

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## CADMIUM REGULATION

## HON. CLIFF STEARNS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1992

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise as a part of a relay team whose goal it is to highlight some of the more egregious aspects of the Federal bureaucracy and its rulemaking authority.

We can all agree that maintaining American economic competitiveness depends on the innovativeness and initiative of the private sector—the small business—the entrepreneur. The Federal Government can foster competitiveness by encouraging a vigorous and competitive market worldwide, but particularly at home. However, what government encourages with its right hand is often taken away by its left.

The problem is that those who do much of the taking away are not elected. There are thousands of government bureaucrats that produce, implement, and promulgate untold amounts of regulation and rules. Some of these regulations are useful, guided by reasoned planning and careful analysis. Unfortunately, however, many are written in a cavalier fashion, paying attention to some ill-conceived and outdated political correctness doctrine that attacks American manufacturing jobs without due regard that they can suffocate, paralyze, or even ruin the initiatives and endeavors of thousands of people. You will never meet these government bureaucrats, you will never know their names, never have an opportunity to argue or compromise with them; and yet they can, with only a few brushes of the pen, close down your business, force you to move your home, or compel you to use up precious working hours compiling useless data.

In my district there is an example of what disasters can happen when those who have no accountability meddle and dictate.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration [OSHA] has proposed regulations on cadmium exposure standards that would cost 3,000 jobs in an area already suffering from unemployment levels above the national average. Were this a problem of clearly inadequate protection of workers, no one would object. However, that is not the case.

Let me explain.

Cadmium is an inevitable by-product of zinc production. It is used in nickel-cadmium batteries, such as a pigment or as a heat and weathering stabilizer in engineering plastics. It is used as a corrosion-resistant coating in aerospace, electronic, and industrial applications. In addition, cadmium compounds play important roles in advanced detector systems, imaging sensors, and photovoltaic energy devices—all crucial technologies widely used in the Desert Storm operation.

In a recent Federal Register notice, OSHA proposed cadmium exposure standards of 1 or

5 micrograms of cadmium per cubic meter of air, well below the level of 50 micrograms per cubic meter currently considered feasible in the industry.

In its deliberations, OSHA disregarded the fact that most other industrialized nations have cadmium health standards in the range of 20 to 50 micrograms per cubic meter. No health problems have been observed with those standards in place. The agency also ignored the fact that the proposed standards are both technically and economically impossible to meet and, therefore, a benefit only to the market they would create for foreign producers.

These regulations come when it is not established that a causal relation between cadmium and health problems even exists. In fact, studies relied upon by OSHA show that in some instances, it appears that cadmium exposure actually lowers the incidence of cancer.

What is particularly startling with this particular Federal intrusion is the fact that OSHA is disregarding the concerns of other Federal agencies. Apparently once word got out on just what OSHA was up to, other Federal agencies took the affirmative action to object to OSHA's proposal and describe the damage its ill conceived regulations would have.

No less than six agencies tried to talk sense into OSHA. The Department of Commerce, the Department of Energy, the Department of Interior, the Bureau of Mines, the Office of Management and Budget, and the Small Business Administration sent public comments to OSHA highlighting the severe consequences that may be perpetrated on thousands of domestic jobs if OSHA's proposed exposure levels are promulgated, instead of using a more reasonable two-tier level approach.

These levels that would require a 20-micrograms per cubic meter for most forms of cadmium, 50 micrograms per cubic meter for cadmium sulfide, and a provision that industry will not be required to install engineering controls or work practices to achieve concentrations below a rolling 40-hour geometric mean of 30 micrograms per cubic meter.

No less a disinterested body than the Office of the President's Science Advisors also joined in, citing cadmium eight times in its recent report which identifies emerging technologies and materials which are crucial to their development in this country.

On December 17, 1991, NASA felt compelled to enter the debate, filing a comment letter signed by its associate administrator. The space agency said OSHA's proposal "has the potential to adversely affect NASA's aircraft, spacecraft designs, and components because the proposed levels would severely curtail the availability of space-qualified batteries vital to the Nation's space program." It also says the loss of cadmium-based battery sources "would be detrimental to future NASA programs."

Think about it; despite all these concerns, OSHA does not plan to substantially change

its original proposal. The comments of its sister agencies do not matter and our national security is not even relevant.

It is rare to have this many disinterested and objective governmental agencies saying officially that OSHA has incorrectly considered the health, economic, and technological aspects of its proposal.

It would be one thing if this company in my district was being unreasonable. The compromise is there, but what is lacking is some willingness on OSHA's part to be fair. One can easily understand the anxiety of the people who work for Gates Energy.

Again, Mr. Speaker, working out a compromise is always difficult. Gates Energy, the company in my district, which may shut down because of this regulation is willing to meet OSHA halfway. But OSHA refuses to listen. In fact, it was suggested by one Government official that even if the regulation was finally instituted and the industry did leave America—now listen carefully to this—this is a Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense speaking—it really didn't matter because the Government would buy what it needed from Japan. It really does not matter to whom? To them or to the people back home who will find themselves in an unemployment line?

So the scenario seems to be to destroy an American industry and then go buy what you need from the very people who already own 16 percent of American businesses. It seems that the buy American rallying cry is not being heard at OSHA.

It was once said that the road to hell is paved with good intentions. This time it's paved heading overseas, taking American jobs along with it—and all of this takes place in one of the worst economic climates experienced by this country in over 50 years.

I sometimes wonder if perhaps we should send some of these bureaucrats overseas—they'd be a more deadly weapon than the Stealth bomber.

Meanwhile, Mr. Speaker, there are families back home that wait for someone to make a decision on whether they will have a paycheck.

It is no wonder the American people lose a little more respect and confidence in our Government when regulations such as these are churned out. It is my hope that the President's 90-day moratorium will shed some common sense into this Federal rulemaking process and not leave American jobs at the mercy of bureaucrats entombed in their own surreal world. Bureaucrats who would rather destroy an emerging high-technology industry than pay attention to the real facts.

\* 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.

## BUSH'S FOREIGN POLICY

## HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1992

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, one frequently repeated analysis in Washington today is that President Bush knows what he wants to do in foreign policy but is floundering in domestic policy. That may once have been true, Mr. Speaker, but it seems to me that it no longer is—there is very little sign that the President has a clear-headed foreign policy at present. During the period of the decline of the Soviet Union, President Bush appeared to be following a coherent policy, although it was one with which many of us disagreed, leaning too heavily as it did on Mikhail Gorbachev, and ignoring the claims of such nations as the Baltic States. Since the complete breakup of the Soviet Union—obviously much earlier than the President had anticipated—the Bush administration's foreign policy does not appear to have any greater degree of coherence than does their domestic policy. There are a few areas where the President pushes ahead, such as to bestow more economic benefits on the People's Republic of China, where it is hard to understand why. There are other areas where we cannot understand what it is that the President is seeking to do.

On Monday, one of the highest ranking foreign policy officials of the Reagan administration, Jean Kirkpatrick, expressed the frustration many people feel at trying to make sense out of the Bush foreign policy. I think it is useful for that critique to be published here.

[From the Washington Post, Mar. 16, 1992]

## WHAT ARE THE PRESIDENT'S FOREIGN POLICY GOALS?

(By Jeane Kirkpatrick)

Almost everyone understands that George Bush has broad experience, knowledge and interest in foreign affairs. Moreover, in the gulf war he showed himself capable of decisive, effective leadership. Nevertheless, the president has a major foreign policy problem. It is the same problem that affects other aspects of his administration—that of failing to articulate goals.

Only rarely does George Bush tell us what public purposes are being served by the foreign policies he adopts in our name. He does not explain, for example, what interests he intends to serve by protecting China's most-favored-nation status and trade privileges regardless of that country's human rights abuses. Neither does he explain what overriding principle or interest causes him to veto the bill that would link trade and human rights, nor why he refuses to join other Western democracies in sponsoring a resolution in the United Nations Human Rights Commission that would address China's repression of Tibet.

There may be compelling reasons. The late Sen. Henry "Scoop" Jackson (D-Wash.) and former President Richard Nixon, both foreign policy heavyweights, believed there were overriding strategic interests in maintaining a "cooperative" relationship with the Chinese government. But that was at a time when Cold War tensions made the "China card" necessary to a winning hand. Such strategic imperative died with the Cold War.

Today, we don't want China to sell high-tech weapons to the Third World, further escalating human and environmental costs of war. We don't want to reward slave labor with our trade policies. We would like to reward political reform and encourage democracy in this huge country—because it would greatly improve personal security and freedom for the Chinese and would contribute to peace and stability on China's borders. Democracies do not fight aggressive wars or sponsor such guerrilla groups as the Khmer Rouge.

U.S. policy toward China should obviously serve these public interests unless there is some less apparent but more important purpose. In that case, the president should explain to the rest of us whatever it is that is so important and how his policy serves the common good.

A parallel issue is raised by administration policy regarding Yugoslavia. With the Cold War over, there is no Soviet threat to the independent of Yugoslavia, and no reasonable chance that the Yugoslav spark could ignite a divided Europe.

Why then was America's national interest served by the administration's long refusal to recognize Croatia and Slovenia, a refusal that lasted for months after most of Europe had already done so?

Americans have no stake in the preservation of a Communist China or of Serbian hegemony in what was Yugoslavia. But we do have a major stake in encouraging civilized standards of respect for human rights and peaceful settlements of the issues of ethnic separatism and nationalism. We have a major stake in democratic outcomes.

Are these merely problems in communication—as the president is said to believe—or are the problems the goals themselves?

I believe the major foreign policy problems grow from the lack of a center of gravity, an ordering principle or goal that the administration is seeking to achieve. More specifically, they grow from the administration's failure to give adequate priority to the U.S. national interest in preserving democratic governments and extending democracy.

As with China and Yugoslavia, these problems can also be observed in the administration's inadequate support for democracy in Russia. Richard Nixon wrote recently that the preservation of democracy in Russia should be the centerpiece of American foreign policy.

"If freedom fails in Russia, we will see the tide of freedom that has been sweeping over the world begin to ebb, and dictatorship rather than democracy will be the wave of the future," he said.

Nixon believes this is a "watershed moment in history." Yet he thinks the West, including the United States, has thus far failed to give the necessary priority to preservation of Boris Yeltsin's democratic experiment. He does not doubt that a democratic Russia serves the public interest of America and says it is urgent to "seize the moment."

Russia, China and Yugoslavia are not the only arenas where American foreign policy suffers from a certain lack of articulated goals. The same questions can be raised about the Bush policy in the Middle East, where heavy pressure is brought against the only democracy in the area, the only absolutely reliable American ally.

In the Middle East, Bush and Secretary of State James Baker embrace the kind of linkage between assistance and foreign policy that they oppose for China. The decision to link loan guarantees for housing Soviet emigres to freezing settlements has already brought down one Israeli government

Meanwhile, the administration associates itself with Arab demands on Israel and remains silent about the non-democratic, non-pluralist character of Israel's negotiating "partners"—Syria, Lebanon and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Bush and Baker appear to attach little or no importance to the political character of regimes with which we deal. This makes our political goals seem unrelated to deeply held political values and America's public purposes.

Foreign policy is an activity that can only be legitimately undertaken in the public good and never for private purposes. Americans will support a foreign policy when they understand it is a means to shared ends. They will not support policy they do not so understand.

If the Bush administration desires support for its policies (which it needs badly in this election year), the president should speak to us more often and more fully—not about his private preferences but about the public purposes he hopes to serve by policies he adopts in our name.

## SYRIAN JEWRY

## HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1992

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, the following is a statement by the Jewish Community Relations Council of Indianapolis. I think the assertions make common sense:

## SYRIAN JEWRY

It is disturbing that Syria is gaining increasing respectability in the world at large, while the government continues to deny basic human rights to its Jewish population. Despite Syrian promises to liberalize emigration policies, particularly for divided families and single Jewish women, no such steps have been taken.

Mr. Assad continues to find excuses to avoid meeting the fundamental human right of allowing Syrian Jews to leave the country. Last spring he linked freedom for Syrian Jews with the future of the Golan Heights. Such an effort to politicize an issue of basic human rights runs counter to every international norm. Freedom for Syrian Jews is a moral, humanitarian issue on its own terms and cannot be used as a bargaining chip in Mr. Assad's negotiating plan.

We believe it is important that the U.S. make clear to Syria that protection of fundamental human rights is vital to its relationship with the U.S. If Mr. Assad is truly interested in enhancing his image abroad, then a good first step would be to implement his government's earlier commitments to Syrian Jews.

## A TRIBUTE TO HENRY "BUD" BOSTWICK, JR., ON THE OCCASION OF HIS RETIREMENT

## HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1992

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, after 38 years of dedicated and honorable service, Henry "Bud" Bostwick, Jr., has decided to retire as presi-

dent of the San Mateo County, CA, Economic Development Association. On this occasion, I would like to take the opportunity to express my deep appreciation to him for his tireless commitment to the people of San Mateo County.

Bud's life is a tale of civic commitment. His sense of duty, dedication and responsibility to his community has served San Mateo County very, very well. Indeed, Bud stands as an example for all of us to emulate. He makes a most convincing case supporting the adage that there is no substitute for hard work. Throw in qualities of intelligence, sound judgment, good sense and conviction, and you have the reasons why Bud has made the mark he has.

Born in Oakland, Bud worked in the banking and shipping business before establishing the Bostwick-Healy Co., a San Francisco based public relations firm, in 1949. An otherwise intelligent and sensible young man, Bud's only mistake was his decision to enter politics in 1952! He cut his political teeth as a campaign director and administrative assistant for Congressman J. Arthur Younger.

Because of his Government experience, Bud was tapped by local businessmen in 1955 to help establish the San Mateo County Economic Development Association. It was to be a 90-day job, a temporary position to get the organization off the ground. But things don't always work out as planned. The 90-day hitch turned into a 38-year career, and San Mateo County has greatly benefited from that happy twist of fate.

Bud has always been an innovator. His unparalleled contribution to the field of business development in San Mateo has literally changed the face of our community. That change has always been for the better. As the driving force behind the County Economic Development Association, he has long provided vital assistance to both established companies in San Mateo and companies interested in locating in the county.

Bud was responsible for the organization and implementation of the first county-wide business climate survey to be conducted in the United States. During his tenure, over 9000 new plants and companies were established in San Mateo County, representing a capital investment of approximately \$20 billion. Impressive numbers indeed.

In addition to his work as president of the San Mateo County Economic Development Association, Bud is a very active civic volunteer. He is an honorary life member of the American Economic Development Council; a member of the San Francisco Bay Conservation Study Commission; a Community Advisory Board member of the Seton Medical Center; he serves on the advisory committee of the Boy Scouts of America; he is on the board of trustees of the Peninsula Memorial Blood Bank; he serves as a member of the Rotary Club of San Mateo; he is the former chairman of the Development Committee Board for Mercy High School; and he serves as a member of the advisory council of the Peninsula Conflict Resolution Center.

Mr. Speaker, Bud Bostwick is an exemplary citizen. He is truly one of the pillars on which our community rests. Throughout his life, he has always demonstrated the courage to care

for his neighbors and for his community, and for that we are all grateful. On the occasion of his retirement, I invite my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Bud today. I would also like to wish him the very best in all of his future endeavors, because if I know Bud, I know that his days of commitment and dedication are far from over.

#### BIG MONEY THANKS TO MILITARY CONVENTIONS AND BILL BUNKER

#### HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1992

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of our colleagues of my constituents, Bill Bunker, from Peoria, IL.

Bill has started a business dealing with military conventions. Working a part-time, 3-day week, Bill recruits military reunion conventions to the Peoria area, enabling the city to benefit financially.

Bill has been called a one-man convention bureau, and I believe his story is as inspirational as it is successful.

At this point I wish to insert in the RECORD an article by John O'Connell from the Peoria Journal Star, Retiree Taps Military Reunion Market.

#### RETIREE TAPS MILITARY REUNION MARKET

(By John O'Connell)

Bill Bunker is like a one-man convention bureau. A former naval officer and retired Caterpillar employee is now in the business of drawing military conventions and reunions to the Continental Regency Hotel and other area hotels.

The tall, friendly 69-year-old man works three days a week in his office in the Continental Regency, which serves as headquarters for Bunker's military reunions. In two years of working part-time, he has attracted five military conventions and reunions to Peoria and has commitments from eight others.

And that means big eight money to Peoria.

#### BIG BUCKS

According to Gary Jenkins, executive director of the Peoria Area Convention and Visitors Bureau, the average visitor spends \$143 a day. About \$85,000 is spent during a typical three-day, 400-person convention. But it doesn't end there.

"What happens when new dollars come into the community, is that it turns over three or four times," Jenkins says. "With the money that conventions bring in, hotel and restaurant employees turn around and buy gas and groceries. And it goes on like that. So that \$85,000 may mean indirectly about \$340,000 to a community."

"I'm delighted with what Bill is doing. I just wish there were 30 or 40 people like him."

Bunker's first reunion was the USS Iowa which drew about 700 people during a three-day convention in 1989. He also attracted conventions from the 3062 QM Bakery Company, Company 165 Infantry, the 17th Airborne Division and the 813th Aviation Engineers.

Bunker's largest convention is the Destroyer Escort Sailors Association, which is scheduled for September of 1994. It will be one of the largest conventions Peoria has ever hosted.

He worked jointly with the Peoria Convention and Visitors Bureau for this event that is expected to draw about 3,000 people. This convention will fill five local hotels and may mean \$2 million for the area.

"Bill went to Florida with Leslie Streader of the Convention Bureau in January to try and attract that convention here," Jenkins says. "They did a great selling job. We beat out Providence, R.I. and Norfolk, Va., two very strong Navy towns, for the convention."

#### EX-SAILOR

A former Navy officer himself, Bunker served in the merchant marines aboard an ammunition ship during World War II.

"We were bombed and strafed a number of times," Bunker recalls. "You don't know what fear is until you've been on an ammunition ship while it is being bombed. Our ship did get credit with downing two Japanese bombers in New Guinea."

He also was an officer aboard the USS Iowa during the Korean war. Bunker spent 20 years at sea, 10 as a Navy officer and 10 as a merchant marine deck officer.

During peace time, he was an officer on the SS President Cleveland, which was the Love Boat of its day. It featured two large swimming pools and a nightclub. The cruise liner sailed from San Francisco to Honolulu, Japan, China and the Philippines.

"I did that for 49 trips," Bunker says.

#### CAME TO PEORIA

In 1970, Bunker came to Peoria to work for Caterpillar as an application analysis in data processing, retiring in 1985. But retirement wasn't for Bunker.

He found himself recruiting some 400 volunteers to help with Steamboat Days activities and later running the visitors information station for Peoria Convention and Visitors Bureau.

"I organized the visitors station, which was downtown," Bunker says. "I got 40 volunteers to man the station. We passed out information on the city and told visitors about things to do and places to go. While working at that station I heard so many nice things said about Peoria."

"The tourists would tell me they liked our downtown and that our prices are so reasonable here."

It was while working at the visitors station that Bunker learned about a reunion the battleship Iowa was planning in Boston in 1988. On his own, Bunker went to Boston and talked his former shipmates into bringing their large reunion to Peoria the following year.

Bunker enjoyed the experience so much that he decided to start his own part-time business as a military convention coordinator. He would read the Journal Star for notices on military reunions and then write the organizers about possibly coming to Peoria. He now subscribes to numerous military magazines to get leads on military reunions.

#### HAVING FUN

"I have fun doing this," he says. "I can establish a good rapport with military men. I'm in their peer group."

"I relate with them. I basically do what I want to do. The Continental Regency has given me a lot of support. And for conventions that expand beyond the Regency I work with the Peoria Convention and Visitors Bureau."

With each convention or reunion, Bunker finds an area person to act as host.

Bunker has the help of his wife, Barbara, who enters data into his computers.

And from time to time, Bunker calls upon his son, Carl, for assistance. Carl, a former

employee with the convention bureau, is a partner in R and B Productions, a management service team that does the administrative work for such events as the Brown Bag It Series, the Peoria Metro New Car Dealers show on April 3-5 and for the hospitality industry's food show on April 6.

"This isn't work for my dad," Carl says. "Meeting people and making presentations is fun for him. And it's neat to see him so happy."

And dad agrees.  
"If they called it work, I would quit," Bunker joked.

IN HONOR OF IRAIDA "MAMA"  
IGNATIEFF

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1992

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor my constituent Irida Ignatieff, one of west Sacramento's oldest citizens, on the occasion of her 100th birthday.

Mrs. Ignatieff was born March 11, 1892, in St. Petersburg, Russia, and came to the United States in 1965. She moved to west Sacramento in 1973. She is a pillar and matriarch of the west Sacramento Russian community, and is affectionately called "Mama" by her family and many friends. Mama is a mother to one daughter, grandmother to five grandchildren, great grandmother to eight great grandchildren, and great great grandmother to two.

Recognized for her talent and excellence as an artistic performer, Mama sang and danced for white Russian troops during the Russian Revolution. Today she continues to sing, dance, play harmonica, and recite poetry.

Mama has a long history of community involvement which has ranged from saving the lives of anti-Communists by hiding them in her basement during the Russian Revolution to helping Russian immigrants settle in west Sacramento.

Mama is a strong, supportive, and religious woman who believes deeply in helping people in need. She is a staunch anti-Communist who predicted throughout all her years that she would one day see a free Russia. She has now lived to see her dream become a reality.

I know my colleagues join me today in honoring Mama.

TRIBUTE TO P. HELEN G.  
TARTARO

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1992

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a dedicated civil servant, Mrs. P. Helen G. Tartaro, on her retirement. On April 3, Mrs. Tartaro will leave Federal service for the second time.

She left the first time in 1954 to raise her family and to serve her church and community. She returned to Government service with the Agency for International Development 20

years later, after her children had grown. She started the second leg of her 26-year career as a secretary, moved up to administration operations assistant, then to program operations assistant, and on to administration operations manager.

Early on, Mrs. Tartaro was fascinated by and became proficient in computers, as well as their role in administering foreign aid funds for AID. Recognition of this proficiency resulted in certificates of outstanding performance and other awards. Mrs. Tartaro plans to assist her daughter in caring for her twins, which are expected in April/May.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure Mrs. Tartaro's co-workers and many friends join me in wishing her a happy, fulfilling, and long retirement.

A TRIBUTE TO SISTER BUSINESS  
TEAM DONNA MITCHELL AND  
DIANA SABACINSKI

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, it is my wish to honor sisters Donna Mitchell and Diana Sabacinski for their success as owners of their own business. In 1989 both young women decided to invest in the ExecuTrain franchise, and consequently have enjoyed success as budding entrepreneurs.

I am pleased to have the opportunity to acknowledge the work of these young women. Through their hard work and dedication, they have emerged successful and even grown in size despite a recession, which has threatened many new businesses.

In an article titled "Sisters team up, build computer training firm," Miami Herald staff writer, Charles B. Robin reports:

Donna Mitchell and Diana Sabacinski enjoy each other's company.

The two grew up together as sisters, went their separate ways after college, and eventually decided a family-run business was their calling.

"We share the same value system," Sabacinski says. "I like a family-run business. I don't particularly like working for someone else."

In 1989, the two invested \$30,000 in franchising fees and \$150,000 in start-up costs and, together with seven partners, purchased the Florida rights for ExecuTrain, a computer training firm. There are now three franchises in the state: Miami, Tampa and Orlando.

Mitchell and Sabacinski run the Miami office and are planning to open an office in Fort Lauderdale in April.

When they formed the company in 1989, there were three employees. Today, the office employs 17. Eight are full-time trainers; the rest are salespeople or office staff. The company has three classrooms in Miami and plans to open two more in Fort Lauderdale.

Mitchell says the company sends trainers to clients' sites, based on their needs. Clients include IBM, Ryder System, Baptist Hospital and Baxter Diagnostics. Though Mitchell and Sabacinski don't do any of the teaching, they are both computer literate.

ExecuTrain has 60 locations in 25 states. With headquarters in Atlanta, the company has offices in London and Mexico City and was recently ranked the 126th fastest-grow-

ing business in the country on Inc. magazine's annual list.

Mitchell, who has a marketing degree from Fort Lauderdale College, is the saleswoman. She seeks out people who need training. Sabacinski is the financial mind. A graduate of Quinnipiac College in Connecticut, where she studied accounting, she maintains the company's books.

Sabacinski says the company was profitable in its first two years, and the sisters had covered their investment by the beginning of the second year.

"I'm very pleased," she said. "I was in public accounting for a long time, and most businesses don't break even for a number of years."

The Miami office has been in the top 10 in sales and profits each year since it opened, Mitchell said. She declined to give specific figures but said the office had a pretax profit of 13 percent last year.

Mitchell and Sabacinski say there's room for growth in the industry well into the '90s.

Says Mitchell, "This recession hasn't hurt us. People have been cutting back, but all that does is mean the person who is left must have better training."

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to have the opportunity to acknowledge the work of these two young women. Their testimony is proof that success is a possibility afforded to all those who are willing and have made the decision to work hard and realize their dreams.

RETIREMENT OF COMMISSIONER  
MILDRED L. WATSON

HON. ALAN WHEAT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1992

Mr. WHEAT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to the many years of valued service Commissioner Mildred L. Watson has devoted to the children and families of Jackson County, MO.

On March 27, 1992, friends and colleagues will gather to commend Ms. Watson for her dedicated work and to wish her well as she retires after 8 years of service at the juvenile division of the Sixteenth Judicial Circuit Court of Missouri.

Commissioner Watson's long and distinguished career of public service began almost a half century ago as a civilian mathematician for the U.S. Navy during World War II. After serving her country, she went on to earn a master's degree in social work and ultimately taught that field as an associate professor at the University of Kansas. Following her work as a university professor, Ms. Watson decided to pursue a new challenge—a career as an attorney.

Building on her educational background and wealth of experience, Ms. Watson practiced law for 11 years before beginning her service as commissioner of the court in 1984.

Recognized by all of those who know her as a friendly, hardworking, and compassionate individual, Commissioner Watson will be sorely missed by her colleagues. Her dedication and selfless work for the community has had a profound and positive impact on the lives of countless children and families in Jackson County. Her commitment to improving the wel-

fare of some of the most vulnerable individuals in our society will be long remembered and greatly appreciated.

But even though Commissioner Watson is retiring from her current position, she will remain an asset to the community and doubtlessly continue to serve in many ways.

Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure to join Commissioner Watson's friends and associates as we thank her for her fine work and wish her happiness and success in the years ahead.

#### A TRIBUTE TO JOY SIMONSON

### HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1992

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to extend congratulations to Ms. Joy Simonson who next week will be inducted into the District of Columbia Women's Hall of Fame. Ms. Simonson is a member of the professional staff of the Government Operations Subcommittee on Employment and Housing, which I chair.

This well-deserved honor recognizes Ms. Simonson's pioneering efforts to achieve equality for women and her many years of dedicated community service and public service in both the District of Columbia and Federal governments.

A graduate of Bryn Mawr College, Ms. Simonson has served as chairman of the D.C. Alcoholic Beverage Control Board from 1964 to 1972, the first woman to hold that position; chief hearing examiner for the D.C. Rent Commission; Assistant Director of the Federal Women's Program of the U.S. Civil Service Commission; president of the D.C. League of Women Voters; vice president of Executive Women in Government; and was the founder of the D.C. Commission for Women.

From 1975 to 1982, Ms. Simonson was the Executive Director of the National Advisory Council on Women's Educational Programs, a Presidentially appointed body which advises Congress and Federal officials on educational equity for women and girls. In 1982, the newly appointed members of the Council removed Ms. Simonson from her position as Executive Director because of her support for the equal rights amendment. Her firing became a cause celebre and a rallying cry for the women's movement.

In April 1984, almost 8 years ago, my colleague and friend BARNEY FRANK, who was then the subcommittee chairman, coaxed Ms. Simonson out of retirement to join the professional staff of the Employment and Housing Subcommittee. Mr. FRANK's astute personnel initiative was my gain when I became subcommittee chairman in 1987.

Energetic, hard-working, dedicated, a consummate professional in every way, Ms. Simonson has done an outstanding job on the subcommittee staff. She has worked on issues such as child labor, the adequacy of OSHA protections for meatpacking workers, chemical plant explosions, the health and safety of firefighters, repetitive motion injuries in the workplace, the rising use of contingent workers, misclassifying employees as independent contractors, and delays by EEOC in processing

age discrimination cases. Last year, Ms. Simonson was responsible for preparing nine subcommittee hearings.

As a 73-year young, wife, mother, grandmother, tennis player, inhouse poet, resident grammarian, dedicated and outstanding subcommittee staff member, Ms. Simonson is a joy to work with. Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Joy Simonson on her election to the District of Columbia Women's Hall of Fame.

#### PRESCRIPTION DRUGS COST CONTAINMENT ACT OF 1992

### HON. BYRON L. DORGAN

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1992

Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, the cost of prescription drugs in this country has gotten absolutely out of control. Over the last decade, prescription drug prices increased more than 152 percent, three times the rate of inflation.

In 1990, Americans spent \$67 billion on prescription drugs, 10 percent of the total of our skyrocketing health care costs. As we discuss comprehensive health care reform in this country, we must address this prescription drug cost crisis.

This is not, of course, new concern for us or for American health care consumers. Again and again, we've tried to warn the pharmaceutical industry that we can no longer stand for unjustified price increases. The drug companies, however, have not responded with restraint in their pricing policies. To the contrary, while national inflation was 3.1 percent in 1991, drug inflation was 9.4 percent.

Our colleague in the Senate, Senator PRYOR, introduced a bill last November that would apply a carrot-and-stick tax approach to convince drug companies to hold the line on prices. It's a fair and sensible approach to a serious problem, and myself and nine House colleagues are today joining Senator PRYOR in this effort.

This bill would not touch tax credits or other funds targeted for prescription drug research and development. I recognize the valuable contribution that American pharmaceutical companies have made in the development and distribution of lifesaving prescription drugs in this country and throughout the world, and I am not suggesting that we obstruct these worthy endeavors.

But the costs of research and development simply do not justify the dramatic price increases that have put this health necessity out of reach for many Americans and have contributed to the health care crisis that we now face in this country. The people that we represent are looking to Congress to take some action—not just talk—to ensure their access to vital prescription drugs.

This bill would not set prices for prescription drugs. It would only use existing tax credits to encourage large pharmaceutical companies to increase prices responsibly, and to do their part to control spiralling health costs. I urge you to join me in taking this important and necessary first step toward our goal of making health care affordable for all Americans.

#### U.N. PEACEKEEPING: A WISE INVESTMENT

### HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1992

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, as chair of the Arms Control and Foreign Policy Caucus, I would like to share with my colleagues two insightful articles on the United Nations peacekeeping operations in Cambodia and Western Sahara. Congress will soon consider additional peacekeeping funds requested by the administration to help support these two United Nations operations as well as those in Yugoslavia, El Salvador, and other trouble spots.

As we move further away from the cold war, the role of U.N. peacekeeping and peace-making is becoming all the more vital. The following articles show the peril these peacekeeping operations face without strong financial and diplomatic support from the United States. The top American official in the United Nations Western Sahara operation states that inadequate United States support may jeopardize the United Nations agreement that would end 17 years of conflict in that region. In Cambodia—a country that arguably has endured more suffering than any other over the last two decades—the U.N. force is beginning to deploy, uncertain whether its mission will be able to succeed, in large part due to congressional reluctance to foot the United States share of the bill.

On March 26, the head of U.N. peacekeeping operations, Marrack Goulding, will meet with the Arms Control and Foreign Policy Caucus. I encourage any Member who has questions or concerns about the United Nations peacekeeping role and its cost to the United States to join us.

I urge my colleagues to read these articles from the Washington Post for an informative look into the United Nations—and our—challenges in these troubled regions.

#### UNITED NATIONS PEACE EFFORT IS SEEN AT RISK IN WESTERN SAHARA

(By Tami Hultman)

EL AYOUN, WESTERN SAHARA.—For 17 years, a bitter war over a piece of rocky desert along Africa's north Atlantic coast has been waged largely in obscurity. Now this dusty former outpost of the Spanish empire has become one of the new testing grounds for the role of the United Nations as world peace keeper.

Members of the 25-nation U.N. peacekeeping force who are posted here say the Western Saharan operation is in danger of failing completely and that it has raised questions about the will of the U.S. government to fully support peace initiatives that may threaten friendly governments.

King Hassan II of Morocco, considered a moderate in the Arab world, has staked the prestige of his throne on keeping Western Sahara under Moroccan rule. According to U.N. sources, the United States has shown little inclination to persuade the king to observe a 1990 peace accord between Morocco and Saharans seeking independence, even when the lives of American citizens have been at risk.

Last month the State Department barred Col. Albert Zapanta, then the top U.S. offi-

cial with the initial U.N. peace-keeping team, from testifying about the Saharan operation before a House Foreign Affairs subcommittee. In a telephone interview from Washington, Zapanta, who has finished his tour in the region, said he would have told the committee that the United States needs to put its weight behind the peace effort. "Unless we're allowed to carry out our mission," he said, "this whole thing will be just a waste of taxpayers' money."

On Sept. 5, the United Nations began deploying what is now a 375-person contingent to observe a cease-fire between the Saharan independence movement called the Polisario Front and the Moroccan military, which invaded the territory when Spain withdrew in 1975.

The U.N. Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara, known by its Spanish initials MINURSO, was charged with supervising a referendum in which the Saharans would choose between independence and union with Morocco. But the peace plan is off track. The vote, first scheduled for Jan. 6, has not been held, and none of the preconditions for the balloting has been met. The U.N. force remains far short of its intended 2,800-person strength.

Officials with the observer force have complained repeatedly to U.N. headquarters that a lack of cooperation from Morocco is jeopardizing the mission. They say the Moroccan government has moved in tens of thousands of Moroccans to pack the voter rolls, has blocked supplies destined for U.N. forces in the field, has refused to provide information on the number of its troops and their locations and has interfered with U.N. patrols. On at least one occasion, Moroccan soldiers reportedly threatened to fire on a patrol that included Americans.

A report released by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee last month cited "Morocco's obstructionist posture toward MINURSO" and warned that the 30 Americans serving in Western Sahara are being endangered because of Morocco's stance. The report also criticized the U.N. hierarchy for failing to provide political and logistical support to help solve the problems. It urged the U.S. government to exert its substantial influence to secure Morocco's compliance with the terms of the accord.

Responding to the continuing stalemate, U.N. Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali asked the Security Council to approve a three-month timetable for resolution of the issues that block the peace plan's implementation. In a nine-page report to the council, Boutros-Ghali acknowledged the legitimacy of the complaints against Morocco, which he said has been responsible for 75 of 77 cease-fire violations.

Boutros-Ghali said that unless there is agreement on implementing the plan by the end of May, "it will be necessary to consider alternative courses of action and possibly adopt a new approach to the whole problem." The Security Council is expected to discuss the issue sometime next week.

The muted U.N. reaction to Moroccan intransigence has contributed to frustration and cynicism among the MINURSO field observers—an attitude apparently shared by Johannes Manz, a Swiss diplomat who resigned in January as special U.N. representative for Western Sahara. In a confidential memo to the secretary general just prior to his resignation, Manz expressed "great sadness" at the lack of a forceful response to Morocco's breaches of the peace accord. He urged that the United Nations "firmly retake the initiative in this complex process."

The peace plan accepted by Morocco and Polisario in 1990 calls for the United Nations to oversee the establishment of conditions for a free and fair referendum, including registration of voters and creation of a climate of confidence and stability.

Although the question of voter eligibility has dominated public discussion, it is the ability to foster a sense of security among Saharans that may prove most elusive, officials say. "This is the worst police state I have ever seen," said one member of the observer force who also has served in Latin America and Asia.

Fifteen years ago, El Ayoun was a picturesque village, dominated by the whitewashed domes of traditional Saharan architecture. Today, the capital is a city of square concrete structures sporting the ochre and sienna tones favored by Moroccan builders. Moroccan settlers, drawn by the lucrative tax and financial incentives offered by the government, have fueled a building boom and now account for about half the 100,000 population.

Morocco strictly enforces a ban on contact between U.N. personnel and local residents. Saharans say that anyone who tries to approach U.N. facilities in El Ayoun is turned away or arrested by Moroccan authorities. Only in the outlying desert sites where international teams monitor the cease-fire is there a semblance of free exchange between U.N. observers and the Saharan people.

But problems have persisted there too. U.N. forces have reported being denied access to places within their patrol areas by Moroccan soldiers. In one incident, a Moroccan jeep reportedly side-swiped a U.N. vehicle to prevent its progress into an area the Moroccans had declared off limits.

On a hill perched above U.N. headquarters, hundred of tents, decorated with symbols of the Moroccan royal family, have been pitched to house thousands of people. The Moroccan government says the inhabitants are Saharan nomads, gathered to exercise their right to vote. The area remains off limits to the peace keepers by order of the Moroccan government.

When asked about the purpose of the tents, a guard outside the encampment responded, "They are for the people who have come to vote that the Sahara is Moroccan." He warned that approaching the tents or photographing them is forbidden.

The tent city has become the most visible symbol of the disputes that plague the peace process. The task of defining who is Saharan in a vast desert where nomads roam across national borders falls on a special U.N. identification commission. During the peace negotiations, Polisario and Morocco agreed that a 1974 Spanish census counting 74,000 Saharans would serve as the basis for the referendum. Since that time, however, King Hassan has demanded the addition of 120,000 people he says have Saharan ancestry.

As one of his last acts as U.N. secretary general, Javier Perez de Cuellar proposed expanding eligibility criteria, including proof of intermittent residency in the territory for 12 years prior to the 1974 census.

That attempt to accommodate the king's position, combined with the continuing heavy hand that Morocco is exercising in the territory, appears to have eroded Saharan faith in the U.N. effort. "We are exactly like Kuwait, invaded by our neighbor," said one Saharan. "When the U.N. came, we were happy. But now we are afraid."

There is a growing conviction among the U.N. observers that Morocco has no intention of leaving Western Sahara, whatever the

outcome of a referendum. In his private memo to the secretary general, former special representative Manz said a negotiated agreement "with neither a clear winner nor a clear loser" may offer the only prospect for a solution.

Zapanta agreed that Morocco's attitude remains a problem. But he said that the uniformed men and women in Western Sahara are capable of doing the job assigned to them if they get the backing they need from U.N. headquarters. Zapanta said he intends to accept an invitation to testify before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee later this month.

Other U.N. officials said that more than the success or failure of one mission is at stake. Only if the world body proves tough enough to implement its own accords, they said, can it credibly claim the mantle of peace keeper.

U.N. PEACEKEEPING FORCES

United Nations peacekeeping forces	Annual cost (mil-lions)	Date de-ployed	Current strength
U.N. Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO): Set up to monitor Arab-Israeli armistice agreement	\$31	1948	300
U.N. military observer group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP)	5	1949	40
U.N. peacekeeping force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) <sup>1</sup>	231	1964	2,100
U.N. disengagement observer force (UNDOF): Between Israel and Syrian armies in the Golan Heights	42	1974	1,300
U.N. Interim force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)	157	1978	5,800
U.N. Iraq-Kuwait observation mission (UNIKOM)	65	1991	540
U.N. Angola verification mission (UNAVEM II)	72	1991	440
U.N. observer mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL)	52	1991	1,000
U.N. Mission for the referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO): Scheduled. Operation has run into political problems	200	1991	2,700
U.N. transitional authority in Cambodia (UNTAC): Still at proposal stage. Due to replace temporary force by end of July	NA	1992	22,000
U.N. protection force (UNPROFOR): Due to be set up shortly and to be deployed in Serb-inhabited regions of Croatia	400	1992	14,000

<sup>1</sup> Only U.N. operation paid for by voluntary contributions instead of through assessments against all U.N. members.

<sup>2</sup> Troop-contributing countries absorb an additional \$60 million.

Source: Reuter.

CAMBODIA FORCE DEPLOYS, BUT WHO WILL PAY BILLS? U.N. MEMBERS RESISTING PEACE-KEEPING FEES

(By Valerie Strauss)

The first members of the largest peace-keeping force in U.N. history are arriving in Cambodia amid concern by some U.N. officials that funding for the operation from key countries, including the United States, is not certain.

Wrangling between Capitol Hill and the Bush administration over how to fund the U.S. assessment has cast in doubt when or even if Washington will pay its share of the enterprise, U.N. officials, legislators and Cambodia analysts said.

Japanese diplomat Yasushi Akashi, head of the Cambodian peace-keeping operation, said recently in an interview that any significant delay in funding from major donors could affect the process designed to bring a lasting peace to Cambodia after 13 years of civil war and to lead to free elections in 1993.

Although past peace-keeping forces have operated without full payment, some U.N. officials said the tasks assigned to the peace keepers in Cambodia could be slowed later this year or in 1993, and that even the timing of elections could be affected if the bulk of the money is not collected in a timely fashion.

Meanwhile in Cambodia, the deployment of forces, expected to total 15,900 troops, 3,600

civilian police and about 2,400 civilians, is going forward even as a number of essential elements of the operation are still being debated.

Members of the main peace-keeping force several hundred men from battalions from Indonesia and Malaysia—began arriving in Cambodia this week, joining a small advance force deployed in November. Akashi, who is to arrive in Phnom Penh on Sunday to formally start the U.N. operation, said a total of 12 battalions are expected to be deployed by the end of May. By then the rainy season will have begun, making movement in parts of the countryside difficult.

Complicating matters further is continued fighting in the Cambodian countryside despite a cease-fire agreed to last October by the country's four main factions as part of U.N. peace accords. U.N. military officers and diplomats in Phnom Penh said yesterday that Khmer Rouge guerrillas have launched fierce attacks in more than a dozen areas in the north in an attempt to capture as much territory as possible before the deployment of the peace keepers, the Associated Press reported. At least 10 soldiers of the Phnom Penh government of Prime Minister Hun Sen have been killed and 40 wounded, the sources said.

The Khmer Rouge, which ruled Cambodia for 3½ years during the late 1970s under a reign of terror that left more than 1 million people dead, has displayed belligerent behavior toward the U.N. troops already in Cambodia, refusing to allow U.N. forces into areas they control for mine-clearing and apparently shooting down a U.N. helicopter.

Akashi said that "if they are still recalcitrant" after the peace-keepers are deployed, "then that will be the time for decisive action." He did not say what kind of action could be taken, and concern remains about how the peace keepers would confront the Khmer Rouge guerrillas if they try to block or slow the peace process.

In fact, in a recent letter to President Bush, some key U.S. legislators made clear their skepticism that the U.N. plan, which includes the Khmer Rouge in the peace process, will result in free elections and prevent the group from again emerging as a dominant force in Cambodia.

The peace accord, drafted by the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council, calls for an 18-month deployment culminating in the elections, and Akashi said he is determined to maintain that schedule. Some analysts, however, said that may not be feasible because there is too much to do in such a short time. "There is a growing concern that that is a practical impossibility," said Bill Herod, program director for the Washington-based Indochina Project.

Under the peace accord, the U.N. troops are to monitor the cease-fire, repatriate between 350,000 and 400,000 refugees, demobilize 70 percent of the factions' fighters and help clear millions of mines. They are also charged with monitoring the Hun Sen government's administration of defense and four other key areas, and with overseeing elections expected to be held in spring 1993.

One of the debates over the plan is its cost, currently estimated at \$1.9 billion—which does not include an estimated \$900,000 for repatriation of refugees and development assistance. Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has urged that it be cut before the final budget is submitted to the General Assembly for approval in April. Under a \$1.9 billion budget, the U.S. assessment would be \$660 million, as Washington is required under U.N. rules to pay 30 percent of all peace-keeping operations.

Some U.N. officials said the \$1.9 billion figure is likely to be reduced because many member nations are mired in domestic problems. One official said that Russia, for example, which is required to pay 15 percent of peace-keeping operations, has balked. Another U.N. official said, however, that the final budget could be higher because of the costs of operating inside war-torn Cambodia and because of the massiveness of the operation.

Most of the assessments to U.N. member nations for early peace-keeping activities in Cambodia have gone unpaid so far; only \$9.5 million has been paid of a \$34 million bill to maintain a small U.N. force in the country from November to April, and only \$8.1 million has been paid of a \$200 million start-up fund ordered by Boutros-Ghali for the main peace-keeping deployment, according to U.N. figures.

None of the five permanent Security Council members—the United States, Russia, France, Britain and China—has paid its assessments for the latter fund. Britain and France each gave about \$1 million for the first assessment, which was sent to U.N. members late last year, but that was short of their required contributions.

Japan has paid its bill for the initial assessment and is planning to pay next month for the second. Under U.N. rules, Japan's share of the entire mission would be 12.5 percent, second only to 30 percent for the United States. But Akashi urged his country this week to pay one-third of the total cost, and Japanese Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe hinted on Thursday that Japan was ready to contribute more than its share.

U.N. officials said members of the administration told them in meetings this month that they could not guarantee U.S. funding for the project would be forthcoming this year, a time when the nation is focused on domestic issues and Bush has been attacked by opponents for his attention to foreign affairs.

And some legislators and congressional aides conceded that the funding was not certain, in part because battles are being waged within Congress and between Capitol Hill and the White House over whether the money should come from the Pentagon budget or somewhere else.

The administration has requested from Congress \$460 million for peace keeping in 1993, up from \$107 million in 1992, the bulk of this to finance efforts in Cambodia, Yugoslavia and El Salvador. The administration also has a supplemental request for an additional \$350 million for 1992 still being considered by Congress.

The United States is currently paying off a multimillion-dollar debt for other U.N. peace-keeping operations; it still owes more than \$220 million.

Secretary of State James A. Baker III, appearing recently before Congress, urged legislators to approve money for peace keepers around the world and defended the size of the Cambodian operation before some skeptical legislators, saying, "You ought not to go in there with an insufficient or inadequate force of peace keepers."

Another State Department official said the administration firmly supports the Cambodian operation and "the ball is now in Congress's court."

But Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Claiborne Pell (D-R.I.) chided both the administration and congressional leaders in a Senate speech delivered Thursday. "I am dismayed at the apparent unwillingness of many in Congress to pay the relatively mod-

est sums required for the peace-keeping forces. . . .

"However costly U.N. peace keeping is, it is far less costly to the United States than the price we paid for our earlier involvements in these regional conflicts. . . . Both the Bush administration and the Congress have been counting the pennies while missing the prize," Pell said.

CONGRESSMAN KILDEE SALUTES  
VFW STATE COMMANDER JACK  
POTES

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1992

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise before you today to recognize the achievements of an outstanding American—the Veterans of Foreign Wars [VFW] Michigan State Commander, Mr. Jack Potes. On April 4, 1992, Commander Potes will be honored at VFW Post 1452 in his hometown of Clio for his outstanding professional and civic contributions that have spanned nearly 40 years.

Born in the town of Kalkaska on June 20, 1937, Jack Potes has been a lifelong resident of Michigan. He enlisted in the United States Army in August 1954, during the final stages of the Korean War Jack Potes served 3 years in the Army and received an honorable discharge in 1957, at the conclusion of a tour in Germany. After his term with the Army, Jack was hired by General Motors and worked in the truck and bus division. Jack Potes continued to work for General Motors for the next 30 years until his retirement in 1988.

In 1958, Jack Potes married Emogene Russell. The Potes live in Clio, MI and have two children, Jack, Jr. and Ronda, and three grandchildren, Ryan, Zachary, and Erica. A devoted husband and father, Jack's family will always be his first love. As a citizen and patriot, Jack's other love will always be the American veterans' community.

Commander Potes is a member of Clio VFW Post 1452, the 10th District Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the Genesee County Council. He is a life member of the VFW National Home, which cares for VFW and auxiliary members' children who have lost their parents. Jack is also a member of Camp Trotter, a summer camp for the children of VFW members.

During his tenure with the VFW, Commander Potes has held nearly every leadership position in this outstanding organization. He has chaired numerous committees ranging from the building and grounds committee to the voice of America committee. Jack Potes has served as the post commander of Clio Post 1452, the 10th district commander, the adjutant of the State Pool League Committee, a member of the All-State Commanders and served on the national security and foreign affairs Committee.

Despite this wealth of commitment to the VFW, Jack Potes still finds the time to be involved in community activities outside of the VFW. He is a member of the Mott Community College Veterans Affairs Committee and serves as the veterans representative for Unit-

ed Auto Workers Local 598. In addition, Commander Potes serves on the Genesee County Veterans Affairs Committee and the Genesee County Veterans parade Committee. He also works with the U.S. Marine Corps Reserve in its Toys for Tots Program.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I ask you and my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in paying tribute to VFW State Commander Jack Potes. Commander Potes exemplifies the concept of the citizen-soldier that is instilled in all members of the American military. The United States of America owes Jack Potes and the millions of veterans he represents a debt it can never fully repay.

WOMEN'S HISTORY MONTH

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1992

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a very special celebration taking place during March of this year in Yolo County, CA. In that county, which I am proud and privileged to represent, a variety of people and organizations have come together to honor women, as part of National Women's History Month, "Patchwork of Many Lives." Throughout the month the people of the county will be listening to lectures, joining in group discussions, watching presentations and sharing other experiences to recognize women and the important role they have played in the history of our Nation and Yolo County.

We must recognize that women from every walk of life helped found this great Nation in countless recorded and unrecorded ways. Women have and continue to play critical economic, cultural, and social roles in every sphere of this Nation's life. In Yolo County alone, there are thousands of women who are leaders in business, education, medicine, government, and many other fields. Women are heading groups such as the Chamber of Commerce and the farm bureau, among many others. Women are also leading groups and committees which are tackling numerous social issues and community problems. In Yolo County and across the Nation, women are making history. Yet, despite these contributions, the role of American women in history is often overlooked and undervalued.

Let us hope that the month of March becomes a time to recapture some of that history, but we must not stop there. Let this March be the beginning of a new era in which women are recognized for the history they have made, for the strides they are accomplishing and for the dreams they seek to achieve. And let us congratulate the people of Yolo County for recognizing the importance of such a beginning and for organizing an outstanding array of activities to celebrate this very special time, Women's History Month.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

A TRIBUTE TO SGT. RAMON EDUARDO VICIOSO VILA

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to acknowledge the homecoming of Sgt. Ramon Eduardo Vicioso Vila. Sergeant Vicioso Vila has served in the U.S. Army since 1984 when he was stationed in Germany. It was in Germany where Sergeant Vicioso Vila met and married his wife, Simone.

During the Persian Gulf war when Saddam Hussein threatened the sovereignty of Kuwait, Sergeant Vicioso Vila was sent to serve in Operation Desert Storm. He, along with thousands of other brave soldiers, defended the freedom of Kuwait under the sweltering heat of the desert sun. The war is now over, the United States and its allies prevailed in Operation Desert Storm, but we will not forget the courageous men and women who fought for freedom and those who ultimately gave their lives.

After the war, Sergeant Vicioso Vila was sent back to Germany where he currently serves and lives with his wife, Simone, and daughter, Pia Isabel.

Sergeant Vicioso Vila, or "Eddie" as his friends and parents call him, is one of the many soldiers who has come home to a hero's welcome. Eddie's parents, Carmelo and Ducle Zamora, will celebrate their son's homecoming on March 21, 1992. It seems fitting, that this day has been chosen. For 28 years ago to this date, his family welcomed Eddie home for the first time. It was his birthday.

Eddie will be stationed in Colorado soon. His visit with his family in Miami will be somewhat short. However, I wish to congratulate Eddie and his family for having faith in the American dream and for their dedication and commitment to each other. You see, Eddie and his parents adopted the American dream when they moved to the United States from the Dominican Republic. As they started their lives over again in a new country, his parents raised their family to believe in the American system, where the opportunity for success is clear. Mr. Speaker, I wish to congratulate Sergeant Vicioso Vila for his terrific success.

SIX ESTEEMED MEN AND WOMEN

HON. CLIFF STEARNS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1992

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, March 21, St. Andrew's Episcopal Church in Spring Hill, FL, will be honoring six esteemed men and women for a combined 102 years of dedicated service to their church and community.

I rise today in honor and recognition of these six men and women who have provided so much faith and love to their community.

The Reverend Jay P. Coulton served as a priest of the church for 40 years; the Reverend Robin G. Murray has served as a priest

of the church for 23 years; the Reverend Edward D. Grimes has served as priest of the church for 19 years; and the Reverend J. James Gerhart has served as priest of the church for 13 years.

For the last 6 years, the Reverend Mary G. Willow has served as a deacon and the Reverend Margaret E. Green has served as a deacon for 1 year.

These men and women have committed their lives to helping others and spreading the word of God without seeking any reward besides a healthy sense of satisfaction and an infusion of faith.

The Bible says "Man looketh on the outward appearance, but the Lord looketh on the heart."

I salute each one of these men and women for the faith and commitment they hold within their hearts and the warmth and tenderness their touch has had on their church and community.

THE SPACE PROGRAM

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1992

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, March 18, 1992, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

THE SPACE PROGRAM

The U.S. space program is at a crossroads. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) in recent years has had basically two blueprints for the future—one emphasizing faster and less complex human exploration of space and the other emphasizing a generally traditional NASA approach that balances science with an evolutionary approach to human exploration of the solar system.

The National Space Council has urged NASA to focus its resources on human exploration of the Moon and Mars. The Space Council has pushed for innovative, low cost, and faster missions, and would like to see nearly all NASA projects geared toward the ultimate goal of human exploration of Mars. It believes in placing great emphasis on projects like the Apollo Moon missions of twenty years ago.

The traditional NASA approach has been more cautious in the area of human exploration. NASA has tried to emphasize a balanced agenda that not only includes projects that are needed for human exploration, but also programs in aeronautic and space technology, space science, and environmental study of the Earth. This traditional approach has led to costly overruns, and many experts feel that it has stymied innovative ideas at the space agency.

Recently President Bush announced the nomination of aerospace industry executive Daniel Goldin as Administrator of NASA. He will replace Admiral Richard Truly, who advocated the traditional NASA agenda and was reportedly pressured to retire by the Space Council. Goldin is expected to advocate faster, smaller, less complex, and cheaper missions and to be a strong advocate of sending astronauts to Mars—the basic policy objectives of the Space Council.

Major NASA Programs: The current NASA budget, \$14.3 billion, represents less than one

percent of total federal spending. NASA's proposals for the next few years developed under past administrators and reflect the agency's traditional, balanced approach. There are four main components:

**Space Station:** The Space Station is to be a configuration of laboratories placed in orbit by the Space Shuttle that will allow astronauts to live and work in space for months at a time. Originally planned to be operational by 1994, the Space Station has undergone a number of redesigns. In 1990 Congress ordered NASA to redesign it to reduce costs. The new NASA plan would reduce program costs through 1999 from \$38 billion to \$30 billion, but the Space Station would not be fully operational until 1999.

Many scientists have criticized the redesign because they feel that the amount of science that could be conducted on the Space Station is not worth the investment. The Space Station would serve only as a life science and material science laboratory, and no longer house telescopes or act as an operations base for servicing and assembling spacecraft. Funding for the Space Station was approved last year after much debate, and will likely be controversial again this year.

**Earth Observation:** Another major NASA program involves a series of satellites to be launched over the next several years to collect environmental data. Called the Earth Observing System, the program will improve our knowledge of such global problems as ozone depletion and global warming.

One question about this program is its growing cost, estimated to be \$20-30 billion over twenty years. Another question revolves around NASA's decision to use large, complex satellites to house most of the instruments. Originally, the program was to consist of four large satellites with 10 to 15 scientific instruments on each. Responding to concerns that one system failure could cripple several instruments, NASA is expected to divide the instruments among several smaller spacecraft.

**Advanced Booster Rockets:** NASA has proposed developing a new booster rocket system, called the National Launch System (NLS). NASA has not developed a new booster rocket system in over twenty years, and lacks a rocket that can lift extremely heavy satellites or spacecraft. Development of the NLS is controversial because the system currently envisioned is estimated to cost \$10-12 billion over the next ten years.

**Moon/Mars Missions:** President Bush in 1989 introduced the idea of a Moon base and landing a human on Mars within thirty years. Called the Space Exploration Initiative (SEI), this program has yet to garner any real support in Congress.

NASA and the Bush Administration have tried to reinvigorate the program by announcing their intention to have two or three small, low-cost robotic lunar (Moon) missions. These missions would conduct science and chemical analysis of the lunar surface. However, in light of past lunar missions, there is some question whether we really need three additional robotic missions. Moreover, NASA has yet to fully respond to concerns over projections that the total cost of SEI over the next thirty years is between \$150-400 billion. This estimate makes SEI unaffordable at the present time.

**Outlook:** While none of these four programs will likely be eliminated by the new shift in NASA leadership, adjustments can be expected. In particular, there will likely be greater emphasis on the Moon/Mars program and less attention to the Earth Observ-

ing System and to the development of a new line of rocket boosters. The Administration is expected to continue its support for the Space Station.

Pressures to keep down overall spending on space will no doubt continue in the years ahead, in the face of so many unmet social needs in our country. Federal spending on space helps maintain America's technological competitiveness, but these dollars must be used wisely in technology areas that provide a high degree of economic return on the investment.

I support efforts to clarify the goals of the space program. It makes sense to emphasize smaller, more affordable, less complex approaches for space exploration. While placing a human on Mars may be a desirable long-term goal, we must ensure that in our quest to achieve our long-range goal we do not lose our short-term goals. NASA needs to continue its strong support of space science, aeronautic and space technology research, and environmental study, all of which can enhance our lives here on Earth. The entire space program must produce goals that are achievable in these austere times.

## THE RECOGNITION OF CROATIA AND SLOVENIA IS LONG OVERDUE

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1992

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, at long last the administration has decided to reverse its wrong-headed policy of refusing to recognize the newly independent states of Croatia and Slovenia. In a statement issued on March 11 in Brussels, Secretary of State James Baker said the United States will give "rapid and positive" consideration to the requests of these besieged states for recognition.

While one might shrug and say better late than never, the administration's policy toward the democratization of the former Yugoslav republics has been shocking. Its policy calls to mind Martin Luther King's well intentioned but timid moderate who is " \* \* \* more devoted to order than to justice; who preferred a negative peace, which is the absence of tension, to a positive peace, which is the presence of justice." Unfortunately, the administration's policy led to neither an absence of tension nor the presence of justice.

On the eve of the tragic and deadly hostilities that devastated the former Yugoslav republics for three quarters of a year, the Secretary of State unequivocally and uncritically declared that the United States supported the territorial integrity and artificial unity of Yugoslavia. That inappropriate endorsement of the status quo emboldened the Communist government of Serbia. Sheer brutality and unmitigated destruction followed.

Month after month of civil strife resulted in the death of thousands. Innocent civilians were terrorized and killed by indiscriminate attacks.

There has been a great deal of criticism directed toward the administration for its handling of the crisis in Yugoslavia. Opposition to the President's policy has been widespread on Capitol Hill.

On October 8, my colleagues Messrs. BROOMFIELD and BONIOR of Michigan, Mr.

SWETT of New Hampshire and Mr. SMITH of New Jersey joined me in introducing H.R. 3518, legislation that calls for the United States to restrict assistance for Serbia or any part of Yugoslavia controlled by Serbia until the Communist leadership meets certain specific conditions, including the cessation of hostilities by Serbia, the holding of free and fair multiparty elections, and halting the pattern of systematic violations of human rights within the border of the former Yugoslavia.

The intention behind my legislation, and other worthy legislative efforts introduced by my colleagues, was to send a message to the expansionist Communist leadership of Serbia that we in the United States Congress would neither condone nor tolerate the military action they took against the democratically elected Government of Croatia.

In light of the various congressional initiatives, the late decision by the administration to recognize the Republics of Croatia and Slovenia has been greeted with mixed emotions. While it is gratifying that Croatia and Slovenia will receive the recognition they deserve, there is a strong feeling that much of the crisis could have been averted if the administration would have taken a more responsible stand on the eve of hostilities.

Moreover, while announcing its recognition of Croatia and Slovenia, Mr. Baker said that the administration will delay any such recognition of Bosnia-Herzegovina and Macedonia. This continued foot dragging is serious cause for concern.

Mr. Speaker, the pleas of Bosnia-Herzegovina and Macedonia for recognition are no less legitimate than that of Croatia and Slovenia. Time is of the essence. In keeping with our democratic traditions, the United States must assist these republics as they strive to instill the democratic values which we cherish as their own. The choice is simple: Do we continue to legitimize the Serbian Communist government through our inaction, or do we extend the hand of diplomatic recognition to republics that seek democracy?

It is important to emphasize, Mr. Speaker, that any enduring resolution to the Yugoslav crisis must be based on firm obligations by all republics involved to guarantee and foster the full range of human rights and fundamental freedoms for their constituent peoples and ethnic minorities including political, social, and religious autonomy.

The European Community-sponsored peace conference on Yugoslavia envisages that areas in which persons belonging to a particular national or ethnic group form a majority, in particular Kosovo, must enjoy a special status of autonomy, including all appropriate legislative, administrative, and judicial institutions as well as full educational, cultural, and religious freedom. Special consideration must be given to the sizable Albanian ethnic population of the Republic of Macedonia and the sizable Hungarian ethnic population of the Vojvodina.

It is clear that the current Serbian leadership is unwilling to abide by these principles. It is therefore imperative that the administration comprehend the need to work with and support those parties who desire to bring about peace and stability in the region.

Mr. Speaker, the civil war in the former Yugoslavia plainly demonstrates that nothing

good can come from an administration policy that deemphasizes democratic principles in pursuit of realpolitik. While we can take some heart in the administration's decision to recognize Croatia and Slovenia, the crisis in the Balkans has not passed. In the interest of peace and stability in that troubled region, the United States Government must recognize the remaining former Yugoslavian republics and takes action to help them as they move toward democratic governments and market economies.

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1992

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend to our colleagues an article regarding the upcoming United Nations Conference on Environment and Development [UNCED], which appeared in the Miami Herald on March 4, 1992. It was written by Jay D. Hair, president and CEO of the National Wildlife Federation, and is entitled "US Seems Bent On Taking Low Road To The Earth Summit." His cogent remarks underscore the imperative for U.S. leadership and action.

Only 3 short months remain before the largest international conference ever. UNCED is heightening international awareness to these issues, and the linkages among them. The United States should be at the helm forging an international partnership to address the broad spectrum of environmental and developmental issues on the UNCED agenda.

We must recognize that if we expect other nations to act, and to make commitments, we too must be prepared to shoulder our share of the burden. Our share means financial commitments as well as policy changes at home. Although we are in an era of tightened budgets, we must recognize that we will need to provide resources, if not now, then later when our economic situation has improved. In the meantime, we must show leadership and make policy changes which demonstrate our commitment to meet our global responsibilities. Empty rhetoric, from developing or industrialized nations, will not resolve the problems which confront us. We must try to bridge the gaps and forge a partnership between the developing and industrialized nations.

It is ironic that the United States shrinks from a leadership role at the same time our own Department of Defense is calling for other nations to cede to the United States an unchallenged position as the world's only superpower. How can we expect to remain a superpower if we are retrenching on our global responsibilities? If we expect to be viewed as a leader we must act like a leader.

Hair's article is incisive and makes a number of pertinent points. His concluding sentence points the way for a post cold war vision and a redefinition of global security which recognizes human interactions with our environment.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

[From the Miami Herald, Mar. 4, 1992]

U.S. SEEMS BENT ON TAKING LOW ROAD TO THE EARTH SUMMIT

(By Jay D. Hair)

The boldest international environmental initiative of this decade is on the brink of failure because of the timidity of U.S. leadership. The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, or Earth Summit, is to convene June 2 in Rio de Janeiro. And delegates from nearly 120 nations are meeting in New York this week in the last of four conferences to negotiate the summit's broad agenda.

Prospects are growing that the summit will reach one of two conclusions: either the collapse of any consensus to strike meaningful international agreements, or agreements so watered down that they will serve only the interests of politicians who will wave them like victory flags, obscuring an unabated deterioration of the Earth's environmental integrity.

More than any other nation, the United States bears responsibility for the outcome. Its wealth and strength make the effectiveness of any broad international agreement pivot upon its participation. In the summit discussions to date, however, the U.S. leadership has been replaced by defensiveness.

Nowhere is this attitude clearer than in the faltering negotiations over three of the summit's chief goals. The process envisions having ready for signature for the heads of state who will convene in Rio an international convention on climate change, a statement of principle to govern a future convention on forests, and a framework convention on biodiversity.

Global warming is the phenomenon of adding gases to the atmosphere principally carbon dioxide, that trap the sun's heat like a blanket and slowly increase the Earth's surface temperature. The main source of carbon dioxide is the burning of fossil fuel for energy in the industrialized world. From such facts flows the need for a climate change convention.

The second-largest source of greenhouse gases is the release of carbon dioxide in the burning of the world's forests for logging and to open up farm land—chiefly in developing nations. Thus the need for an international agreement to stop massive deforestation.

Finally, the tropical forests of the developing world are also the planet's most abundant hot-houses of biological diversity, sustaining an uncounted array of plant and animal life. An agreement to forestall further wide-scale species extinction is linked to the protection of forests and thus to climate change.

Virtually alone among the developed nations, the United States is unwilling to make any specific commitments to reduce its share of carbon dioxide emissions to deal with climate change, but favors commitments by developing nations to protect forests and conserve species. Seen from the developing world, this is an invitation to bear an inordinate burden for the sake of the global environment while granting affluent nations further license to pollute.

As if to compound these problems, the United States has so far refused even to discuss new arrangements on interest payments, debt relief and financing by which the developing world might be able to meet the obligations that it is being asked to assume.

Time remains for the United States to offer initiatives to bridge these gaps. To do so will require abandoning the paralyzing fear that confronting climate change will actually entail embracing efficient tech-

nologies and alternative fuels. It will mean overcoming the dread of taking practical steps to address the developing world's financial crisis. It will require above all that the United States rightly be seen as having a confident vision of the future instead of being inexorably dragged, heels to the ground, into the 21st Century.

The negotiators, including those from the United States, have made great progress on scores of substantive points. These potential gains are at risk, however, unless the deadlock between rich and poor nations is broken.

There is an unresolved irony to the Earth Summit. Leaders whose careers were devoted to the defining struggle between communism and democracy are now groping to articulate the principles of a new world order. What they seek is before them if they will but recognize it. The Earth Summit is the first page on which may be written a definition of global security based on humanity's interdependence with the environment.

A SPECIAL SALUTE TO MS. HENRIETTA DIXON

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1992

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding individual who is very special to our community, Ms. Henrietta Dixon. On Saturday, March 7, 1992, friends, family, and students will gather in Cleveland Heights, OH, to salute Ms. Dixon for her contributions to our community over the years. I especially was pleased to participate in this tribute to someone who is very special and has been a positive role model in my life.

Henrietta Dixon came to Cleveland with her father at an early age. Her father, W.C. Dixon, was a well-known music instructor in Cleveland. Ms. Dixon followed in her father's musical footsteps when she organized a group of young men from the Cleveland community to play rhythm instruments. The group became known as the Mozart Band. The band was comprised of neighborhood children who played a variety of musical instruments such as the spoons, washboards, and tambourines. The Mozart Band was quite popular, appearing in concert at various churches and community events, even traveling outside of the Cleveland area to perform. The Mozart Band also enjoyed an exciting radio career during its existence.

I am proud to report that during our youth, both my brother, Judge Carl B. Stokes, and I were members of the Mozart Band. When we were young men growing up in Cleveland, Ms. Dixon was our music teacher. She taught the two of us to master the piano. I recall Ms. Dixon as a music teacher who had high expectations for her students. She was a disciplinarian who demanded excellence, but she gave freely of her time, energy, and talent to help us reach our goals.

Mr. Speaker, Ms. Dixon taught her students to appreciate all forms of musical expression. More importantly, she encouraged us to set our sights high and overcome obstacles. Because of her efforts, she can boast among her students many who have gone on to achieve

as teachers, doctors, lawyers, judges, and in various other professions over the years.

Henrietta Dixon has always been willing to share her talents with the community, while asking little in return. Not only did she teach music free of charge, but she taught black history at various schools in the Cleveland area. She has a special gift for using music to reach out to our youth.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to salute Henrietta Dixon. She is a shape note historian, practitioner, and teacher. She is also an outstanding individual and remarkable woman whom I will always admire and respect. I ask my colleagues to join me in a very special salute to my greatest teacher, Ms. Henrietta Dixon.

#### SYRIA IS HOLDING ITS JEWISH POPULATION AS HOSTAGES

#### HON. FRANK McCLOSKEY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1992

Mr. McCLOSKEY. Mr. Speaker, the Government of Syria is holding its Jewish population as hostages and prisoners. The United States must make it clear to Syria that its human rights policies are fundamentally tied to any improvement in Syria's relationship with the United States.

Although Syria is a closed and repressive society for all its citizens, Syria's 4,000 Jews are singled out for unique persecution. Jews are concentrated in ghettos where they are monitored 24 hours a day by the Syrian secret police and are the only minority whose identity cards denote their religion. Jews cannot vote and are barred from most government jobs, many important professions and educational opportunities. In addition, almost all contact between Syrian Jews and foreigners is strictly forbidden.

Jews are also denied the internationally recognized right to freedom of emigration and movement despite promises made by Syria to both the Carter and Bush administrations to ease these restrictions. According to Amnesty International, those Jews caught trying to escape are imprisoned and often tortured.

Last spring, Syrian President Hafez Assad linked the freedom of Syrian Jews to the future of the Golan Heights. This politicization of a human rights issue runs counter to every international norm. Freedom for Syrian Jewry is a moral issue that should not be used as a bargaining chip in negotiations.

Mr. Speaker, the United States must make it clear to Syria that if they want to improve their relations with the Western World, they must begin to show respect for basic human rights. By living up to their earlier promises and granting freedom to its Jewish population, Syria can show that they really are ready to be a respected member of the world.

#### EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

#### DADE COUNTY HONORS TESSI GARCIA

#### HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to acknowledge Ms. Tessi Garcia for her success as president of Tessi Garcia and Associates. Ms. Garcia was honored at a luncheon sponsored by the National Association of Women Business Owners at the Miami Airport Hilton. The luncheon, which was part of a Women's History Month celebration titled Recognition '92, honored five of Dade's top women business owners. The women were honored for having excelled in their businesses as well as for their community involvement. Susana Barciela of the Miami Herald reports:

Tessi Garcia went into business for herself at the ripe age of 19, armed with a two-year interior design degree from Miami-Dade Community College. That was in 1970.

"I got my first client and haven't stopped since," Garcia said. "I never worked for anybody. I never wanted to."

"Life is full of risks. In order to achieve, you have to take them."

Today, Garcia's interior design firm serves international clients and has collected numerous awards. Her projects range from a casino in Aruba to the Freedom Tower and South Pointe Towers locally.

"She's what every young woman would want to be," awards judge JoAnn Bass said. "She's talented and loves what she does. She lives, breathes and needs it."

It didn't occur to Garcia to work in anything but interior design. Now, with nine employees, she says her firm is at the ideal size.

"We're large enough to handle a project of any size, but not large enough to lose the interaction with the client," she said. Before finishing a job, Garcia insists that "everything is perfect, down to the toothbrush in the bathroom."

Garcia makes time for what she calls her "civic responsibilities." She was re-elected to her second term as chairwoman of the city of Miami's Latin Quarter Review Board for 1992, and chairs the Greater Miami Chamber of Commerce's proposed Burle Marx/Biscayne Boulevard beautification project.

"You can't take from the city if you don't give back," Garcia said.

She said being recognized is all the more important to her because she's Cuban-born and a single parent. Though she now lives with her 14-year-old son on Key Biscayne, she grew up in Miami Beach after her parents arrived from Havana in 1961.

"I have a great set of parents. They believed in me," she said. "They came to this country at my age now and had to start again. And they never complained."

I wish to congratulate Ms. Garcia for her outstanding leadership in our community, as well as her dedication and perseverance to succeed in her business. Ms. Garcia is a model and a source of inspiration for all the young people in our community. We are all very proud of her work.

March 18, 1992

#### INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL LAND ACQUISITION AUTHORITY FOR CHANNEL ISLANDS NATIONAL PARK

#### HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1992

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce today a simple amendment to the Channel Islands National Park authorizing legislation which provides for the completion of private property acquisition. This NPS area, wholly within my district, was expanded into a national park by legislation I introduced almost 12 years ago.

Since that time, I have been attempting to secure necessary funds to purchase all private lands within the park. To date, we have completed most of the private land acquisition, including all of Santa Rosa Island. The only outstanding private lands within the park are located on the east end of Santa Cruz Island.

The 6,200-acre tract of land on eastern Santa Cruz Island is known as the Gherini Ranch. Currently, the Federal Government owns a one-quarter undivided interest in this land which was purchased nearly 2 years ago. The other three undivided one-quarter interests are each owned separately. Two of these owners have already signed letters of intent to sell their interests to the National Park Service at the appraised value.

The acquisition of the Gherini Ranch has been one of the top NPS acquisition priorities for the last several years. The primary reason for the high priority of this acquisitions is the ongoing resource destruction which is a result of overgrazing by feral sheep and pigs. Virtually the entire 6,200-acre ranch has been denuded and severe erosion of topsoil is occurring throughout the tract. It is imperative that Congress act now to acquire these lands in order to halt this resource destruction.

The bill I am introducing today has broad support from environmental groups, other Members of the California delegation, and even the landowners who simply want the opportunity to sell their land to the Government and reinvest their money.

Therefore, I hope all Members will join with me in supporting this important legislation so that we can complete our 40th national park.

#### THE IMPORTANCE OF COMPETITION IN THE INFORMATION SERVICES DEBATE

#### HON. CLIFF STEARNS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1992

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, late last year, several magazines published articles regarding the court of appeals decision allowing the Bell regional holding companies to enter the information services business, and the efforts to restrict this type of competition.

During the past few weeks, I have received information from both sides in this debate. As

part of my effort to be fair to all concerned, I am inserting two articles today, one written by Bob Stoffels, editor of Telephone Engineer & Management magazine, and one by Karen Woodward, managing editor of Telephony magazine.

IN MY OPINION

(By Karen Woodward)

I hate to be manipulated. Advertising that preys on people's fears or tries to instill guilt makes me see red. Advertisers who have to stoop so low to sell their products are selling products that I have no interest in buying—ever.

Remember the Michelin tire ads that pictured a darling newborn and seemed to subtly imply that any parent who would let their precious bundle ride in a car not equipped with Michelin tires was grossly negligent?

Or how about the current "My daddy loves me so much" Volvo ads? To me, this ad intimates that fathers who have the audacity to drive any other car must not really love their kids.

Even closer to home in the telecommunications industry are the cellular phone ads that play on women's fears and imply that a woman alone is somehow a lot safer with a cellular phone in the car.

Gimme a break.

And now we have the ads from the American Newspaper Publishers Association. The ANPA is justifiably worried that the Bell regional holding companies will actually be allowed to compete in the information service arena. The RHCs did, after all, score a major victory in the courts this summer when U.S. District Judge Harold Greene—against his will—lifted the information services ban on the RHCs.

The series of full-page ads sponsored by ANPA in leading national newspapers such as the Chicago Tribune and the Washington Post is a cheap shot. The ads warn that there will be no rampant abuses of personal privacy if the RHCs join the information services party.

A recent ad showed a file drawer with folders marked "personal" and "religious beliefs" and "political affiliations." The implication seems to be that the friend we used to fondly call Ma Bell has miraculously turned into a demon Big Brother. Could that former ally that used to tout its universal services commitment actually have become a seven-headed foe ready to steal our privacy as we naively take the bait and subscribe to the new, exciting services they are offering?

Gimme another break.

The ANPA has good reasons for trying to protect its turf and is justifiably shaking in its boots. The prospect of competing with the RHCs would overwhelm almost anyone with the exception maybe of MCIs Bill McGowan.

The Bell companies have deep pockets to fund their foray into information services. And given the opportunity to develop trigger services such as electronic Yellow Pages they may even be able to find success where previous efforts, by both newspapers and telcos have failed. But it is no sure thing.

Both the Bells and the newspaper industry have a long way to go to prove their ability to be true information age companies. What they share is common motivation: Both the Bell companies and the newspapers realize their traditional markets are not growth vehicles for the future. This realization has hit home now for the newspapers. It looms in the near future for any local exchange carrier that doesn't look beyond local phone service for revenues.

Rather than waste its allegedly limited resources in an endless political battle that benefits no one, the ANPA should be helping its members find ways to capitalize on the information services revolution RHC participation could stimulate.

I hope consumers can see through the ANPA's pathetic tactics. As a consumer, I want the RHCs in the information services game as soon as possible—enough that I'll even take my chances on the loss of privacy.

IT'S ABOUT TIME

(By Bob Stoffels)

I come from a family of lawyers, so I really shouldn't be intimidated by all the legal mumbo-jumbo that emanates from our courts—but I am.

I know it's all necessary and that the outpouring of words tries to take into account every conceivable possibility. But it would be nice to find a legal decision I could understand. There are always so many double negatives and decisions that overturn the appeal that appealed the decision. What I need is an Executive Summary.

We recently received a decision from the U.S. Court of Appeals (that's the court which decides if Judge Greene did it right); it was less than half a page in length. Eighty-seven words, to be exact, more than one-fourth of which simply provided reference information. So short that we really don't need an Executive Summary. But if we had one, it would say: "When Judge Greene dawdled in letting the BOCs get into the information processing business, he was wrong. They can get started any time they want."

The decision said it more professionally. Following are the operative words, verbatim:

"Upon consideration of the motions to vacate stay, the responses thereto, and the replies, it is

"Ordered that the motion to vacate stay be granted. The stay was an abuse of discretion. The record does not contain sufficient evidence of probability that the order will be reversed, that denial of a stay will cause irreparable injury, or that the public interest will be served by the stay \* \* \*

Notice the words "abuse of discretion." To me, an admitted legal non-professional, that sounds like a slap on the fingers. I doubt whether this will have much effect on Judge Greene because, as FCC Chairman Al Sikes told me, "He's a tough old bird."

And this doesn't decide the case: the American Newspaper Publishers Association and others have already filed an appeal with the Supreme Court. And it's usually not a good idea to argue with someone who buys his ink by the barrel. But at least it's a step in the right direction.

Now I don't buy the argument advanced by the BOCs that a single roadblock such as the prohibition of information processing is going to alter the course of human events. That alone is not going to keep us from entering the "information age." Knock off all that political handwringing. Reasonable people (including a few legislators) should be able to reason. But honestly, we need all the help we can get, and freeing up the BOCs to enter new businesses might be such a help. I don't know what businesses they'll enter at this moment they likely don't, either. But it's an option that no longer need be rejected out of hand.

Judge Greene was wrong in trying to extend the prohibition. I'm glad his decision was overturned. It's about time.

INTRODUCTION OF THE FAIR FUNDING FOR EDUCATION RESOLUTION

HON. LES AU COIN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1992

Mr. AU COIN. Mr. Speaker, it's time Congress joins in the Nation's efforts to reform and improve public education. Today, I'm proud to introduce the fair funding for education resolution, which calls on Congress to increase its share of public education funding to one-third of the total cost. It sets a goal of a \$100 billion authorization for education by 1998.

For the last 10 years we've chosen to invest in designer military systems instead of investing in our future workforce. As a result, localities and States have been forced to pay more than their fair share for education. The Federal Government now contributes about 5.6 percent of the total cost of education. States and localities contribute over 85 percent. Today, the Federal Government provides only \$13.9 billion to support elementary and secondary education. That's outrageous. We're spending nearly \$250 billion on education in this country, and Federal Government is not even an equal partner!

If our schoolchildren are ever going to get the skills necessary to compete in the global marketplace, then we've got to provide them with a state-of-the-art education. Education is the engine that will drive our economic recovery. A real investment in our children will pay big dividends in the 21st century. Only then will we have an educated and productive workforce, second to none in the world.

The costs of our neglect are great. About 20 percent of our students have some learning disability or behavioral problem. Many schools just don't have the resources to help them. Nearly a half a million students drop out of school every year. Without additional education, they face a future of work in low-wage, low-skill jobs. More than 20 percent of our children grow up in poverty. More and more, schools are being asked to provide social services and support to these children that go beyond traditional learning needs.

Increased Federal aid won't mean more of the same and it won't mean giving up local control. In my home State of Oregon, where educators, parents, and policymakers are leading the Nation in school reform efforts, more Federal funding will help Oregon implement needed changes in education. It will mean reduced class size. It will help our schools make sure that all economically disadvantaged students and students with disabilities reach their fullest potential. It will help provide up-to-date equipment to help students connect learning to real-life workplace demands.

More education funding is only the beginning. Clearly, real education reform will require creative and innovative approaches to teaching our children. I am confident that if we provide our communities, our schools, our teachers, and our parents with the resources, they'll deliver a world-class education.

A real commitment to education will help restore America's economic strength and im-

prove the educational performance of all of our students.

I urge my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring this resolution. Let's pledge our support for this country's future.

H.J. RES. 443

Whereas, the Nation's governors adopted and the President of the United States endorsed six ambitious National Education Goals that call for full school readiness, outstanding high school graduation rates, competency in challenging subject matter, world-class achievement in mathematics and science, full adult literacy, and safe, violence-free and drug-free schools; and

Whereas, Public education is essential to important national priorities, including economic development, converting the economy from a defense-oriented to a consumer-oriented manufacturing and service economy, expanding economic opportunities, and assuring the health and well-being of the nation's citizen; and

Whereas, America's public schools face serious economic and social obstacles to achieving these goals, including significant populations of economically disadvantaged students, students with learning or physical disabilities, and students with limited proficiency in English; and

Whereas, America's public school facilities have at least \$84 billion in unmet capital needs, including insufficient space to house all students, school facilities that are unsafe because of structural deficiencies or environmental hazards, and schools that do not have computers, lab equipment, or other learning technology that students need to be prepared for the workplace of the future; and

Whereas, American public schools that have the most severe conditions, scarcity of qualified teachers, lack of support services to assist the education mission of the schools, and inadequate libraries, textbooks, and other materials necessary to learning, also have the fewest resources to bring about significant program improvement; and

Whereas, The quality of public education in the United States is truly a national concern, being essential to our Nation's economic strength and ability to thrive in a challenging global economy: Now, therefore, be it Resolved,

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE

This resolution may be cited as the "Fair Funding for Education Resolution."

#### SEC. 2. SENSE OF CONGRESS

It is the sense of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled that the federal share of education funding should be increased to one-third of the Nation's total cost, with the balance to be provided by state and local governments. Furthermore, the Nation's efforts to improve educational performance of students should be supported by authorizing \$100 billion by the year 1998 for general financial aid to public elementary and secondary schools to be used for operating expenses and/or capital improvements necessary to achieve the National Education Goals and to improve the economic vitality, national security, and quality of life for all Americans.

#### THE NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS IN IDAHO

### HON. LARRY LAROCCO

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1992

Mr. LAROCCO. Mr. Speaker, as we are so well aware, the National Endowment for the Arts has been the focus of heated criticism recently.

A recent article in the Wall Street Journal entitled "In Idaho, the NEA is as Radical as Apple Pie," points out that the funds are administered by members of the Idaho Arts Commission and are awarded to such groups as the University of Idaho's Lionel Hampton festival.

I agree with Ms. Fanselow that:

Those who would abolish the NEA need only look to places like Idaho to learn that most of the time the endowment does its job quietly and well, bringing arts to every American.

I ask that this timely article be reprinted in the RECORD.

[From the Wall Street Journal, Mar. 11, 1992]

IN IDAHO, THE NEA IS AS RADICAL AS APPLE PIE

(By Julie Fanselow)

John Frohnmayer resigned as head of the National Endowment for the Arts on Feb. 21, one day after Republican presidential candidate Pat Buchanan slammed the Bush administration for subsidizing "filthy and blasphemous art."

The endowment has faced unceasing fire from critics. During an extraordinary exchange on "This Week With David Brinkley" two days after Mr. Frohnmayer's resignation, the three journalists on Mr. Brinkley's panel—George Will, Sam Donaldson and Cokie Roberts—all said that they thought that arts groups should stand on their own without federal funding.

But critics and pundits who question the NEA's existence are ignoring the endowment's role in supporting the Arts in small-town and rural America. In spring 1990, the Idaho Commission on the Arts distributed grants totaling \$447,219. Of that amount, 38%—nearly \$170,000—came directly from the National Endowment.

That \$170,000 represented more than five times as much as the endowment gave the University of Pennsylvania's Institute of Contemporary Art to help fund the infamous exhibit by photographer Robert Mapplethorpe. That show, which included seven or eight homoerotic images (out of 120 photos), touched off the arts funding flap.

Where did the money go in Idaho? Well, \$4,250 went to the Idaho Dance Arts Alliance, which used its funds to run workshops for children. Lincoln Elementary School in Twin Falls received \$1,300 for an artists-in-residence program that in the past six years has brought a mime, a dancer, a storyteller, a painter and a puppeteer to its classrooms. Principal Ted Poplewell says the visitors help children realize it is possible to make a living in the arts, and teachers have also seen improvement in students' social skills and self-esteem following the artists' residencies.

The College of Southern Idaho used its \$3,900 grant to fund its annual Arts on Tour series, which regularly features such bastions of performing arts morality as

Brigham Young University's International Dancers and a holiday run of "The Nutcracker." The Idaho School for the Deaf and the Blind received \$825, which paid for an on-campus performance and workshop by a professional ballet troupe. Arts programs "give the students another type of language," says School Superintendent Jim Rainier. "It expands their horizons."

The NEA gives direct grants to arts organizations, too, and the University of Idaho's Lionel Hampton/Chevron Jazz Festival is one such recipient. Lynn Skinner, festival director, said the \$15,000 received from the NEA in 1991 helped bring big-name jazz stars, including Al Jarreau and Herbie Mann, to campus, where they performed and offered dozens of workshops.

Since the Mapplethorpe incident, the NEA has been painted in broad brushstrokes as a shameless peddler of pornography. The Rev. Donald Wildmon's American Family Association, through intensive direct mail campaigns and full-page advertisements, has called for the agency's abolition. Mr. Wildmon says artists have no more right to be federally funded than do truck drivers or carpenters.

NEA critics ignore the good the arts endowment has done. In 1965, when the endowment began, there were 60 local arts councils in the U.S.; today, there are more than 3,000. In 1965, there were 110 professional orchestras in the U.S.; today, there are at least 220. "American Playhouse" and "Live From Lincoln Center" are other endowment-supported projects that reach every American with access to public television.

It would be simplistic to tie the nation's flowering of cultural activity solely to the NEA. But those grants have made a difference, not just to the Eastern art elite and not just to starving artists. In its 27 years, the NEA has given more than 90,000 grants. Fewer than 25 have generated controversy.

Those who would abolish the NEA need only look to places like Idaho to learn that most of the time the endowment does its job quietly and well, bringing arts to every American. It should be allowed to continue to do so.

#### TRIBUTE TO THE SEABEES

### HON. RICHARD H. STALLINGS

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1992

Mr. STALLINGS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call the attention of the House today to the U.S. Navy Construction Battalions, commonly referred to as the Seabees. The Seabees, who were first established in January 1942, have proven to be a vital segment of our Nation's defense.

Since World War II, the Seabees have provided essential construction and maintenance services. Their role has ranged from building much-needed bases, roads, and airstrips, to the construction of dams, bridges, housing, and schools. Throughout the world the Seabees have developed a lasting reputation for their remarkable ability and ingenuity regardless of circumstances or climate. The Seabees are also skilled fighters trained to protect themselves during operations. At times they have been among the first American troops into hostile territory, exercising their superior construction skills and military prowess.

Mr. Speaker, in my home State of Idaho, our Governor, Cecil D. Andrus, has issued a proclamation to salute all the Seabees of yesterday and today. In Idaho, we are recognizing the Seabees and their proud spirit, by declaring 1992 "The Year of the Seabees." Additionally, March 5, 1992, was proclaimed to be the "Seabees 50th Anniversary Day."

The proclamation by Governor Andrus, in its entirety, reads as follows:

PROCLAMATION

Whereas, on certain occasions, a day is set aside whereby citizens of Idaho and throughout this great nation pay homage to our Armed Forces at which time through celebration and prayer, the dedicated men and women who have served and are serving our country in its quest for freedom for all nations are given due recognition and appreciation; and

Whereas, the Navy's internationally famous Construction Battalions, commonly known as the Seabees, is one segment of our Armed Forces whose "Can Do" slogan exemplifies the true spirit of its members whether it be in the height of battle or in the repair and construction of existing or new facilities; and

Whereas, the Seabees first served fifty years ago in the jungles of the South Pacific; and

Whereas, in view of the glorious history of this great organization, it is fitting that a day should be set aside wherein the members of the Seabees can join together in a reunion for the purpose of rekindling old and establishing new friendships, learning new construction techniques, and honoring the memory of their departed comrades; and

Whereas, it is appropriate that the citizens of Idaho pay tribute, not only to the glorious tradition of veteran Seabees, but also to today's Seabees—both active and reserve—who are carrying forward this great tradition in far off places from Kuwait to the Philippines to Antarctica;

Now, therefore, I, Cecil D. Andrus, Governor of the State of Idaho, do hereby proclaim 1992 to be the "Year of the Seabees" and Thursday, March 5, 1992, to be "Seabee 50th Anniversary Day" in Idaho, and I urge all citizens of this great state to salute the Seabees for their great contribution to protecting the precious freedoms we enjoy in this great land.

Mr. Speaker, I join in congratulating the Seabees for their outstanding record of service to our Nation.

THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

HON. RON de LUGO

OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1992

Mr. DE LUGO. Mr. Speaker, perhaps no other institution in the territory is as important to the present and future of the Virgin Islands as the University of the Virgin Islands. Its founder and benefactor, Gov. Ralph M. Paiewonsky, who passed away late last year, knew well that higher education would be essential if the Virgin Islands and its people were to develop their own leaders capable of crafting their own destiny.

This year, the university is 30 years old. Three decades is not long when measured in the lives of institutions, but in that short time the university's growth has been nothing short of miraculous. UVI has provided educational opportunities to hundreds of graduates who otherwise might never have been able to pursue a higher education. The university has taught many of today's leaders in government and industry, not only in the Virgin Islands but throughout the Caribbean and the United States.

Today, University of the Virgin Islands President Dr. Orville Kean has begun ambitious programs to take the university into the 21st century.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to read into the RECORD an editorial that appeared in the Daily News of the Virgin Islands on Friday, March 13 that summarizes well what a milestone the 30th anniversary really is.

[From the Daily News of the Virgin Islands, March 13, 1992]

UVI AT 30

The University of the Virgin Islands marks its 30th anniversary Monday.

That is cause for celebration not only in the Virgin Islands but throughout the Eastern Caribbean.

UVI has come a long way in 30 years. From a small two-year college on one St. Thomas campus to full-fledged university with undergraduate and graduate programs on St. Thomas and St. Croix, UVI has changed the Virgin Islands and the English-speaking Caribbean—much for the better.

By offering a quality education in a convenient location at an affordable price, UVI has made it possible for thousands of our people and our neighbors to obtain college degrees.

Without UVI, many of these students might not have furthered their educations.

Some couldn't afford to go off-island. Others—and they number in the thousands—have jobs and families but take college courses in their not-so-copious free time. Ultimately many earn their degrees, even though it may take two and three times as long as a normal four-year program.

For both groups—the mostly younger full-time students and the generally older part-timers—UVI has offered upward mobility. This is a plus for them and for our community, giving our work force a well-educated, solidly middle-class base.

Many people are responsible for UVI's growth and success.

Some have received their laurels along the way—former Gov. Ralph M. Paiewonsky, whose vision made it possible; former UVI presidents Dr. Lawrence Wanlass and Dr. Arthur A. Richards, and the current president, Dr. Orville Kean, come to mind immediately.

But others have been unsung heroes—the teachers, and students, and administrators who have given so much of themselves to upgrade the academic standards at UVI and to make the university a vital part of the community.

Both areas, of course, still need attention. UVI is not yet all it could or should be academically, though those who dismiss it as second-rate are ill-informed and need to take another look.

Nor is UVI yet playing the role it could or should as the think-tank for the community, the intellectual guide on issues of concerns.

But that will come. UVI seems to be in good hands that should guide it firmly and capably into the next 30 years.

THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1992

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I wish to share the news of South Congregational Church of Springfield, MA, 150th anniversary. The history of South Church is one of great service and dedication to the community. On January, 29 1842, South Church incorporated as "Seventh Congregational Society of Springfield" formed by former members of First Church. Later that year the inaugural service following Ecclesiastical Council at First Church Parish House was held. Dedication of the church building on Bliss Street took place in 1843.

During South Church's infancy it was lead by Rev. Noah Porter. The first of South Church's seven senior ministers, Reverend Porter was the son of a congregational minister and a native of Farmington, CT. Reverend Porter served South Church until 1874. He then took a position at Yale University, where he would eventually become president.

The new minister would leave his mark not only on South Church but the entire city of Springfield, MA. Samuel Giles Buckingham would serve his beloved church for 47 years. During his tenure, mission Sunday schools were established, two of which went on to become Faith Congregational Church and Hope Congregational Church. As the congregation grew, the Bliss Street church was becoming too small. In 1873 the dedication of the present church on the corner of High and Maple Streets took place. It is the opinion of many, one of the most beautiful churches in all of New England. Reverend Buckingham's service to the community was recognized when a junior high school building in Winchester Square was named in his honor.

As the country was looking to the 20th century, South Church moved into the new century under the guidance of Rev. Philip Moxom. He, too, was the son of a minister, but first set out on a law career. He was originally ordained as a Baptist minister who became known as a worldwide traveler, writer, and guest preacher.

After Dr. Moxom resigned, Dr. James Gordon Gilkey was installed as the fourth senior minister. Gilkey arrived at a time when the city of Springfield was experiencing a population growth. He was able to make his congregation grow also. Traditionally, church revenues had been raised by renting pews. He abolished that practice and instituted the Every Member Canvass to raise sufficient moneys to meet annual budgets. During his tenure, Olivet Community House was established, Sunday services were broadcast on WBZ radio, and a monthly newsletter began publication. In 1955 Reverend Gilkey retired to Rhode Island.

That same year, the Reverend Dr. Frederick F. Driftmier left Rhode Island to come to Springfield and take the mantle of fifth senior minister of South Church. He arrived in downtown Springfield at a time when urban dwellers were flocking to the suburbs. His first challenge, and a formidable one at that, was to

maintain the church's membership. His successful efforts included the expansion of clubs, boards, and committees, the addition of greeters at each service, and the expansion of parking areas. The tradition of community involvement continued under his leadership. Church facilities were open to use programs for seniors, preschool children, Scouts, and title I activities.

Dr. Driftmier retired in 1979, and in June 1980, the Reverend John W. Ames was named sixth senior minister. Much of his ministry was focused on the needs of families. He was to become a role model to the youth of the church. He retired to Florida in 1987.

Today, South Church is cared for by Rev. Peter F. Heinrichs. The seventh senior minister is a graduate of Harvard and the Union Theological Seminary. He and his wife Beatrice are parents of two young daughters.

Mr. Speaker, South Church has always served its members and the community in the truest sense of Christian ideals. There are many thousands of people whose lives are better because of South Church and its leaders. May South Church continue its mission of making this world a better place to live in.

**NATIONAL SENIOR NUTRITION  
WEEK**

**HON. THOMAS J. DOWNEY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 18, 1992*

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a resolution which pays tribute to thousands of individuals who provide nutritious and often life-sustaining meals to our Nation's older Americans.

As the chairman of the House Select Committee on Aging's Subcommittee on Human Services, I think it is important that we set aside a week to recognize the importance of congregate and home-delivered meals programs in promoting the well being of our senior citizens. Studies reveal shocking rates of malnutrition among our Nation's elderly population. Between 25 and 50 percent of older patients who are admitted to an acute care facility or nursing home are malnourished. Poor nutritional health leads to more serious medical problems ranging from prolonged hospital stays and increased incidence of complications to higher mortality rates. At a Subcommittee on Human Services' hearing held on February 25 on exercise, health and aging, the value of good nutritional habits in preventing hospitalization, premature institutionalization and in promoting good health was also addressed at some length.

These are only some of the many reasons which illustrate why meal services for seniors are especially critical. In 1991, an estimated 260 million meals were served through title III-C of the Older Americans Act.

Of these, approximately 145 million were delivered in congregate settings, and 115 million were home delivered. In addition to the Older Americans Act, many communities provide additional support for nutritional services for their older residents. I am proud that I share a close working relationship with two

major senior meals provider organizations—the National Association of Nutrition and Aging Services Providers and the National Association of Meals Programs. The membership of both of these organizations deserve our congratulations for the many hours and countless sacrifices they make on behalf of others.

This resolution commemorates the importance of the meal services provided by these organizations, and by all the dedicated individuals and volunteers around the country who help to ensure that many older individuals receive adequate nutrition. Also, the services provided allow many opportunities for social interaction, which contributes to good health and longevity by preventing depression and isolation.

I invite all my colleagues to join with me in cosponsoring this resolution designating the week of May 17, 1992 as "National Senior Nutrition Week."

**COMMEMORATING THE 50TH ANNI-  
VERSARY OF THE SHULLSBURG  
HIGH SCHOOL GYM**

**HON. SCOTT L. KLUG**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 18, 1992*

Mr. KLUG. Mr. Speaker, I would like to include in today's RECORD an article from the February 16, 1992, Milwaukee Journal commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Shullsburg High School gym in my home district of Wisconsin.

Built before the end of the Second World War, the historic Shullsburg High School gym has a special place in the hearts of many of my constituents. It has been the site for local basketball games since 1942. As the Milwaukee Journal describes: "It's one of the few facilities left in Wisconsin where you can still absorb all the romance of small town high school basketball."

Over the years, Shullsburg residents have grown up to watch their children and grandchildren play in the same gym they used. One of my constituents, Larry Cherrey, who graduated from Shullsburg High School in 1943 and went on to coach the school's basketball team, is still a fixture at today's games. Memories like Larry's help to explain why the gym is so unique.

I would like to thank Christine Russell, a former Shullsburg resident, for sharing this special tribute to Shullsburg's High School gym.

[From the Milwaukee Journal, Feb. 16, 1992]

OLD GYMS BECOME COURTS OF APPEAL

(By Cliff Christl)

SHULLSBURG, Wis.—It is more than just a gym now. It's a shrine.

It's one of the few facilities left in Wisconsin where you can still absorb all the romance of small town, high school basketball.

You absorb it when you walk up the sidewalk to the gym door and study the adjoining school that was built out of native limestone in 1900.

You absorb it when you get inside and look around at the steel beams; the worn, wooden floor; the stage on one side of the cramped court and the six rows of elevated, wooden

bleachers that sit on solid concrete on the other side; and the old, steam radiators standing beneath the windows at the top of the balcony.

And you absorb it when you stop to think about memories that gyms like this held when basketball was identified more with the small towns of America's heartland than the playgrounds of America's cities.

They could have filmed "Hoosiers" here at the Shullsburg High gym. The place has that much charm and character.

Even some opposing coaches who abhor playing here because of the small floor and dingy atmosphere are moved by what the place represents in terms of tradition.

"You hate to see these old gyms go, as hard as they are to play in and win in," said Dennis Uppena, the coach at Cassville, one of Shullsburg's rivals in the Blackhawk Conference. "This place is kind of special and I know the people here feel that way, too."

The first game ever played here took place on Jan. 27, 1942. Shullsburg played South Wayne and lost, 32-19. And the player who scored the first basket of the game still lives in this small, old mining town in the southwestern corner of the state.

He is Larry Cherrey and he knows all about the history of this place. He graduated from here in 1943, coached basketball here in the 1950s, served as principal here after that and served as superintendent after that.

Now 66 and a member of the school board, Cherrey can be found at the door of the gym taking tickets whenever there is a game here. A warm, friendly man, he also is more than willing to reminisce about what it was like playing here when the doors first opened.

**THE GAME HAS CHANGED**

"One of the things that has changed is that the ball wasn't taken out-of-bounds after a basket," Cherrey said. "It was taken back to the center line for a jump ball."

"Most of the shots were two-hand push shots or layups. We had knee pads, a lot of them were the old, black ones with the buckle behind the knee. And there were no low-cut tennis shoes whatsoever. We did have a warm-up jacket. I remember that."

Back then this place also was a palace compared to most of the other gyms in the area. Those were the days when varsity teams still played in the old crackerboxes built before the mid-1920s.

Some of those gyms were no more than about 60 feet long. Some of them had ceilings that were no more than 15 feet high and baskets that were maybe 9½ feet high. Some had balconies above the baskets and others just a single row of seats around the floor. And some had obstacles like posts and even potbellied stoves at the edges of the court.

Those gyms have all been demolished or put to other use. At least, none of them are being used by any of the varsity basketball teams at the 400 some public high schools in the state. And so there are fewer than a handful of small schools in Wisconsin still playing in gyms built before the end of World War II.

The Shullsburg gym was built as a Works Progress Administration project and what gives this relic so much of its character is that it once was a state-of-the-art facility.

Everybody calls it "The Pit" now, but it depends on where they are from, whether they do so affectionately or derisively.

Mike Alexander, the late coach at nearby Benton High School, gave it that name before he died of cancer two years ago.

"A real nice guy, a dear friend of mine and we miss him a lot," said Bob Boettcher, now

in his 20th year as the varsity coach at Shullsburg. "But he hated the place."

He hated it. Others love it. "It gives us a home-court advantage," said Aaron Wiegel, a junior on the team this year. "It's intimidating for other teams to come here. We play tough in 'The Pit.'"

The floor is 8 feet shorter and 4 feet narrower than a regulation size court. It also is an original and has endured more than its share of wear.

Back 10, 15 years ago somebody forgot to turn off the valve one night on one of those old ceramic water fountains and the next day one whole corner of the court was under water.

The people here were able to salvage the floor, but there is a large dead spot where the accident occurred.

"I'm waiting for the day when somebody comes down here," said Boettcher, feigning a dribble in that area of the court, "and the ball doesn't come back up."

Not only is the court undersized and warped, it also has less than 4 feet to spare between the cement walls and the end lines. It's even more crowded along the sidelines where the coaches and players sit with their feet dangling onto the playing area.

Last year, Shullsburg, with 92 students, won the conference title and the Division 4 state championship. And when this place was full for key conference games against Cassville and Highland, it was no place for anyone with claustrophobia or an intolerance for noise.

"The place was so loud, it was just phenomenal," Boettcher said. "There was so much emotion and intensity, and when it gets that noisy, the fans are right there."

The school board has looked into expanding the gym. It also has discussed replacing it.

And some day Shullsburg, like most of the other small schools in the state, might build a new homogenized gym.

But there will be those who will fight to make sure "The Pit" isn't torn down.

"I don't think the people in Shullsburg will let them do that," Cherry said, "We have a very strong historical society."

RECOGNITION OF THE PLIGHT OF SYRIA'S JEWISH COMMUNITY

HON. HERBERT H. BATEMAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1992

Mr. BATEMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the plight of Syria's Jewish community. Saturday, March 14, was designated as the sabbath of remembrance in honor of Syria's Jews, who remain trapped in a nightmare of religious persecution.

In a country known for the brutal nature of its government and for the repression of all of its citizens, Syria's community of 4,000 Jews is relentlessly singled out for even greater levels of persecution. Jews in Syria are forbidden to hold government positions or to vote in any elections; they are identified as Jews in their internal passports—the only religious group in Syrian society so treated—and they are denied educational and occupational opportunities open to others. Additionally, no other group in Syrian society endures the level of secret police surveillance accorded its tiny Jewish community.

Mr. Speaker, the United States and its allies fought a major war in the Persian Gulf region last year in an effort to drive from Kuwait the Iraqi forces of Saddam Hussein. Saddam was justly vilified for his internal and external policies and the American public applauded his military defeat at the hands of the multinational coalition.

Saddam's chemical weapons attack on the Kurdish population of his own country is well known. How many, though, remember the Assad regime's actions in 1982 to put down an uprising of the Moslem brotherhood in the Syrian town of Hama by literally bombing the town back to the stone age with the loss of 20,000 innocent lives.

Assad's treatment of his country's Jews is especially reprehensible for the lack of any conceivable threat to his regime posed by a community that has never asked for anything more than simply to live in peace and practice its religion as it sees fit. That they are the target of such vicious persecution solely on the basis of their religious beliefs is testament to the loathsome nature of the Syrian regime. For this reason, I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in remembering the plight of Syria's Jews and in condemning the brutality inflicted upon them by the Assad regime.

THE BOMBING OF THE ISRAELI EMBASSY IN ARGENTINA

HON. WAYNE OWENS

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1992

Mr. OWENS of Utah. Mr. Speaker, the scenes of the destruction and carnage at the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires are hauntingly all too familiar. At least 6 people died, over 100 were wounded, and the 3-story Embassy building was nearly totally demolished. I know I speak for the U.S. Congress in sending deepest sympathies to the families and best wishes for a speedy recovery to the injured.

Yesterday's car bombing follows the sword attack by a Palestinian terrorist in Tel Aviv that left 2 dead and 20 wounded, and comes on the heels of last week's car bomb killing of an Israeli diplomat in Turkey.

It is a sad fact that terrorism is alive, well, and killing. And while I hope that these terrorist attacks do not torpedo the already tenuous peace process, who could blame the Israeli people for being angry, afraid, and suspicious?

The United States has an important role to play in easing Israeli concerns about security. But recent State Department leaks undermine the close and mutually beneficial strategic partnership between the United States and Israel. In addition, the President's mishandling of the loan guarantee issue cuts to the heart of Israel's existence as a homeland for all Jews, and erodes Israel's already ebbing confidence in its closest ally.

Clearly and quite justifiably, there is a difference of opinion on the settlements question. The Jewish community is split on the Likud settlement policy. But there is unanimity

that linkage between loan guarantees and settlements is unwise and ill advised.

By insisting on a settlement freeze as a condition of the loan guarantees, the United States is effectively extracting an Israeli concession outside the historic direct negotiations between Israel and the Arabs. Like the Israeli settlements policy or not—and I do not—I am firmly and unalterably opposed to this linkage.

Mr. Speaker, the President has frequently referred to the longstanding United States policy against Israel's settlement activity. Well, there is another U.S. policy even more longstanding and even more fundamental to American interests in the Middle East and our collective sense of morality and history.

America's commitment to Israel's security and well-being is at the core of our Middle Eastern objectives. However, it appears that the administration is motivated more by quelling a political constituency and pouncing on the economic difficulties facing our own country than by remembering our loyal friend Israel, still the only democracy in a volatile region.

One year ago, we were saluting Israel's perseverance and self-restraint in the face of dozens of Iraqi Scud attacks. One year ago we were thanking our lucky stars that a decade earlier the Israeli Air Force destroyed the Iraqi Osiraq nuclear facility, removing a threat that would have seriously impeded—if not altogether rendered impossible—efforts to dislodge Saddam Hussein.

It is a grave error to disregard our friends and allies who helped us win the cold war. Compared to our NATO and Asian obligations, Israel was the most most effective stumbling block to Soviet designs in the Middle East and Eastern Mediterranean. Israel should share in the spoils of this huge victory, not be cast aside like yesterday's news. With the Soviet threat eliminated, the United States-Israel relationship should now have the opportunity to flourish as never before.

Instead of a purely military focus, the United States and Israel can help each other economically. Joint projects in agriculture, research and development in the high-technology field, environmental preservation, and trade are but a few of the common areas that have enormous potential. All it takes is a willing leader in the White House.

Of course, Israel's security situation continues to be precarious. The proliferation of missiles and chemical and nuclear munitions slowly and steadily erodes Israel's qualitative edge. The end of the United States-Soviet rivalry has not translated into peace on Earth.

Israel's enemies are very real. Israel needs our help. America's job, its moral imperative, is to preserve the historically close relationship with Israel. I hope the President is listening and will reverse course before further damage is inflicted.

CONGRESSMAN KILDEE SALUTES  
UAW SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT  
ODESSA KOMER

**HON. DALE E. KILDEE**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1992

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in saluting Mrs. Odessa Komer, a woman who has dedicated a lifetime of loyalty and commitment to promoting the welfare of the American worker and the strength of the Nation's labor organization.

Mrs. Komer began her distinguished career on June 6, 1953 as an assembler at the Ford Sterling Plant. She soon became a tireless advocate for workers. Her many accomplishments as a labor organizer and later as a national leader helped to break down barriers for women in the manufacturing industry and the labor movement. In recognition of her remarkable lifetime achievements, Odessa will be presented the Eleanor Roosevelt Award on March 14, 1992, at the 6th annual Jefferson-Jackson Luncheon sponsored by the Michigan Democratic Women's Caucus.

As a member of UAW Local 228, Mrs. Komer became the first woman to serve in several leadership positions including, executive board member, district committeewoman, National Ford Council delegate, Sub-council 5 delegate and full-time recording secretary. As a member of the local bargaining committee, she helped to obtain, from the Ford Sterling Plant, a commitment to consider seniority when making job assignments. This provision was later incorporated into the national Ford agreement.

In 1967, Mrs. Komer was appointed to the international union staff as region 1 education director. She organized and conducted education programs for the 100,000 member region which extends from the east side of metropolitan Detroit to the Thumb area of Michigan. The professionalism and skill she displayed while in this position gained her the respect of the UAW's international membership. Accordingly, on June 5, 1974, she was elected to the post of international vice president at the union's 24th constitutional convention. Since 1974, she has been re-elected to 5 consecutive 3-year terms.

As an international vice president, Mrs. Komer's responsibilities have included directing departments responsible for monitoring and managing the UAW's relationship with several corporations including, the Budd department, the Allied (Bendix) department, the Doehler-Jarvis/Farley department and the Rockwell automotive department. She directs the independents, parts and suppliers department, the women's department, the family department, the consumer affairs department and the conservation and recreation departments. Mrs. Komer also heads several intra-corporation and national wage and hour councils. As the head of these councils, she is responsible for handling negotiations and addressing grievances with the involved corporations.

On January 14, 1988, UAW President Owen Bieber appointed Mrs. Komer director of the

union's aerospace department. This department is responsible for negotiations with several aerospace industry giants including McDonnell Douglas and Martin Marietta. She was also appointed to direct the Dana and Champion departments.

A community activist and education advocate, Mrs. Komer has also served on the board of trustees of Macomb County Community College. She is a national officer of the Coalition of Labor Union Women and co-chairs the National Coalition for the Reproductive Rights of Workers. She is a life member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, a member of the National Organization for Women and served on President Jimmy Carter's Advisory Committee for Women.

Mrs. Komer resides in Sterling Heights, MI, with her husband, Leo. They have two children, Roger and Janet and five grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me to rise today on behalf of this remarkable woman. The contributions that Mrs. Komer has made in the effort to increase the standard of living for all Americans is incalculable. I ask you and my fellow Members of Congress to join me in paying tribute to UAW senior vice president Odessa Komer.

TRIBUTE TO THE OFFICER OF THE  
YEAR

**HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1992

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to Sgt. Ronald Fenton, recognized by Ashtabula's Crime Clinic as officer of the year. Also receiving merit were Detective Jeffrey Bradley, Ashtabula City Police Department; Sgt. Dan Dudik, Geneva Police Department; Trooper Ray Hess, Ohio State Highway Patrol; Patrolman Mike Offensend, North Kingsville Police; Patrolman Bryan Rose, Andover Police Department; Patrolman Thomas Gragg, Geneva on the Lake Police; Sgt. Robert Zimmerman, Conneat Police Department; and Patrolman John Arcaro of the Conneat Police Department.

Mr. Speaker, I want to commend these officers who have distinguished themselves in the line of duty. As a former sheriff, I know exactly what these men face daily in the field. These are proud and brave men who serve their communities and country well. They are our foot soldiers in the war against crime and drugs.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise to pay tribute to former colleagues in uniform. I wish them and their families the best in the future and may God bless them.

SABBATH OF REMEMBRANCE

**HON. BOB TRAXLER**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1992

Mr. TRAXLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today for the purposes of alerting my colleagues to a

truly painful situation for the remaining Jews in Syria. As many of my colleagues are aware, emigration from Syria is extremely restrictive and Jews cannot leave without posting large monetary deposits and leaving behind close relatives as assurance of their return.

Mr. Speaker, the time has come for men and women of good conscience to place the issues of Syrian Jews much higher on the American human rights agenda. For my colleagues information, I would like to point out that March 14th marked the "Sabbath of Remembrance" to remember Syrian Jews. This sabbath before the Jewish holiday of Purim is traditionally marked as "Shabbat Zachor". During this time the Jewish people are enjoined to remember the genocidal threat to the Jewish people.

In recent years, Shabbat Zachor has been dedicated to the Memory of four young Jewish women from Damascus who were brutally murdered in March of 1974 while trying to escape from Syria. The mutilated bodies of Laura Sebbagh, Mazel Sebbagh, Farah Sebbagh and Eva Saad were dumped in sacks outside of their families homes in Damascus. This heinous crime has gone unpunished to this day. How is it possible that in a civilized age, reunification with a loved one can be judged a criminal act? Have we not learned our lessons from persecution of the last 50 years? If anything is absolutely clear from that tragic holocaust period, it is that men and women of good conscience must not be silent. Americans must speak out to arouse the world's conscience; we must call for an end to the daily surveillance of every Jewish home in Syria and for a cessation of their hostage-like situation.

At this historic time when the United States has entered into a dialog with President Assad of Syria about peace in the middle East, I urge the Congress to ask President Bush and Secretary Baker to undertake vigorous American interventions on behalf of Syrian Jews. The first step towards peace by Syria should be its observance of basic human rights. As some of my colleagues are aware, there remain specific cases of Syrian Jews not being afforded due process under Syrian Laws. I would like to take this opportunity to illustrate just one example of the miscarriages of justice that Syrian Jews can still face.

Two Jewish brothers, Eli and Selim Swed, have been held since November of 1987. They were recently tried in camera and sentenced to six and-a-half years of imprisonment. Few other details on the trial proceedings or verdicts are known, other than earlier reports that the two were charged with espionage and then accused of visiting relatives abroad, whom they have not see for nearly 30 years. After their sentencing, in an act of desperation, the two brothers conducted a hunger strike in prison, an unprecedented act in that country. They ceased their hunger strike, but remain imprisoned and last month their sentences were confirmed.

I believe that the plight of Syrian Jew should be higher on the American human rights agenda. We must call upon Syrian President Hafez El-Assad to free the Swed brothers or publicly prove their guilt on the charges of espionage. Moreover, every Member of this Congress should communicate their deep concern to

President Assad and to the Syrian Ambassador in Washington. In this effort, we join with thousand of our constituents. Together, with Jewish and non-Jewish communities across the U.S., we can help to bring these injustices to an end. Along with the National Task Force of Syrian Jews, the National Jewish Community Relations Advisory Council, the Council of the Rescue of Syrian Jews, and the Congressional Caucus on Syrian Jewry, we can make a difference.

At this time of special challenge and opportunity in the Middle East, when men of good will continue to talk of peace, I urge my colleagues to call on President Assad to show Syria's good faith in the family of peaceful nations by full observance of human rights for Syrian Jews.

TRIBUTE TO MR. CHARLES E. "SKIP" BIRD

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1992

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor an extraordinary man, Mr. Charles E. "Skip" Bird.

Skip Bird has dedicated over 30 years to coaching swimming in Porter County, IN. He began coaching in 1960 at the Porter County YMCA, where he nurtured several State champions and one national YMCA champion. In 1967, he began coaching at Valparaiso High School, where he remains to this day.

During his 25 years of service with Valparaiso High School, his achievements have been remarkable. He has led the swim team to 16 conference championships, 12 sectional championships, and high placement in several State competitions. In addition, three of his swimmers have received All American Awards, and several of his swimmers have earned State championships. These victories have resulted in his outstanding dual meet record of 280 wins, 115 losses, and 2 ties.

Skip Bird has been recognized and honored by his colleagues for his coaching ability. In 1980, he was named State Coach of the Year from the Indiana High School Swimming Coaches Association. He was lauded with the same honor for coaching boys swimming from the Indiana School Coaches Association.

Skip Bird has earned several national awards which include being selected as Regional Coach of the Year from the National High School Athletic Coaches Association. This award qualified him as one of eight nominees for the National Coach of the Year Award.

In addition to coaching, Skip Bird is actively involved in the community. He received the Outstanding Citizen of the Year Award from the Valparaiso Jaycees organization. He is an avid supporter for the Valparaiso Special Olympics and for many years was a merit badge counselor for the Boy Scouts. In addition, Skip has had the opportunity to coach and lead a group of United States swimmers to France for 1 month of competition with French teams under the auspices of Sports for Understanding.

Skip Bird has used his knowledge and experience to write numerous articles and books on the subject of swimming. He has published three books; two of his books on coaching which have sold out several times throughout the world, and one on inspirational slogans and sayings. Since 1980, he has been publication editor for the National Interscholastic Swim Coaches Association, and he also writes a column which appears in *Swimming World* and *Swimmers Magazine*.

Skip Bird's lifetime dedication to coaching swimming has earned him, and Valparaiso High School, local, State, and national recognition. He is truly an outstanding citizen who has, and will, continue to promote dedication and excellence.

TRIBUTE TO DR. MARVIN CAMRAS

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1992

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and bring to the House's attention the achievement of a distinguished constituent from Glencoe, IL, Dr. Marvin Camras.

Today, Dr. Camras is being presented the Coors American Ingenuity Award, and is being inducted into the American Ingenuity Hall of Fame. He is being honored for his inventions in magnetic recording technology which have spawned a multibillion dollar video recording and computer data storage industry. Dr. Camras has earned more than 500 patents for the inventions and refinement in the field.

The Coors Award and American Ingenuity Hall of Fame were created to honor individuals like Dr. Camras who have forever changed the face of business. The goal is to search out and honor America's Edisons and Bells of today and make them the national heroes they deserve to be.

Dr. Camras joins a distinguished group of previous award winners and hall of fame members. They are: John V. Atanasoff, the inventor of the first electronic digital computer; Jack St. Clair Kilby, coinventor of the silicon chip; Stanford R. Ovshinsky, solar energy pioneer; George B. Dantzig, developer of linear programming; Lee Gaumer, father of space rocket fuel, and Douglas Engelbart, a pioneer in the use of the personal computer.

The American Ingenuity Award, Mr. Speaker, is the top business award in the country given to an individual. With the National Association of Manufacturers as the platform, the presentation ceremonies have been on a program which included the President of the United States, the Honorable George Bush, two of the last 3 years.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. Camras has been associated with the Illinois Institute of Technology for over 50 years as a student, an employee of the school's research institute, where he made his innovations, and more recently as a teacher. He delights his students who love having a legend as a teacher.

It is an honor, Mr. Speaker, to recognize Dr. Camras for winning the 1992 Coors American Ingenuity Award and being inducted into the American Ingenuity Hall of Fame. This pres-

tigious award focuses on one of the essential components to restoring American competitiveness in the world economy. Through emphasis on rediscovering American ingenuity, it is awakening American business to the importance of fostering the individual's creativity.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to acknowledge Dr. Camras for his truly great accomplishments and I want to recognize the Illinois Institute of Technology for producing a great innovator, Dr. Camras. Also, I would like to thank the Coors American Ingenuity Award and Hall of Fame Committee for their efforts in identifying and honoring great Americans like Dr. Camras who have contributed to the vitality of American business through their ingenuity and creativity.

CHIEN'S VIEWS SHOULD BE HEARD

HON. HAROLD L. VOLKMER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1992

Mr. VOLKMER. Mr. Speaker, a number of excellent articles have been written on the relationship between the United States and the Pacific rim nations and how this relationship will evolve in the post-cold-war world. One such article, "A View From Taipei," written by Frederick Chien of the Republic of China should become mandatory reading on the subject.

Dr. Chien says "As the world celebrates the end of the cold war, the people of the Republic of China are looking forward to making greater contributions to a new world order." He indicates his country "welcomes the arrival of the global tides of democratization, development, international integration and detente in East Asia."

Dr. Chien has addressed this theme to audiences all over the world. He is no stranger to the American scene. A graduate of Yale and former representative of the Coordination Council for North American Affairs in the United States, Dr. Chien is recognized as his country's chief spokesman and he has done an excellent job. For example, he delivered a major speech last November entitled "Economic Growth, Political Reform and the Republic of China's Evolving Global Role," to a spirited audience of over 200 at Harvard University.

Plus, Dr. Chien outlined his country's warm relations with Central American countries during a presentation last December when he led a Republic of China delegation to the 11th summit meetings of Central American leaders.

Mr. Speaker, the world can no longer ignore the importance of the Pacific rim countries. It is inevitable that the world welcomes the countries into the family of nations. I urge all of my colleagues to learn more about Dr. Chien's crusade and read his "A View From Taipei."

A VIEW FROM TAIPEI

(By Fredrick F. Chien)

Developments in East Asia may appear sluggish compared to the momentous changes in Europe and the Soviet Union. The Cold War lines that divide both China and Korea remain firmly in place, although ren-

dered more permeable by flexible policies. East Asia's three communist countries—mainland China, North Korea and Vietnam—are still ruled by first-generation revolutionary leaders. In stark contrast to the peaceful unification of Germany, Vietnam was unified by a vast communist army. And mainland China (the People's Republic of China) is soon to extend its domination to Hong Kong—the citadel of capitalism in the East. Moreover the string of arms control measures achieved in the West has not found a counterpart in East Asia. Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev's policy of accommodation, sweeping as it is, has only begun to thaw the chilly relations between the Soviet Union and Japan. For different reasons the major powers in this area appear unwilling or unable to change the current situation.

Yet beneath the surface important currents of change are discernible. First, East Asia ranks as the fastest growing area of the world in terms of economic output. Japan's gross national product, 50 years after Pearl Harbor, is double that of Germany. Japan is now the world's largest creditor, while its victorious World War II adversary, the United States, has slipped into being the world's largest debtor. Other East Asian economies are also doing well, with average growth rates that far outstrip those of the European Community.

Second, the process of democratization is moving apace in the Republic of China (R.O.C.) on Taiwan, the Republic of Korea and the Philippines. The light of democracy that flickered to life in 1989 on the Chinese mainland has only been dimmed, not extinguished. In fact the collapse of communism in the Soviet Union and eastern Europe may portend similar developments in mainland China after the passing of its first-generation leaders.

Finally, a spirit of reconciliation seems to be prevailing in East Asia as well. The normalization of relations between mainland China and the Soviet Union and also Vietnam, as well as the establishment of diplomatic ties between Moscow and Seoul and expanding people-to-people interchanges between the two sides of the Taiwan Straits are but a few examples. In short, while the Cold War structure remains largely intact in East Asia, global trends toward democratization, development and détente have deeply penetrated the area, and there are grounds for optimism about the future.

Since its withdrawal from the United Nations in 1971, the R.O.C. has aimed to maintain and expand its substantive relations with other countries. It has also sought to upgrade its economic structure and make itself more democratic. Today it is the fifteenth largest trading nation in the world, with a GNP more than one-third that of mainland China. The R.O.C. is widely recognized as having emerged from an era of isolation and irrelevance to become a potentially valuable contributor to the emerging new world order. By furthering trends toward democratization, development, international integration and détente, Taiwan may play an important role in promoting stability and prosperity in East Asia. In fact Taiwan's experience may someday be especially relevant to the future of a unified and democratic China.

## II

The 1911 revolution led by Dr. Sun Yat-sen brought the Ching dynasty to an end, but failed to create a suitable environment for economic and political development. The following four decades were marked by fierce fighting among rival warlords, a communist

insurgency and a Japanese invasion that eventually helped lead to the communist conquest of the mainland.

Since 1949 Taiwan has made slow progress toward democratization, the timing and direction of which was narrowly controlled by the government, taking into account the threat from mainland China and Taiwan's own socioeconomic development. By the mid-1980s Taiwan and Singapore had become the only non-oil exporting countries in the world with per capita incomes of at least \$5,000 a year that did not have fully competitive democratic systems. But today Taiwan has finally developed the proper economic and social base for successful democracy.

An important step toward Taiwan's political reform came in 1986, when opposition forces formed the Democratic Progressive Party (DPP), defying a government ban on new political parties. The ruling Kuomintang (KMT, or Nationalist Party) not only refrained from taking action against the opposition but made a series of moves in the following years that decidedly liberalized and democratized the nature of Taiwan's political system. The liberalization measures adopted by the KMT included replacing martial law with a new national security law, lifting press restrictions, revamping the judiciary and promulgating laws on assembly, demonstration and civil organization. The democratization measures legalized opposition parties, redefined the rules for political participation—such as the electoral law—and include the ongoing reform of the legislature (the Legislative Yuan), the electoral college (the National Assembly) and the R.O.C. constitution.

This process of democratization, begun by President Chiang Ching-kuo before his death in January 1988, was given further impetus by his successor, Dr. Lee Teng-hui. At his inauguration in May 1990, President Lee set a two-year timetable to complete the country's democratic transformation, including major structural and procedural reforms. A National Affairs Conference was convened in June 1990 with delegates drawn from all major political and social forces. After much public debate the NAC decided to end Taiwan's "mobilization period," begun in 1949, which had allowed the government extraordinary national security powers.

A declaration to this effect, made by President Lee in May 1991, also included recognition that a "political entity" in Peking controls the mainland area. On the recommendation of the NAC the "temporary provisions" appended in May 1949 to the 1947 constitution, giving the government sweeping powers to deal with external and internal threats, were abrogated in early 1991. By the end of the year all the senior members of the Legislative Yuan and National Assembly elected on the mainland prior to 1949, and who have never been subject to reelection, will have retired. A new National Assembly composed exclusively of representatives elected in Taiwan will then undertake the final phase of democratic reform: revision of the R.O.C. constitution. Upon its completion in mid-1992, and after Legislative Yuan elections scheduled for the end of that same year, the R.O.C. will have become by any standard a full-fledged democracy.

The R.O.C.'s democratization process is unique. It has not been initiated or monitored by external forces, as it was in Japan and West Germany. Nor was it undertaken after political or social upheavals, as in Greece or Argentina and lately in the Soviet Union. Rather it has evolved peacefully within the country and is mainly the result

of prosperity. Tensions and divergent views exit, to be sure. For example, although both sides of the Taiwan Straits maintain that Taiwan has been, legally and historically, an integral part of China, the Democratic Progressive Party insists that Taiwan is a sovereign, independent entity. The DPP's position is contrary to the R.O.C. government's claim to represent all of China. Furthermore the DPP's foreign-policy platform holds that Taiwan should develop its own international relations, including membership in the United Nations and all other international organizations, on the basis of independent sovereignty and under the name "Taiwan," as a geographical area, is merely an island province of the R.O.C.

These kinds of differences are inevitable in an open society. But the point is that the government of the R.O.C. itself has largely set the timing for its own democratization; the clock cannot and will not be turned back. It is worth noting that the R.O.C. is the first Chinese-dominated society to practice pluralistic party politics. In that sense what we have been witnessing is truly revolutionary. It realizes the dreams of many of our founding fathers—a dream for which many have sacrificed their lives. And yet R.O.C. prosperity and democratization have been achieved without bloodshed and without overturning the existing socioeconomic order.

These changes, however, do not come without a price. They have unleashed social forces that present new challenges to the government, which still needs to coordinate reforms in other areas, such as economic policy, mainland policy and foreign affairs. As various societal interest groups stake their claims on public policymaking, the quality of government will increasingly have to rise to meet the needs of its various constituents.

## III

Despite Taiwan's economic miracle, rapid social change and political liberalization, the R.O.C. has an artificially low international status and remains an outsider to the emerging international order. Between the urgent necessity for greater integration into the international community and an underlying desire not to forsake the future reunification of China, the R.O.C. has adopted a flexible approach to foreign relations, commonly called "pragmatic diplomacy."

Pragmatic diplomacy did not emerge overnight. The R.O.C.'s diplomatic fortunes suffered their first major setback in 1971, when its seat in the U.N. General Assembly and Security Council were taken by mainland China. Its diplomacy reached its lowest point in 1979, when the United States switched diplomatic recognition to Peking. At that time the R.O.C. maintained formal diplomatic relations with only 21 countries and had only 60 offices abroad, and it feared that other nations would follow Washington's lead. Taiwan suffered yet another blow in 1982 with the "August 17 Communiqué," signed by Washington and Peking, which committed the United States to reducing the quantity and quality of arms sold to Taiwan.

But Taipei learned much from these reversals. A spirit of pragmatism emerged among its foreign-policy makers as well as the nation's public. Amid increasingly strident popular calls for change, the government chose on several occasions to adopt a more flexible approach. For instance, the R.O.C. agreed to participate in the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics under the title "Chinese Taipei," not "Republic of China," as in previous games. It protested Peking's entry in 1986 into the Asian Development Bank (ADB), but refrained from withdrawing itself.

Under President Lee the R.O.C.'s search for international visibility and participation became more vigorous. In April 1988 an official delegation was sent to Manila to attend the annual ADB meeting under the name "Taipei, China." This was the first time that the R.O.C. and mainland China had both attended a meeting of an international governmental organization. In his opening address to the KMT's Thirteenth Party Congress in July 1988, President Lee urged the party to "strive with greater determination, pragmatism, flexibility and vision in order to develop a foreign policy based primarily on substantive relations," a passage incorporated into the party's new platform.

In March 1989 President Lee led an official delegation on a highly successful visit to Singapore, where he was referred to in the local press as "the President from Taiwan." That May the R.O.C. made an even more dramatic decision to dispatch its finance minister, Dr. Shirley Kuo, to the annual ADB meeting, this time in Peking. President Lee explained the decision in a June 3, 1989, speech to the Second Plenum of the KMT's Thirteenth Central Committee: "The ultimate goal of the foreign policy of the R.O.C. is to safeguard the integrity of the nation's sovereignty. We should have the courage to face the reality that we are unable for the time being to exercise effective jurisdiction on the mainland. Only in that way will we not inflate ourselves and entrap ourselves, and be able to come up with pragmatic plans appropriate to the changing times and environment."

In 1988 Taipei established an International Economic Cooperation and Development Fund and appropriated \$1.2 billion for economic aid to Third World countries. This new foreign aid program, plus the 43 teams of technical experts already working in 31 countries, places the R.O.C. firmly in the ranks of significant aid-providing nations. Moreover 1989 saw the establishment of the Chiang Ching-kuo Foundation for International Scholarly Exchange with an endowment of over \$100 million. A fund for International Disaster Relief also provided tens of millions of dollars to the Philippines, the Kurdish refugees and others who suffered during the Gulf War.

These and other efforts resulted in a sharp increase in the R.O.C.'s international ties. As of 1991 the R.O.C. has formal diplomatic relations with 29 countries and maintains 79 representative offices in 51 countries with which it has no diplomatic relations. These offices, some of which bear the Republic of China's official name, facilitate bilateral cooperation in areas such as trade, culture, technology and environmental protection. The R.O.C. is also a formal participant in the newly formed ministerial-level organization, the Asian Pacific Economic Cooperation, and has been active in regional groupings such as the Pacific Basin Economic Cooperation and the Pacific Economic Cooperation Council. It also stands ready to join the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade as the representative government of the "customs territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu," not the whole of China.

While pragmatic diplomacy enjoys wide support at home—so much so that the country's foreign relations were not an issue during the hotly contested 1989 election campaign—it has invited relentless criticism from mainland China. Characterizing it as a plot to create "one China, one Taiwan," or "two Chinas," Peking has taken a number of steps to forestall the R.O.C.'s international integration. Those countries that have

shown interest in establishing air links with Taipei, receiving or sending official delegations, setting up offices in Taiwan or simply striking major business deals are warned of "deleterious consequences." In 1991 alone twenty countries, including Poland, Hungary, the Philippines, Malaysia and the Soviet Union, have been forced to reaffirm that "the P.R.C. is the sole legitimate government of China, and Taiwan is part of China."

This has not deterred the R.O.C. from its charted course. Pragmatic diplomacy is part and parcel of the R.O.C.'s democratic transformation, reflecting the nation's collective yearning for change. Just as the domestic political process is being democratized and its economy opened to the world, so its foreign relations must become more flexible as well.

## IV

Taiwan is directly susceptible to winds of change from the Chinese mainland. In recent years the relationship between the two sides of the Taiwan Straits has undergone a sea-change. From 1949 to 1979 Taiwan was constantly threatened by direct military invasion. The shelling of Kinmen and Matsu in 1958, which almost brought the two superpowers into confrontation, was a dangerous example.

But beginning in 1979, when Deng Xiaoping led the Peking leadership to embark on its "four modernizations" program, mainland China's need to maintain a peaceful image eased its hard-line policy. The new goal was not to coerce but to cajole Taipei back into the fold with a variety of devices, such as the "one country, two systems" formula advanced by Deng in 1984. According to this formula, Taiwan would be downgraded to a "highly autonomous region," thus conceding the right to conduct its own foreign relations and national defense. The R.O.C. resisted by adopting its "three nos" stance toward mainland China: no contact, no compromise, no negotiations.

This deadlock was broken in November 1987 when President Chiang Ching-kuo decided to allow people on Taiwan to visit family members on the mainland. Subsequently, longstanding bans on indirect trade and investment, academic, sports and cultural exchanges, tourist visits and direct mail and telephone links were lifted in rapid succession. This opened the floodgates to people-to-people exchanges between the two sides of the straits, unprecedented at any period of Chinese history. In the early part of this year alone, an estimated two million people from Taiwan visited the mainland, more than 28 million letters were sent in both directions—an average of 40,000 per day—and telephone, fax and telex exchanges numbered five million. Moreover, by conservative estimates, indirect trade reached \$4.04 billion in 1990 and investment topped \$2 billion.

In November 1990 a cabinet-level Mainland Affairs Commission was established. At the same time the R.O.C. created the Straits Exchange Foundation, an organization funded primarily by private money. The SEF serves as an intermediary between the peoples of Taiwan and the mainland on an entire range of functional issues. If necessary the SEF may engage mainland representatives in non-political negotiations. Thus far SEF personnel have visited the mainland on three occasions and received one Red Cross delegation from mainland China—events all highly publicized by the R.O.C. press. The two sides have agreed on procedures for the repatriation of criminals and have indicated an interest in the joint prevention of crimes committed on the high seas. It is hoped, at least

by the R.O.C., that through these exchanges "peace by pieces" may be achieved.

A National Unification Council was set up in October 1990 with President Lee as its chairman. To further clarify the R.O.C.'s stance on mainland-Taiwan relations, new Guidelines for National Reunification were proposed by this council and accepted by the Executive Yuan (Cabinet) in March 1991. The guidelines state: "After an appropriate period of forthright exchange, cooperation and consultation conducted under the principles of reason, peace, equity and reciprocity, the two sides of the Taiwan Straits should foster a consensus on democracy, freedom and equal prosperity, and together build anew a single unified China."

The guidelines envision unification after three consecutive phases. For the immediate future is a phase of exchanges and reciprocity, during which the two sides are to carry out political and economic reforms at home and "set up an order for exchanges across the straits . . . [to] solve all disputes through peaceful means and furthermore respect, not reject, the other in the international community," and "not deny the other's existence as a political entity."

In the medium term a phase of mutual trust and cooperation is envisioned, in which "official communications channels should be established on an equal footing," direct trade and other links should be allowed, and "both sides should jointly develop the south-east coastal areas of the mainland." Both sides should also "assist each other in taking part in international organizations and activities" and promote an exchange of visits by high-ranking officials to create favorable conditions for consultation.

In the final phase both sides may jointly discuss the grand task of unification and map out a constitutional system built on the principles of democracy, economic freedom, social justice and nationalization of the armed forces. In today's Taiwan context "nationalization" means enhancement of the non-partisanship of the armed forces.

Public opinion polls show a hard core of "unification" supporters in Taiwan, amounting to about 10 percent of the population. There is also a group of "independence" advocates whose strength ranges between 5 and 12 percent of the population. In between is a silent majority whose views tend toward the R.O.C. government's long-standing position of "one China, but not now" and its emphasis on phased advances toward the goal of unification. However, as in other democracies, the minority may be vocal and aggressive, and their voices are often amplified through the democratic process, thus complicating the formulation of mainland policy. While the push and pull involved in formulating the R.O.C.'s mainland policy may seem natural to those familiar with Taiwan's increasingly democratic political system, it at times appears inscrutable to the aged leaders in Peking.

Given the widening gap—politically, socially and psychologically—between the two sides of the straits, the danger for the R.O.C. appears to stem not so much from Peking's capricious and expansionist tendencies as from its unwillingness or inability to comprehend the changes in the R.O.C. The mainland's aged leaders seem all too ready to take extreme positions by drawing parallels between the R.O.C.'s democratization and what is derisively called "Taiwanization," and between "pragmatic diplomacy" and "two Chinas." At the heart of these misperceptions is Peking's stereotype of Taiwan as a small island province located on the

Chinese periphery and ruled by mainland China's defeated civil war enemies. From this vantage point there is no way Peking can treat Taipei as an equal. The same attitude seems to have led the Peking leadership to deny, or at least suppress, the fact that the R.O.C. has come far in the last four decades in overcoming age-old feudalism, poverty and the last vestiges of imperialism. One hopes that in time the Peking leadership will realize that the R.O.C., as a dynamic polity and vibrant economy with ideals, hopes and fears of its own, likewise cannot agree to hold political negotiations with Peking from an unequal position and while mainland China continues to rattle its saber.

v

For too long too many foreign observers have cast the R.O.C. in a unidimensional mold. For those who hailed the R.O.C. as a bulwark of anticommunism, it was to be supported at any price. For those who favored better relations with mainland China, Taiwan was viewed as a "problem" or an "obstacle" to China's unification. When many in the United States were obsessed with the deteriorating bilateral trade situation, Taiwan even became a "threat" to be curbed by protectionist legislation.

Yet the Republic of China is rapidly coming of age. It is evolving into something that fits none of the old stereotypes. Along with the old stereotypes, we must throw out the old prism through which events on the island were once perceived. No analysis of issues relating to China is complete if it fails to take into account the views, ideals, aspirations and fears of the people of Taiwan.

Just as Taiwan is a part of China, so is the mainland. Neither should seek to lord it over the other or to claim superiority by dint of size, population or past performance. Both should instead recognize the fact that two different systems exist in these separate parts of China. While unification is the ultimate goal of Chinese on both sides of the Taiwan Straits, it should not be pursued simply for its own sake. As the breakup of the Soviet Union has shown, a forced union will ultimately end in divorce. The primary task for both governments in the next few years is therefore not to accelerate artificially the wheels of history, but to carry out reforms at home in order to narrow the political and economic gaps between the two sides. Most important, the unification process should be peaceful and voluntary, so that it will neither constitute an imposition by one side on the other nor cause undue concern among China's neighbors.

As the world celebrates the end of the Cold War, the people of the Republic of China are looking forward to making greater contributions to a new world order. Taiwan's experience shows that the Chinese people, like any other people, are fully capable of practicing democracy, promoting rapid economic growth with equitable income distribution and living peacefully with their neighbors. For this the R.O.C. welcomes the arrival of the global tides of democratization, development, international integration and détente in East Asia.

### TRIBUTE TO ST. SAVIOR HIGH SCHOOL ON ITS 75TH ANNIVERSARY

#### HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1992

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, this year, St. Savior High School in Park Slope, Brooklyn, celebrates its 75th anniversary. I am proud to pay tribute to St. Savior in honor of the solid college preparatory education it has consistently offered young women of Brooklyn.

In particular, I would like to recognize the remarkable contribution of Sister Mary Monica O'Conner, S.S.N.D., who has served the school as a French teacher and now as principal. Her capabilities as both teacher and administrator are largely responsible for the school's years of success.

St. Savior prepares its graduates to be leaders of the future by offering a strong curriculum as well as an array of extracurricular activities which instill a sense of community and leadership in the young women who attend the school. Boasting a 98-percent college acceptance rate and a high percentage of scholarship recipients, St. Savior guides young women to further education and accomplishments.

Sister Monica and the rest of the faculty at St. Savior's will celebrate this anniversary with a mass of thanksgiving on April 25, 1992. It is with great pride and respect that I take this opportunity to congratulate them on their contributions to girls' education, and to wish them many more years of success.

### THE RETIREMENT OF BETTY RUTH LYNT

#### HON. JAMES P. MORAN, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1992

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, Mrs. Lynt, a resident of Alexandria, is retiring on April 3, 1992, after 45 years and 6 months of Federal employment, all with the U.S. Department of Labor in Washington, DC, where she has been the agency's expert in areas of staffing, recruitment, and performance appraisal/recognition programs.

Mrs. Lynt, born in Colorado and a graduate of Duke University, began her Federal career as an assistant statistical clerk, June 8, 1942. In August 1943, she was promoted to a position as junior personnel assistant, CAF-5, and thus began a series of promotions that saw her progress from the equivalent of GS-7 to GS-14 over a period of 30 years.

Her career has been marked by a high degree of dedication and efficiency. She was the frequent recipient of excellent ratings, and her contributions to the Department's personnel program has been recognized through various awards, including the Department's Distinguished Career Service Award in March 1976.

Mrs. Lynt's intelligence, dedication, and loyalty to the merit system are characteristics she has exhibited throughout her entire Federal

career. As such, these characteristics reflect favorably on her, the Department, and the Federal Civil Service System.

### WHAT GOOD ARE PRESCRIPTION MEDICATIONS IF YOU CAN'T AFFORD THEM?

#### HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1992

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, the following letter details the critical problem of rising costs of prescription medications. For 3 out of 4 senior citizens in America, prescription drugs are the highest cost for health care. I hope my colleagues read the letter:

I have had an ongoing problem with a prescription medication that I have been using for the past 10 years. The medication is called "Corgard," a Beta Blocker for heart problems. It recently took a jump in price from \$70.95 for 100 pills to \$82.85, an \$11.90 increase in less than six months.

Although this product has been around for years and was originally marketed by Squibb Pharmaceuticals, it is now marketed by a company called Princeton Pharmaceutical Products, and I am still unable to obtain this medication as a generic!

\* \* \* \* \*

Yes, the cost of this prescription is partially paid for by my supplemental insurance (after I meet the deductible requirements). But the added cost for higher medical prices is eventually passed on to my insurance provider who will eventually have to increase the supplemental packages with even larger deductibles, higher co-payment and higher premiums.

Your interest in this matter of drug pricing is greatly appreciated, as there seems to be no end to this dilemma.

Mr. and Mrs. W.F.,  
Alameda, CA.

### MEMBERS OF CONGRESS SHOULD READ "JAPAN'S NEW COLONY—AMERICA"

#### HON. MICHAEL R. McNULTY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1992

Mr. McNULTY. Mr. Speaker, recently I received a letter from a constituent, Mr. John Mather, requesting I share with my colleagues his concern for United States-Japan trade relations. Mr. Mather writes:

Members of Congress should read "Japan's New Colony—America," by Mr. Bernard E. Conor, Member of the Governor's World Trade Council, New York, appointed by Governor Cuomo, and Member of the Executive Committee of the New York District Export Council, appointed by the U.S. Secretary of Commerce.

Mr. Conor, member of the West Point class of 1946, is especially well qualified to address the Japan Inc. issue as a former U.S. corporate executive who has done business with the Japanese for over 40 years. In fact, he was the one who created the highly successful joint venture of fifteen years for AMF

Inc. with C. ITOH which is the second largest conglomerate in Japan today. His knowledge of the policies, practices and exclusionary methodologies is extensive.

Why tell now? He wants to wake up America to the strategies Japan Inc. has employed and is employing. His view is that our plight, our peril, has reached a critical point. Act now or experience a dramatic loss of our manufacturing capabilities reducing U.S. to a total service economy populated with low paying jobs. Result: erosion of the tax base and a decreased capability to pay for welfare.

Mr. Conner's book is dedicated to "the Poor, Unemployed, Minorities, and other Former Workers from our Closed Manufacturing Plants and to the Future Graduates of our High Schools and Colleges that they may find a Good job in a Revived American Manufacturing Industry as we throw off the yoke of Japanese Colonialism".

Some may try to label Mr. Conner as a "Japan basher". He just tells it like it is.

His bottom line message to the Japan Inc. corporate state is: "We are going to follow your excellent example, do what you have been doing". That's fair. What's "fair" frightens them.

Mr. Conner's book can not be dismissed as being "destructive". It is constructive in terms of recommendations about what to do and instructive to those who do business in Japan.

**THE INTRODUCTION OF A RESOLUTION RECOGNIZING THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS WITH THE UNITED STATES**

**HON. RON DE LUGO**

OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Wednesday, March 18, 1992

Mr. DE LUGO. Mr. Speaker, I and 47 Members, are introducing a resolution today that would recognize the development of the relationship between the United States and the territory that I am privileged to represent, the Virgin Islands.

This recognition is particularly appropriate this year, which marks the 75th anniversary of the transfer of the Virgin Islands from Denmark to the United States.

Contact between America and the Virgin Islands—then, the Danish West Indies—dates back to the Revolutionary War when St. Croix served as a supply depot for privateers roaming the Caribbean, and the New England colonies bought Virgin Islands sugar and rum.

It is said that Virgin Islands rum helped Gen. George Washington keep his troops warm during their harsh winter at Valley Forge.

General Washington's aide-de-camp, Alexander Hamilton, the great American statesman and Secretary of the Treasury, lived and worked in St. Croix as a youth for 7 years before moving to America in 1772.

Informal contact between America and the Danish West Indies continued on and off until January 1865 when Secretary of State William Seward proposed the purchase of the Danish West Indian islands of St. Thomas and St. John.

Denmark has been associated with the Virgin Islands since 1666 when it first colonized

St. Thomas, then St. John, and in 1733 acquired St. Croix. All of the islands were used for cultivation of sugarcane and cotton, but St. Thomas, because of its natural, protective harbor, also became an important regional shipping center.

Seward hoped to establish a coaling station in the Caribbean at Charlotte Amalie harbor, a move that would also block Germany from acquiring possession of the islands.

A treaty was signed in October 1867 ceding the islands to the United States for \$7.5 million. But a growing mood of isolationism, a Congress reluctant to approve another "Seward's folly," and a destructive hurricane and earthquake that raked St. Thomas and St. Croix in 1867 combined to thwart the effort.

Over the next 50 years, U.S. interest in the islands waxed and waned. But following the outbreak of World War I, it was renewed because of United States concern that German occupation of Denmark could lead to German control of the Virgin Islands.

In 1916, the United States and Denmark entered into a convention to transfer the islands for \$25 million. It provided for cession to occur on January 17, 1917 and the islands to be formally transferred when payment was made. On March 31, 1917, the flag of Denmark was lowered for the last time over the Danish West Indies and the flag of the United States was raised for the first time over what are now the United States Virgin Islands.

Under the United States, the Virgin Islands became an unincorporated territory. The U.S. Navy was given responsibility for administration of the islands, and it did what it could to improve health care, education, including teacher training, public works, and sanitation. It provided a safe water supply, assisted in training doctors and nurses, and organized police and fire protection.

In 1927 the United States conferred United States citizenship on all former residents of the Danish West Indies who resided in the Virgin Islands on the date of cession.

In 1931 responsibility was transferred to the Department of the Interior. Shortly afterward, the Virgin Islands benefited from a number of New Deal Programs such as the Civilian Conservation Corps, the Civil Works Administration and the Public Works Authority.

In 1936 under the Organic Act, the Congress gave the people of the Virgin Islands authority to elect representatives to municipal councils on St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John. In the Revised Organic Act of 1954, the Congress provided increased autonomy as well as authority to keep taxes on locally produced products to fund capital improvements.

A 1968 law authorized the people of the Virgin Islands to elect their governor in 1970. Another law authorized the people of the Virgin Islands to elect a delegate to this House. I was privileged to be elected the first delegate in 1972 and to continue to hold this position.

A law that I sponsored in 1976 authorized the people of the territory to organize their government under a constitution of their own choosing subject to congressional review as has traditionally been required. Another law I cosponsored in 1984 enabled the territory to develop a judicial system with a court of last resort.

Mr. Speaker, the resolution would recognize these developments. As well, it would salute

the close ties the people of the Virgin Islands have had with the people of Denmark, ties which remain strong today. And, it would salute the impressive social, economic, and political development of the people of these islands since becoming associated with the United States.

In the last 75 years as part of the American political family, the people of the Virgin Islands have continued to develop a rich and vibrant culture. The Virgin Islands has prospered as a cosmopolitan center of tourism, manufacturing, and regional trade, and is widely recognized as the United States' gateway to the eastern Caribbean.

Mr. Speaker, the resolution would recognize the historic significance of the Virgin Islands transfer from Denmark to the United States on the 75th anniversary, which will be marked on March 31, 1992 with appropriate ceremonies and celebrations. It would recognize the Virgin Islands' development during its association with the United States. It would acknowledge the contributions the people of the Virgin Islands have made to the United States. And it would recognize the friendship between the people of the territory and Denmark, and the role the Virgin Islands plays as a link to the eastern Caribbean region.

I ask my colleagues to join me in supporting this resolution.

**HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS AGAINST SYRIAN JEWS**

**HON. W.J. (BILLY) TAUZIN**

OF LOUISIANA  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Wednesday, March 18, 1992

Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Speaker, Saturday, March 14 marked the anniversary of the tragic deaths of four young Syrian Jewish women in 1974. The four women were trying to flee the shocking human rights conditions for Jews in Syria. The escaping women were caught, raped and murdered, and their bodies were deposited on their parents' doorsteps.

The 4,000 Jews in Syria live in fear for their lives and safety. They are constantly monitored by the Syrian secret police, who keep files on all Syrian Jews. Syrian Jews are not allowed to emigrate and are only allowed to travel abroad after lengthy interviews with the secret police. When they travel outside Syria, Syrian Jews must give substantial sums of money to the secret police, and they have to leave relatives behind to guarantee their return.

Syrian women are prohibited to marry. There are no high schools for Jewish Syrian children, and Syrian Jews are not allowed to work for their government.

Syrian Jews are frequently arrested without charge and held for undetermined periods of time. For example, two Syrian Jewish men, one the father of seven children, were held in dark underground cells between 1987 and 1990. After the men were incarcerated for 3 years, they were charged with the crime of having visited Israel.

Mr. Speaker, it is unconscionable that we fail to raise these issues with Syria during Middle East peace negotiations. Syria is a signa-

tory of the International Covenant on Civic and Political Rights, an agreement made under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Secretary of State Baker must protest these conditions—it is time for Syria to join the community of nations who respect human rights for all their citizens.

TRIBUTE TO ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH ON ITS 150TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1992

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to take this opportunity to pay tribute to St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Fremont, OH, on the occasion of its 150th anniversary.

On January 15, 1842, a group of citizens came together with the determination to make a spiritual idea a reality. They planted the seeds that would blossom into St. Paul's, a place of worship that today is as beautiful and majestic as it is rich in history.

As St. Paul's marks its 150th year of existence, its parishioners cannot only commemorate the past, but celebrate the future. The embodiment of that promising future is the dedication of a new stained glass window and reredos in honor of the sesquicentennial anniversary.

As worshipers watch the colors of the window come to life from the light of the sun, or admire the beauty of the dark oak of the reredos, they can thank Dan and Marian Stokes for providing these lovely and generous gifts to the church.

Dan and Marian Stokes represent the spirit of St. Paul's. They, and other parishioners in this historic church, are willing to give of themselves for the benefit of something larger than themselves. The people of St. Paul's do this regularly because they know that their place of worship is more than just a building. It is an institution where families have been helped in times of disaster, where the disabled and troubled have been offered a friendly hand. The church is an invaluable part of the community, a wellspring of good values, and a source of deserved pride for those who congregate within its walls.

I have often spoken to my colleagues here in the House about the strength of character that can be found in the cities and towns of northwest Ohio. It is for this reason that I take this time to salute St. Paul's Episcopal Church on its 150th anniversary.

SHABBAT ZACHOR, WEEK OF MARCH 14

HON. BOB CARR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1992

Mr. CARR. Mr. Speaker, this week marks the beginning of Shabbat Zachor, the Sabbath of remembrance for the Syrian Jewish com-

munity. Around the world, people are gathering to remember the plight of the 4,000 Jews still living in Syria, unable to leave.

Syria would like to improve its relations with the United States, and secure a better position in the global community. The Persian Gulf war showed the Middle East the importance of an alliance with the United States. Although Syria is a key player in the Middle East, ties to the United States would strengthen its position. Before we, as a Nation, take steps toward a closer relationship with Syria, there are many things we need to keep in mind.

Syria participated in four of the five major Arab-Israeli wars, and considers Israel one of its principal adversaries. While Syria has begun peace talks with Israel, we must remember its anti-Israel policy which makes travel to Israel illegal for all Syrian citizens.

Although Syria seeks a better relationship with the United States, its government still openly discriminates against its Jewish community, which endures constant surveillance. The Syrian secret police monitor contact between Jews and foreign visitors, and must be notified of property transactions when Jews are involved. Leaders of the Jewish community must also report regularly to the secret police.

Although Syria signed the United National's Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which states that "everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own \* \* \*," emigration is largely forbidden. Syria enforces a policy of not issuing exit visas to all members of a family at the same time, presuming that people will return to Syria to ensure the safety of their children or parents rather than seek asylum in a country that values human rights.

It is not enough to only remember the ordeals of the small community of Syrian Jews. It is important for Syrians to learn that the way they treat their Jewish community, however small, is not insignificant. It is one of the factors the United States will take into account in determining policy towards Syria.

Pressure from the United States does not always have the desired impact on another country's domestic policy. However, it is plausible that in an effort to court the United States, Syria may be more responsive to pressure to improve the treatment of its Jewish community. There are signs that the timing is right. Before we in the United States establish a more substantial relationship with Syria, we must require that Syria revolutionize its emigration policy for Jews and allow them to leave if they choose to do so.

Until then, we will not forget them.

COMMENDING ADS ON RESPONSIBLE DRINKING

HON. RICHARD A. GEPHARDT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1992

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to share with my colleagues good news in our fight against alcohol abuse and an example of one company's efforts in that battle.

Most of the Nation, and certainly a better part of those living in our Nation's Capital,

spent Super Bowl Sunday glued to the television, watching the Washington Redskins become the 1992 football champions of the world.

In between a lot of exciting football action there were, as always, many glitzy, high-priced Super Bowl ads—from spots encouraging us to buy cola, to others trying to sell us different brands of tennis shoes or hamburgers. But none of them carried a more important message than the one against alcohol abuse and underage drinking sponsored by our Nation's largest brewer, Anheuser-Busch.

The January 27 edition of USA Today ran a news story which I would like to bring to my colleagues' attention. The article charted, by quarter, the national ads aired during the Super Bowl. In the fourth quarter, out of 10 national commercials, 3 of them were sponsored by Anheuser-Busch. These three ads encouraged responsible attitudes and behavior regarding alcohol. One addressed the problem of drinking and driving. One promoted the use of designated drivers. One encouraged parents to talk to their children to prevent them from drinking underage. I believe it's important that we all work together—here in the Congress, in our communities, and in our homes—to meet these very important challenges head-on.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Anheuser-Busch in its efforts to be a responsible participant in the fight against alcohol abuse and am proud to represent the thousands of working men and women in my district employed by Anheuser-Busch.

SIXTH ANNUAL CAROUSEL AWARDS

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1992

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, March 21, the Greater Asbury Park, NJ, Chamber of Commerce will present its sixth annual Carousel Awards at a dinner-dance to be held at the Berkeley-Carteret Hotel, a beautiful and historic oceanfront landmark.

This night is set aside each year by the chamber of commerce as a celebration of commitment by outstanding individuals and businesses who, through their unique and varied contributions, have made a positive difference in the betterment of the communities in the Greater Asbury Park area.

The city of Asbury Park and its surrounding municipalities represent a diverse and thriving area, offering a strong sense of community for those who make their homes there and many interesting attractions for visitors from outside the region. For many generations now, Asbury Park has been a magnet for those looking to spend a pleasant day trip or extended vacation on the Jersey shore. Yet these communities also have some significant problems and challenges to be addressed, and the effort to see the Greater Asbury Park area attain its true potential is an ongoing one. This year's recipients of the Carousel Awards have all, through their varied endeavors, played an important role in preserving their communities traditions while creating a better future.

The winner of this year's Spirit of Asbury Park Award is Robert Carroll, the publisher of The Coaster, a community newspaper serving central-coastal Monmouth County.

The Community Service Award for this year belongs to John Piancone, the owner of J. Piancone and Sons, Bradley Beach, an Italian specialty food shop whose concern and actions for the needy are renown throughout the community.

This year's Business Achievement Award goes to Leon Avakian, the founder of Leon S. Avakian, Inc., of Neptune, a consulting municipal engineering company that has served 18 separate municipalities in Monmouth County.

Mr. Speaker, I have had the honor and pleasure of knowing and working with these three gentlemen for many years now. The job of an elected official is certainly enhanced by having such fine community leaders to turn to for input, advice, and ideas. The motto of the Greater Asbury Park Chamber of Commerce is "Yesterday's Memories, Today's Energies, Tomorrow's Dreams." The three recipients of this year's Carousel Awards have embodied this motto, to the great benefit of their entire community.

SALUTE TO STATE REPRESENTATIVE NICHOLAS J. MAIALE UPON HIS RETIREMENT FROM THE PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1992

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute my friend Nicholas J. Maiale as he prepares to retire from his service to the people of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania.

Nick has represented South Philadelphia in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives since 1980. Though the 1980's have been tough times for Philadelphia, Nick has used his seat on the appropriations committee to protect the interests of all Philadelphians.

Nick was a graduate of Philadelphia's Central High School in 1969. After receiving an undergraduate degree from Penn State University, Nick returned to Philadelphia to earn a law degree from Temple University, my alma mater. He served as assistant city solicitor and as assistant counsel, Pennsylvania House of Representatives.

Nick decided to enter the Pennsylvania House of Representatives in 1980. His friends, constituents, and supporters in South Philadelphia have supported him ever since.

Nick is a member of the State Employees Retirement Board, the Knights of Columbus, and an adviser to the board of directors of Citizens Acting Together Can Help [CATCH], which fights for the rights of people with mental disorders.

Nick, the people of Philadelphia join me in wishing you the best in all your future pursuits. You have served your people well. Your leadership and guidance will be sorely missed.

DEMOCRATS STRANGELY SILENT ON GOOD ECONOMIC NEWS

HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1992

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, the Nation's newest leading economic indicator registered zero yesterday.

The newest indicator is the number of Democrats in Congress times the number of economic gloom-and-doom statements their offices fax to the press.

According to the New York Times, leading congressional Democrats offered no comment yesterday to the news that housing starts and industrial production are way up.

The long recession is over, but the New York Times was unable to find a single Democrat to comment on the news.

When the confidence of the American people is up, the hopes of the Democratic Party are down. That's one economic relationship you can count on.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION REGARDING DUTY SUSPENSION

HON. BEN JONES

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1992

Mr. JONES of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a duty suspension bill for two chemicals, 1,8 dichloroanthraquinone and 1,8 diaminoanthralene.

These chemicals are used by a company in my district, Color-Chem, to make dyes which are used to color engineering plastics. The final use of the colored engineering plastic may be automotive, appliance, medical, business equipment, aerospace, or food packaging products. Neither of these raw materials is manufactured by an American company, nor are there any substitute products manufactured by an American company. The reality of the situation is that Color-Chem faces tough competition from Japanese and Swiss companies which are able to purchase raw materials for these dyes at much lower prices, and therefore, market a lower cost product. It seems to me that because there are no domestic manufacturers of the chemicals and there exists an extremely competitive domestic consumer of chemicals, the duty is counterproductive to American business' ability to compete in the national and international marketplace. For that reason, I am hopeful that my bill will be included in the omnibus miscellaneous tariff bill this year and will be made law.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO DESIGNATE A FACILITY THE ARTHUR J. HOLLAND U.S. POST OFFICE BUILDING

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1992

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing legislation that would designate the facility of the U.S. Postal Service located at 20 South Montgomery Street in Trenton, NJ as the "Arthur J. Holland U.S. Post Office Building."

Art Holland served as Trenton's mayor from 1962 to 1966, and again from 1970 until his death in 1989. He served the city well during his two tenures as Trenton's chief executive, and his passing was mourned by those of us who knew him well and witnessed his limitless devotion to the people of Trenton.

On several occasions, Art Holland and I worked very closely together on health care, housing, and crime prevention projects, as well as other matters important to the people of Trenton and its surrounding communities. Art Holland was an honest, compassionate man who knew how to look beyond partisan politics and work for the benefit of the people for whom he served.

Because of his many accomplishments, he was named president of the U.S. Conference of Mayors, and served from June 1988 until June 1989. At the time of his death, he was serving on the Conference's Executive Committee.

Mayor Holland was on a number of occasions presented with awards in appreciation of work he did on behalf of a certain organization. In 1989, he received the Garden State Public Service Award. He was presented the Distinguished Public Service Award by the U.S. Conference of Mayors. He was honored by groups such as the Knights of Columbus and the American Cancer Society. Clearly, he drew praise from a wide array of groups appreciative of the work he did.

I believe that the designation of this building as the "Arthur J. Holland U.S. Post Office Building" would be a fitting tribute to a man who devoted his life to helping the city of Trenton, and I urge quick committee approval on this matter.

IN HONOR OF BARBARA HAWTHORNE

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1992

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure for me to honor Mrs. Barbara Hawthorne on the day that marks 50 years of her service to the Fitchburg Registry of Deeds. Very few people can boast that they have been employed at the same job for 50 years and enjoyed almost every day of it. Mrs. Hawthorne's services deserve to be recognized because this type of dedication is very hard to find today.

Mrs. Hawthorne was born Barbara Charbonneau on December 25, 1923 in Fitchburg, MA. She has continued to live there all of her life. In 1941, she graduated from Fitchburg High School. She then married her high school sweetheart Donald Hawthorne. On March 23, 1942, she was hired by then-Registrar Bernard Moynihan to a full-time clerk position. Since then, unless it was absolutely necessary, she hardly missed work. Even while raising her two children, Donna and Peter, she was still able to continue to work at the Registry.

Over the years, Mrs. Hawthorne has gained invaluable knowledge about all of the areas of the Registry. She now works at the main desk at the Registry and is able to answer a variety of questions from townspeople because of her acquired knowledge and awareness. Not only is she helpful to the townspeople but to her coworkers also. She has learned enough about recording and real estate during her time at the Registry that even today, coworkers feel most comfortable asking her difficult questions about their jobs because of the respect they have developed for her.

Today, after 50 years of dedication, Mrs. Hawthorne still makes her home in Fitchburg and continues to work 40 hours a week at the Registry. Her hard work and dedication should be admired by everyone. I hope that Mrs. Hawthorne can continue to work as long as she wishes. And I hope that the workers at the Fitchburg Registry of Deeds know how lucky they are to be associated with her and have her as their mentor.

#### MR. MORRIS TRIESTMAN RETIRES

### HON. G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1992

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, April 3, 1992, Mr. Morris Triestman, a counseling psychologist in the Department of Veterans Affairs, will retire after 27 years of dedicated and exceptionally productive service.

Mr. Triestman has served in the Vocational Rehabilitation Service, where he has made significant contributions to improving VA service to the Nation's disabled veterans. He has been active in research and development projects to assist disabled veterans. He has worked with the Civil Service Commission in the development of alternative procedures for hiring seriously disabled persons. To coordinate service delivery from multiple sources to disabled veterans, he developed the case management system. Further, he has assisted service organizations to improve their ability to help veterans. For these and other related endeavors, Mr. Triestman has received numerous commendations and awards throughout his career.

His contributions were essential to the drafting of the legislative proposal which led to Public Law 96-466, the Veterans Rehabilitation and Education Amendments Act of 1980. This law established innovative ways for the VA to provide rehabilitation services. Since 1980, he has drafted virtually all VA Voca-

tional Rehabilitation Program legislative proposals and regulations.

Mr. Triestman's retirement will leave a void in VA's vocational rehabilitation activities which will be hard to fill. Over the years, countless disabled veterans have benefited from his wise counsel and diligent, hard work. His contributions in serving the Nation's veterans, particularly those who are disabled, are legion.

Mr. Speaker, the VA is losing a fine, dedicated employee and an outstanding American. I know my colleagues join me in wishing him the very best in his retirement.

#### IN HONOR OF MAJ. GEN. FRANCIS J. KELLY OF DUBUQUE, IA

### HON. JIM NUSSLE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1992

Mr. NUSSLE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to offer my great sorrow at the passing of a dear friend and a dedicated leader in the U.S. Army and the Iowa National Guard.

Maj. Gen. Francis J. Kelly of Dubuque, IA entered military service in November 1942, and served in the Second World War with the 94th Infantry Divisions in the European theater of operations. It was during this service that Fran earned the Combat Infantry Badge, the Good Conduct Medal, the E.T.O. Medal with four campaign stars, the Bronze Star, the Purple Heart and Cluster, the Victory Medal, and the Occupation Medal.

During his 36 years of military service—in which he served in every enlisted rank of the U.S. Army—Fran Kelly earned an honorary membership in the Enlisted Man's Club and became fondly known as the enlisted Man's General.

It was with tremendous pride that I called Fran Kelly a friend. He will be remembered with great respect and admiration.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that Members of this House join me in this tribute to Maj. Gen. Francis J. Kelly for his service to this country, and his commitment to freedom and democracy.

#### ENSURING SAFETY OF FOREIGN VESSELS ENTERING THE UNITED STATES

### HON. WALTER B. JONES

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1992

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing H.R. 4484, a bill that would enhance the Coast Guard's oversight over foreign vessels and thus enhance the safety of U.S. waters.

The bill would allow the Coast Guard to inspect and examine a foreign vessel overseas when requested to do so by the vessel owner or operator, provided the Coast Guard is reimbursed for travel and subsistence costs. This authority currently exists for U.S.-flag vessels.

Currently, the Coast Guard examines foreign vessels for compliance with the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, other international conventions, and applicable U.S. laws when they arrive in the United States. Foreign tank vessels carrying hazardous liquids or liquefied gases, other tank vessels, and passenger vessels arriving here for the first time are given an initial examination. Subsequent to a rehabilitation, rebuilding, or significant modification, the vessel is again inspected.

The provisions of this bill offer advantages to all concerned. An overseas drydock inspection would allow the Coast Guard the opportunity to conduct a more thorough and effective inspection than one conducted after the vessel has arrived in the United States. The vessel owner would benefit because problems could be identified and corrected in the shipyard. This would avoid unnecessary delays once the vessel is sailing, thereby saving vessel owners time and money.

The bill is supported by the Coast Guard and vessel owners, and particularly important in these difficult times, it would pay for itself.

#### APL'S 50TH ANNIVERSARY

### HON. BEVERLY B. BYRON

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1992

Mrs. BYRON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate The Johns Hopkins University Applied Physics Laboratory on its 50th anniversary. APL was established in the early days of World War II to develop a radio-proximity, variable-time fuze to bolster our Navy's anti-aircraft defenses. At that time it was taking our ships an average of 2,500 rounds to bring down a single enemy aircraft. Working around the clock in complete secrecy, the 300 men and women of APL overcame obstacle after scientific obstacle and on January 4, 1943, less than a year after the laboratory was established, the cruiser U.S.S. *Helena* became the first ship to fire a proximity fuze in combat. The first few salvos brought down two Japanese Aichi 99 dive bombers.

Rushed to war fronts, the VT fuze helped defend our fleet against air attack in the Pacific, the British to stave off buzz bomb attacks, and the army to turn the tide at the Battle of the Bulge. Gen. George S. Patton said, "It will revolutionize warfare. I'm glad you all thought of it first." By the end of the war, more than 22 million fuzes had been produced, consuming the efforts of one-third of the Nation's electronics industry. All of this work was overseen by APL. Military historians rank the VT fuze along with radar and the atomic bomb as the most significant technological developments of the war.

APL's mission was essentially completed, but the laboratory was asked to continue operations in order to develop a family of shipboard guided missiles to defend Navy ships from high-speed air attacks. The laboratory designed, built, tested, and put into the fleet the Terrier, Talos, and Tartar missiles. These were the forerunners of the standard series of missiles that arm our powerful Aegis-class ships today.

Mr. Speaker, as sponsor of the commissioning of the Aegis cruiser U.S.S. *Antietam*, I am aware of and continue to be impressed by the firepower and technological sophistication of the Aegis system developed by the Applied Physics Laboratory. The system is aboard 19 cruisers and, with the commissioning of the U.S.S. *Arleigh Burke* on Independence Day last year, our first Aegis-class destroyer entered the fleet. These systems, together with other APL innovations including automatic identification techniques and updates to Tomahawk's guidance systems, played key roles in allied successes in the Persian Gulf.

Throughout Operation Desert Storm, U.S. Navy ships were guided by the APL-developed Navy Navigation Satellite System. Laboratory scientists conceived of the system, originally called Transit, after analyzing Doppler signals from the Soviet-launched Sputnik satellite and discovering that such satellites could be used for precise, all-weather, global navigation. Orbiting transit satellites have been guiding our fleet and the world's commercial shipping for nearly 30 years.

APL is a major space activity, having built and launched more than 50 satellites for scientific investigation of our Earth, other planets of the solar system, and the universe beyond. In addition, the laboratory has been a major participant in the delta series of experiments for the space defense initiative, a role recognized by a Presidential commendation.

From its very beginning, the underwater leg of our Nation's strategic triad of deterrent force—the fleet ballistic missile system—has been the subject of APL attention and responsibility. Laboratory engineers continuously evaluate and report the readiness of FBM weapon systems, while other APL researchers seek ways to keep our submarine safe from enemy attack.

The technical know-how of the laboratory is often applied to civilian needs. For more than half of its 50 years, APL has been improving the daily life of Americans through its collaborative biomedical program. Working with physicians from Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions, Laboratory scientists and engineers have produced more than 100 specialized medical devices ranging from implantable heart pacers and insulin-diffusing pumps, to an ingestible pill that transmits a firefighter's core body temperature to a receiver some distance away. Most recently, the laboratory invented a non-reusable syringe that's being mass-produced to help prevent the spread of blood-borne diseases in developing countries throughout the world.

In two national competitions, one in 1981 and the second just completed in February, APL and The Johns Hopkins University challenged professionals and amateurs across the country to invent new computing applications to assist the more than 43 million Americans who have disabilities. In both competitions, the response was overwhelming and many entries have turned into commercially successful products.

To aid those with learning disabilities, APL has developed authoring software so that teachers can easily prepare lessons containing text and graphics, as well as voice and music cues. The laboratory has a leadership role in Maryland's MESA Program—a math,

engineering, and science achievement program that encourages minority and female secondary school students to pursue college degrees in the areas of science and technology. In 1976 APL originated the GEM Program that today accounts for 10 percent of the master's degrees awarded annually to minority engineering students throughout the Nation. Last year the laboratory was awarded one of the Department of Labor's distinguished EVE awards, for exemplary voluntary efforts in promoting job opportunities for minorities.

APL is the major center of the Johns Hopkins G.W.C. Whiting School of Engineering continuing professional programs leading to the master's degree. It is the largest part-time graduate engineering program in the country. APL's Education Center has awarded more than 4,000 master's degrees since 1964.

In my State of Maryland, the laboratory is studying the ecology and dynamics of the Chesapeake Bay to determine what is happening to the food chain and the organisms that depend on it. Hopefully, this work will lead to programs to reverse harmful trends and preserve the bay for future generations.

The Applied Physics Laboratory is one of the largest single employers in my district and, indeed, in the State. Last year APL brought \$400 million of new income into Maryland and generated an additional \$300 million in spin-off income from this revenue.

Mr. Speaker, in these times of budget cuts and military downsizing it is comforting to have a resource such as APL to help assure that our Armed Forces maintain their technological superiority. I am proud to salute the men and women of The Johns Hopkins University Applied Physics Laboratory and I extend to them a well done and congratulations on their 50th anniversary.

EXAMPLES OF EXCELLENCE IN ACADEMICS

HON. HAROLD ROGERS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1992

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, throughout history, our great philosophers and statesmen have been united in their recognition that education and useful knowledge make us whole and free.

Indeed, inscribed along a corridor of this very building are the words of Thomas Jefferson: "Enlighten the people generally, and tyranny and oppressions of body and mind will vanish like evil spirits at the dawn of day."

In my home State of Kentucky, we have adopted statewide education reforms intended to improve the quality of education and, as a result, the quality of life for our people.

We understand that our dreams for a better tomorrow depend upon those who excel today. It is altogether fitting and proper, then, that we recognize those who have become examples of excellence in academics.

Realizing the importance of such recognition, I therefore urge my colleagues to join me in congratulating members of Alpha Nu Zeta chapter of Phi Theta Kappa at Prestonsburg Community College in eastern Kentucky.

At a recent regional conference of Phi Theta Kappa, which my colleagues surely know is the 2-year college version of the academic fraternity Phi Beta Kappa, members of the Prestonsburg Community College chapter claimed every major award.

Alpha Nu Zeta chapter won both the Chapter Service Award and the Distinguished Service Award; chapter President Linda Smith won the Outstanding Officer Award; sponsor Hassan Salfari won the Horizon Award; and the chapter became the first in the region to be given the Five Star Chapter Award.

The young people who have been selected for membership in Phi Theta Kappa are truly among the best of our brightest, Mr. Speaker, and their continued pursuit of academic excellence must be both encouraged and rewarded.

We can anticipate that these young people will make great contributions to our communities in the years to come. But we not only hope for great things; we expect them.

HONORING THE CO-OP CITY NUTRITION PROGRAM

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1992

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, today I wish to acknowledge the 15th anniversary of the Co-op City Nutrition Program, which provides hundreds of residents in my district with meals on a daily basis.

In 1977, a small group of dedicated elderly community activists came together to form the Senior Citizens Coordinating Council of Riverbay Community, a grass-roots effort to develop much needed services for their neighbors. With the support of the New York City Department for the Aging, they founded the Co-op City Nutrition Program, which over a decade-and-a-half has served more than 1.3 million meals to local residents. Its meals-on-wheels program is literally a lifeline for thousands of older adults, and the entire program is an example of the committed community spirit found in Co-op City.

On behalf of my constituents, I extend congratulations and sincere thanks to the staff and volunteers who have dedicated their time and energy to make the nutrition program a success.

THE PLIGHT OF SYRIAN JEWS

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1992

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, March 14, 1992, is Shabbat Zakhor, the Sabbath of Remembrance. On that date, Jews throughout the world observe the 18th anniversary of the brutal rape and murder of four young Jewish women attempting to escape from Syria. The remains of sisters Lulu, Mazal, and Farah Sebbigh and their cousin, Eva Saad, were stuffed into trash bags and dropped on the doorsteps of their Damascus homes as a

warning to Syrian Jews to not make such attempts.

The Jewish Sabbath of Remembrance calls attention to human rights abuses and in particular the plight of Syrian Jews. Some 4,000 Syrian Jews are subjected to extremely restrictive emigration policies. Two Jewish brothers, Eli and Selim Swed, arrested and accused in 1987 for having traveled to Israel, have been sentenced to 6½ years in prison for illegally traveling to enemy-occupied territory.

The President, the Congress, and the United Nations must continue to press Syrian President Hafez al-Assad to grant Syrian Jews the right to travel freely and to release all Jewish prisoners who were charged or suspected of trying to flee the county. Shabbat Zakhor calls upon all of us to remember our commitment to human rights throughout the world.

#### HELPING SYRIAN JEWS

##### HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1992

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I want to recognize this week an important humanitarian issue involving the fate of the members of the Jewish community in Syria and the continuing problems encountered by them.

There are many critical Middle East foreign policy issues confronting the United States. But few issues have persisted for so many years with so little progress as efforts to help Syrian Jews and to enable them to leave Syria if they so choose. Subcommittees of the Committee on Foreign Affairs on which I have served have examined the needs and problems of this community and the denial of its human rights in hearings in the 1970's and 1980's, and we are now continuing to pursue this matter.

Some 4,000 Jews remain in Syria, a small fraction of the thriving community that existed before 1948. Most of the community is in Damascus, but there are smaller groups in Aleppo, and in Qamishli, a small town close to where Syria, Iraq, and Turkey join.

This community cannot be forgotten. It should be a high priority in our relations with Syria to improve conditions for this community, to removing discrimination against it, and to obtain for Syrian Jewish families the right to travel freely or to emigrate. We should continue to press for freedom of travel for all Syrian Jews, while pressing hard for the immediate unification of divided families and for prompt permission for single women who wish to emigrate.

This community should not remain hostage to the larger peace process. Our goal should be to persuade the Syrian Government that it should, on political and humanitarian grounds, improve conditions for this community, release Syrian Jews from prison who are held for political reasons, and permit community members free travel and free emigration. No useful purpose is served by continuing restrictions on this community. Syria should recognize that few steps would do more to create a positive climate in relations than actions to help this community. Without moves on this issue and

other issues, including Syria's role in drug trafficking, international terrorism, and denial of human rights. United States-Syrian relations will remain plagued by tensions for many years to come.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANCE ACT

##### HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1992

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation, the Individuals with Disabilities Transportation Assistance Act, which would amend the Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1973 to provide critically needed work-related transportation services to individuals with disabilities. My legislation would also provide individuals with disabilities receiving vocational rehabilitation services and students with disabilities who have or are seeking jobs with transportation services.

Workers who are disabled and choose to compete in the marketplace are often at a disadvantage when it comes to locating affordable transportation to their jobs. For these individuals, the cost of transportation consumes a large portion of their paycheck and creates a disincentive for them to seek employment. A recent rate increase for shared-ride van service in Pennsylvania's 19th Congressional District is a good example of the problem individuals with disabilities face.

My legislation would provide grants to States, public organizations, nonprofit, private organizations, and Indian tribes to provide transportation services for people with disabilities. The transportation services would be to and from work on a regular and continuing basis. Services would be provided to individuals with disabilities who live in areas where there is no fixed route public transportation. In addition, those covered would include individuals with disabilities holding or seeking jobs in typical work environments whose mental or physical disabilities prevent them from using available transportation.

In 1990, we enacted landmark legislation, the Americans with Disabilities Act [ADA], providing for fair and equal treatment for Americans with disabilities. But, if these citizens are unable to get to work, it makes little difference whether or not jobs are available. While the ADA requires that public transportation be accessible on fixed routes and comparable paratransit, it does not require transportation for individuals with disabilities who live in areas where such transportation is unavailable. These grants would fill that gap.

Mr. Speaker, these citizens want to work. They want to consider themselves in the mainstream of society, working and paying taxes and supporting themselves to the largest degree possible. It is in their interest—and ours—to help them find affordable transportation. I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation.

#### BIOGRAPHY OF CHIEF JOSEPH—NEZ PERCE

##### HON. ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1992

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, through Public Law 102-188 (S.J. Res. 271, 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 Chief Joseph, a Christian convert and the lifelong friend of white missionaries, settlers, and explorers. This biography was taken from a U.S. Department of the Interior publication entitled "Famous Indians, A Collection of Short Biographies."

JOSEPH (NEZ PERCE)

For centuries, the Nez Perce ("Pierced Nose," a name given these Indians by French trappers because some tribal members once wore shell ornaments in their noses), ranged the grassy hills and plateaus where present boundaries of Washington, Idaho, and Oregon meet. They were a strong, intelligent, and populous people whose traditional friendship to whites was established as early as 1805 with the coming of Lewis and Clark.

The tribe gave up most of its gathering territory to the United States under an 1855 treaty, and settled on designated lands in Oregon and Idaho. Its most powerful band, occupying ancestral lands in Oregon's fertile Wallowa Valley, was led by Chief Joseph, a Christian convert and the lifelong friend of white missionaries, settlers, and explorers.

The old chief's eldest son, born around 1840 as Hinmaton-yalakit (referring to "thunder coming up over the land from the water"), has become famous as Chief Joseph. He was made the band's leader while still a young man, not through prowess as a warrior or hunter, but because of his superior intelligence and remarkable strength of character.

When gold was discovered on Nez Perce Oregon lands in 1863, and prospectors swarmed into tribal territory, the Indians demanded that their rights under the 1855 treaty be enforced. In response, Nez Perce bands were called together by Indian commissioners in an attempt to persuade the tribe to "adjust" reservation boundaries to an area of less than one-fourth the original.

Failing to reach unanimous agreement, the tribe split into factions and disbanded. Joseph, and several other Nez Perce chiefs, would have no part of the treaty, but one leader, Lawyer, tempted by its promises of cash and other benefits, accepted and signed the treaty. The Nez Perce chief had no intention of betraying the rest of the tribe, believing that bands which had not signed would not be bound by his signature. White authorities, however, held that Lawyer's action committed all Nez Perce bands.

Joseph and his followers continued to occupy the Wallowa Valley, and for a time

they were left in relative peace. But old Joseph, nearing death, looked into the future and warned his son.

"When I am gone," he counseled the young chief, "think of your country. You are the chief of these people. They look to you to guide them. A few more years and the whites will be all around you. They have their eyes on this land. My son, never forget my dying words: never sell the bones of your father and mother."

No sooner had old Joseph died than the Wallowa was opened to homesteaders, and pressure to remove the Nez Perce began. With dignity and courtesy, but with inflexible determination unchanged by orders or threats, Joseph refused to be moved. "I believed the (1863) treaty has never been correctly reported," he said. "If we ever owned the land we own it still, for we never sold it."

The Wallowa became the subject of a series of conflicting and confusing decrees. In an Executive Order of 1873, the northern part of their own land was returned to the Nez Perce, but 2 years later the order was rescinded and the valley again declared open to homesteading. Joseph counseled his people to be patient, moved their camps from settlers' vicinities, and again appealed to Federal authorities. In 1877 he was given an ultimatum: all Nez Perce must leave within 30 days or be forcibly removed by the Army.

Forced to abandon his father's counsel, and opposing members of the band who advocated war rather than removal, Joseph undertook the sad task of persuading his people to leave the Wallowa. As the allotted time drew to an end, a group of angry Nez Perce killed several whites. Troops sent to the area were all but annihilated by Joseph's warriors in the Battle of White Bird Canyon. In 18 subsequent battles, the Indians continued to outmaneuver white soldiers.

As Nez Perce leader and chief spokesman in opposing the treaty, Joseph was assumed, by whites, to be the band's military genius as well. Although he sat in councils and guided his people's decisions, Joseph was not a war chief; the band's battle victories had been under such chiefs as Five Wounds, Toohoolhoolzote, Looking Glass, and others. But the Army was unaware of this, and Joseph's fame grew to legendary proportions.

In 1877, Gen. O. O. Howard and 600 men, sent to capture Joseph, fought a 2-day battle with Nez Perce warriors near Kamiah, Idaho. Rather than surrender, Joseph chose a retreat that ranks among the most masterly in U.S. military history.

Heading for the Canadian border, he led some 750 followers across four States, twice across the Rockies, through what is now Yellowstone Park, and across the Missouri River, a journey of more than 1,500 miles. Joseph himself took charge of the band's women, children, aged, and ill, while his brother Ollokot and other war chiefs twice fought and defeated white soldiers along the way.

On October 5, 1877, within about 30 miles of the Canadian border, the band was cut off by fresh troops, and Joseph was forced to admit defeat.

His surrender speech, recorded by General Howard's adjutant, has gone down in history as the symbol of Nez Perce dignity and courage:

"Tell General Howard I know his heart. What he told me before I have in my heart. I am tired of fighting. Our chiefs are killed. Looking Glass is dead. Toohoolhoolzote is dead. The old men are all dead. It is the young men who say yes and no. He who led

the young men is dead. It is cold and we have no blankets. The little children are freezing to death. My people, some of them, have run away to the hills, and have no blankets; no food; no one knows where they are, perhaps freezing to death. I want to have time to look for my children and see how many I can find. Maybe I shall find them among the dead.

"Hear me, my chiefs. I am tired. My heart is sick and sad. From where the sun now stands, I will fight no more forever."

In 1885, after several years in Indian Territory (Oklahoma), Joseph and most of his followers were sent to Colville Reservation in Washington, where he died in 1904, still an exile from his beloved valley.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

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

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

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, March 19, 1992, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

MARCH 20

9:30 a.m.  
 Armed Services  
 To hold hearings on military strategy, net assessment, and defense planning and budget issues. SD-192

Governmental Affairs  
 To hold hearings on the nomination of Alan Robert Swendiman, of Maryland, to be General Counsel of the Federal Labor Relations Authority. SD-342

10:00 a.m.  
 Appropriations  
 Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on the Farmers Home Administration, the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, the Rural Electrification Administration, and the Rural Development Administration. SD-138

Veterans' Affairs  
 To hold hearings on S. 2322, to increase the rates of compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities and the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation for the survivors of cer-

tain disabled veterans, and S. 2323, to revise title 38, U.S. Code, to revise the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation payable to surviving spouses of certain service-disabled veterans, and to provide supplemental service disabled veterans' insurance for totally disabled veterans.

SR-418

MARCH 24

9:30 a.m.  
 Armed Services  
 To hold hearings on the nomination of Vice Adm. William O. Studeman, USN, to be Deputy Director of Central Intelligence, and to have the rank of Admiral while so serving. SR-222

Labor and Human Resources  
 Aging Subcommittee  
 To hold joint hearings with the House Select Committee on Aging's Subcommittee on Health and Long-Term Care to examine long-term care and other issues related to persons with alzheimer's disease. 345 Cannon Building

10:00 a.m.  
 Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry  
 Domestic and Foreign Marketing and Product Promotion Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on S. 1993, to improve the monitoring of the domestic uses made of certain foreign grain after importation. SR-332

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

Environment and Public Works  
 To hold hearings on the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 1993 for the Environmental Protection Agency. SD-406

2:00 p.m.  
 Armed Services  
 Strategic Forces and Nuclear Deterrence Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Defense, focusing on the Department of Energy's Environmental Restoration and Waste Management Program. SR-222

MARCH 25

9:00 a.m.  
 Armed Services  
 Manpower and Personnel Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Defense, focusing on personnel programs of the military services. SD-G50

9:30 a.m.  
 Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry  
 To hold oversight hearings on the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-624), focusing on provisions relating to promotion and export assistance to U.S. agricultural commodities. SR-332

Appropriations  
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation, and the National Credit Union Administration. SD-116

Select on Indian Affairs  
Business meeting, to mark up S. 1607, to provide for the resettlement of the water rights claims of the Northern Cheyenne Tribe, Montana. SR-485

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Energy and Water Development Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for energy and water development programs. SD-192

Appropriations  
Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Federal Communications Commission, and the Securities and Exchange Commission. S-146, Capitol

Appropriations  
Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, and the U.S. Postal Service. SD-116

Armed Services  
Projection Forces and Regional Defense Subcommittee  
To hold oversight hearings on issues relating to the Toxic Substances Control Act. SD-406

Environment and Public Works  
Toxic Substances, Environmental Oversight, Research and Development Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on issues relating to the Toxic Substances Control Act. SD-406

11:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Transportation Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, and the Research and Special Programs Administration, both of the Department of Transportation. SD-138

MARCH 26

9:30 a.m.  
Appropriations  
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Council on Environmental Quality. SD-G50

Governmental Affairs  
Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 2279, to provide for the disclosure of lobbying activities to influence the Federal Government. SD-342

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Defense Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to examine issues relating to voluntary military service, women in the military, and family life. SD-192

Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
To hold oversight hearings on national technology policy. SR-253

2:00 p.m.  
Armed Services  
To hold hearings on the Department of Defense's operational support for counter-drug activities. SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources  
Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 1439, to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain lands in Livingston Parish, Louisiana, S. 1663, to authorize increased funding for the East Saint Louis portion of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, S. 1664, to establish the Keweenaw National Historical Park, S. 2079, to establish the Marsh-Billings National Historical Park in the State of Vermont, and H.R. 2790, to withdraw certain lands located in the Coronado National Forest from the mining and mineral leasing laws of the U.S. SD-366

## MARCH 27

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on the Animal and Plant Inspection Service, the Food Safety and Inspection Service, and the Agricultural Marketing Service. SD-138

10:15 a.m.  
Governmental Affairs  
To hold hearings to examine health risks associated with lead in china tableware. SD-342

## MARCH 31

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

## APRIL 1

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

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Commerce. S-146, Capitol

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

## APRIL 2

9:30 a.m.  
Appropriations  
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and the Resolution Trust Corporation. SD-116

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

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Defense Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Defense, focusing on manpower, personnel, and health programs. SD-192

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

## APRIL 3

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, the Foreign Agricultural Service, the General Sales Manager, and the Soil Conservation Service. SD-138

## APRIL 7

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, the Food and Drug Administration, the Farm Credit Administration, and the Farm Credit System Assistance Board. SD-138

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

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

APRIL 8

9:30 a.m.  
 Veterans' Affairs  
 To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the AMVETS, American Ex-POWs, Jewish War Veterans, Non Commissioned Officers Association, National Association for Uniformed Services, and Society of Military Widows.  
 SD-106

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

APRIL 9

9:30 a.m.  
 Appropriations  
 VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.  
 SD-G50

10:00 a.m.  
 Appropriations  
 Defense Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Defense, focusing on strategic programs.  
 SD-192

Appropriations  
 Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the Small Business Administration.  
 S-146, Capitol

Appropriations  
 Transportation Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for Amtrak, and the Federal Railroad Administration, Department of Transportation.  
 SD-138

Veterans' Affairs  
 To hold oversight hearings on proposed legislation on homeless veterans.  
 SR-418

APRIL 19

10:00 a.m.  
 Appropriations  
 Defense Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Defense.  
 SD-192

APRIL 28  
 10:00 a.m.  
 Veterans' Affairs  
 To hold hearings on proposed legislation relating to the education and employment of veterans.  
 SR-418

APRIL 29

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

APRIL 30

9:30 a.m.  
 Appropriations  
 VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development.  
 SD-G50

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

MAY 6

9:30 a.m.  
 Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
 Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on S. 2297, to enable the United States to maintain its leadership in land remote sensing by providing data continuity for the Landsat program, by establishing a new national land remote sensing policy.  
 SR-253

Rules and Administration  
 To hold hearings on S.J. Res. 221, providing for the appointment of Hanna Holborn Gray, of Illinois, as a citizen regent of the Smithsonian Institution, and on other regent appointments.  
 SR-301

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

10:00 a.m.  
 Rules and Administration  
 To hold oversight hearings on the Smithsonian Institution.  
 SR-301

MAY 7

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

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

10:00 a.m.  
 Appropriations  
 Transportation Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Transportation.  
 SD-138

MAY 13

9:30 a.m.  
 Rules and Administration  
 Business meeting, to consider pending calendar and administrative business.  
 SR-301

MAY 14

9:30 a.m.  
 Appropriations  
 VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Federal Emergency Management Agency.  
 SD-124

10:00 a.m.  
 Appropriations  
 Transportation Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation.  
 SD-138

MAY 21

9:30 a.m.  
 Appropriations  
 VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the National Community Service, and the Points of Light Foundation.  
 SD-116

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

MAY 22

9:30 a.m.  
 Appropriations  
 VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development and certain related agencies.  
 SD-138