Lee said. "And that's a crying shame."

Fritz, who chairs the farm bureau legislative committee, keeps bureau directors up to date on bills in the legislature that affect agriculture.

She also schedules "meet-your-candidate" meetings and plans trips to Springfield for members.

"She knows what's happening politically, socially and marketing-wise," said farm bureau President Terry Baer. "She puts out a real sincere effort to accomplish what she believes in."

About 12 years ago, Hazel and Lee appeared in WMBD-TV's production of "The Twelve Days of Harvest," a short segment by farm director Colleen Callahan showing a husband and wife team working during harvest.

All this—and Fritz never even intended to enter the agriculture industry or marry a farmer.

"When I was small, I never thought I would marry a farmer because they worked too many long hours and they didn't do dinner well," she said. "But after I was married, I wouldn't trade it for anything."

#### VOTE FOR DEMOCRACY IN SOUTH AFRICA

##### HON. LUCIEN E. BLACKWELL

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 17, 1992

Mr. BLACKWELL. Mr. Speaker, as 3.3 million white South Africans go to the polls today to cast unquestionably the most important vote in the nation's 350 year history, I would like to voice my disappointment at a missed opportunity by the United States.

I do not need to stand here today Mr. Speaker, and recite the ideology by which South Africans have lived, because we are all painfully aware that this nation has sustained itself on the food of racism and the drink of apartheid, a diet that has left millions of black South Africans in a state of utter poverty, pain, and conflict. To quote the President of South Africa, F.W. DeKlerk, the country has reached "a final point of no return," and will now make the decision on whether to continue white-minority rule, or to allow a "nonracial democracy" to flourish.

Here in our own country, racism and business clearly do not mix. One need look no further than a lost Superbowl for the State of Arizona who would not make Martin Luther King's birthday a national holiday, or the threat of lost business that loomed over the State of Louisiana when David Duke as Governor seemed to be a grim possibility. For these reasons, I am disheartened that our foreign policy does not reflect our beliefs and our practices here at home.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to remind my colleagues that the United States has only one major sanction still leveled against South Africa. I firmly believe, as do my constituents, that the lifting of sanctions against the nation of South Africa was entirely premature. We have sent a message—without conditions—to the

white minority of South Africa, that we are satisfied with the progress thus made, even though this same minority may very well vote today to deny the black majority equal rights.

I certainly hope Mr. Speaker, as do my colleagues, that the promise of democracy will soon be realized by all South Africans, regardless of skin tone. I would hate to think however, that the premature enthusiasm shown by our Nation has undermined the possible end of minority rule in this torn, and oppressive country.

#### TRIBUTE TO THE GIRL SCOUT GOAL AND SILVER AWARD RECIPIENTS OF THE RIVERLAND GIRL SCOUT COUNCIL

##### HON. STEVE GUNDERSON

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 17, 1992

Mr. GUNDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the members of the Riverland Girl Scout Council who will receive the Girl Scout Gold Award, the highest award bestowed by the Girl Scout Organization, and the Girl Scout Silver Award, the second highest award in Girl Scouting.

In order to earn the coveted Gold Award, senior Girl Scouts must complete interest projects designed to promote growth and knowledge in areas such as business and technology, arts and humanities, cultures and global relations, energy conservation, personal well-being, the outdoors, and the environment.

The Gold Award recognizes a senior Girl Scout's commitment to excellence as she gains the experience needed to overcome the present and future challenges in her life.

To obtain the Silver Award, cadette Girl Scouts must show a commitment to work towards a goal through use of planning and decision-making skills.

This award recognizes a cadette Girl Scout's determination and desire to learn new skills and to serve her community.

For 61 of the Girl Scouts Organization's 80-year history, the Riverland Girl Scout Council has been helping girls develop the skills and values needed to excel in life. Because of these efforts, I am confident the future of western Wisconsin is in good hands.

I extend my sincerest congratulations to these future leaders of America.

#### CALL FOR PEACE IN IRELAND

##### HON. NICHOLAS MAVROULES

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 17, 1992

Mr. MAVROULES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the legacy of St. Patrick and to call on the hostile factions in Northern Ireland to bring peace to this war-torn region.

Many centuries past, St. Patrick brought Christianity to Ireland, casting out the snakes and spreading a faith based upon the commandment that "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."—Matthew 22:39.

For more than two decades, secular violence has torn Northern Ireland. The indiscriminate bombings, shootings, and other terrorist attacks are deplorable. Despite the efforts of many Irishmen and Englishmen, the conflict continues to take the lives of the innocent, both in Ireland and abroad.

Today, it is my fervent hope that the opposing factions will sit at the peace table and agree to a fair and lasting settlement to this conflict. Each side must lay down its arms and discuss the matter seriously.

Already a generation has grown to adulthood knowing only a life of bloodshed and bitterness. Each faction must recall proud Christian tradition that has marked Ireland for centuries and strive to live in peace with his neighbors, if only to offer the children of Northern Ireland the opportunity to live in a land of peace and harmony.

Using a simple, green, ubiquitous weed, St. Patrick taught the pagan tribes of Ireland that the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit could exist together as one. Let us today look to St. Patrick's symbol, the shamrock, to represent the world's hopes for Ireland: that peace tolerance, and prosperity may once again inhabit the entire isle of green.

#### VARIETY WEEK ON STATEN ISLAND AT THE ATRIUM

##### HON. SUSAN MOLINARI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 17, 1992

Ms. MOLINARI. Mr. Speaker, recently the Atrium Shopping Complex in my district has become a sponsor to Variety, the Children's Charity of New York. As a sponsor, the Atrium has offered the use of their center to raise funds for Variety, which in turn will be used for children's health projects on Staten Island.

On the evening of March 20, 1992, there will be a kick-off event declaring Variety Week on Staten Island at the Atrium. Fundraising efforts will be conducted throughout the week, concluding with a Variety telethon on April 5, 1992 on Fox TV.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the residents of Staten Island, I would like to thank the Atrium Shopping Complex for offering their services to this important event, and for bringing Variety, the children's charity, to Staten Island. This is an organization dedicated to raising funds to better the lives of our children, and there is nothing that could be more important or more commendable.

#### A TRIBUTE TO MORRIS FREEDMAN OF RANDOLPH, MA

##### HON. BRIAN J. DONNELLY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 17, 1992

Mr. DONNELLY. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to pay tribute to a very special man, Morris Freedman. He is an outstanding individual who has been providing entertainment to current and former

members of our Armed Forces through his humorous publication, "The Bean Press."

Mr. Freedman's creation has lifted the spirits of members of our Armed Forces since World War II, and has most recently provided tremendous support and enjoyment to our troops in the Persian Gulf. Today his publication continues to brighten the days of many disabled veterans across the country. This contribution to the morale of the men overseas and the veterans across the country should be greatly commended.

Morris Freedman sends copies of The Bean Press throughout the country and has received an overwhelming response from many branches of the Armed Forces. Colin L. Powell, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff thanked him for providing "moments of levity for our men and women in Operation Desert Storm." He has received similar thanks from such distinguished military personalities as John J. Closner, major general, USAF, chief of the Air Force Reserve, and A.M. Gray, general, U.S. Marine Corps, Commandant of the U.S. Marine Corps. Victor S. McCoy, Sr., national president of the Paralyzed Veterans of America, thanked Mr. Freedman for devoting "so much time and creativity to bringing a smile and a little happiness" into the lives of veterans and military personnel across the country."

Perhaps Earl J. Kruse, international president of the United Union of Roofers,

Waterproofers, and Allied Workers put it best when he said, in a letter to Mr. Freedman, "A true patriot is one that not only believes in what his country stands for \* \* \* he also shows concern for those who share his values and ideals." Morris Freedman certainly fits that description.

The time and effort Mr. Freedman has put forth in this selfless pursuit, certainly embody the true spirit of American pride.

CELEBRATING THE SPIRIT OF  
VOLUNTARISM OF MS. MARIE  
JOE BROWNE, A 90-YEAR-OLD  
WONDER

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 17, 1992

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I recognize the great spirit of voluntarism of Ms. Marie Joe Browne who is celebrating her 90th birthday today.

Ms. Browne, by any description is not usual or ordinary, she is an extraordinary person. Her beautiful spirit and enthusiastic outlook on life make her a joy to all who surround her. Her 20 years of volunteer work at the board of education of St. Mary's County have enriched the lives of many students and employees.

Ms. Browne is more than just a secretary. She is a friend and confidant to many students who love and respect her and to many adults who wonder where she gets the strength and energy to do so much when it would tire someone half her age. At 90 years of age, Ms. Browne seldom misses a day at the board of education. Ms. Browne's hard work, dedication, and spirit of volunteerism are what make all of the people of southern Maryland so proud.

In addition to her many years at the board of education of St. Mary's County, Ms. Browne is an active member of her church. She continues to play the organ every Sunday. Her love for music was enhanced and nurtured with the help of such greats as Count Basie, Louis Armstrong, and Ethel Waters; whom she worked for as a personal secretary.

Ms. Browne was born in Virginia on March 17, 1902, to parents of African-American descent. At the age of 6 Ms. Browne found hardship and sorrow when she lost both her parents. With the help of her extended family Ms. Browne refused to let the setback of her parent's untimely death hinder her or break her will to do better. This spirit of perseverance is what makes Ms. Browne such a dynamic person.

Mr. Speaker, it is with pleasure that I commend Ms. Browne for her undying perseverance, commitment, and volunteerism in guiding all who strive for excellence.

