

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE AMERUS FOUNDATION FOR  
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT  
ACT OF 1992

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 24, 1992

Mr. BROWN. Mr. Speaker, today I am joined by my good colleagues—Representatives ASPIN, BOUCHER, MCCURDY, LLOYD, SENBRENNER, SCHEUER, and SPRATT—in introducing the AmeRus Foundation for Research and Development Act of 1992. This bill will establish an independent, endowed foundation which will identify and fund cooperative research and development ventures between engineers and scientists working in industry, academia, and defense in the United States and the former Soviet Union. This legislation will help lay the foundation for a new civilian economic infrastructure in the newly independent states of the former Soviet Union.

The changes that have been provoked by the break-up of the Soviet Empire requires a major adjustment in United States thought and action. We must support emerging democratic institutions wherever they take root, while encouraging the rebuilding of economic infrastructures based on free-market systems. The period of transition during which these changes take place, as we have seen has been one of despair and holds the potential for international instability. In the case of the Republics of the former Soviet Union, economic hardship, ethnic divisiveness, and sophisticated weaponry combine to suggest the potential for particularly dangerous consequences. The United States has an unprecedented opportunity to influence the evolution of these formerly Communist States into stable democracies with free-market economies. Our inaction—or inappropriate action—could invite negative long-term consequences.

The establishment of binational foundations to support cooperative scientific and technological work is not a novel idea. In the mid-1970's, the United States and Israel established three nongovernmental foundations to support various types of scientific and technological cooperation between United States and Israeli engineers and scientists. These foundations have proved to be very successful and have provided substantial benefits to both the United States and Israel.

Nor is the concept of scientific and technological assistance to Russia a new one. However, the approach I outline today is a significant departure from other legislative proposals introduced in the last few months. Unlike other schemes, this approach has been endorsed by the National Academy of Sciences in its recent report: "Reorientation of the Research Capabilities of the Former Soviet Union—A Report to the Assistant to the President for Science and Technology."

While the humanitarian aid of food and medical supplies is necessary to address immediate problems, this assistance will not, in and of itself, foster the capabilities needed for long-term economic and political stability. Humanitarian aid will do nothing in the way of helping the newly independent states help themselves toward a prosperous, self-sufficient future.

Today, there is universal recognition that a strong science and technology base is fundamental to the strength of an industrial economy. The Soviet Union once maintained the largest scientific establishment in the world. Fully one-quarter of the scientific workers on the planet now reside in the Republics of the former Soviet Union, and more than half the world's engineers work there. Engineers and scientists in the newly independent states will play a key role in determining whether the transition to an open and market-driven society will succeed, or whether economic distress will invite a return to repressive governance and military confrontation.

Today, however, Russia, Ukraine, and Belarus face the imminent dissolution of their science and technology infrastructure, within their Academies of Science and within their numerous educational institutions. In my recent discussions with Boris Saltykov, Minister of Science, Higher Education, and Technology Policy of the Russian Federation; and with Yuriy Osipov, President of the Russian Academy of Science; both reiterated their belief that world-class research is being suspended or terminated because of insufficient budgetary support. They emphasized that even modest cooperative efforts could maintain research efforts of potential significance to the entire world. World-class scientific facilities in the former Soviet Union must be preserved; if they are not, the loss will be not just to the new republics, but to all humanity.

In the United States we ourselves are faced with a serious economic downturn, complicated by economic readjustment to a military draw-down that will change the nature of our economy. Thus, it is difficult to justify increased foreign assistance programs that do not offer tangible domestic benefits. I believe that the only rational approach to helping the states of the former Soviet Union will be one based on mutual cooperation, collaboration, and benefit. Technological and scientific cooperation with the newly independent states, if structured correctly, could utilize our mutual expertise to help rebuild their economic infrastructure. Scientific and technological cooperation can:

First, assist all of the new states in applying technological capabilities to the task of economic growth.

Second, provide new civilian research opportunities which could divert technological talent away from military pursuits and contribute to the urgent U.S. goal of redirecting military efforts and providing alternative challenges for

underutilized weapons scientists who might otherwise consider emigration to countries where they could continue working on advanced military systems.

Third, allow United States firms access to the many novel technologies that have been developed in former Soviet laboratories. Businesses from Japan, Germany, and other countries, with the support of their governments, aggressively are searching out commercial targets. Stronger United States Government encouragement of business alliances with the former Soviet Republics promises both short- and long-term boosts to our technology base and our competitiveness.

To this end, the AmeRus Foundation for Research and Development Act of 1992 authorizes the Director of the National Science Foundation to establish a foundation for research and development which will make grants for joint research projects in basic and applied research between engineers and scientists in the United States and the new Republics. These projects would be carried out within academic institutions, government laboratories, and nonprofit research institutes. Representatives of both countries would establish priority research areas that are mutually beneficial. In addition, the foundation would support industrial research development. The foundation would provide partial support to high-technology ventures—from laboratory bench to the marketplace. It would link Russian entrepreneurs in high-technology sectors with interested United States business partners. This framework would assist United States businesses in developing new markets, and would give them access to first-rate researchers. For the newly independent states, this type of cooperation will help them learn Western-style business practices while utilizing their own scientists and engineers. Not only will such a program assist these states in retaining their cadre of highly skilled workers, I envision that it also will provide an impetus for defense-conversion projects. Highly skilled personnel will have a financial incentive to develop alternative uses for their knowledge and technologies.

I want to emphasize that this legislation differs in four significant ways from Secretary Baker's proposal to establish an International Science and Technology Center in Moscow. First, it addresses the crisis in the civilian scientific community, as well as in the defense sector. Second, it provides funds only for joint research projects evaluated on scientific merit. Third, it limits bureaucratic redtape by establishing an independent, nongovernment entity. And fourth, the bill establishes a foundation which will look beyond the immediate crisis to foster the development of a new commercial high-technology sector that will absorb the talents of both civilian and defense research communities.

This is not a foreign aid bill. This legislation establishes a framework for cooperative re-

• 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.

search which will ensure that benefits flow equally to all partners.

I realize that in order for substantive research and development collaboration to occur, U.S. technology-transfer laws must be reevaluated. While there has been some relaxation of technology-transfer restrictions, the United States must keep pace with events if we want to reap the benefits of genuine cooperation. I should further point out that if we don't act soon to harvest these benefits, our economic competitors will beat us to it. I urge my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, a section-by-section description of the bill follows:

**THE AMERUS FOUNDATION FOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACT**

**SUMMARY OF THE BILL**

Short Title (Sec. 1): This Act may be cited as the "AmeRus Foundation for Research and Development Act of 1992."

Findings (Sec. 2): The general theme of the findings is that the dissolution of the Soviet Union and its accompanying economic anarchy has adversely affected the health of the scientific and technological infrastructure in the Russian Federation, Ukraine, Belarus, and other former Soviet republics. This infrastructure, which is vital to a sound market economy, is threatened by loss of economic support and consequent brain drain. Modest external resources can be leveraged to provide a significant source of support for both civilian and defense scientists and engineers engaged in collaborative research projects for peaceful purposes. In addition, resources targeted at collaborative research and development projects involving U.S. industrial participants can help develop an understanding of commercial business practice among Russian scientists and entrepreneurs, in addition to linking U.S. researchers and business to highly trained personnel and sophisticated new technologies and manufacturing processes.

Definitions (Sec. 3): The bill defines the term "Director" to mean the Director of the National Science Foundation (NSF); and "debt conversion" to mean an agreement whereby a country's external debt burden (either government-to-government or commercial) is exchanged by the holder for local currencies, policy commitments, other economic activities or assets, or for an equity interest in an enterprise owned by the debtor government.

Establishment of the Foundation (Sec. 4): The bill authorizes the Director of the National Science Foundation, in consultation with the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), to establish an AmeRus Foundation for Research and Development. The Foundation is an endowed, nongovernmental, nonprofit entity.

The functions of the Foundation are: (1) to promote and support joint research projects for peaceful purposes between scientists and engineers in the United States and former Soviet states on subjects of mutual interest; and (2) to establish joint nondefense industrial research and development activities through private sector linkages which may also involve participation by academic scientists and engineers. The resources of the Foundation must be equally distributed to support these two Foundation functions, and projects involving industrial participation must include some industrial contribution.

The governing body of the Foundation is a Board of Governors which has sole responsibility for determining the structure and

operation of the Foundation, and the fields of cooperative research supported by the Foundation. Membership of the Board shall be equally divided between representatives of the United States and representatives of other participants in the Foundation. Board membership is limited to a minimum of six and a maximum of 12 voting members. The Directors of NSF and NIST will serve as additional nonvoting members of the Board, and the U.S. representatives will be appointed by the Director of NSF, in consultation with the Directors of NIST and the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP).

The Board will adopt a charter to define the policies and the range of activities of the Foundation, and will appoint an Executive Director who will be responsible for managing the Foundation.

Funding (Sec. 5): The Foundation may accept funding from direct governmental appropriations, private donations, debt conversions, and local foreign currencies generated by U.S. assistance programs, as available. Funds for government-to-government debt conversions must be specifically provided for in advance by appropriations acts, and local currencies generated by U.S. assistance programs are authorized to be made available to the Foundation.

The Foundation is authorized to invest and retain any earnings on revenue provided to it through government assistance. An amount equal to five percent of royalty revenues on any patents resulting from Foundation assistance must be turned over to the Foundation, to be added to the endowment or used to fund research projects. Contributions made to the endowment in U.S. dollars must be retained in dollars, and not less than 20 percent of the Foundation's financial resources must be retained in dollars.

The Board is required to set a minimum contribution to the endowment for any country seeking to participate in the Foundation. That contribution should reflect the country's ability to make a financial contribution and its expected level of participation in Foundation programs.

Participation in the Foundation (Sec. 6): Foundation activities will be conditioned on a waiver, by participating countries of normal customs, duties and other taxes on personal travel or importation of goods in connection with Foundation projects.

Participation in the Foundation may be extended to any republic formerly within the Soviet Union.

If the Foundation does not adequately carry out the purposes of this Act, the Director of NSF may withdraw from the endowment that portion which represents the contribution of the U.S. Government. This must be done, however, in consultation with the Directors of NIST and OSTP, and not less than 30 days after notification to the Congress.

Audit and Report (Sec. 7): The Foundation is required to engage an independent auditor to perform an annual organization-wide audit, and to publish a biennial report of its activities and the results of the independent audits.

Authorization of Appropriations (Sec. 8): There are authorized to be appropriated, and made available to the Director of NSF, to establish the endowment and otherwise for carrying out this Act, \$50,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1992, 1993, 1994, and 1995.

**A TRIBUTE TO SUPER TEACHER,  
SARA GELTNER**

**HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 24, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to congratulate Ms. Sara Geltner for being acknowledged by the members of our community for her outstanding contribution to their schools. Ms. Geltner has dedicated 40 years to our educational system, and in those 40 years she has bestowed our children with kindness and self-esteem as well as a good education. She has worked hard and dedicated much time to making children understand that they are important and that they matter to us. The difference Ms. Geltner makes in our young students is overwhelming and is evident in their response to her. The children just love her and her classroom.

In an article titled "Teacher Wants Kids to Learn Right From the Start," John O'Neill of the Miami Herald reports:

Sara Geltner believes kids today face a tough world. Her job is to help them get ready to face it, and that means starting early.

Geltner is a kindergarten teacher at Riverside Elementary, 221 SW 12th Ave., and although she has seen a lot of changes in the 40 years she has been working with the wee ones, her basic theme remains the same.

"It's important for them to have good self-images," said Geltner. "That's where it starts. I want to make them feel important and beautiful. A lot of my students have already had very hard lives, and they're only 5 years old."

In class, her 35 kids seem to hang on Geltner's every word. They scramble to help her erase the board or pick up something that has dropped on the floor. And they smile a lot.

"She gives me homework," said Diana Hernandez, 6. "I like homework."

"She gives the students a wonderful start," said Carol LeBlanc, a lead teacher. "And that's important because we have so many immigrant children here. She insists they learn English well. It's funny, because at the end of the year most of the kids talk just like her."

Geltner works especially hard on English, helping the kids translate their native words and phrases. She teaches them about America and the American way of life.

She also gives them things they can get their hands on. The class does a lot of "hands-on" things, like growing plants.

"They're so curious and thrilled, I want to give them things they can touch," Geltner said. "They want very much to be involved, because it makes them feel like human beings."

Born in Chicago, Geltner moved to Miami with her family in 1934 and graduated from Miami High. She got a degree in elementary education from the University of Miami and has since gotten a master's in administration and supervision from Florida International University.

She went to work at Riverside in 1952. Since then, the building has been rebuilt three times and the school has seen every social upheaval Miami has been through, Geltner said.

She vividly remembers her first class: Thirty-nine kids, all non-Hispanic whites.

Today, her class is 100 percent Hispanic and includes youngsters from Nicaragua, Honduras and South America.

"It is a challenge, but I look forward to being with them," she said. "They keep me young."

Mr. Speaker, I applaud Ms. Geltner for her terrific success in the classroom and with her students. Her commitment to better education is evident in her work, and we appreciate her. She is an example to teachers everywhere.

TRIBUTE TO ARTHUR R. TAYLOR,  
M.D.

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 24, 1992

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Arthur R. Taylor, M.D., of Williamsport, PA, on the occasion of his retirement after 42 years of practice as a physician.

Dr. Taylor is considered by some to be the father of primary care and family practice medicine in Lycoming County. Through his tireless work and dedication over the years, countless area residents have benefited from the high-quality medical care that he has provided.

In the late 1960's, several physicians, including Dr. Taylor, formed the American Academy of Family Physicians, and the American board of Family Practice. Taking a substantial risk, he then developed the Family Practice Residency Program at the Williamsport Hospital. Dr. Taylor donated his private practice so other physicians could receive training in a specialty that was just beginning to develop.

Under Dr. Taylor's tutelage, 102 physicians have graduated from the Family Practice Residency Program of the Williamsport Hospital and Medical Center. Of that number, 30 have stayed in practice in Lycoming county, adding significantly to the quality of medical care in the region. These doctors have served at hospitals throughout the county and at area nursing homes as well. Many indigent patients would have gone without needed medical care had it not been for the physicians trained under Dr. Taylor.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to join me in honoring Dr. Arthur Taylor for his many outstanding accomplishments over the years, including his professorships at the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, Temple University School of Medicine, and the College of Medicine at the Pennsylvania State University, Hershey Medical Center. Most of all, we want to thank Dr. Taylor for his hard work and devotion to the practice of medicine. May his future years be rewarding and joyful.

HUMAN RIGHTS FOR SYRIAN JEWS

HON. WILLIAM LEHMAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 24, 1992

Mr. LEHMAN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, one of the most intractable human rights situations that I have encountered over the nearly 20

years that I have served in Congress is that faced by Syrian Jews. This small, vulnerable community has been subjected to deprivation and hardship. The Syrian Government has refused to allow Syrian Jews to be reunited with family outside Syria despite being a signatory to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

During my last visit to Syria, I again raised issues relating to Syrian Jewry with Syrian officials. Like other Members of Congress, I handed lists to high officials and pleaded specific cases. The Syrians never deviated from their position that Syrian Jews are treated no different from other Syrian citizens. Yet, the Swed brothers have still not been released from prison after 4 years of confinement for trying to exercise their right to emigration.

Syrian Jews live under the difficult condition of close surveillance and onerous prohibitions. The Syrian Government has shown very little if any sign of liberalization of human rights toward the Jewish community.

I urge human rights organizations to press for human rights for Syrian Jews and to increase the awareness of those inside and outside Government to urge Syria to improve its overall human rights record toward its Jewish citizens.

TRIBUTE TO JAIME D.  
HEFFINGTON

HON. BUD CRAMER

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 24, 1992

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay a most fitting tribute to Jaime D. Heffington of Florence, AL. Jaime is the State winner of the 1992 VFW Voice of Democracy Scholarship Program. I would like to insert Jaime's winning speech entitled "Meeting America's Challenge" into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

MEETING AMERICA'S CHALLENGE

(By Jaime D. Heffington)

I believe today's teenagers have tremendous challenges ahead of them. Employment, environmental pollution, drug and alcohol abuse, and poverty are just a few. If we are to meet America's challenge, we must eliminate those forces which threaten us.

A more highly skilled work force will be required to meet the demands of advanced technology. By the year 2000, 85 percent of the work force will need additional training. Many positions will require a masters degree where a bachelors degree once sufficed. Individuals who are not properly trained will find it increasingly difficult to find employment.

That is why we must work toward improving our educational system in order to furnish tomorrow's work force. America's children is its most valuable asset. More emphasis on education can only enhance their productivity and achievement. Only through better education and teachers will the teenagers be able to meet the demands of advanced technology.

Environmental pollution threatens our very existence. With Ozone depletion, acid rain and industrial waste, we are killing ourselves. Our nonrenewable resources are being depleted. We cannot continue to be a throw away society. We must recycle, and alter-

native power sources must be explored. Teenagers need to inform industries to take responsibility for their waste byproducts and to invest in cleaning up their manufacturing processes.

Drug and alcohol abuse are one of the most challenging dilemmas facing American teenagers today. The loss in human resource due to drug and alcohol abuse is staggering. Cost to social services run into the millions of dollars. Increased education and public awareness are helping to teach the youth that drugs are wrong. Mandatory drug testing will deter the casual user. We teenagers must send a clear message to the dealers by informing the police of the dealers activities. The challenge to youth is to withstand peer pressure and "just say no".

If the teenagers are willing to accept the challenges, they must be met by the contributions of our parents, American society, and its government. The government should put more emphasis on solving the problems at home. We cannot continue to bailout bankrupt foreign governments and maintain a stable economy. We must stimulate our economy to increase job opportunities and reduce the number of people on welfare and unemployment. Those who continue to stay on welfare should work for their benefits. We must start running this country like a corporation and stop wasteful spending.

People of my parents and grandparents age feel that teenagers lack motivation and values. They fear we will not meet the challenges of the future. I submit that adults should remember their youth and realize that those fears were once shared by their parents. When called upon to lead, we will do so. I, like many of my peers, am motivated. We have firm goals and values. We do accept the challenges as opportunities. The youth of today are tomorrow's leaders and we will meet America's challenge.

Jaime is 15 years old and is a sophomore at Bradshaw High School in Florence, AL. She is an extraordinary student who plans to pursue a career in corporate law. I would like to extend my best wishes to her as she sets out on the journey of adulthood. Jaime and the many youngsters like her are indeed our hope for the future.

THE ABRAVANEL FAMILY CELEBRATES FIVE REMARKABLE CENTURIES

HON. LES AU COIN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 24, 1992

Mr. AU COIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call attention to an extraordinary family reunion that took place this past weekend in New York City. Over 130 descendants of Don Isaac Abravanel—1437—1508—the noted philosopher and statesman, gathered together in a joyful celebration of the human spirit.

Don Isaac Abravanel is best remembered for his theological and philosophical works, especially his commentaries on the Old Testament. He also served as treasurer to Kings Alfonso V and John II of Portugal, and later to Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain. In 1492, Ferdinand and Isabella expelled the Jews from Spain as demanded by Torquemada, the head of the Inquisition. Don Isaac tried to convince Ferdinand and Isabella to revoke the decree

of expulsion, but without success. He then went into exile rather than give up his Jewish faith.

Since then, the Abravanel family has flourished in many countries. Last weekend's reunion included visitors from Argentina, Brazil, France, Israel, and all over the United States. Some family members spell the name "Abarbanel," "Barbanel," or "Barbanell," but all are justifiably proud of the family's accomplishments.

My friend and constituent Allan R. Abravanel of Portland, OR, helped to organize this reunion. To Allen, his wife Susan, and their many relatives throughout the world, I extend my congratulations and my best wishes for the next 500 years.

[From the New York Times, Mar. 23, 1992]

130 ABRAVANELS HONOR HEROIC NAME

(By Ari L. Goldman)

Five hundred years ago Don Isaac Abravanel, a Jew who was finance minister to Queen Isabella of Spain, was given a choice: Convert to Christianity or be exiled forever from Spain. Together with thousands of other Jews, Abravanel chose exile, and in the words of one scholar, became the classic wandering Jew, journeying to Naples, Sicily, Corfu and Venice.

Over the weekend, 130 of his descendants gathered in Queens to pay tribute to the courage of Abravanel and to bask in his name. There were Abravanel, Abarbanel, Barbanel, Barbanell, among other variations, and they brought with them ancient books and documents and stories and family trees going back eight generations and more.

None could trace their heritage directly to Don Isaac, a Renaissance man on the eve of the Renaissance, a statesman, philosopher, Bible commentator and mystic. The standard for being accepted into the extended family could best be summed up by the family motto, "Basta mi nombre que es Abravanel!" or "It is enough that my name is Abravanel!"

The family gathering Saturday night, and an academic conference on the works of Abravanel held yesterday at Queens College, are among dozens of events around the world recalling the 500th anniversary of the expulsion of the Jews from Spain. On March 31, the precise anniversary of the decree, King Juan Carlos of Spain is expected to formally rescind the order in a ceremony in a Madrid synagogue.

The expulsion came in the same year as Columbus's voyage of discovery. There are those who maintain that Abravanel and other Jews helped finance the voyage, either voluntarily or through forced appropriation of their wealth, and still others who contend that Columbus himself was a Jew.

But little was made of the Columbus connection. The weekend belonged to Don Isaac Abravanel. People bearing his name came for the occasion from Florida, California, Oregon, Illinois, Texas, the Carolinas and all over the Northeast. Alain Abravanel came from Brazil; David Abravanel came from Israel; Dr. Roberto Senor Abravanel came from Argentina, and Christian Abravanel came with his two children from France.

"I've been hearing stories about Don Isaac since I was this little," said Christian Abravanel, dipping his hand to half the size of his 12-year-old son, David. Mr. Abravanel, who owns a limousine company in Cannes, said that his mother was Roman Catholic and his father a Jew from Salonika, Greece.

He is a nephew of Maurice Abravanel, conductor emeritus of the Utah Symphony Or-

chestra, who could not make the gathering but sent a taped greeting that brought a roar of approval from the audience.

"We cannot be humble with a name like that," Maurice Abravanel said. "That's impossible. The best we can do is try to live in a way that the grand old man would be proud of us."

Allan R. Abravanel, a lawyer from Portland, Ore., and the mastermind behind the family reunion, said that the extended family had both Mediterranean and Northern European branches—Sephardic and Askenazic. But no one is sure how, when or even if the migration north occurred.

Like other Askenazic family members, Jonathan Abarbanel, a freelance theater critic from Chicago, said that his paternal grandfather came from Ukraine at the turn of the century, the descendant of poor Russian peasant Jews. "But I've always felt ennobled by the name," he said.

Others said that ennobling or not, the name was sometimes a burden. Howard Barbanel, who grew up on Long Island and attended Jewish day schools, said he was greeted by more than one rabbi with: "Do you know who are are? Do you know where you come from?"

TRADING SPELLING STORIES

As they gathered for a family photograph at the Sephardic Jewish Center of Forest Hills, where a reunion dinner was held, family members traded stories. "I spend half my time as a lawyer spelling my name," said Allan Abravanel. One parlor game was to describe the corruptions of the name by well-meaning listeners: Barbarelli, Barnell, Barbaro, Barbarillio. And more than a few admitted to checking phone directories for long-lost family members whenever they visit a new city.

Members of the clan also talked about famous relatives that they have yet to track down. There was talk of Oded Abarbanel of Tel Aviv, who, according to the family newsletter, holds the distinction of being the only El Al pilot whose aircraft was ever hijacked. And there was Mickey Abarbanel, a baseball pitcher who played for an Indianapolis farm team, was featured on a White Sox baseball card as a "rookie star" and then dropped from view without playing in the major leagues.

Perhaps the most unusual story came from Maurice Abravanel, who said that even the sound of the Abravanel name inspired greatness. "When Beethoven did not know how to start his Fifth Symphony, he heard the name Abravanel," the conductor said, singing his name with an emphasis on each syllable but especially the last: ah-brah-vah-NEL.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO PERMIT IRA ACCOUNTS TO BE USED AS SECURITY FOR LOANS WITHOUT TAX PENALTIES

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 24, 1992

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, recently one of my constituents, Mr. Thomas Wilkerson, of McDonough, GA, telephoned my office to report that although he was financially secure and had planned for the future, he was unable to use his individual retirement account as collateral in order to obtain a loan to build his

house. Even though no funds would be transferred or withdrawn from his account, as long as his loan is in good standing, Mr. Wilkerson would still be subject to penalties for withdrawing his hard earned money.

Today, I am introducing a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permit IRA accounts to be used as security for loans without tax penalties.

Many people throughout our Nation have worked hard for many years to save money for the future. This legislation will permit people to use the funds which they have accrued over the years and to which they are entitled. It is time that we allow this money to be used by them for improving their current quality of life and investing in their futures.

A TRIBUTE TO ONE OF ISRAEL'S GIANTS: MENACHEM BEGIN

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 24, 1992

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I consider it an honor to pay tribute to former Prime Minister Menachem Begin and to acknowledge with sadness the passing of this man who throughout his long and active life exemplified the indomitable spirit of the people of Israel.

Mr. Begin will be remembered by some primarily for his implacable determination to assure the survival of his country. This, despite opposition to his sometimes blunt methods and despite the arrows of public opinion, even in Israel.

He will be remembered by others as a forceful leader who was willing to go the extra mile to make peace—despite a highly vocal level of opposition from many of his own people.

Mr. Begin rose to the status of statesman the day in 1978 when he shook hands with an old foe, Anwar Sadat, at Camp David and agreed to hand back the Sinai Peninsula to Egypt—all in the name of giving peace a chance.

Mr. Begin was not a native Israeli and he was early-on considered a political outsider for his fundamentalist beliefs. Born in Poland and imprisoned by the Communists, he found his way to Israel and was known as a terrorist while fighting for his country's independence.

For a man who was born in obscurity, shaped in conflict and scorned as an idealistic firebrand, Mr. Begin eventually took his place in history as the first Israeli leader to arrange a peace accord with a neighboring Arab State. A pact which earned him the Nobel Prize, along with his copeacemaker, Anwar Sadat.

Mr. Begin has been called a man of contrasts and contradictions. A man who was an outsider and a fierce parliamentary debater for three decades of his political life. A man who, particularly in his early years, would rather fight than negotiate. For these traits he was often condemned by world opinion. Through it all, however, he was always respected as a leader who put the survival of his adopted Israel above all else.

There came a time, particularly after his wife Aliza's death in 1983, that Mr. Begin seemed

to lose heart. He resigned his leadership position and retired from public life.

"Whoever has followed my story knows that fate has not pampered me," he wrote. "From my earliest youth, I have known hunger and been acquainted with sorrow. And often death has brooded over me \* \* \* But for such things I have never wept."

At his passing, Israel loses one of the last of its well-known freedom fighters whose lives encompassed the Jewish national movement and the leadership of the tiny nation's first four decades.

Mr. Begin will be remembered as a man who wisely made peace when he deemed that to be the correct path, but was determined enough to stand up and be counted when he considered the security of his nation at stake.

#### SALUTE TO DR. JERRY MILLER

### HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 24, 1992

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Dr. Jerry Miller for his 11 years of leadership and accomplishment as president of California Lutheran University in Thousand Oaks, CA.

Both in terms of bricks and mortar and, more importantly, in terms of academic excellence, Cal Lutheran owes a tremendous debt to Jerry, who has left the school a better place than he found it.

Jerry became the fourth president of what was then called California Lutheran College on March 15, 1981. Under his leadership, the university began an active fund raising campaign and expanded the campus facilities, including the Pearson Library, the Ahmanson Science Center, and the magnificent Samuelson Chapel.

As I mentioned, the curriculum also underwent changes under Jerry's leadership. He established a major faculty development program during the 1980's and led the way for a new core curriculum effective this year termed "Core 21," designed to lead students into the 21st century. And in 1986, the college became a university to reflect the growth of its graduate programs.

Jerry's outstanding leadership has been recognized many times, but I would like to share with this House the words of Creed Black, president of the Knight Foundation in Miami, FL, which gave CLU a \$100,000 grant to serve as a presidential discretionary fund. In his letter, Mr. Black stated, "The grant, by its nature, acknowledges the quality of your presidential leadership and is intended to provide special opportunity for the university to benefit from your experience and judgment."

On July 1, Jerry Miller will formally resign the presidency and will become the university's first chancellor. As such, he will lead and direct the university's development and fund-raising activities.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Dr. Jerry Miller for his service to California Lutheran University and to higher education, and to wish him well as he embarks on his new challenge.

#### FRANCES JAKOVljeVIC TO BE EXCHANGE STUDENT TO RUSSIA

### HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 24, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, Ms. Frances Jakovljevic of Miami, FL endeavors to travel to Russia, the homeland of her grandfather, to learn about that country and its people. Currently a senior at the Greater Miami Academy in West Dade County, Ms. Jakovljevic was chosen as one of 33 students from Florida to participate in Initiative for Understanding, an exchange program between Russian and American kids. The Miami Herald ran a story about Ms. Jakovljevic and her efforts to raise money for this spectacular learning experience. That article follows:

Frances Jakovljevic hopes to sink her feet into Russian soil this summer. She wants to see Moscow and visit St. Petersburg, the city where her grandfather was born.

Frances is about 5,500 miles and \$3,000 from her goal. But the 17-year-old senior from Greater Miami Academy in West Dade isn't daunted, even though she has to raise the money for the trip herself.

"I'll go no matter what," she said. "This is very important to me."

Frances was one of the 33 students from Florida chosen to be part of the Initiative for Understanding, an exchange between American and Russian kids. It's part of the People to People program, a Washington-based group that organizes educational trips abroad for students and adults.

"The kids work hard when they travel," said Paul Chapin, director of Initiative for Understanding. "When they get there, they're 'on' all the time because people want to know what life in America is like."

The trip is set for July and will last 23 days. The kids who go will first attend a series of orientation meetings to learn about the culture and a few basic survival phrases.

"That's in case you get lost," Frances said. People to People has been around for more than 30 years and the exchange with Russia started in 1986. One student who took the trip is now working as an intern at the American Embassy in Moscow, Chapin said.

This year's student delegation which will include about 1,000 kids from around the country, will travel first to Moscow, then go on to St. Petersburg and three other cities. They spend time with Russian kids and visit government offices, churches, farms and factories.

Given what's happened in the former Soviet Union during the past year, Frances believes there will be a lot to look at.

"I want to see what kind of changes have taken place," she said. "I want to see what the kids are like there and how they think."

Frances has spent some time abroad. Born in California, she lived for two years in Spain and lived in Orlando before coming to Miami four years ago. But Russia is something else.

"It's a place I've always wanted to go," she said.

She's already been turned down in her fund-raising quest by the Rotary and Lions clubs, but she remains optimistic.

"I believe people will help me, because I'll be representing Miami there," she said.

Mr. Speaker, I wish Ms. Jakovljevic much success in her efforts to raise funds for this

educational trip. I am confident that she will learn much about Russia during this time of monumental historical change and bring this understanding back to south Florida.

#### TRIBUTE TO BETHANY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF BLOOMFIELD, NJ, ON ITS 50TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

### HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 24, 1992

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, it is with the deepest reverence and the greatest sense of pride that I rise today to salute an outstanding house of worship in my Eighth Congressional District of New Jersey which, for half a century, has been a spiritual focal point and a beacon of faith for countless numbers of worshippers in the greater northern New Jersey area.

I am speaking of Bethany Presbyterian Church of Bloomfield, NJ, which will be celebrating its 50th anniversary on Sunday, March 29, by hosting a celebration service that morning and a dinner the evening before for the congregation. I know the observance of this historic occasion will be an especially proud event for Rev. James D. Henkel, the pastor of Bethany Presbyterian Church and its guiding force for these past 9 years.

Mr. Speaker, the history of Bethany Presbyterian Church is a rich one, beginning on November 30, 1941, when the first service of worship was held in a storeroom at 395 West Passaic Avenue in Bloomfield, NJ. The decision to open this storefront church resulted from interest and survey work done by Hudson Presbytery. Discovering that there existed "considerable interest in a church of the Presbyterian faith in the community," this Presbytery "applied to the Board of American Missions of the United Presbyterian Church of North America for aid in the calling of a missionary to serve in the new field and establish a church."

The appointment to serve this church planning missionary was accepted by the Reverend William H. Neebe, who arrived to assume the post on October 20, 1941. After a month's remodeling and redecoration of the mission's storefront home, 35 people attended the first morning worship service on November 30, 19 children and adults attended Bible school.

Regular services were held in the storeroom church each Sunday morning and Tuesday evening. In March 1942, applications for membership were received and the congregation was officially organized on Palm Sunday, March 29, with 65 charter members. Officers were elected at the first congregational meeting of the church on April 12, 1942, and a name was selected for the newly organized fellowship, "The Bethany United Presbyterian Church."

In January 1943, a constitution was adopted and a building committee established to plan the structure to be built on the corner lot at High Street and West Passaic Avenue. The lot had been purchased for the congregation by the Board of American Missions on a \$20,000 grant/loan arrangement.

The official congregational record recalls, "These were the war years. The world was at war in the most destructive battles this earth has ever experienced. Amid these days of horrible destruction, our community was constructing a place of worship to almighty God."

Continuing to honor God in service to the community, Bethany currently houses a preschool and both Gamblers Anonymous and Gamanon Chapters. The congregation directly sponsors Troop and Club Pack 23 of the Boy Scouts, a Senior Citizen's "Up and Doing" Club, and a mature singles group in addition to their regular worship, Christian education, and fellowship activities.

Bethany provides supplies and volunteer staff to a local food pantry and supports a variety of local mission concerns including Essex County Hospitality Network, Montclair Chaplaincy Council, Montclair Hospice, Newark Habitat for Humanity, and Newark World Impact.

As Bethany marks this 50th anniversary, the congregation is preparing an outreach which will offer prayer support for all who sense a need for God's grace to touch their lives.

Over the years, two denominational mergers have resulted in Bethany's present affiliation with the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.), as a member congregation of the Presbytery of Newark.

Bethany's membership stands at 130, with an average Sunday worship attendance of 60 persons. The congregation is currently served by the Reverend James D. Henkel.

Mr. Speaker, these are just a few of the many dates that hold a great significance in the long and historic past of Bethany Presbyterian Church, and give a brief glimpse of the road it has traveled to its status as the spiritual and civic hub of its great community.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate this opportunity to present a portion of the history of this distinguished parish that has remained dedicated to helping others and guiding them spiritually. As Bethany Presbyterian Church of Bloomfield, NJ, celebrates its 50th anniversary, I know that you and all our colleagues here in Congress will want to join me in extending our warmest greetings and felicitations for both the service and guidance it has provided for its community, State, and Nation.

TRIBUTE TO CONTACT USA ON ITS 25TH ANNIVERSARY

**HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 24, 1992

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to CONTACT USA on its 25th anniversary. This outstanding organization, based in my hometown of Harrisburg, PA, has established a network of telephone helpline and crisis intervention centers nationwide that have helped millions of people over the last quarter century.

CONTACT USA's 75 help centers across the Nation use intensively trained volunteers, who answer telephones 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, to help those who are reaching out for someone to listen to their problems

and assist them in their time of need. CONTACT reaches out to the lonely and the depressed, to the abused and the abusers. They provide suicide-prevention services, and will refer people who are in need of counseling to the appropriate assistance organizations.

The fact that this organization is celebrating its 25th anniversary is amazing, considering the fact that most hotlines usually last no more than 3 years. The hard work, long hours, and extreme dedication of the staff and volunteers of CONTACT USA from across the Nation deserve our thanks and appreciation for all they have done to help those in need.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to join me in congratulating CONTACT USA on its silver anniversary, and to wish them the best in the next 25 years as they continue their mission to help those who are just looking for someone to listen.

TRIBUTE TO AUGUSTINE RAMIREZ

**HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 24, 1992

Mr. BROWN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay a tribute to Augustine Ramirez, Ed.D, who is retiring after 39 years of service in public education.

Dr. Ramirez has served with great effectiveness to improve the education system for many children. Beginning as a teacher in the early 1950's, he then moved on to serve as director of student activities of Fontana Unified School District, assistant principal at Corona Senior High School, principal of Norco Junior High School, superintendent of schools at Corona-Norco Unified School District and ending with his role as assistant superintendent in San Bernardino.

Dr. Ramirez assisted in two reorganizations of the San Bernardino County superintendent of schools, the coordination of the Inland Empire proeducation rally, and worked with the county committee in four unifications. Through his involvement with the county committee, he helped to identify the need for bylaws and a code of ethnics. The booklet covering this information, written under the direction of Dr. Ramirez, is now used by the State and held by every county in California as a model and reference for their efforts.

In addition to his tremendous work in education, he has donated countless hours to community activities. He has served as community director of the Corona Community Hospital; team chairman of the United Fund Building Fund Campaign. He has also served on the honorary board for the Corona Chamber of Commerce; citizen's advisory council of Western Community Bank and been a member of various task forces in Riverside County.

Dr. Ramirez will be leaving public service, but is not truly retiring. He will continue with the San Bernardino County superintendent of schools as a consultant working with the county committee on school district organization, planning conferences, and assisting with special projects. I am sure that Dr. Ramirez will continue his involvement with a variety of programs and know that our community will benefit from his work.

TOTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT IN THE PERFORMING ARTS

**HON. NEWT GINGRICH**

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 24, 1992

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call my colleague's attention to an article sent to me by Samuel C. Welch of Cincinnati, OH. The article is entitled, "Total Quality Management in the Performing Arts."

I would commend it to my colleagues as an example of what is possible through total quality management:

TOTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT IN THE PERFORMING ARTS

(By Samuel C. Welch)

"It seems like only yesterday we realized there was a crisis in the arts. It seems like only yesterday we started to hear warnings against complacency and mismanagement in the business of the arts, found ourselves charting the erosion of public and private support for the arts and began to get alarmed at the growth of insincerity, antipathy, and potentially worse, just plain mediocrity among the participants on all sides of the cultural debate. It seems like only yesterday, but it has been going on for years." These sobering words, written by Theodore W. Libby, Jr. opened the keynote article in the 1991 Musical America, International Artists Directory.

PERFORMING ARTS AND THE G.N.P.

In 1970, the overall U.S. Amusement and Recreation Industry comprised about 1 percent of the G.N.P., with the combined symphony and opera component occupying about one fourth of that, or approximately \$2.1 billion dollars.

By 1988, the U.S. Amusement and Recreation industry had dropped to about half of 1 percent of the GNP, with the symphony and opera component sliding to approximately 15 percent of that amount, or about \$2.8 billion. With such a small and dwindling portion of the nation's 5 trillion dollar economy effected, why would any one be particularly concerned?

WHY SHOULD PEOPLE PARTICIPATE IN THE ARTS?

"About a century ago Sir John Lubbock, Lord Avebury, declared that Art is unquestionably one of the purest and highest elements in human happiness. It trains the mind through the eye, and the eye through the mind. As the sun colors flowers, so does art color life."

"As Sir John Lubbock so aptly observed, art is one of the great pleasures of life, as well as a practical necessity. Others have made more extravagant claims. Charles Fairbanks believed 'Art is the surest and safest civilizer. . . . Open your galleries of art to the people, and you confer on them a greater benefit than mere book education; you give them a refinement to which they would otherwise be strangers.' Fairbanks was convinced that mere exposure to art would have lifelong effects."

The brilliant 19th century art critic John Ruskin wrote: "Great nations write their autobiographies in three manuscripts—the book of their deeds, the book of their words, and the book of their arts. Not one of these books can be understood unless we read the other two, but of the three, the only trustworthy one is the last."

## WHO ATTENDS AND WHO STAYS AWAY?

"Americans spent over \$2.8 billion attending arts events in 1988, according to U.S. government statistics. That's almost as much as Americans spent attending sports events. But taking part in the arts still pales in comparison with other leisure activities. While 40 percent of Americans may attend some arts events in a year, 65 percent play cards or other games, 62 percent attend movies, 59 percent repair their home or car, 59 percent garden, 53 percent exercise, 49 percent attend sports events, and 48 percent visit amusement parks. None of these activities comes close, however, to the most popular leisure pursuit—watching television." Summarizes Professor John P. Robinson of the University of Maryland, writing in *American Demographics*.

## HOW MANY ARE REALLY INTERESTED?

A recent (1991) report by Professor Alan R. Andreasen of the University of Connecticut reveals that about 53 percent, or nearly 135 million, of the adult U.S. population has an interest in Fine Arts performance attendance. His study reflects this interest distribution among Americans:

## Interest level:

|   | Percent |
|---|---------|
| Disinterest: Has not attended any of the performing arts forms in the last twelve months and is not interested in attending .....   | 47.0    |
| Interest: Has not attended any of the performing arts forms in the last twelve months but is interested in attending .....  | 22.2    |
| Trial: Has attended one performance of one or more of the performing arts forms in the last twelve months and is not interested in attending more often .....             | 6.6     |
| Positive evaluation: Has attended one performance of one or more of the performing arts forms in the last twelve months and is interested in attending more often .....   | 11.8    |
| Adoption: Has attended two or more performances of one or more of the performing arts forms in the last twelve months but is not interested in attending more often ..... | 3.8     |
| Confirmation: Has attended two or more performances of one or more of the performing arts forms in the last twelve months and is interested in attending more often ..... | 8.7     |

Professor Andreasen suggests that the ideal task for Arts management is to facilitate the progress of the 44.4 percent of U.S. population who responded "Interest" through "Adoption" in their progress to higher stages of Arts attendance. He suggests this can be accomplished only by the Performing Arts presenters' increased knowledge of the values inherent in these interested segments of society.

## WHO PAYS FOR THE ARTS?

Theodore W. Libby writes: "American opera companies, like American orchestras, receive little support from government. When subsidies from federal, state, and local authorities are totaled, public money usually accounts for only 5 to 10 percent of most companies' annual budgets.

As a rule, between 50 and 65 percent of operating expenses are met with earned income—generated from ticket sales, recordings, concessions, and the like—and what ever remains is offset by contributions from the private sector."

"Finding money in the private sector is hard work, and getting harder. Corporate

support for the arts is actually shrinking, and so is the percentage of charitable contributions going to the arts as a whole. One of the reasons that American corporations and donors have begun redirecting their money toward more visible, less "elitist" needs such as education and welfare, is in response to cuts in federal spending in these areas."

"In America, the arts are a business, not a ward of the state. But to say that an opera company or an orchestra is run as a business is not to imply that it makes a profit; not one of them does. It would be more accurate to say that to survive, orchestras and opera companies must be run efficiently, though even efficient operations presently fail to balance costs and revenues." the tradit

## THE TRADITIONAL MANAGEMENT VIEW

Traditional Arts management wisdom is fond of saying that American orchestras and arts institutions in general are in the business of losing money wisely.

And that is why the managements and boards of our cultural institutions continue to desperately seek short term, large scale, support from the shrinking base of well-to-do citizens who just happen to love the arts.

## WHY NOT DO IT DIFFERENTLY

There is an alternative to these traditional Arts management methods, concepts and consequences.

This article is written to share an application of Total Quality Management for the reframing of Performing Arts organization management concepts into a paradigm similar to those of many successful manufacturing and service organizations throughout the world.

This article makes a relevant connection between the needs of Performing Arts and other cultural organizations, foundations and other donor agencies, and the robust management teachings of Dr. W. Edwards Deming. This application equally supports symphony orchestras, ballet, opera, theater companies, and many other cultural organizations. It provides a source of new knowledge and a robust mechanism for success and growth in the 1990's and beyond.

The key to this success and growth lies in changing the "product orientation" of traditional Arts management to a functional "process orientation" which optimizes the relationship between Arts organizations and their existing and potential audiences. In our overall shrinking economy, with many competing entertainment forms and rapidly changing audiences tastes, the success and survival of not-for-profit classical arts organizations lies in their understanding of and responsiveness to their audience members.

The greatest aid to Performing Arts organizations can, indeed, come as a gift from the business community, but not in the form of money. The most potent help will come in the form of shared market study expertise and in Total Quality Management instruction which will lead to a focus on value and quality as defined by the audience. some basic

## SOME BASIC NEW KNOWLEDGE

The management theory which is transforming the world's largest corporations applies equally to comparatively tiny organizations such as symphony, opera, or classical performing companies.

In order to understand how this might be possible, we need to first review some thoughts from the world's leaders in management theory; Dr. W. Edwards Deming, Dr. William Scherkenbach of General Motors, Dr. Nancy Mann, Dr. Donald Petersen of Ford Motor Company and Mr. William Conway of Nashua Corporation.

Dr. Scherkenbach writes: "The business process starts with the customer. In fact, if it is not started with the customer, it all too many times abruptly ends with the customer." Dr. Deming has said for decades that—

"Consumer research is an integral part of production. . . . Without consumer research, the product has little chance of being maximally useful, or made in the most economical way. In fact, a concern can hardly hope to stay in business today without vigorous consumer research."

"It is a mistake to suppose that efficient production of product and service can, with certainty, keep an organization solvent and ahead of its competition. It is possible and, in fact, fairly easy for an organization to go downhill and out of business making the wrong product or offering the wrong type of service, even though everyone in the organization performs with devotion, employing statistical methods and every other aid that can boost efficiency."

"In the olden days, before the industrial era, the tailor, the carpenter, the shoemaker, the milkman, the blacksmith knew his customers by name. He knew whether they were satisfied, and what he should do to improve appreciation for his product. With the expansion of industry, this personal touch was lost. But sampling, a new science, steps in and provides that personal touch. Modern statistical techniques, such as sampling and design of experiment, combined with the arts of questioning and interviewing, provide information on consumer reactions with economy and reliability."

"Communication between the producer and the user and the potential user, gives the public a chance. It gives the user a better service, better suited to his needs and cheaper. Consumer research is a continuous process by which the service is continually improved and modified to meet changing requirements of the consumer."

"It is this customer-driven, team-fueled, and even-keel approach to business that forms the basis for the organizational constancy that Dr. Deming is urging. Until recently, the customer has been the forgotten half of the equation. Marketing and sales people must first determine the customers' needs and then pass this usable information on to design and management for transition into something that can be produced."

## WHO REALLY DOES THIS?

Mr. Donald Petersen, President and Chairman of Ford, has said that in Ford's new philosophy of never-ending improvement, one of the basic operating principles is customer focus, which means "redefining quality in the organization in customer terms, improving product feedback mechanisms, and developing innovative products and services that meet new customer needs."

General Motors and the U.A.W. have jointly published a booklet entitled "Beliefs and Values". In the chapter titled "Customer Satisfaction Through Continuous Improvement" is found this paragraph:

"All of us are suppliers to those who receive the results of our work. We need to continually ask who our customers are, what their need and wants are, and how those can be best fulfilled. Our internal customer chain should be driven by the expectations of our external customer."

## HOW DOES ANYONE MANAGE THIS?

Dr. Scherkenbach suggests: "Constancy of purpose is a necessary condition for business success. But it is not sufficient. The wishes and hopes of top management for the future might be very noble, and in fact be on a course that could effectively meet customer

needs and expectations except for one thing: the rest of the company is off somewhere else doing their best."

Dr. Deming says, "Do you know that doing your best is not good enough? You have to know what to do. Then do your best."

Dr. Nancy R. Mann writes: "Too many U.S. companies do not understand that they are experiencing a profound threat. William Conway, President of Nashua Corporation cautions that unless businesses in this country embrace the Deming philosophies, they will be left behind."

Mr. Conway is credited with designing a technique he calls "imagineering." It consists of thinking of what a system would be were it working perfectly and then comparing this concept of perfection with reality. The major points of difference show both problem areas and areas of opportunity for change.

Mr. Conway designed imagineering after much interaction with Dr. Deming. It is a useful technique, especially for people who do not see that they have problems. This can be a small step toward the commitment to never ending progress that must be central to a company's goal."

#### HOW EASY IS ALL THIS?

Dr. Deming cautions: "The central problem in management, leadership, and production is failure to understand the nature and interpretation of variation."

"Efforts and methods for improvement of quality and productivity are, in most companies fragmented, with no overall competent guidance, no integrated system for continual improvement."

"In a climate of fragmentation, people go off in different directions, unaware of what other people are doing. They have no chance to work to the best advantage of the company nor for themselves, and have little chance to develop. Everyone, regardless of his job, needs a chance to learn and develop."

#### HOW DOES MANAGEMENT LEARN TO CHANGE THIS?

Ford's dramatic changes in attitude and outlook since exposure to the Deming doctrine are reflected in these remarks by Mr. Donald Petersen to Ford senior management.

"It can be very difficult to make significant changes, especially when you have been in the habit of doing things differently for decades, and especially when the very success that brought you to the positions you now hold was rooted in doing some things, frankly, the wrong way. It is going to be hard for you to accept that you were promoted for the wrong reasons a time or two."

Dr. Deming writes: "We rely on our experience," is the answer that came from the manager of quality in a large company recently.

"This answer is self-incriminating—a guarantee that your company will continue to have about the same amount of trouble. There is a better way, now. Experience can be cataloged and put to use rationally only by application of statistical theory. One function of statistical methods is to design experiments and to make use of relevant experience in a way that is effective. Any claim to make use of relevant experience without a plan based on theory is a disguise for rationalization of a decision that has already been made."

#### HOW CAN THE ARTS USE THIS KNOWLEDGE?

Performing Arts production is a series of processes. Any process can be measured if the desire to do so and a guiding theory ex-

ists, if measurement tools are provided, and if diligence is applied. Once a process capability is defined and measured, it can be understood, controlled, and improved. These principles apply to any enterprise, including the production of the lyric and classical arts.

This application of Total Quality Management to the Arts differs from traditional management practice in several fundamental respects.

It focuses all organization activity on understanding and producing customer satisfaction.

It emphasizes knowledge of system capability.

It advocates a management culture which relies on leadership, persuasion, and influence rather than on traditional control and hierarchical management.

It relies heavily on employee empowerment and collaboration between peers as an operative quality focused management system.

This new management culture brings to the Arts an "ultimate maturity" as it facilitates improving performance systems capability. It empowers individual artists or groups with an organizational system which leads to optimal performance based on bonafide knowledge of quality as defined by the audience.

#### THE AIMS OF THIS MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The system has four basic aims:

(1) To build loyalty and commitment between the audience and the Performing Arts Organization.

(2) To create an Arts management vision and an organizational Mission Statement which is focused on systematically improved quality of service, continued employee learning and audience satisfaction.

(3) To create and respond to a quality evaluation mechanism designed to record audience satisfaction and to supply specific measurements of satisfaction directly to the administrator/technician/artist who is responsible for each observed facet of the performing company.

(4) To facilitate a learning system for all organizational personnel, based on statistical data from the quality evaluation mechanism, which leads to planned and continual quality improvement experimentation.

#### HOW DOES THIS WORK?

The key to arts attendance and support development lies in first understanding the values of the active audience already served. Based on this knowledge, Arts management can begin to reach and transform the large, inactive but interested, community audience into active performing arts attenders.

This proposed management model is based on the application of market knowledge, gained from present audiences, to facilitate product and service development which will attract an increasing audience base.

Secondly, as existing audience members refine their perception of performance quality, and see the improvements which result from their contributions, they will reward such responsive behavior with increased levels of support and loyalty.

This new method accomplishes many desirable benefits by optimizing utilization of the existing season ticket holder and others, as an operative mechanism to reflect and qualify their satisfaction of performance and services in a controlled statistical format. The statistical measurement of satisfaction from the client/audience provides a basis for immediate and systematic quality improvement, for the efforts of all persons involved in the Arts presentation.

#### WHO BENEFITS AND HOW?

Patrons and funding agencies will benefit by focusing their evaluations on knowledge based, benefits oriented criteria for support. Trustees benefit through being obliged only to raise money for activities which are of value to the audience and the community.

Professional arts management, which usually is criticized from all sides for failure to anticipate the unknowable, will hear more praise for their community leadership and responsiveness.

Artists, technicians and designers will be able to focus on finding artistic success based on knowledge of what works best.

Volunteers will have a new, vital role to play in dealing with knowledge based support activity.

Audience will re-evaluate their own commitment to the organization, through being "incorporated" in the work of an Arts organization committed to improvement of quality.

#### SOME FUNDAMENTAL ADVICE

##### To supporting organizations

Grantwriting and solicitation have become a high art; sometimes the art of justifying the actions and rationalizations of boards of trustees of Arts and cultural organizations. Funding organizations, corporate and private donors should clearly recognize this, and be unpersuaded by eloquent sales pitches. They must determine first, whether the applicant Arts organization has sufficiently studied and understood what services are of value to the community being served.

As part of grant proposal criteria, supporters should require results of market/constituent studies which reflect the values of the community served and a specific functional organization plan which demonstrates clearly the goal congruency of the cultural organization with the needs of its internal and external constituency.

##### For performing arts of cultural organizations

Have your house in order before asking for supplemental resources. Base your organization on bonafide knowledge of the needs of your internal and external community.

Impress patrons and supporting agencies with your understanding of and commitment to quality service as defined by the community.

Boldly enter teaching and outreach programs to share your cultural vision with the community, but base your efforts on knowledge of the background and values of the persons being served.

#### TO BOTH TYPES OF ORGANIZATION

In all circumstances, avoid allocating human and fiscal resources to any effort which produces services that lack goal congruence with the community and its definition of value and quality.

#### WHO CAN HELP MOST?

The transformation of Performing Arts Management to a maximally functional relationship with its internal and external clients can be achieved only by an infusion of new knowledge. This knowledge already exists, and can be acquired, in any community, through the enlistment of experienced quality and statistical consultants or industry professionals. These persons are well along the path of transforming much larger portions of our economy, and they may find the Performing Arts a splendid venue to benefit the community in which they reside. They can and will help. Ask them.

#### BEYOND SATISFIED?

Dr. Deming has summarized all of these benefits to U.S. cultural organizations and to their future.

"It will not suffice to have customers that are merely satisfied. Satisfied customers switch, for no good reason, just to try something else. Why not?"

Success and growth come from customers that *boast* about your product or service—the loyal customer. He requires no advertising or other persuasion, and he brings a friend along with him."

#### THE ACTION PLAN

The following thirteen general tasks are based on the writings of Dr. Deming, Dr. Gen-ichi Taguchi and others. These steps would facilitate a functional management culture change in an Arts organization. These tasks occur before, during and following an artistic performance event. Following the initial performance of a particular work, tasks 6 through 9 are repeated to facilitate quality improvements for each subsequent performance of the work.

#### PROCEDURAL PLAN TO INITIATE AND UTILIZE TOTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT IN PERFORMING ARTS ORGANIZATIONS

**Task 1:** Meeting of the Arts organization Board of Trustees and professional chief executives with a Deming master, to review Total Quality Management and to outline steps for a transformation to a system improvement culture within the organization.

**Task 2:** Engagement of a Deming master to assist Board and the Executives in developing a Mission Statement which encompasses the vision for a functional Total Quality Management culture within the organization.

**Task 3:** Meeting with the Board, Executives, and all functional participants in the organization to share the Mission Statement and to identify the proposed technical tools and skills which will be most beneficial to each member of the organization.

**Task 4:** Skills and tools training, conducted by a Deming master, for statistical process control general concepts and specific application development for all members of the organization.

As each employee is empowered with performance criteria and a method of measuring and understanding his or her success in terms of audience satisfaction, systematic performance improvement, based on knowledge of the system, will become an operational path to achieve the mission statement of the organization.

**Task 5:** Identification and creation of an audience-based "Quality Study Committee," consisting of a statistically adequate percentage of season ticket holding audience persons who are adequately proficient in the individual technical areas of the Arts organizational service activities. The areas for quality study concentration will range widely from advance season advertising, marketing efforts, ticket sales, subscriber communications; concert attendance issues such as automobile and pedestrian traffic patterns, parking efficiency and costs, lobby congestion, box office efficiency; specific technical performance quality issues such as make-up, costumes, stage properties, scenery, lighting, stage direction, conducting, orchestra sections, ballet/choreography and individual solo performances.

**Task 6:** Development by employees and volunteers of specific quality criteria for observation by the audience "Quality Study Committee", and development of data collection systems and procedures under the guidance of a Deming master.

Some capability studies will require data from longer time periods than others. Some studies of performance issues will be directed

towards improvement through the multiple variable experiments designed by Dr. Gen-ichi Taguchi.

**Artistic Performance Occurs:**  
**Task 7:** The "Quality Study Committee" records the specific data during each performance. This data is provided to the individuals in the professional or volunteer organization who are responsible for the production of the observed and evaluated specific areas of performance or service.

**Task 8:** Organization performing personnel (professional or volunteers) chart certain areas of the data for immediate study prior to the next performance, and, in collaboration with peers, plan an experiment design, based on Dr. Taguchi's teaching, of specific improvements to the quality of the production or service over which they have control. This audience satisfaction study process is repeated, each performance, and employees continue to measure and study the consequences of the planned improvement changes.

**Task 9:** Senior management participates with the administrator/technician/artists in interpretation of the study data and the results of the experiment designs for each observed performance or service facet and compare the consequences and results with the intended plan.

**Task 10:** Technician/artists return to Task 6 prior to each subsequent performance of the work with a specific improvement experiment plan and repeat tasks 6 through 9 in a Taguchi experiment to achieve continuous performance quality improvements. Other members of the organization continue to chart and study system capability over a longer period.

**Task 11:** Senior management and the Board of Trustees study the overall system capability and the consequences of improvement efforts, with a view to budget modifications, and assignment of assets to the most needy areas of improvement.

**Task 12:** Senior management is presented a plan of cost reduction initiatives by the administrator/technician/artist which are likely to allow production cost efficiency benefits without loss of audience satisfaction and a list of initiatives which will increase audience enjoyment without an increase in production costs.

**Task 13:** The "Quality Study Committee" of audience members are informed of the quality improvement initiatives and system knowledge which resulted from their contributions.

#### UKRAINIAN-AMERICANS SHOW EFFORT TO HELP UKRAINE

##### HON. DON RITTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 24, 1992

Mr. RITTER. Mr. Speaker, as ranking House Member on the Commission for Security and Cooperation in Europe [CSCE], and the co-chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Baltic States and Ukraine, I have long fought for human rights and the independence of the Ukraine.

Dr. Ihor and Martha Fedoriw, from my district in Pennsylvania, have also been at the forefront of the effort to help Ukraine achieve its independence and have been doing important work there.

Mr. Speaker, Ukrainian-Americans like the Fedoriws have done, and are doing, a great

deal to try and help Ukraine both politically and economically. I submit a copy of the front page article which appeared in the Wall Street Journal about some of the Fedoriw's efforts at restoring Lvov's Grand Hotel to its former splendor:

IF IT'S BAROQUE, LET'S FIX IT, SAYS UKRAINIAN-AMERICAN  
(By John J. Flalka)

**LVOV, UKRAINE**—People here thumb their noses at everything Lenin held sacred. The Catholic Church holds press conferences in the former "Museum of Atheism." Old men hold forth in the town square, shouting political opinions at one another. Visiting capitalists are put up in the old Communist Party headquarters.

But none of the current heresies quite match the feat of Martha Fedoriw, the 46-year-old owner of an Allentown, Pa., travel agency. She is restoring Lvov's 62-room Grand Hotel to its pre-Communist Austro-Hungarian Empire splendor.

Lvov (pronounced "le view" in Ukrainian) is a city of 700,000 near the Polish border. It is a classy place, with four universities and an opera that presents a different production practically every night. But Lvov's hotels are decidedly *declassé*.

#### THIN GRUEL

The best of them, run by Intourist, is several notches below Western luxury-hotel standards. Rooms are cramped, plumbing ranges from inadequate to amusing, meals are dull. Phones, television sets and fluffy towels are unheard-of.

The five-story Grand, built in 1898 to cater to visiting Viennese nobles and merchants, is another matter. Restored, it will have ceilings with elaborately carved moldings, murals with rural themes and lots of stained glass. Rooms will have modern heating, 20th-century bathrooms, telephones, television sets and baroque flourishes.

Expatriate Ukrainians visiting from the U.S. and interested in their roots should feel quite at home at the Grand. Mrs. Fedoriw (pronounced "Fedorie") herself studied Ukrainian as a child. Her father, a music teacher, last saw Lvov in 1944 when his family fled the approaching Red Army. They eventually came to the U.S. from a displaced-persons camp in Germany.

Mrs. Fedoriw thinks pride of place needs to be restored here. Which is why she makes a point of strolling around this sooty city in her sable coat. "It used to be the only way you get one of these here was to be the wife of party official or the KGB," she says, "I want them to know there is another way to do it."

If the old building could talk, it would tell a sad story. In 1913, with World War I looming, the owner turned the upstairs into a brothel and rented out parts of the lobby to an appliance store and a grocer. In 1937, when Lvov was part of Poland, an inept architect botched a restoration attempt and the place ended up with sagging walls and warped floors.

In 1939, after the Soviets invaded Lvov, the Nazis bombed the city and the concussion from a near-miss cracked a wall. After the Nazis chased out the Soviets, the hotel was host to recuperating German soldiers. In 1944 the Soviets returned, looted the building and turned it, temporarily, into a sewing factory.

But nothing was quite as debilitating for the hotel and Lvov generally as the arrival of the Communist bureaucracy after the war, which meant the nationalization of businesses and the end of most normal building maintenance.

Anatolij F. Ryborak, the vice mayor of Lvov, explains what has happened to his city: "Look, I take care of my car because it's mine. I take care of my dacha because it's mine and my flat because it belongs to me. But the building is not mine. It belongs to the people, which means nobody takes care of it."

Before Mrs. Fedoriw arrived, the Grand Hotel was a mess. The Communists had converted it back to a hotel in 1948. It started out as a fleabag and went downhill from there.

Two years ago, Mrs. Fedoriw complained to a former mayor of Lvov that his city had no decent accommodations for Ukrainian-American tourists. "We have some old hotels," she recalls him saying. "Why don't you take one and fix it up?" She took him up on the offer made possible by perestroika. She signed a 15-year lease on the hotel with an option to buy should private property become legal.

Mrs. Fedoriw has put more than \$480,000 into the hotel. She plans to open it in late spring as living commercial proof that Ukrainian construction workers and staff can build and run a first-class business that also turns a profit.

It might just. Among the things the Grand Hotel has going for it apart from Old World charm and modern plumbing is the competition: the sterile, modern In-tourist Hotel. While the hotel serves dinner from the old Soviet menu, Mrs. Fedoriw has her restaurant staff combing cookbooks for old Ukrainian recipes and creating dishes from German menus construction workers found stuffed in a wall.

Getting to the point where she has an obvious competitive advantage hasn't been easy. Rousting three city-owned stores from the hotel took six months because Lvov has no legal eviction process. Mrs. Fedoriw spent weeks trying to explain to her unwelcome tenants that she was the landlord and they had to go.

Landlord? "You mean you are trying to be like Stalin was with us?" she recalls someone asking.

In a city where construction projects sometimes take decades, the rebuilding of the Grand Hotel took a little more than two years. Mrs. Fedoriw is no expert in any of this. The only other construction job she had ever supervised was remodeling her house. But what Ukraine seemed to lack until she came along was a manager who made work conform to a schedule and a balance sheet. "I'm known here as the impatient one," she says.

Judgments depend on perspective. Sometimes Semen Lepsky, Mrs. Fedoriw's sharp-faced Ukrainian construction engineer, stands in front of the hotel on Freedom Prospect and puzzles over the contradictions: "People come by and they say, 'Oh, this is beautiful, and you have done it so quickly.'" Then, he says an American engineer hired as an adviser came by. "He says to me, 'Why is this taking so long?'"

Mycallo P. Zagrebely, Mrs. Fedoriw's business consultant in Kiev, says that buying materials for the hotel reconstruction was quite an adventure. The ruble gyrated from eight to the dollar a couple of years ago to 140 and back to 100 or so. "Prices are idiotic," he says. Some materials still sell as if the ruble's buying power were undiminished, he says.

Also, old tools such as bribery don't work as well as they once did. "Under the command system, the bribe was paid and the deal was done with one phone call from the

top," he says. "Under the new system, a bribe may be given, but there is no assurance that the deal will be done."

Josef Bandytsky, a stocky, stone-faced 60-year-old, coordinates the construction crews and cares about quality and on-time performance. He used to run "Building Organization No. 584," which put up lavish Communist Party buildings on schedule.

When the Grand Hotel opens, he will be its manager. He has no experience running a hotel but says it makes no difference, because he knows how to organize people.

It is a capitalist axiom that risk takers get the rewards, if they don't lose their shirts. Bonnie Burnham, head of the World Monument Fund in New York, has been studying restoration problems in Eastern Europe for the Samuel H. Kress Fund. "The people who go in now have a potential opportunity to realize a very handsome profit," she says. "Labor costs are low throughout the region."

Restoration projects that create new hotels, she says, may be "almost a guaranteed formula" for success if one is patient. Investors, Ms. Burnham says, may have to think in terms of getting their money out in, say, 20 years.

DADE COUNTY CELEBRATES 20 YEARS OF SCHOOL VOLUNTEER PROGRAM

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 24, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to acknowledge the members of the School Volunteer Program of Dade County Public Schools on their 20-year anniversary.

For the last 20 years, the volunteers in this program have dedicated their time and effort into making a difference in the classrooms throughout our community. These trained volunteers come into the classroom and provide assistance to the teachers and the students. Many times they are able to contribute to the lesson plans with new and creative perspectives. Volunteers also help to raise funds for learning materials. Last year, volunteers of the School Volunteer Program served 2,882,490 hours.

The 25,000-plus volunteers are also involved in additional programs for the assistance of both students and teachers as well as other school personnel. These programs include: "Listen to Children," "Oyentes," "Ambassadors for Public Education," "I'm Thumbody," "Superstars," "Networks," "Senior Mentors," "Adopt a Grandparent," "Law Advocacy," "Project MOVE," "One-to-One Volunteer Tutors," and "Corporate Volunteers."

The School Volunteer Program of the Dade County Schools is certainly working to make some changes in the value of our educational system. These are individuals who have concerned themselves enough about the problems in our schools to become directly involved in making the necessary changes.

I would like to congratulate this year's nominees of the Dade County Public Schools: Stephanie Goodman, Miami Killian Senior High School, youth volunteer/peer tutor; Libby

Bowen, Little River Elementary School, intergenerational volunteer; Velma Ricci, Cypress Elementary School, special education volunteer; Maryon Freifelder, Intergenerational Law Advocacy Project, volunteer program organizer; Betty Martin, George W. Carver Middle School, adult secondary school volunteer; Roger Carlton, WOM Enterprises, business partnership volunteer; Zoila Ballester, Charles Hadley Elementary School, adult elementary school volunteer.

I applaud the commitment of these wonderfully dedicated people, and I wish them much continued success. For it is their enthusiasm and their efforts that will make a difference in our young people—in the way they learn and interact with others, in the way they carry out their daily lives.

I acknowledge each volunteer who, in his own way, has changed the life of a young child, and has provided for a better future. In addition, I would like to congratulate the members of the advisory board, who have made this organization a tremendous success: John W. Salmon, chairman; Carol Renick, executive director; Linda Brown, supervisor; Eugenia Thomas, past president; and coordinators, Ramona Frischman, Yvonne Peterson, Clay Foster, and Zandra Albury; as well as Beba Sosa, Paul M. Rashkind, Steve Leifman, Frank Thompson, Anita Ralky, Robert Gropper, Lisa Thurber, Wendy Unger, Sherrie Avery, Dorothy Fields, Steve Eckardt, Vincent Lopez, Jr., Pat Pollard, Patti Lanthier, Tina Warfield, John Salmon, Mindy Welch, Vivianne Garcia-Suazo, Lee Osiason, Claudia Perker, Barbara Epes, Mark Ford, Josefina Randal, and Dorothy Freites.

SALUTE TO CARL HERMAN

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 24, 1992

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a true leader of the business community in my hometown of Simi Valley, CA, as he ends his term as president of the Simi Valley Chamber of Commerce.

Carl Herman, the chamber's outgoing president, has done an outstanding job steering the business community through difficult economic times. Despite the recession, which has seriously affected Simi Valley and the rest of southern California, Carl has many achievements to be congratulated for.

Among his many accomplishments, Carl increased member participation, expanded dialogue with chamber members and the community, strengthened the links between business and education, helped recognize and publicize the companies and business people who are doers in the community, enhanced the variety and content of chamber programs, and established the foundation for a joint relationship between the chamber and the city to enhance economic development.

Currently senior vice president for administration for the bank card division of First Interstate Bank of California, Carl is also executive vice president and a member of the board of directors of First Interstate Bancard Co. De-

spite the great demands on his time, serving as chamber president is only the latest in a long history of community involvement.

Most recently, he was vice chairman of the Los Angeles County Private Industry Council, and past chairman of the Parents Fund and Parents Council of the University of California, Santa Barbara. He also serves on the boards of directors of the Moorpark College Foundation and the Ventura County United Way.

Mr. Speaker, the Simi Valley Chamber of Commerce will honor Carl this Saturday for his outstanding service as president. I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring him, and in wishing him well.

#### MEMOIRS OF A RIVER

#### HON. JAMES H. SCHEUER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 24, 1992

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, I wish to bring to the attention of this House an important project that deserves mention.

Two film executives, Julian Schlossberg and Myer Ackerman, have put aside considerations of profit and have brought to the screen, at their own financial risk, a film that documents the historical trials the Jewish people of Eastern Europe endured through the ages.

"Memoirs of a River" delves into the history of anti-Semitism in Eastern Europe, exploring the growth of such hatred from the trumped-up blood libel trials to the Holocaust.

Mr. Schlossberg and Mr. Ackerman have dedicated this film to the Jewish people of America. The filmmakers intend to distribute the film to schools, organizations, and other interested groups in order to ensure that history be kept alive.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud their vision and their determination to make us all better understand the travails of the Jewish people of Eastern Europe through the ages, and to make sure that we do not forget the virulence of anti-Semitism and racial hatred.

Films such as "Memoirs of a River" not only promote better understanding, but also send an important historical message: history must be kept alive, so that we may remain vigilant to the threat of such hatreds and so that those who would prefer to forget the past will never be able to deny what happened.

I salute Julian Schlossberg and Myer Ackerman for their effort on behalf of people the world over who are exposed to or are the victims of anti-Semitism and racial hatred.

#### TRIBUTE TO MORRIS "POP" PRAVITZ; 100 YEARS YOUNG

#### HON. WILLIAM LEHMAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 24, 1992

Mr. LEHMAN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, the phrase respect your elders was and is a familiar one in many households. The idea is that we should defer to those who have lived

longer than us, who have achieved more goals, dealt with more disappointments and survived more of life's crises.

It is easy to respect Morris Pravitz on the occasion of his 100th birthday, and not just because he has lived for a full century. He is a truly remarkable man who has been and remains an important asset to our community.

Morris Pravitz arrived in New York from Russia in 1907 without a penny in his pocket and worked for a dressmaker for \$7 a week, 6 days a week. He continued his career as a tailor until he retired almost 30 years ago with a fine reputation for quality work.

About 15 years ago, Mr. Pravitz decided to become a volunteer—the oldest volunteer—at South Miami Hospital. That decision changed his life, and the life of everyone he met.

Mr. Pravitz became the wardrobe master of the hospital, making Christmas stockings for newborns, altering shirts to accommodate pacemakers for heart patients, and designing special pillows to ease the sleep of people suffering back pain. He even made bunny suit receiving blankets for babies born around Eastertime.

Morris Pravitz has brought joy into the life of everyone he has met. We wish him much happiness as he begins his next hundred years.

#### THE NATIONAL CHILD PROTECTION ACT OF 1992

#### HON. BUD CRAMER

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 24, 1992

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on behalf of the millions of children in America who are victims of child abuse.

Our Nation faces a state of emergency. This deploring sickness known as child abuse is plaguing the country and quietly undermining America's future. The U.S. Advisory Board on Child Abuse and Neglect states that 2½ million cases of child maltreatment are reported each year.

The time has come for us to take action against the molesters who prey upon our children. The traditional message, "Don't take candy from strangers," is not enough. Research on the child sexual offender shows that these criminals victimize vast numbers of children. They are serial offenders, often dangerous and violent. They seek legitimate access to children, often finding employment at schools and child care facilities.

As the former district attorney in Huntsville, AL, I prosecuted hundreds of child abusers. The majority were repeat offenders. One child sexual offender incarcerated in the Alabama prison system admits to abusing more than 300 children in five States. He is a career child molester with a master in manipulation. Like most child abusers, he would seek out jobs with access to children. He would befriend his prey, gain their trust, then violate their innocence.

Our society unknowingly welcomes child abusers, like this man, into our schools and child care centers. While most employees and volunteers at these facilities are well-meaning people, we must be ready for those individuals

who use their jobs as a front for deviant behavior. The National Child Protection Act of 1992 is the tool we can use to filter out child molesters from true child care providers.

The National Child Protection Act was initiated by television personality and child sexual abuse survivor Oprah Winfrey. Ms. Winfrey knows too well the scars forever left on child abuse victims. She calls on society to protect children before they are victimized. Her request is simple: Keep track of the child abuser and prevent the abuser from entering child care centers.

The National Child Protection Act establishes procedures for national criminal background checks for child care providers. This Federal policy will help ensure the safety of our schools and child care agencies. Can we take any more chances with our children? I think not. We must protect this country's next generation. We must adopt the National Child Protection Act of 1992.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE YOUTH DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1992

#### HON. LES AU COIN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 24, 1992

Mr. AU COIN. Mr. Speaker, I'm concerned about the future of America's 20 million young adolescents. These 10- to 15-year-olds need help and support to make constructive choices about education, health, and family relationships. Yet there is no Federal policy or plan targeted at positive youth development. Instead, we fund programs for teens after they get into trouble or fail in school.

We need only look at the facts to know that more must be done. These young people are at the age where they either make it or they just don't. As many as 25 percent have suicidal thoughts, and another 20 percent suffer from moderate depression.

I care about these young people because they are our future. They are the workers of tomorrow and the parents of tomorrow.

It's time for this House to make a real commitment to our 10- to 15-year-olds. Our investment today will save us countless dollars later on. Investing now means less spent on substance abuse programs, teen parent programs, and school dropout programs.

What are the messages we're sending to youth now? "Just say no." We say no to smoking, no to drugs, no to sex, no to riding skateboards. I think it's time we say yes to sports, yes to art activities, yes to community service, yes to youth leadership programs. Research shows that approximately 40 percent of adolescents' time is at their own disposal. They often get into trouble because they are bored and don't have anything better to do.

Clearly, shopping malls are the largest provider of child care to middle-school-age youth. I've been to the malls after 3 p.m. and they are teeming with adolescents. In fact, I've heard that shopping malls are now hiring older teens to kick the younger ones out.

I recently heard that a convenience store was piping classical music into the parking lot to keep the kids from hanging out. That's a scene straight from "Wayne's World."

I've spent the last year visiting with adolescents asking them what they want and expect from adults. I've gone to their schools and community-based programs. These kids want leadership from us. The universal response I got from them was, thanks for asking. Thanks for taking the time to get involved. Thanks for listening. I think if we involve young people in developing programs we're going to find they have a lot to offer.

What do teens want?

They want choices. They don't want to go to the same program every day and do the same thing. They want a variety—and despite occasional excesses—they want balance. They want to do well in school. They want opportunities to release their boundless energy through sports and fitness programs.

They want respect. They want to know that adults value them and their opinion.

They want to connect to real adults who care. My life was changed because two teachers took the time to show me that I could write, that I could think. I'm a real life example that when adults take the time to reach out to kids, they respond positively.

Finally, kids are nervous about their future. They want to know that we're worrying about it too.

Today, I'm introducing the Youth Development Act of 1992. It's the first legislation ever introduced to target this critical age group. The bill authorizes four competitive grant programs designed to improve adolescents' educational performance, health and fitness, life skills, and family relationships. The bill authorizes \$100 million, \$25 million for each program. Schools, community-based organizations, service groups, government agencies, and libraries are some of the groups that would be eligible for grants of up to \$500,000.

My bill provides the seed money to encourage good ideas at the local level and get them going.

What kinds of programs could be funded?

Peer-to-peer counseling programs that help elementary school students make the transition to middle school and middle-school students make the transition to high school.

Tutoring programs at libraries to help adolescents do better in school.

Community sports programs, such as those sponsored by YMCA's and YWCA's, where teens learn more than how to play games. They learn how to get along with their peers, how to lose and how to win, and how to work as a team.

Leadership programs like the mock political convention that's held in Portland every 4 years and sponsored by the Beaverton School District. This huge event teaches students about the political process; at the same time it helps them develop leadership skills.

Family support programs that involve parents and their adolescents, programs that help parents better understand what their teens are experiencing and those that help the teens better understand their parents. As a parent of two, I know that they didn't come with a handbook and I know that parenting is not an innate skill; it's learned. Even the best parents know they need support.

Yesterday, I held a briefing on this bill involving national experts in the area of youth development. These experts agreed that this

legislation sends an important message to adolescents, parents, teachers, and community leaders: It's time the Federal Government make prevention a priority. These experts are: Jane Quinn, from the Carnegie Council on Adolescent Development; Karen Johnson Pittman, from the Center for Youth Development and Policy Research, the Academy for Educational Development; Dale Lestina, from the National Education Association; Gordon Raley, from the National Collaboration for Youth; Cliff Johnson, from the Children's Defense Fund; and Bob Boisture, from the YMCA of the U.S.A.

Mr. Speaker, this bill transcends partisan politics. It's a bill that is good for children, good for families, good for schools, and good for communities. I invite my colleagues to co-sponsor this bill and urge its passage.

TRIBUTE TO PETER ZAKREWSKI

HON. DON RITTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 24, 1992

Mr. RITTER. Mr. Speaker, the Lehigh Valley has lost a great friend and patriot—Peter Zakrewski. Peter was a leader in the Military Order of the Purple Heart, Chapter 190. His recent death has been deeply felt by the Lehigh Valley's veterans and many in the community.

I would like to submit a copy of the letter that I asked to be read on my behalf at Peter Zakrewski's memorial service by Mr. Gene Salay, the Director of the Lehigh County Office of Veterans Affairs.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, March 19, 1992.

Peter A. Zakrewski Memorial Service,  
St. Francis of Assisi Catholic Church,  
Allentown, PA.

DEAR DOROTHY, FAMILY AND FRIENDS OF PETER ZAKREWSKI, AND MEMBERS OF THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE PURPLE HEART: Today we say goodbye to a dear friend and dedicated man who lived his life with conviction and enthusiasm.

Pete's death came as shock to all of us, but he died with his boots on—and that is probably the way he would have wanted it.

Peter was a real patriot. He understood the crucial contribution of America's armed services in bringing the 20th Century out of the darkness of totalitarianism and into the light of freedom and democracy.

The credo of the Military Order of the Purple Heart, which Peter so dedicated himself to, was also his personal credo. He devoted his life to personal sacrifice for others. If it would not have been for Peter Zakrewski's effort through the years, the Lehigh Valley Chapter 190 of the Military Order of the Purple Heart would not have attracted the proud recognition it so richly deserves.

Peter Zakrewski was a tireless and kind-hearted man and our memory of him will long outlast the days he was with us.

As we part now, may we ever remember his dedication and love for his family, community and nation.

Most Sincerely,

DON RITTER,  
Member of Congress.

TREASURE ISLAND ELEMENTARY STUDENTS IMPROVE WRITING SKILLS BY PLAYING "POST OFFICE"

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 24, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize the students and teachers of Treasure Island Elementary School in North Bay Village, FL, who were recently featured in the Miami Herald. The article "Students Are Delivering at Their Own Post Office" by Aaron S. Rubin tells how the school has started their own post office to encourage students to practice writing.

At first glance, 10-year-old Mandy Olique seems an unlikely postal worker.

But Mandy and her classmates at Treasury Island Elementary School in North Bay Village have crafted a postal system that in some ways rivals the U.S. Postal Service—and inspires the kids to write.

Treasury Island inaugurated the post office last month and will remain in operation for at least several months more, said fourth-grade teacher Mary Martin, whose class takes turns sorting the letters. Martin developed the idea as a fun way to encourage students to practice writing.

All Treasury Island Elementary students participate. Mailing letters is free. And delivery sometimes takes place the same day—at no extra charge.

But sometimes student postal workers take more liberties than their professional counterparts. Take the case of an improperly addressed envelope:

"When they don't put the right address, we send it back. Either that, or we throw it away," said Mandy, a fourth grader.

Each classroom has been assigned an address using street names drawn from a list of Florida birds. So learning the streets—such as Mockingbird Lane—helps students learn the birds, Principal Beverly Karrenbauer said.

The United States Postal Service doesn't feel threatened by the Treasure Island Elementary School effort, said Cesta Ayers, manager of communications for the Miami division. In fact, it encourages such school programs to help students improve their writing skills.

More than 10,000 schools nationwide have signed up with the Post Office's Wee Deliver campaign to encourage letter-writing and learn more about postal operations, Ayers said. Kensington Park Elementary, 771 NW 30th Ave., was the first of seven schools in Dade County to implement the program in January 1991.

"There's nothing in the world like receiving a letter," Ayers said. "The younger you learn, the longer it will stay with you."

I am happy to pay tribute to the U.S. Postal Service and the Dade County School System for participating in this new and innovative way to encourage letterwriting and learn more about postal operations.

SALUTE TO OFFICER JERRY  
DEROSA

**HON. ELTON GALLEGLY**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 24, 1992*

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise today to salute an outstanding police officer as he is honored for 25 years of service to the residents of Los Angeles.

Police Officer II Jerry DeRosa joined the Los Angeles Police Department [LAPD] in 1966. After graduating from the police academy, he was assigned to the Van Nuys area as a patrol officer, and a year later was transferred to duty at the central jail. While serving as a jailer, he met and married his wife, Penny, and I'm pleased to say they recently celebrated their 23d anniversary.

In 1971, Officer DeRosa was assigned to the Rampart area, where he served as a patrol officer, vice officer, and then a youth services officer. Showing his selfless nature, Officer DeRosa gave up his recent promotion to police officer III status in order to take on the youth position, but in doing so he began a career-long dedication to the Explorer Scouts. While serving as Explorer adviser at Rampart, membership in the group doubled.

In May 1982, he was assigned to juvenile division, where his primary responsibilities included coordination of the Explorer program, the Explorer Academy, citywide events in which Explorers participate as volunteers, and the Devil Pups Program. Officer DeRosa can be particularly proud that his dedication to the Explorer program encouraged numerous opportunities for community service and positive role models.

Mr. Speaker, law enforcement officers daily risk their lives to protect and serve the public, but far too often the good they do goes unnoticed. That's why I am proud to ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Officer Jerry DeRosa for making a difference in the lives of so many young people and for representing the caliber of the vast majority of officers in LAPD and in thousands of police agencies around the country. We wish him well in his retirement.

KENDALL AWARENESS MONTH

**HON. DANTE B. FASCELL**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 24, 1992*

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, from April 4 to 26, the Kendall neighborhood of Dade County, FL, will be celebrating Kendall Awareness Month.

This neighborhood, which has been my home for the last 37 years, has seen tremendous growth since 1985 and has evolved into a cohesive, definable community with its own flag, song, and newspaper. It has become the community of choice for young families and is equally attractive to singles and senior citizens. Its schools and other community institutions are among the best in the county.

While Kendall has a predominantly suburban ambiance, it also encompasses rural

areas with horse farms and u-pick-fields, and is on the edge of the Everglades—one of our national treasures.

The residents of Kendall have taken an active role in the political life of Dade County, with numerous associations. The umbrella organization, the Kendall Federation of Homeowner Associations, represents them on issues of concern at the local, State and Federal levels of government. Their influence is important and it is felt. They have had a significant impact on the kind of community Kendall has become.

It is a pleasure to bring to the attention of our colleagues this unique and very special community and to congratulate it during this upcoming month of festivities and observance.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I want to advise everyone that April 4–26 should be known as Kendall Awareness Month.

All citizens in the 19th Congressional District of Florida, which I am honored to represent, are requested to join in celebrating and commemorating this joyous event in Kendall, a great place to live. And, if any of our colleagues are in Florida, they are especially invited to join in the festivities, as are all folks who care to participate.

TRIBUTE TO A. PHILIP RANDOLPH  
INSTITUTE

**HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 24, 1992*

Mr. BROWN. Mr. Speaker. The weekend of March 27 to 29, the 36th Congressional District of California is proud to host the California State A. Philip Randolph Institute [APRI], Chapter's Eleventh Annual Conference. As the Representative from the 36th District, I wanted my colleagues to join me in welcoming the institute to my district and in recognizing its significant contributions to the empowerment and inclusion of black Americans in this country's political process.

The A. Philip Randolph Institute was founded in 1965 at a pivotal time in the history of the civil rights movement. The institute would further the civil rights movement's expanded goals of gaining political power and economic stability. The institute would continue the dynamic unity between black Americans and the trade union movement and other groups that advocated social progress.

A. Philip Randolph, the veteran black labor activist, and Bayard Rustin, civil rights pioneer, were among the first to recognize the vital need for a labor-black alliance. They realized that most black Americans were working people, and they emphasized the central role of the black trade unionist as a valuable conduit between the black community and the multifaceted labor movement. APRI is a direct outgrowth of Mr. Randolph's vision.

Mr. Randolph was born in Florida in 1889, and organized the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters Union in 1925. In 1937, the Pullman Co. signed an agreement with the brotherhood. Mr. Randolph went on to election to The AFL-CIO's executive council in 1957 and as its vice president in 1957. The labor move-

ment and the Nation mourned his passing in 1979.

The institute, while giving meaning to the importance of this Nation's 3 million black trade unionists, has worked for a program in the interest of all working people: full employment, adequate wages, job safety and security, pensions, job training, quality public education, and livable communities.

In addition, the APRI has supported a wide range of human rights issues around the globe, including the valiant struggle for freedom in South Africa and the Solidarity Trade Union movement in Poland.

Since 1986, the APRI has been in the forefront of voter registration drives and get-out-the-vote efforts in its ongoing campaign to encourage greater black participation in the political process. Much of this important work is done with the cooperation of local APRI affiliates, like the affiliate in my own congressional district led by Mr. Albert Casey.

APRI also assists its nationwide affiliates in organizing drives, consumer boycotts, and strikes, especially when they impact on the black community, and provides guidance and service to the affiliate chapters to enable them to be effective local civil rights-oriented community organizations. The affiliates are helped to work in areas of community development such as housing for the homeless, food banks, and skills centers.

In 1966, Bayard Rustin discussed the establishment of an APRI affiliate chapter in San Bernardino with William Wilson. Wilson met with members of Laborers Local 783 about such an affiliate, and the San Bernardino chapter subsequently received its charter in 1967, with Wilson as its first president.

Freedom, Mr. Randolph believed, is only possible in an environment of political, social, and economic security. Mr. Randolph's legacy to this nation, the APRI, continues this important quest.

COMMENTS MADE AT A MEETING  
OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BIO-  
MEDICAL RESEARCH CAUCUS

**HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 24, 1992*

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share with my colleagues some comments which were made at a recent meeting of the congressional biomedical research caucus. On March 16, 1992, Dr. David Housman addressed the caucus on his work with unstable genes. Below is the text of his speech:

SPEECH OF DR. DAVID HOUSMAN

Good morning. It is a great privilege to have the opportunity to present to you this morning a report from the research laboratory and the clinic on recent discoveries which lead to an understanding of instability in the transmission of genes from one generation to the next which forms the basis of at least two significant illnesses in our population myotonic dystrophy the most frequent adult form of muscular dystrophy and the fragile X syndrome, an important cause of mental retardation. It is important to realize that in these early days of research on

this problem, we do not yet know the full extent of the prevalence of this mechanism and its possible impact on other problems of human health.

To tell you the story this morning I would like to focus on myotonic dystrophy. Together with my colleague Dr. Hilary Worthen, I would like to tell you the story of the discovery of genetic expansion in myotonic dystrophy from my personal perspective. I would like to note in advance that inevitably I will not name all the individuals in research groups around this country and around the world whose dedication and skill have led to our current state of understanding of this important problem. However, as my talk progresses, I hope the contributions of this group will be brought home to you. I want to begin by giving you an overview of where we are headed this morning. The story of myotonic dystrophy is from my perspective the story of what I call a "gene hunt". The characteristics of a gene hunt are the original observation by physicians in clinical practice that an illness or predisposition to illness "runs in families".

The observation that illness runs in families means to geneticists that it is likely that there are one or more genes which are present in the affected members of these families in a form which carries or contributes to the illness. The challenge to the geneticist is to use the clues provided by the clinical investigators and the tools of molecular biology to track down the gene involved and figure out what that gene does and what has gone wrong in the affected individuals. The motivation for carrying out this often arduous process is usually the same regardless of the target. Often, the illness in question presents a confusing pattern of symptoms. Sorting out the root cause of pathology can be key to developing effective modes of therapeutic intervention. Indeed, we are today witnessing an overall revolution in the strategies used to develop such therapeutic intervention based on clear understanding of the underlying molecular basis of pathophysiology but the intrigue of the myotonic dystrophy and the fragile X stories goes a step beyond this inherently exciting process. To understand the issue more clearly, we must return to the meeting place of the clinicians and the geneticists and realize that for quite a long time there has been a gulf between the day to day observations of the clinicians and the framework of knowledge built by geneticists. The key observation that startled the geneticists and left them skeptical was the clinicians' clear insistence that when transmitted from one generation to the next symptoms of myotonic dystrophy became significantly worse. As you will hear directly in Dr. Worthen's presentation, this was a clear view which clinicians communicated to their patients as far back as 20 years ago. However, when the geneticists were asked to explain this observation, there were no models available to explain it. In fact, it was suggested, by the geneticists, perhaps the situation only appears this way to you clinicians because only the most severe cases come to your attention leading to a "ascertainment bias." The issue has swirled back and forth between the groups over the past decade. Now that we can visualize the DNA sequences which are responsible for causing myotonic dystrophy the resolution of the issue becomes clear. Before I tell you about the scientific side of this question, I would like Dr. Worthen to introduce the problem to you in a very direct way.

Thank you very much Hilary and H\*\*\*, I think you can see quite clearly the issues

that motivated us in the laboratory to attempt to track down the myotonic dystrophy gene. Let's stop for a minute to talk strategy. How do you track down a gene like the myotonic dystrophy gene? The first part of our story shares a common theme with the hunt for all other genes which cause serious illness such as the genes for cystic fibrosis, Duchenne type muscular dystrophy, familial cardiac myopathy, neurofibromatosis, Huntington's disease as well as cancers such as retinoblastoma, familial colon cancer, childhood kidney cancer (Wilms tumor) and breast cancer. The strategy has been to establish the pattern of transmission of the illness in families and then to locate the chromosomal position at which the target gene resides. This strategy, termed positional cloning, has been successful in almost all of the cases listed as well as quite a number of other cases. The strategy depends on the ability to trace segments of chromosomes from one generation to the next using differences in DNA structure which distinguish each chromosome. Let me show you what I mean. The DNA differences occur at many sites on each chromosome. Most of these differences (known as polymorphisms) are not significant to health or other characteristics. However, they serve as markers to distinguish one chromosome from the next and trace their transmission from one generation to the next. In the laboratory, we trace the inheritance of these marker DNA segments from one generation to the next and compare that pattern to the pattern of inheritance of the illness whose gene we are trying to battle. In most cases, the target gene and the marker are on different chromosomes or are far apart on the same chromosome. However, if the marker and the target are close together on the same chromosome, then they will travel together from one generation to the next. When we observe such an association between target and marker we are able to focus our search in the DNA segment which we know contains the target and the increasingly powerful arsenal of tools of molecular biology to identify the target gene.

For myotonic dystrophy, the chromosomal location for the gene was first determined ten years ago. Despite the potential worsening of illness as the gene is passed on, the inheritance pattern for myotonic dystrophy has always been clear—on average 50% of the children of those affected with myotonic dystrophy will show symptoms of the disease. Myotonic dystrophy thus fits an autosomal dominant pattern of inheritance.

Comparing the inheritance pattern of genetic markers to the inheritance pattern of myotonic dystrophy, the location of the myotonic dystrophy gene on chromosome 19 was established about ten years ago. It was also established that every myotonic dystrophy family studied showed association between the transmission of myotonic dystrophy and genetic markers on chromosome 19. The location of the myotonic dystrophy gene on chromosome 19 was well established but exactly where the gene was to be found was the focus of the next ten years of work. The effort involved the development and use of techniques and strategies which have now become the province of the Human Genome Initiative. Gradually the interval in which the gene might reside was narrowed from 10 million pairs to 5 million to 1 million to 250,000. But now I must pose a question to you: "How do you know when you have finally found the gene you are tracking?" The key to answering this question is that we will be sure that we have found the myotonic dystrophy gene when we find DNA sequence

differences in the target region of chromosome 19, which are found only in affected individuals. At this point I want to turn to a concept which has drawn so much attention to myotonic dystrophy and fragile X syndrome, the concept of rapid and explosive change in DNA sequence. Every time before a cell in the body divides, a complete copy of each DNA molecule of the cell must be made. This process is accomplished with remarkable accuracy, but occasionally mistakes are made. The technical term for such errors is mutation. Many mutations are benign and have no effects on the cell and its descendants, but others can cause problems. In Congress, you may be familiar with this problem from a regulatory point of view. Some chemicals are particularly effective in causing such changes. You know these chemicals as carcinogens. When changes occur in genes which regulate cell growth in just one cell of the body, the consequence of these genetic changes can be the formation of a tumor. For body cells, mutations may occur once per million cells or less. The presence of carcinogens can increase this frequency to a rate perhaps ten times higher. For one cell in 10,000 to have mutations in a particular gene would be considered a very high mutation rate. Errors in transmission of the DNA in germ cells which give rise to sperm or egg also can cause serious health problems when transmitted to the next generation. For most genes this rate is also perhaps 1 in a million. For a few very large and vulnerable genes, the rate of mutation may be 1 in several thousand transmissions. But for myotonic dystrophy and fragile X syndrome, we now know that the gene can be transmitted in a form which is completely mutable.

The chance that the gene will change in sequence when transmitted from one generation to the next in an altered form is not 1 in a million or even 1 in a thousand, it is closer to 1. i.e. it is almost certain that the gene will be transmitted in an altered form to the next generation. It is this inherent instability of the gene in transmission from one generation to the next which is responsible for the disease getting worse from one generation to the next.

What did we find when we scanned the region of chromosome 19 in which the myotonic dystrophy gene was known to reside? For most of the 250,000 base genes, we saw nothing unusual; but when we scanned one particular stretch of DNA, the results were striking. (Slide). This is an example of what we saw. Each affected individual had a DNA fragment that was different in size from the normal, but even within families the fragment was often different in size from one generation to the next. I will show you an example of this in more detail in a moment.

But first we wanted to know what caused this apparent genetic instability, so we turned up the level of resolution one notch higher and examined this stretch of DNA base pair by base pair. What we saw looked like this. (Slide). What you see here is a DNA sequence of the unstable region of DNA from a myotonic dystrophy patient. What is striking here is that the same three base pairs, CTG, are repeated over and over again. The number of times the three base pairs are repeated is what varies from individual to individual within each family. Every normal individual has some member of these repeats (Slide), but no normal individual has more than 28 CTG repeats.

In myotonic dystrophy families every individual who carries the myotonic dystrophy gene has more than 50 copies of the CTG re-

peat. In the family shown here, the symptoms of myotonic dystrophy are worst in the last two generations. In these generations the number of repeats has increased from 50 to over 500. The expansion of the number of repeats in conjunction with the worsening of myotonic dystrophy symptoms was seen over and over again in the families we studied as well as the families studied by other groups. The cause of the worsening of myotonic dystrophy symptoms appears to be the increase in the size of the CTG repeat sequence. But learning this much about myotonic dystrophy raises many new important questions:

How does the expansion of the repeat cause the disease symptoms to worsen?

What are the reasons why the repeat sequence becomes unstable as it becomes larger?

How can the knowledge gained so far lead to improvements in treatment and care for myotonic dystrophy patients?

Let us look first at the last question. Over the past 20 years many possible primary causes of myotonic dystrophy have been suggested. Now, the location of the expanding sequence gives us a clue which we and others in the field can pursue because the CTG repeat is embedded in a gene. What we have already learned a bit about this gene by decoding its sequence. (Slide) The gene in which the CTG repeat is embedded encodes a protein which is a member of a large gene family. The members of this gene family, the protein kinase gene family, are involved in signalling within and between cells. The challenge ahead of us will be to see if we can make sense out of all of the symptoms of myotonic dystrophy through changes in the activity of the gene. If that turns out to be true, then we can begin to think about designing specific drugs which can alter the action of this gene and help to alleviate the debilitating effects of myotonic dystrophy.

What causes the CTG repeat to expand out of control? This is a question we must understand better as soon as possible but one clue which is already clear is that there are great similarities between fragile X syndrome and myotonic dystrophy. In fragile X the work of Dr. Tom Caskey and Dr. David Nelson at Baylor University and Dr. Steven Warren at Emory University and their colleagues have shown that a CGG triplet is expanded in an uncontrolled way just as the CTG repeat is expanded in myotonic dystrophy. The longer the repeat gets the more difficulty the cell appears to have in replicating it accurately. This question may be particularly pressing if additional situations are discovered in which this mechanism contributes to or is responsible for a serious illness.

But perhaps the most immediate issue which must be addressed is the prevalence of families in which the severe effects of myotonic dystrophy have not yet been experienced because the gene has not yet expanded in size to a point where the effects of gene expansion are severe.

If we look at the upper generations of myotonic families such as this one, we see the gene passed from one generation to the next with little or no expansion of the CTG repeat and few, if any, severe symptoms. It is only because of the severely affected individuals in the later generation that we diagnose this family as severely affected. We already have evidence that the chromosomes carrying the myotonic dystrophy in most, if not all, of the myotonic dystrophy families we have studied are related to a single ancestral central chromosome 19. This is true even for families of very diverse ethnic backgrounds

such as Europeans and Japanese. How could this be? What we believe may have happened is that very long ago on human history, a chromosome 19 having perhaps 25 or more CTG repeats, doubled the number of repeats. A population of chromosome 19 with 50 or so repeats was created which could then be passed on without major expansion most of the time from one generation to the next. Individuals carrying this chromosome would have minimal symptoms such as cataracts. However, in some families the expansion of the CTG repeat over a threshold number triggered further expansion in future generations. When this happens, the family picture you see here and described so clearly by H. . . . has begun. If this picture is correct, then there are many more families at risk to become myotonic dystrophy families in our population. How should we as a society approach this problem? For today, I leave this as a conundrum for all of us to ponder. But, I do not wish to point out that this type of problem is encountered frequently along the road to the endpoint to which we are all fervently committed, providing a treatment or a cure for devastating diseases like myotonic dystrophy.

Finally, I would like to give you a brief perspective on the way in which the work you have heard about is funded. The perspective is my own and I want to be quite sure to be clear that the inputs to this work have come from many institutions and individuals, and in each case you will encounter somewhat different mixes of funding inputs, but I believe the same bottom line.

First, in my case, it is essential to describe the role of the Muscular Dystrophy Association (MDA). The MDA supported the work of Dr. David Brook, the postdoctoral fellow who led the team in my laboratory and our close collaborators in the U.K., Drs. Duncan Shaw, Peter Harper, and Helen Harley of the Medical College of Wales, and Dr. Keith Johnson in London. The MDA works tirelessly, effectively and creatively to raise funds to support research towards the cures to the muscular dystrophies. But like many of the other health voluntary organizations, the MDA would be the first to tell you that it is tough to do the job alone. They would compliment you in Congress for your foresight and effectiveness in creating programs to complement their own. Let me show you how that worked in my case. My laboratory is located in the Center for Career Research at M.I.T. The NCI Initiative which created the Cancer Institutes program 20 years ago has provided a stable base and a research environment for work of this type to proceed. But why is muscular dystrophy work been carried out in a cancer research institute, you may ask. Please recall that earlier in my talk, I told you that the problem in cancer is one of mutation. In fact, in the same laboratory at the benches near Dr. Brook are fellows and students studying the mutations responsible for childhood kidney cancer, malignant melanoma, ovarian cancer, breast cancer and adult kidney cancer. NCI created this environment at a time when the tools to address gene mutation in other diseases were primitive and ineffective.

But a second source of funding in my laboratory is the human genome program. In 1980, I submitted my first grant to carry out research of the type I described to you today. For the next seven years, this research was funded by the General Medical Institute, but the development and application of the tools required to carry out this research now has a very specific home, the Office of Human Genome Research. NIHGR has made a difference in this work.

Finally, as the ability to make the connection between the world of molecular genetics and the world of clinical medicine becomes increasingly possible, the development of innovative programs to bridge that gap has become a vital part of the overall picture. In the case of myotonic dystrophy, the support of an innovative program of the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute of the NIH. The "Program of Excellence," designed by Dr. Claude L'Enfant and Dr. Steven Mockrin, has been particularly effective. This program has among other things brought an experienced physician and diagnostician such as Dr. Worthen into our laboratory to bring more focus into our research efforts.

There is one last topic I must comment upon in conclusion and that is education. The revolution in medical genetics has posed the world of medical education with a set of important challenges. Today, the medical students that I teach learn about clinically relevant principles and ideas which were simply unknown five or certainly ten years ago. As we scramble to keep our medical school curricula up to date, we also face a challenge in communicating vital information to our physicians already in practice. Without this development our work in the research lab will not be effectively used. This is an important challenge which we must meet effectively.

Thank you very much for your attention. I would now like to return the floor to Dr. Worthen so that she may comment further on the transition between the laboratory and the clinic.

#### HONORING BETTY AND BEN ZION KRIEGER

HON. JAMES H. SCHEUER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 24, 1992

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, I rise at this time to honor two constituents of mine who have dedicated themselves to the advancement of Jewish education in my district. Betty and Ben Zion Krieger are active members in their synagogues and devotedly involved in the Bais Yaakov Academy of Queens.

Betty, herself an alumna of Bais Yaakov Academy, went on to graduate magna cum laude from Queens College and is now a certified public accountant. Ben Zion, a native of Israel, graduated from the Bologna Medical School and trained at Tel Aviv University Medical School before coming to America. Once here, he and colleagues at the Albert Einstein College of Medicine began pioneering work in researching the terrible scourge of pediatric AIDS.

Mr. Speaker, Betty and Ben Zion Krieger are model members of the local community, remaining actively involved in community affairs. Betty is deeply involved in Tomchei Shabbos of Queens, a remarkable project that has been delivering food to indigent Jewish families for more than 15 years.

The Kreigers also see to it that their children—Yitzchak, Elazar, Chani, and Nurit—as well as those of others receive a full and meaningful education in the elementary years. Their work in supporting the Bais Yaakov Academy of Queens deserves the warmest of tributes.

A TRIBUTE TO THE ASSOCIATION OF CRITICS AND COMMENTATORS OF THE ARTS [ACCA]

**HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 24, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the achievements of one of our community's most reputable and respected cultural institutions, the Association of Critics and Commentators of the Arts.

Since its founding in 1975 by a group of distinguished journalists and writers dedicated to the nurturing and development of all art forms within our ever growing Hispanic community, the association has become a haven for artists everywhere who yearn for an opportunity to further and enrich their individual talents.

Our State of Florida, situated at the gateway to the Americas, has always welcomed the proud heritage and cherished traditions of numerous cultures from all over Latin America, giving many renowned and aspiring artists from these areas of the world the opportunity to cultivate their respective abilities.

To promote artistic growth and recognize outstanding individual achievement, the association sponsors many events and programs throughout the year designed to introduce these aspiring artists to the appreciation of the general public.

In their efforts to help cultivate the arts in our ever growing society, the association is currently embarking on their most ambitious project yet, the establishing of an international cultural center, where permanent exhibitions, cultural and musical pageants can take place, doubling as a recreation center for artists visiting or residing in our community.

Mr. Speaker, throughout its 16-year history, under the careful direction of president Dra. Josefina Rubio, vice president Mannix De Leon, as well as the rest of the dedicated members of the Association of Critics and Commentators of the Arts including: general director Ivan Guitierrez; public relations directors Maria Antonia Bode and Fabiola Naya; secretary general Dr. Nelson Hernandez; vice secretary general Laura Curbelo; secretary of organization Ubaldo Henriquez; vice secretary of the association Hall Estrada; treasurer Elvira Paches; vice treasurer Alsela Torres; and executive assistants Hilda Alvarez and Maria Ofelia Garcia. Among the permanent members of the association are past members and former executives, Jose Camacho Lagos, Pedro R. Herrera, Roberto Minagorri, and Adelfa Cantell.

Benefactor members are: Manny Herrera of Manny's Buffet, Humberto Rodriguez of Humberto Florist and Caroline Weiss of Royal Tower. Honorary members are: director of cultural relations Manny Soto; director of special events, Mirta Lopez Polacek; Celia Touzet of the commission on special events; and director of the commission on historical research, Dr. Armando Cobelo. Music department members are Solange Lasarte and Yolanda del Castillo Cobelo. Visual arts department members are Berta Randin, Orlando Acosta, Delio Liebrez and Carlos Rafael Gonzalez. Lit-

erature department members are Dr. Jose E. Puente and Olga Gonzalez del Pico. Technical assistance members are musical director Professor Olga Martinez; theatre director, Sergio Dore; director of literature and director of photography, Asela Torres; director of literature, Leonardo Fernandez Marcane. Our community has gained a new and much needed appreciation toward the arts and I would like to extend to all members my very best and warmest wishes for continued success in all future endeavors they undertake.

TRADE DEAL A GOOD DEAL

**HON. ELTON GALLEGLY**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 24, 1992

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, many Americans are deeply divided over the benefits of the proposed North American Free Trade Agreement. Protectionists and "America Firsters" argue that a treaty with Mexico will only help Mexico, will result in the loss of United States jobs, and will weaken our environmental and other health and safety laws. Free traders contend that a pact with Mexico will promote trade and cooperation across our borders, will help both economies, and will lead to employment opportunities in both countries.

I have maintained for some time that a properly negotiated free-trade agreement should prove economically beneficial to both the United States and our neighbors. Most significantly, by promoting economic growth and creating jobs in Mexico, it will remove one of the major incentives for illegal immigration into this country. That, in itself, is sufficient reason to support a treaty.

Such an agreement is no cure-all. If we can end the payment of attractive welfare benefits and services to illegal aliens at the expense of our poor and needy citizens and their families, eliminate widespread document fraud, strengthen the Border Patrol, increase Federal resources for border control, stop the hiring of illegals and the transportation of illegals to and from jobs which they are taking from taxpaying citizens, while encouraging Mexico to inaugurate programs to stop the smuggling of illegals across the border—as I have proposed in my package of seven bills—then we can finally stop the flood of illegal immigration into the United States and the social and economic costs that this problem brings to our country.

I am pleased that the Camarillo Daily News, in an editorial, agrees with my contention. I quote:

Nurturing economic growth in Mexico is the only effective way to address illegal immigration into the United States. Until Mexicans are able to support themselves and their families in Mexico, illegal immigration will continue to plague the United States, and especially states such as California.

Mr. Speaker, I submit the complete text of "Trade Deal A Good Deal" to be printed in the RECORD as it appeared in the Camarillo Daily News, March 20, 1992.

TRADE DEAL A GOOD DEAL

Voters' frustration with the sagging economy threatens the pending free-trade agreement with Mexico.

President George Bush and Democratic candidate Bill Clinton support the North American Free Trade Agreement, which leaders of Mexico and the United States have crafted. Paul Tsongas, who dropped out of the presidential race Thursday, also supports the pact.

Republican Pat Buchanan and Democrat Jerry Brown oppose the deal. Pandering to voters' fears about lost jobs—a tactic especially effective among Michigan and Illinois auto workers—Buchanan and Brown talk not of the pact's benefits, but of its costs to certain segments of the economy.

It is true that removing current trade barriers with Mexico likely would hurt auto workers in the United States. That's the scare Brown and Buchanan wanted to put into the minds of Michigan and Illinois voters before they went to the polls on Tuesday.

What they didn't say is that the potential for new jobs outweighs the cost to American workers. Independent studies show that as many as 100,000 jobs could be lost because of the agreement, but that at least 130,000 would be created.

The growth is expected to be strongest in industries dealing with computers, communications technology, pharmaceuticals and agriculture. Those are areas that would be particular benefit to California.

At the same time, the trade agreement is a constructive means of supporting economic reforms now taking place in Mexico.

Mexico's leaders are trying to unleash their economy from the inefficiencies and corruption of its government bureaucracy. Assurances from the United States that Mexican companies will have access to U.S. markets will aid the effort.

And for the "America First" types who can't understand why the United States should care about Mexico's economy: Nurturing economic growth in Mexico is the only effective way to address illegal immigration into the United States. Until Mexicans are able to support themselves and their families in Mexico, illegal immigration will continue to plague the United States, and especially states such as California.

The danger is that election-year pandering to people's fears could derail the free-trade agreement.

In Illinois and Michigan, the voters' mood and Jerry Brown's exploitation of their fears persuaded Tsongas and Clinton to weaken their support of the deal with Mexico.

And the nation has seen how Buchanan can push Bush around on the issues; it's possible the president could backtrack on trade.

Political candidates do need to recognize the needs of specific segments of the economy, and attempt to offset significant losses with funds for retraining and assistance. But they should not let the fevered pitch for protectionism overshadow the benefits of a free-trade agreement. The pact with Mexico would hurt some U.S. workers, but for a far larger number of Americans, the advantages are clearly greater than the costs.

TRIBUTE TO ANTHONY J. FUSCO, JR., ESQ., THE AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY'S SECOND ANNUAL "MAN OF THE YEAR"

**HON. ROBERT A. ROE**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 24, 1992

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, it is with the greatest pride and admiration that I rise today to salute

a truly outstanding citizen from my eighth congressional district whose dedication and commitment to the goals of the American Cancer Society and his community have truly merited him this great honor as the second annual "Man of the Year."

I am speaking of Anthony J. Fusco, Jr., of Passaic, N.J. His deep involvement in his community for several years has earned him the honor of "Man of the Year" by the American Cancer Society of Passaic County. For all he has done, Anthony will be honored by the American Cancer Society at the Loews Glenpointe Hotel in Teaneck on March 28, 1992.

Mr. Speaker, I know that this event will be a source of great pride for Anthony, his devoted wife Patricia, and their children A.J. and Allyson. In addition, Anthony's many friends and colleagues will be on hand to honor him on this most special occasion.

Mr. Speaker, Anthony J. Fusco, Jr., has an extensive and praiseworthy record of inspiring and effective leadership, for which he has earned the deepest respect and admiration of the citizenry of his community. This includes a distinguished tenure as a member of the Essex County prosecutor's office, trustee of the Passaic County Bar Association and current chairmanship of the American Cancer Society Board of Passaic County Unit.

Through his efforts in behalf of the city of Passaic, Passaic County, and New Jersey, Anthony J. Fusco, Jr. has inspired a new commitment to volunteer service within his community and has instilled a spirit of unity and optimism amongst all those who share this commitment.

Mr. Speaker, it is citizens such as Anthony J. Fusco, Jr., who contribute so much to the business and social fabric of our communities. I appreciate the opportunity to present a brief profile of a man who has given so much to his community, State, and Nation, and who has immeasurably improved his world through his innumerable contributions—Anthony J. Fusco, Jr., the recipient of the second annual American Cancer Society, Passaic County Chapter, "Man of the Year".

CONGRATULATIONS TO WISCONSIN'S "VOICE OF DEMOCRACY" WINNER

**HON. STEVE GUNDERSON**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 24, 1992*

Mr. GUNDERSON. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise to congratulate Donald Barkauskas, the Wisconsin winner of the Voice of Democracy Broadcast Scriptwriting Program.

The Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States and its Ladies Auxiliary sponsor the program each year in which over 147,000 students from around the country compete for \$76,500 in scholarships. The topic of this year's contest was "Meeting America's Challenge".

I would also like to commend Don, a senior at Logan High School in La Crosse, WI, on the many academic awards and recognitions

he has received. I wish him success in the future as he pursues his goal of becoming a professor of mathematics.

I am including Don's impressive essay as it attests to the exceptional ability this young man has.

MEETING AMERICA'S CHALLENGE

(By Donald Barkauskas)

In the last few years, the world as we know it has been drastically changed. National boundaries have been drawn and redrawn almost daily, and more and more people have been crying for freedom. As recently as three years ago, it seemed the Iron Curtain would never lift from Eastern Europe. However, since the removal of the Berlin wall, Communist leaders have watched helplessly as the Soviet bloc has rapidly disintegrated. With the decline of the Soviet Union's prestige among these newly independent nations, there is a vacuum of leadership which must be filled. America's challenge is to serve as an example for these countries as they rebuild their governments. Now is the time for America to lead the way into the future.

But before America can serve as an example for these countries, it must insure that its own democracy is solidly based. Democracy is the ultimate belief in freedom; it is based on the tenet that every member of society should have the chance to participate in government. The entire country consists of a government, and every person in the nation must be capable of making good decisions. Therefore, for any democracy to be truly successful, there is one basic requirement: an educated populace. Without educated voters, a democracy degenerates to near-anarchy, with chance as the ruling force. Thus, America's challenge can best be met by improving our educational system to meet today's needs.

To improve our educational system, there are several goals that need to be accomplished. First, we must attract more people to teaching. Many people who would be excellent teachers do not pursue careers in education because salaries are too low. Teachers are the foundation of our educational system, and as such, they should be among the highest paid workers in America. We cannot afford to have our students taught by anyone other than the best. Secondly, we must adjust the curricula in our schools to de-emphasize rote learning and memorization and encourage independent thinking. An education cannot merely consist of facts; it must also involve putting those facts together, forming conclusions, and expressing those conclusions both orally and in writing. To be valuable members of a democracy, people must have the ability to think, not just memorize.

Finally, we must be certain that everyone has an equal opportunity to a good education. Many students, especially the poor, receive sub-standard educations due to the lack of proper materials and good teachers. If a democracy is to work, every person in it must have the opportunity to be a valuable participant; that is, the entire population must have an opportunity to be educated, contributing citizens.

With better education to improve our own system, the United States can serve as an example of what goals a democratic society can accomplish. Admittedly, other nations could serve as examples for democracy, but the United States must be an example, because in the eyes of the world, it is democracy. The United States' system is not perfect, but as Natwar Ghandi said, "What matters is not that America falls short of its

promise, but that it continually strives toward that promise. That is American genius." This, then, is America's challenge to: to provide world leadership by striving toward the ultimate goal: a society of free, educated people.

GET SMART WITH WATER

**HON. GEORGE MILLER**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 24, 1992*

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, Californians continue to confront two droughts that endanger the future of our State.

One is a drought caused by a lack of precipitation combined with antiquated irrigation policies, costly subsidies, and archaic allocation formulas.

The other is a drought of sound legislative remedies to bring California's water policies into the modern era.

The legislation that I have developed, together with Senators BENNETT JOHNSTON and BILL BRADLEY, would end the wasteful, costly, and harmful practices that have forced taxpayers to subsidize unconscionable irrigation practices and have destroyed much of our State's wetlands and fish and wildlife habitat.

For years, we have made diligent efforts to end the widely documented, flagrant abuses that pervade the Western water program. We have had some success. This House continually votes to end the abuses and to defer approval of additional projects, or improvements, until the program is environmentally and fiscally sound.

Unfortunately, we have had less success in having the laws implemented. The intervention of financially and politically connected forces on behalf of a small agricultural lobby have effectively stonewalled against reform. They have the ear of the Interior Department and White House. Indeed, they boast about their political muscle to block measures designed to assure that our water policies serve all Californians and all Americans not simply the greedy few.

Tragically, last week, the latest act in the drama of subsidized growers versus the public's best interest was played out in the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. Once again, despite the leadership of Senators JOHNSTON and BRADLEY, the irrigators blocked our reform measure and substituted instead a grower-crafted alternative that would perpetuate subsidies-as-usual, and send the bill to millions of water-short/cash-short taxpayers in Los Angeles, San Jose, San Diego, and scores of other cities.

Over the past year, the press of California has recognized the huge stakes involved in this debate, and have rightly condemned those who act solely in the interests of a small cabal of self-interested irrigators. A forceful and accurate statement was published in the San Jose Mercury News this past weekend, and I wish to share it with my colleagues, who will hopefully soon have the opportunity to vote again in support of meaningful reform of the Central Valley project.

The article follows.

[From The San Jose (CA) Mercury News, Mar. 22, 1992]

GET SMART WITH WATER

The fishing season for salmon off California may be canceled. Some Central Valley farmers canceled the cotton-growing season last year. Many homeowners in the Bay Area have canceled lawn-watering for a couple summers.

These cancellations have a common cause in California's two systems of dams, reservoirs and canals—the State Water Project and the federal Central Valley Project—that provide water to Central Valley farmers and cities from San Jose to Los Angeles. They have been taxed by the drought. As with a drained lake that reveals the skeletons of sunken ships, two water problems now stand in stark outline, one environmental, one economic.

Environmentally, the diversion of water to agriculture is killing fisheries and wetlands. Salmon, which used to be counted in the hundreds of thousands, are down to tens of thousands. One subspecies is listed as endangered.

The delta smelt is a candidate for the endangered list. Migrating waterfowl, which numbered 10 million in the Central Valley in 1970, now number about 3.5 million.

Economically, agriculture, which accounts for 3.5 percent of the total state economy, receives 80 percent of the developed water, which is the water that is captured and distributed. As California's population continues to grow, the need for water in cities—and the businesses in them that drive the economy—will grow as well.

The federal system costs the nation's taxpayers about \$135 million annually, because the recipients of water don't pay the full cost of the water they get.

A rational water distribution system would set aside a reliable supply for fisheries and wildlife refuges. It would price and distribute water to encourage conservation, to use it for the greatest economic benefit and to save the taxpayers some money.

A market in water will not devastate agriculture. Farmers use 80 of every 100 gallons of developed water; cities, 20. Drop farmers to 70, a 12.5 percent cut, and the cities' supply increases 50 percent, plenty for the near future.

Sen. Bill Bradley, D-N.J., with Democratic California Sen. Alan Cranston, has introduced a bill to turn the Central Valley Project toward those goals.

When long-term water contracts with farmers expire, as they are doing now, the bill would block renewal unless water is set aside for fisheries and wetlands. And it would allow farmers to sell water to anyone, as long as the farmers pay, either in money or water, into a conservation fund.

This gives farmers an incentive to conserve, because, unlike now, they will be able to sell the water they save.

Bradley's bill was stopped in the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee last week by California's other senator, Republican John Seymour. He has introduced his own bill, in an attempt to maintain business as usual, with farmers receiving subsidized water through long-term contracts.

Despite Democratic control of the committee, Seymour's bill passed the committee as part of an omnibus water bill dealing with water projects in several states. Committee chairman J. Bennett Johnston, D-La., who has proposed a bill very similar to Bradley's, adopted a strategy of waiting until the bill reaches a House-Senate conference committee to fix it.

Californians should hope the strategy will work. Seymour's ideas for water policy won't help California's environment or economy.

Seymour would help the environment if there is water and money left after farmers are taken care of. Mostly his bill would just tinker with the distribution facilities, such as a new temperature control device at Shasta Dam. But there's no promise of additional water for rivers or wetlands.

The contrast between Bradley-Johnston and Seymour illustrates which bill protects which interests.

Unlike Bradley and Johnston's conditions on contract renewals, Seymour's bill mentions nothing.

Bradley and Johnston propose a surcharge on the customers of CVP water and power to raise \$30 million a year. Seymour limits what CVP customers have to pay and sticks taxpayers with the rest of the bills.

Bradley and Johnston would require conservation. Seymour would study it.

Seymour claims his bill will let California's water policy be set by Californians. But it is Bradley and Johnston who would study transferring the Central Valley Project to California. Seymour's bill says nothing.

Bradley and Johnston would free farmers to resell water. Seymour would make sales subject to the veto of irrigation districts, which block them now.

Johnston has proposed tiered pricing so that the last 20 percent of a farmer's contract would cost him full price, another inducement to conserve. Seymour doesn't address pricing.

Had Bradley and Johnston's plan been in place during the drought, fish and waterfowl would have received better protection; rising prices would have encouraged conservation, by farmers and suburbanites, from the drought's beginning; farmers could have profited by selling water to cities; businesses could have been more confident of their water supply.

Seymour's plan, instead, benefits a fraction of California's population and economy at the expense of the environment and the majority.

INDIAN DERIVATION OF STATE NAMES

HON. ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 24, 1992

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, through Public Law 102-188 (S.J. Res 217, H.J. Res. 342), Congress and the President designated 1992 as the Year of the American Indian. This law pays tribute to the people who first inhabited the land now known as the continental United States. Although only symbolic, this gesture is important because it shows there is sympathy in the eyes of a majority of both Houses of the Congress for those Indian issues which we as a Congress have been struggling with for over 200 years. In support of the Year of the American Indian, and as part of my ongoing series this year, I am providing for the consideration of my colleagues a short article from the National Geographic Society written by Wallace L. Chafe entitled "A Richness of Words, A Babel of Tongues."

A RICHNESS OF WORDS, A BABEL OF TONGUES  
(Wallace L. Chafe)  
WHAT'S IN A NAME?

"Leaving natural breaths,

sounds of rain and winds . . . they depart, charging the water and the land with names."

So Walt Whitman heard the music of Indian names that dot the land by the tens of thousands. Half our states take their names from Indian words. The following derivations, with meanings where known, are based on contemporary scholarship

Alabama—from the Muskogee tribe name *alipama*; the state motto, "Here we rest," is a legendary interpretation. Alaska—from *alakhshakh*, Aleut name for the Alaska Peninsula. Arizona—a Spanish mining camp, from the Papago for "little spring." Arkansas—from *akansea*, the Illinois name for the Quapaw. Connecticut—from the Mohegan for "long river." Illinois—French tribal name from Algonquian *iliniweak*—men. Iowa—tribal name, via French, from the Fox *aayahooweewa*, perhaps ultimately Dakota *ayuhba*, interpreted as "sleepy." Kansas—from the Kaw name for themselves, via Illinois and French. Kentucky—first recorded as a river name, but perhaps from an Iroquois word for "planted field." Massachusetts—adaptation of a tribal name derived from the name for Blue Hill south of Boston; literally "big hill." Michigan—perhaps Ottawa for "big lake." Minnesota—from *mnisota*—"cloudy water," a Dakota river name. Mississippi—Illinois for "big river." Missouri—French adaptation of an Illinois name meaning "those with dugout canoes."

Nebraska—from *nibdathka*—"flat river," the Omaha name for the Platte. New Mexico—from the Aztec name of Mexico City, believed by some scholars to mean "place of the god Mexitli." North and South Dakota—from *dakota*—"friendly ones," the Dakota name for themselves. Ohio—French form of the Seneca name for the Allegheny-Ohio; means "beautiful river." Oklahoma—Choctaw for "red men"; the name "Oklahoma Territory" was coined by a Choctaw leader as a translation of "Indian Territory." Tennessee—from *tanasi*, a Cherokee name for the Little Tennessee River. Texas—see page 154. Utah—from *yuuttaa*, the Ute name for themselves. Wisconsin—an Algonquian river name. Wyoming—Delaware for "big river-flats," the name of a Pennsylvania valley widely popularized in a romantic tale of the 19th century.

RACHEL SAPOZNIK HONORED AMONG DADE'S TOP BUSINESS-WOMEN

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 24, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to acknowledge Ms. Rachel Sapoznik for her success as president of Sapoznik Insurance. Ms. Sapoznik was honored at a luncheon sponsored by the National Association of Women Business Owners at the Miami Airport Hilton. During Women's History Month, in a celebration titled "Recognition '92," the luncheon 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:

When Rachel Sapoznik couldn't meet sales quotas after her first child was born, she was fired. So she started her own insurance com-

pany, out of her home, changing diapers with one hand and handling phone calls with the other.

"Sometimes, if you can't work within the confines of corporate America, you have to go out and start something of your own," said Sapoznik, 31.

At the time she left the big insurance firm in 1985, there was no maternity leave for insurance agents. Though she initially feared it would be impossible to run a business and take care of a newborn, Sapoznik grew her firm, selling even more policies through two additional pregnancies.

Today, her firm handles \$4 million in annual premiums and doesn't apply monthly sales quotes. "I feel people work a lot better that way. The incentive is theirs," she said, "I use the same tactic I would want used on me." Of the eight people who work in her firm, three are insurance agents.

Antonia Gary, one of the awards judges, said Sapoznik showed impressive drive.

"She took something that could have been a very negative and inhibiting experience and turned it into a successful venture," Gary said. "She's a very smart cookie."

Those smarts led Sapoznik to specialize in selling group health plans, primarily to small businesses. Her sales approach: She shows companies how they may save money down the road.

A south Florida native, Sapoznik lives in North Miami Beach and works across from John F. Kennedy Middle School, which she attended. Supporting her community not just with money but with time, she attends school and Jewish Federation events and is active in Hadassah, a social service group.

"You have to show your support for anything you believe in," Sapoznik said. "I feel people are beginning to care more now, and I hope my generation makes a difference."

I wish to congratulate Ms. Sapoznik for her outstanding leadership in our community, as well as her dedication and perseverance to succeed in her business. Ms. Sapoznik is a model and a source of inspiration for our community's young adults and inspiring entrepreneurs.

#### SALUTE TO FRANK SALAZAR

### HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 24, 1992

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, this coming Friday, the man whose name is synonymous with the cultural resources of Ventura County, CA, will be honored for more than 30 years of service to his community, and I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting him as well.

Frank Salazar has been and remains the driving force behind symphonic music in the county, and his efforts have truly enriched the lives of thousands of people.

A native of Albuquerque, NM, Frank Salazar was educated at the University of New Mexico, the Juilliard School of Music in New York, and the University of Southern California, where he earned his master's degree with emphasis on the establishment of community orchestras.

He began his educational career in 1950 at Oxnard High School. Over the course of 6 years, he established two bands, an orchestra and chamber ensembles, as well as cofound-

ing the Ventura County Youth Symphony. In 1956, he founded the Ventura College Community Orchestra, and then 6 years later founded the Ventura County Symphony Orchestra, of which he remains musical director and conductor.

Mr. Salazar's honors are many, but I would like to share a few of them with my colleagues. He received the first annual Latino Achievement Award from Gente magazine in 1983 for devoted service to the community, he was named Ventura's Citizen of the Year in 1986 and in 1985 he was named by the Ventura County Star-Free Press as one of the area's 10 most influential residents of the past 50 years.

Mr. Speaker, I once again ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Frank Salazar as he is honored this weekend by Interface Children, Family Services for his valued contributions to Ventura County.

#### SUPPORT FOR H.R. 2200

### HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 24, 1992

Mr. DORNAN of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to include for the RECORD a letter signed by representatives of 17 different veterans groups expressing support for my bill, H.R. 2200, which would amend the Uniformed Services Former Spouses Protection Act.

All of these groups, including the American Retirees Association, the Commissioned Officers Association of USPHS, the Air Force Sergeants Association, Catholic War Veterans, AMVETS, Jewish War Veterans of the United States, Association of the U.S. Army, Fleet Reserve Association, Marine Corps League, the Retired Enlisted Association, Military Order of the Purple Heart, Coast Guard Chief Petty Officers and Enlisted Associations, Naval Reserve Association, Veterans of the Vietnam War, the Navy League, National Association for Uniformed Services, and the Naval Enlisted Reserve Association, have called upon this body to restore fairness and equity to the military divorce process by passing H.R. 2200.

This legislation would not prevent former spouses from collecting military retirement pay in divorce proceedings. It would only place equity back in the process and put the Former Spouse Protection Act in conformance with other Federal retirement programs. Please join me in restoring fairness for our military members by becoming a cosponsor of H.R. 2200.

AMERICAN RETIREES ASSOCIATION,

March 16, 1992.

HON. LES ASPIN,

House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN ASPIN: The Uniformed Services Former Spouses Protection Act (USFSPA), Public Law 97-252, was a well-intentioned piece of legislation, enacted in September 1982 to protect deserving, divorced spouses of military members. But it has created an even larger class of victims than the spouses it was designed to assist: the military retiree and his or her second family.

The undersigned representatives of veterans and military service organizations respectfully request your support for a pack-

age of amendments that would effectuate long-delayed reform of the USFSPA, restoring fairness and equity to the military divorce process.

The amendments have been introduced by Rep. Robert K. Dornan as H.R. 2200. They were developed in close coordination with the Department of Defense. Background information is provided herewith.

The proposed legislation, called the "Uniformed Services Former Spouses Protection Act Fairness Amendments", would:

1) Terminate payments of retired pay upon remarriage of former spouses, placing USFSPA in conformance with other federal retirement programs.

2) Restrict awards of retired pay to an amount of percentage based on pay grade and length of service at time of divorce, not at retirement.

3) Set a statute of limitations giving former spouses two years from the date of final divorce to file for a division of retired pay.

4) Make more specific the current prohibition on division of veteran's disability compensation.

5) Prohibit courts from ordering any payments under the act from active duty pay.

We strongly feel that military members—active and retired, women and men—have been treated unfairly by the act since its passage in 1982. Although congress two years ago passed a much-needed prohibition on certain retroactive reopenings of divorces, a comprehensive set of amendments continues to be required to make the act more equitable and curb judicial misinterpretation. The legislation we advocate is designed to do both.

We believe that reform of USFSPA will be a perennial issue on Capitol Hill unless Congress, once and for all, passes amendments similar to those we are advocating. We hope 1992 will be the year that happens.

Thank you for your consideration on this very important issue.

Sincerely,

#### TRIBUTE TO LONNIE McCOLLOUGH

### HON. JIM SAXTON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 24, 1992

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, all of us who sit in Congress appreciate the hard work put in by legislative liaisons. These people—the conduits through which Congressmen and their staffs get necessary and vital information about Government agencies—are invaluable to us and the people we serve.

Today, I would like to honor the legislative liaison from Fort Dix in my home State of New Jersey.

Since June of 1970, Lonnie McCollough has fielded congressional inquiries with genuine dedication. He has given each inquiry the utmost attention, no matter how trivial or difficult.

My staff and I owe Lonnie a great deal of thanks for the help he has given us over the years.

Lonnie has announced his retirement and now will give his attention to the one person who truly deserves it: his wife, Hedy.

I am sure I am joined by my colleagues who have worked with Lonnie through the years in wishing him and his family the best of luck.

Lonnie, thanks for a job well done.

**SUMMARY OF CONGRESSMAN  
SLATTERY'S AMENDMENT TO  
H.R. 3553**

**HON. JIM SLATTERY**

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 24, 1992

Mr. SLATTERY. Mr. Speaker, currently, the interest rate accruing on guaranteed student loans is a fixed rate set at 8 percent. This rate is calculated by adding the 91-day Treasury bill rate to a special allowance for lenders set at 3.25 percent. During the loan period, the Federal Government subsidizes the student's loan by paying the interest on it while the student is in school.

Because the T-bill rate is currently very low, the actual interest accruing on student loans, T-bill rate + 3.25 percent special allowance, is less than the 8 percent being charged. This excess interest can be used for cost savings by the Government.

H.R. 4471, the substitute for the higher education reauthorization, uses the excess interest to reduce the loan principal of the borrowing student while he or she is repaying their loan.

The Slattery amendment would benefit the Government in a similar way. While the Government is paying interest on a student's loan during his or her in-school period, any excess interest would be credited to the Government. This measure alone could save the Treasury millions of dollars.

Even conservative estimates point to large savings. If one estimates an annual loan volume of \$6.75 billion, only half of the 1991 loan volume, times 1 percent excess interest, the estimated cost savings for a single year would be \$67.5 million.

The Slattery amendment would not affect the banks special allowance, a rate calculated to protect the financial interests of the lending community. At the same time substantial cost savings can be realized by the Government during this time of fiscal austerity.

AMENDMENT TO H.R. 3553, AS REPORTED

(Offered By Mr. Slattery)

Page 163, strike line 20 and all that follows through line 3 on page 164 and insert the following:

an adjustment shall be made—

“(A) by calculating excess interest in the amount computed under paragraph (4) of this subsection; and

“(B)(i) during any period in which a student is eligible to have interest payments paid on his or her behalf by the Government pursuant to section 428(a), by crediting the excess interest to the Government; or

“(ii) during any other period, by crediting such excess interest to the reduction of principal to the extent provided in paragraph (5) of this subsection.

TRIBUTE TO ELKIN C. MCCALLUM

**HON. CHESTER G. ATKINS**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 24, 1992

Mr. ATKINS. Mr. Speaker, it is with great respect that I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Elkin C. McCallum of Tyngsborough, MA who has recently been selected as the recipient of the An Wang Award and the Northern Middlesex Chamber of Commerce Businessman of the Year.

Elkin McCallum is truly remarkable individual, a man who has come to symbolize the belief that commitment to hard work, education, and family is still the key to success.

Upon his graduation from Lowell High School, Elkin began working in the fabric development area of Joan Fabrics in Lowell, MA at the age of 18. His dedication to his work during the day and night classes at Bentley College, where he earned his degree, enabled Elkin to reach a tremendous level of achievement. Just 27 years later he had worked this way to become the president, CEO, and sole owner of the company, one of the leading manufacturers of car seats and furniture upholstery.

Mr. McCallum is also a dedicated family man. Together with Donna, his wife of 28 years, Elkin has raised a daughter, Kerry, who has chosen to follow in her father's footsteps with a career at Joan Fabrics.

In addition to his numerous achievements in the business world, Elkin McCallum has contributed a great deal to his community. He is currently chairman of the board of St. John's Medical Center and a member of the Bentley College Board of Trustees. He was a member of the board of directors for the Northern Middlesex Chamber of Commerce, the Merrimack Valley United Way, and treasurer of the Centralville United Methodist Church. Perhaps his greatest contribution to the community, one that illustrates his strong commitment to education, was his creation of the McCallum Foundation Scholarship Fund which helps provide funding to less fortunate students who wish to pursue higher education.

So, Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me today in congratulating Mr. McCallum for receiving both the An Wang and Businessman of the Year awards. While at this time it is satisfying to look back at Elkin's achievements, it is even more gratifying to look forward to his continued involvement in the community as a role model to the importance of hard work, education, and family.

**TRIBUTE TO ROBERT SYLVANUS  
DALLEY, PIONEER AND VET-  
ERAN OF WORLD WAR I**

**HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 24, 1992

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, on November 12, 1991, California lost a beloved citizen and valued witness to American history, Robert Sylvanus Dalley. What distinguished

him was not only his longevity—he lived to the age of 101—but the life he lived, a life that embodied the pioneer spirit of the old West.

His grandparents immigrated to America from England and Denmark, settling in Utah with the earliest Mormon settlers.

Traveling by covered wagon westward to Wyoming, his family settled in the 1890's. From pioneer beginnings, Mr. Dalley's biography is a threat through the American century, waving through the sparsely populated Rocky Mountain West, World War I, and the great migration to the Golden State of California, from the Industrial Revolution to the Space Age.

After completing grade school in Alta, Mr. Dalley continued his education at the Ricks Academy in Rexburg, ID, then the Teton Valley High School in Driggs, ID. He dropped out in his third year of high school in 1911 to work in the print shop of the Teton Valley News.

Mr. Dalley termed this a spur of the moment decision, and his tenure at the News was short. Barely a week after quitting school, Mr. Dalley was called to fill a mission for the Church of Jesus Christ, Latter Day Saints. Being that his Teton Valley High School principal was also the L.D.S. Church's stake clerk, Mr. Dalley felt that the principal must have had a hand in his mission.

Mr. Dalley was ordained an Elder in the church in April 1911, and sent to the Central States Mission, then headquartered in Independence, MO. His initial homesickness was overcome as he preached in L.D.S. chapels, on street corners, and in the homes of friends and prospective church members, gaining skill and reputation as an accomplished public speaker. Mr. Dalley figured he walked over half of Missouri in the 27 months he spent there.

On one of his journeys, in the spring of 1913, he was distributing pamphlets in a residential district of St. Louis when he heard a woman scream. He looked and saw a man chasing her with a raised hatchet, striking a glancing blow to her head before Mr. Dalley could get to them. He prevented another blow by grabbing the man's arm. A crowd gathered, the police arrived, and the man was arrested. Mr. Dalley stayed over in St. Louis as a witness in the case.

His selflessness marked his whole life.

Mr. Dalley finished his mission in the winter of 1915, in Jackson Hole, WY, where he returned to work at the Teton Valley News. In 1916, he was hired to manage and edit the Jackson Hole Courier. Two years later, the Army drafted him.

Mr. Dalley received his basic training at Camp Lewis, WA, where he learned Army life and became a squad leader. His company then moved to Camp Kearny in Fresno, CA, where the company continued drilling and rifle practice in preparation for action in the war in Europe.

They crossed the country and the Atlantic and arrived in Liverpool, England, marching to a rest camp where they stayed until August 22.

Packed like sardines, with only standing room, the troops left England for Cherbourg, France, where their march to the German frontier, with its battlefront in the Argonne Forest, began. For 3 weeks the troops marched,

fortified by a meager diet of corned beef slum and hard tack crackers. Mr. Dalley's company had outrun the supply trains, and the officers didn't wait. The company finally stopped for a week or two in the French town of San Surgis, where the men came down with the flu, interrupting their usual schedule of drill and range fire.

Around September 15, 1918, the company boarded cattle cars headed for the front. Mr. Dalley was attached to Company E of the 305th Infantry, 77th Division, New York's Own. From a high, wooded hill, Mr. Dalley had his first view of the trench warfare of World War I. On September 23, 1918, Company E's extra equipment, including personal effects, was taken from the troops, leaving them with only battle dress and a rain slicker. They were issued fresh ammunition and grenades and marched to the front, where they replaced the French in the Argonne.

They waited for an all night allied artillery barrage to abate, then the company was ordered over the top and into the German defenses. There were no Germans in the first set of trenches, and in the second set of trenches, Mr. Dalley and Company E surprised the enemy completely. They captured hundreds of Germans with scarcely a casualty among the American troops—a rare achievement in a war known for its high cost in human lives.

Having cleared the second set of trenches, the company advanced over rolling, sparsely timbered country and met their first resistance. Machinegun and artillery fire fell in their midst. The American troops were flanked, taking heavy fire. Favorable cover kept Mr. Dalley protected, while several nearby soldiers were killed and wounded.

From the opening of the Argonne drive, Mr. Dalley describes how the Americans pressured the Germans to grudgingly give ground. The company advanced by night under cover of darkness, with the balance of the night spent lying prone on the ground with guns loaded and out in front of us, as Mr. Dalley described the scene. Company E had orders to shoot anything that moved, and they did some shooting.

The men scarcely had a night's rest. Several times, the company was ordered to stay awake all night, ready to move out at a moment's notice. Mr. Dalley described the situation thus: "It was not enough that we starve and work, and freeze, and fight; that we wallow in mud and endure enemy fire, but we also were subjected to severe bombardment by our own artillery and ordered over the top into enemy fire when it was well known that the enemy had been heavily reinforced, were well entrenched, and ready for us."

After a night of retrieving Americans wounded in the daylight assaults, then carrying them a half mile behind the line to the aid station, Mr. Dalley arrived back at the line as the Germans were continuing a moderately heavy bombardment, using proximity-fuzed rounds that exploded directly overhead. Before digging in, he aided a man who had been shot through the kneecap the previous afternoon. As he dug his own bivouac, a round exploded directly overhead. Shrapnel pierced his helmet, wounded his head, and knocked him out; he awoke with blood streaming down his face. Mr. Dalley made his way back to an aid sta-

tion, where his wound was bandaged. He traveled rearward to Allerey, France, to recuperate for a month in a hospital.

On November 11, 1918, while Mr. Dalley was preparing to return to the front, the armistice was signed with Germany, ending the Great War. "That was a particularly happy day for those of us who were booked to go back to the front at once," Mr. Dalley recalled, with characteristic understatement.

Returning to the United States as a soldier in the 77th Division, New York's own, Mr. Dalley marched in a parade down New York's 5th Avenue, then spent much of the spring of 1919 seeing the sights in and around New York City. He returned to Wyoming, where he was discharged on May 19, 1919.

Ordinarily, a soldier is awarded the Purple Heart for wounds suffered in combat. But a clerk's error on Mr. Dalley's discharge papers meant that he did not receive his decoration until 66 years later, in 1984, when the mistake was discovered and corrected.

Mr. Dalley settled in Driggs, ID, where he left off before he left for the war. He was engaged to Reva M. Goodrick of Wilson, WY, having met in the winter of 1917. On October 2, 1919, they were married in the Salt Lake City L.D.S. temple.

In the years following their marriage, Mr. Dalley worked in a Teton Valley hydro-electric plant as a construction worker on the Snake River Bridge, in a sawmill, and was elected county assessor of Jackson County, WY, on the Republican ticket. After finishing his assessor's work for the summer, in September 1923, Mr. Dalley edited the Jackson Hole Courier. But the owner died on a hunting trip, and Mr. Dalley found himself running a newspaper alone.

He noticed an advertisement for prospective forest rangers. He took the exam, passed it, and was offered an appointment in the Forest Service, which he accepted. He ran several forest districts in Wyoming before being sent to Kansas in 1936—the Great Dust Bowl—to work on soil and range improvement.

After 28 years in the Forest Service, Mr. Dalley retired and settled in Lemon Grove, CA, with Reva. He didn't slow down. He worked in an aircraft plant, then as a bookkeeper for two moving companies, actively participating in the L.D.S. church until his death last fall.

Mr. Dalley is survived by two daughters, Iwana Baranov of Ramona, and Viora Woempner of Lemon Grove; a son, Dennis Dalley of Sandy, UT; a brother, Milo H. Dalley of Rexburg, ID; five grandchildren; twelve great-grandchildren; and one great-great-grandchild. His beloved bride Reva preceded him in death, having passed in June 1991.

May this tribute to Robert Sylvanus Dalley, today entered into the permanent RECORD of the Congress of the United States, serve to give honor to the values he exemplified and valued during his long and fruitful life.

## A SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO THE SHAW HIGH SCHOOL MOCK TRIAL TEAM

### HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 24, 1992

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate the Shaw High School Mock Trial Team for placing in the Cleveland-Marshall Seventeenth Annual Areawide Mock Trial Competition earlier this month.

The mock trial brings together high school students and social studies teachers and presents them with a fictitious case to argue or defend. The College of Law's Street Law Program, the Cleveland Bar Association, the Ohio Center for Law-Related Education are sponsors of the mock trial competition.

Shaw High School, which is located in the East Cleveland section of my district, is recognized throughout the State of Ohio as an eight-time winner of the mock trial competition.

Mr. Speaker, the competition provides Shaw High students with valuable experience and knowledge, allowing them to view everyday experiences from a more mature perspective.

This year students argued an AIDS case. In the case, a student tests HIV positive and sues a medical provider. The media intervenes asking the court to allow media access to the court proceedings. The students had to decide which is more important. The right to privacy or the public's right to know. The high school students performed as witnesses and attorneys as they argued their case before a panel of actual judges. The students worked extra hard in order to prepare for the trial by researching months in advance.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to pay tribute to the Shaw High School mock trial team members Gayle Williams, Harlynn Goolby, Aquil Wynn Bey, Sharell Brooks, Terry Ballard, Kimberly Floyd, James Walker, and Honey Bell-Bey. I would like to commend Shaw High School principal Stephen J. Lloyd and his staff for assisting the students in this important endeavor. I wish him and the Shaw High School mock trial team much continued success.

## PERTINENT POINTS ABOUT THE STATE OF THE NATION AND ITS FUTURE

### HON. WILLIAM E. DANNEMEYER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 24, 1992

Mr. DANNEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Bob Shirk, a constituent from my home district, had some thoughtful and pertinent points to make about the state of the Nation and its future. I bring his comments to your attention:

I am 70, twice retired, and work part-time driving for an auto auction, with many other WWII retirees. During lunch, we often have round table discussions about World and Domestic affairs. Yesterday, of seven participants, surprisingly six of us declared intentions of not voting for any incumbent now in office. This is a disturbing indication of the extreme dissatisfaction which most people in the U.S. have, with the incompetence and in-

difference of our Congress (and our President) to balancing the Budget, and resolution of the many domestic problems which confront us. We are so tightly bound with the umbilical cords of every other Nation on Earth, which we are contributing support, that we have neglected to maintain a healthy economy at home. (I am anxious to learn how soon California flood victims will be flooded with disaster relief funds and contributions from Israel, Egypt, England, France, et cetera, et cetera, due to the Red Cross Director's recent announcement that they are \$25 million in debt).

One of our group, a Mexican man, with an 11th grade education, posed this question: "How did I raise a family of four children, on a minimal income, balance my budget, pay my taxes, with only minimal education, when those high salaried, well-educated Congressmen (mostly lawyers—nothing personal intended) cannot balance the Federal Budget?" The very simple and basic solution is to restrict your spending to less than your income, setting aside a small portion for emergencies.

His question would be an appropriate one to present to your fellow Congressmen. Mr. Bush has stated that "We Won the Cold War!" Oh, Really? Russia defeated itself. He also takes credit for a victory in the Gulf War, yet Hussein still retains his liberty and license to continue in practice, despite the millions the American taxpayers spent over there, and the disastrous damage he caused to Kuwait and to the ecology. Mr. Bush's reference to the ostrich in his speech was rightfully included, but misdirected. Perhaps he should have mentioned the chicken, instead of the eagle, with respect to our status in world affairs.

Bill, you are my one, and only, favorite Congressman, and the only one, for whom I will cast a vote for re-election.

Voting incumbents out of office, in mass, may be a dangerous approach, but retaining them in office, seems even more dangerous.

I am becoming more and more convinced that a limit of two terms with no pensions or perks, may be the one and only way to attract truly dedicated men to restore this Country to the stature it had before World War II.

The only conclusion which we have drawn in our discussions is that the majority of Congressmen are self-serving, selfish, and dedicated only to their own interests, serving those who can return their favors, and don't give a damn about the future of our Country and future generations.

TRIBUTE TO CARTER MANASCO

HON. TOM BEVILL

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 24, 1992

Mr. BEVILL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to my good friend Carter Manasco, the former Alabama Congressman and long-time lobbyist for the National Coal Association who passed away recently.

Carter was a special friend to many of us on Capitol Hill—Congressmen, journalists, and staff members. We enjoyed his wry sense of humor, his pearls of wisdom and his frequent visits.

Carter was from my hometown of Townley, which is located in Walker County, AL. It's coal mining country and Carter actually worked in the mines during his younger years.

He worked his way through the University of Alabama Law School and practiced law in Jasper. After serving in the Alabama State Legislature, Carter moved to Washington in 1933 to work for House Speaker William B. Bankhead.

I imagine that Carter and his cigar contributed to more than a few smoke-filled back rooms, in those days. As Speaker Bankhead's right-hand man, he certainly learned the ways of Washington. And, he made some long-lasting friendships in the press galleries which he visited on a regular basis.

After Speaker Bankhead died, his nephew, Walter Will Bankhead, served briefly in the seat before returning home to Jasper. When the next general election came around in 1940, Carter's friends talked him into running.

He was elected to represent what was then Alabama's Seventh District and served in Congress from 1941 to 1949.

Carter was a very conservative Congressman. In fact, he was frequently at odds with the Democratic leadership and with then-President Harry Truman. As chairman of what is now the Government Operations Committee, he bottled up the full employment bill and got quite a bit of national attention.

Knowing Carter, he wasn't letting anyone tell him what to do. Carter kept his own counsel throughout his life and I never heard anyone question his integrity and judgment. He was a pretty good poker player and I'm sure he knew "when to hold 'em and when to fold 'em."

When he left Congress, Carter went to work as a lobbyist for the National Coal Association and became a well-known figure on Capitol Hill.

As a former Member of the House, he had floor privileges and access to Member lounges. Carter kept up his friendships with the Members, the congressional staff, and the press. I don't think anyone knew more people in Washington than Carter did.

Even after his retirement in 1985, Carter came to the Capitol every day, visiting the press galleries and the offices of the Alabama congressional delegation.

He would come to my office, visit with the staff and catch up on our hometown newspaper. Then he'd make the rounds on the Senate side. If Carter didn't show up, we'd be calling around to find out where he was. That's how much we thought of him.

We're all going to miss Carter. He was such a unique individual. Everybody who knew him, loved him. And, just about everybody knew him.

There won't be any way to replace him and we surely won't forget him.

DEFENSE CUTS SHOW HOW LITTLE WE HAVE LEARNED IN 50 YEARS

HON. CHARLES E. BENNETT

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 24, 1992

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, the Florida Times-Union of Jacksonville, FL, recently ran the following editorial on the defenses of the United States and how Congress is reacting to

its responsibilities in these days looking to the future. It cautions against foolhardy and too deep cuts which may cost us in lives and money in the future.

After victory in World War II, the world seemed safe. America demobilized its military forces with a vengeance.

Peace was in hand and the world expected it would remain so. Defense plants closed, soldiers, sailors, airmen and Marines came home as fast as bulging troop ships could sail across the oceans.

In 1945, while the allies were mopping up the Germans and finishing off the Japanese, the United States had 12 million citizens under arms.

In 1946, it had less than 3 million.

That number dwindled until, in 1950, it was 1.4 million.

In June 1950, North Korea—under the direction of its patron, the Soviet Union—attached South Korea.

The United Nations stood up to defend the tiny country from the communist invasion, and the United States was back at war.

The problem was that in the previous five years, the nation had decimated its military force, using the "peace dividend" to balance the federal budget and to get the economy in order.

Fighting raged during that time in Southeast Asia, Greece and the Mideast but the United States was at work rebuilding Europe and trying to devise a policy to deal with the Soviet Union's ambitions.

By 1947, the United States had little military force at all. Manpower was minimal. It had no ready atomic bombs and there was great doubt that the Strategic Air Command could hit any targets anyway. When President Harry Truman told Secretary of State George C. Marshall that he would like to "give the Russians hell" Marshall tactfully suggested that one American division in Europe was not an adequate instrument for even the threat of hell.

Much later, nuclear deterrence would become the policy, but when the shooting started in Korea, the United States found itself little better off militarily than it had been eight years earlier when the shooting started in Pearl Harbor, and almost as surprised.

When the shooting stopped in Korea, the United States had tripled the size of its armed forces and quadrupled the size of its defense budget.

Fast forward to 1992. The Cold War is over and the U.S. House of Representatives is proposing to slash the military budget by twice as much as the president recommended.

Jacksonville area Representatives Charles Bennett and Craig James voted against the \$1.5 trillion budget containing those drastic cuts.

Over a period of five years, the House budget would trim \$88 billion from the defense spending. The Pentagon calls that excessive.

Certainly, the collapse of the Soviet Union calls for defense budget reductions of reasonable size. But the former superpower's nuclear warheads still exist and there are still formidable threats in the world from other quarters, as we learned 18 months ago in Kuwait.

There is a difference between paring defense down to reasonable size and stripping our defenses to get money to ensure liberal officeholders sufficient votes to remain in office. Congress needs to learn that difference and act accordingly.

NUMBER 1 PROPERTY CRIME—  
AUTO THEFT

**HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 24, 1992*

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, automobile theft has become the Nation's No. 1 property crime problem. Auto crime accounts for more than half of the value of property lost to crime—some \$8 to \$9 billion each year. Auto theft touched 1 in every 50 American households last year, with more than 1.6 million motor vehicles reported stolen.

To address the growing crisis, I and the gentleman from Wisconsin, the chairman and ranking Republican member of the Subcommittee on Crime and Criminal Justice, join together today to introduce the Anti-Car Theft Act of 1992. This bill would significantly toughen the Federal penalties for auto theft. It would create a new offense for armed carjacking—this is the most recent innovation in auto theft, in which the criminal brazenly walks up to a car waiting at a traffic light, points a gun at the driver, and demands that the car be turned over. Our bill would make armed carjacking punishable by up to 20 years in prison. It would also double the penalties for existing auto theft offenses.

The bill also includes a program for assisting State law enforcement efforts. Several States are now taking creative and resourceful approaches to the problem. Michigan, for example, has set up an Auto Theft Prevention Authority, funded by a \$1 per car surcharge collected by insurance companies, that is devoted exclusively to fighting auto crime. This program has been astonishingly successful. Since its establishment, as national auto theft rates have skyrocketed, Michigan's has actually declined by more than 13 percent. Our bill would authorize \$10 million in assistance to States following the Michigan example.

In addition to tougher penalties and enhanced enforcement, the bill contains three new and inventive programs aimed at deterring auto theft by taking the profit out of stolen cars. The most prevalent method for making money from auto theft is with so-called "chop shops," which dismantle the stolen car and sell it in parts to shady auto repairers. Broken up, an automobile's parts can fetch up to four times the value of the whole car. Our bill would require that an automobile's major parts be marked with the car's vehicle identification number. This would allow police officers raiding a suspected chop shop to quickly and definitely determine whether the establishment is indeed trafficking in stolen parts. The bill would also provide for repair shops who sell used parts to check the ID numbers of the parts they sell against the FBI database of stolen car ID numbers, to ensure that the parts they are selling are not stolen.

Some auto thieves simply resell the car whole, by obtaining an apparently valid washed title document. A thief washes a title by going to a State's department of motor vehicles, presenting a fraudulent out-of-State title, and saying that he or she has just purchased the car and wants to title it in the new State. By the time the new State checks with

the old State, the thief has already sold the stolen car to an unsuspecting purchaser. Our bill would create an electronic clearinghouse that would permit States to instantaneously check the validity of a purported out-of-State title.

A third, increasingly popular, method for profiting from auto theft is to export the stolen vehicle for sale abroad. The stolen automobile is simply hidden in a shipping container and put on an outgoing boat. Our bill would tighten the Customs Service's supervision of exported automobiles, and would direct Customs to spot check containers destined for overseas.

The Anti-Car Theft Act of 1992 is a critically needed step toward reducing the overwhelming cost that auto theft is now exacting. I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this bill.

A TRIBUTE TO FRANCES JEAN  
NICHOLS

**HON. JERRY LEWIS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 24, 1992*

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention today the fine work and outstanding public service of Deputy Frances Jean Nichols. She is retiring after dedicating 26 years of service to the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department and will be recognized at a dinner in her honor on March 27.

Frances Jean was born on January 2, 1941, in Los Angeles where she grew up and attended public schools. From an early age, she had her sights on a career in law enforcement and joined the L.A. County Sheriff's Department in June 1965.

Frances Jean graduated from the Sheriff's Academy in 1965 as a member of Class 107 and began her law enforcement career at the Sybil Brand Institute for Women. During this time, she formulated a waitress training program for inmates in an effort to provide them with a marketable skill.

In 1968, she was transferred to the West Hollywood Patrol Station and began assisting in the production of departmental training films. Ten years later, she was assigned to the San Dimas Station Detective Bureau where she investigated crimes against children and also coordinated the station's Juvenile Diversion Program. Her additional duties included lectures to various civic organizations on rape prevention and training station personnel in first aid and CPR. In 1982, Frances Jean was transferred to the preemployment bureau where she conducted background investigations on Sheriff's Department applicants.

Mr. Speaker, in over 26 years of service, Frances Jean Nichols has served honorably and made extraordinary contributions to our community. I ask that you join me, our colleagues, and friends in recognizing her selfless dedication. Her many years of public service is certainly worthy of recognition by the House today.

MY MAN: CLIFTON W. SKEEN,  
WILY STATEHOUSE VETERAN

**HON. THOMAS C. SAWYER**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 24, 1992*

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a most remarkable man, State Representative Cliff Skeen, who, after an outstanding career dedicated to serving the people of the 69th House District of the State of Ohio, will be retiring at the end of this year.

Cliff Skeen celebrated his 69th birthday on March 17, 1992, but he began a long and outstanding career of representing the interests of his community in 1949 when he hired on as a spray painter at Goodyear Aerospace Corp. Cliff quickly became active in the United Auto Workers Local 856 where he held leadership positions of steward, chief steward, plant committeeman, and financial secretary-treasurer.

After 20 years at Goodyear and two earlier races for State representative, Cliff Skeen continued his commitment to serving the community as labor participation director for the Summit County United Way. In 1975, Summit County Democrats elected Cliff to complete the term of office of retiring State Representative Ron Weyandt, when Weyandt became the county sheriff.

Since his appointment in 1975, Cliff Skeen has served eight additional consecutive terms in the Ohio State House of Representatives. Over the years, he has served on every house committee, including his current seats on the joint committee on agency review, finance and development subcommittee, rules, ethics and standards, and children and youth. Skeen also serves on the advisory committees of the bureau of unemployment compensation and the bureau of worker's compensation.

In addition to his numerous professional responsibilities, Cliff Skeen has devoted a significant amount of time and effort to community-oriented projects. He led in the struggle to attain State status for the University of Akron; he was a founding member of the Summit-Portage Comprehensive Health Planning Agency, the Greater Akron Area Council on Alcoholism, and the Ellet Amateur Athletic Association. Cliff was also a trustee of the Salvation Army, Edwin Shaw Hospital, and the Summit Community Action Council.

In recognition of his involvement and dedication to the community, Cliff has received many honors. They included the Good Neighbor Award, the Goodyear Employee Honor Award, the AFL-CIO Community Service Award, Northeast Ohio University College of Medicine President's Award, several Legislator of the Year Awards, and the Distinguished Service to Veterans Award, to name a few.

I am honored to have served in the Ohio House of Representatives with Cliff Skeen and to call him my friend. There are few of us who truly make a difference—Cliff is one of those. He is a man of the highest integrity and sincerity who truly cares about his neighbors, his community and his country.

Cliff has always urged his colleagues, in his words, to remember from whence they came. He has always followed his own advice. And as a result, he remains as close and true to

those he serves as anyone I've ever known in public life. He is a model to us all.

I am proud to ask you to join me today in paying tribute to this exceptional man whose dedication and many years of service are certainly worthy of recognition.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE  
FINDLAY FALCONS

HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 24, 1992

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a team that made Illinois High School history earlier this month by winning the Class A basketball State championship tournament. The Findlay Falcons, led by coach Mike Reynolds, became the smallest team to ever win this championship on March 15, 1992 when they beat the Normal-University High School.

Located in central Illinois, neither the community of Findlay, population 868, or its high school with 96 students, is known for its size. But Findlay is known for its basketball teams. For the past 2 years, the Falcons have progressed to the supersectionals. The third time was a charm which gave the Falcons its first ever State championship.

The Findlay Falcons had an impressive regular season record of 31-2. During the regional championship tournament, the Falcons put away the Lovington, Arcola, and Chrisman teams. The Falcons proceeded to the sectionals where they proved themselves again over the Maroa-Forsyth High School. They kept up the momentum when they beat the Springfield Calvary High School, 62-55, at the supersectionals. The final test was when the Falcons emerged victorious over the Normal-University High school with a score of 61-45.

Mr. Speaker, I salute the Findlay Falcons and ask that the following names be included in the RECORD so that the Falcons can be recognized as the champions they are. I wish them all the success in the future.

FINDLAY HIGH SCHOOL

Superintendent: Ron Hash; Principal: Larry Bradford; Head Coach: Mike Reynolds; Assistant Coach: Brett Chaney; Cheerleading Sponsor: Chris Tippit.

PLAYERS

Clayton Stivers; Eric Smith; Jim Allen; Tony Sparks; Joey Howell; Jeremy Chaney; Jason Tucker; Michael Been; Greg Mitchell; Tyler Bradford; Cameron Lawrence; John Cruit; and Dustin Cruit.

Student Managers: John Knieram and David Heinz.

CHEERLEADERS

Marci McClain; Shanna Buechele; Rayna Aper; Chastity McLain; Sarah Been; Christy Cloyd; Chastity Rodman; Decka Carroll; Tanya Park; and Stephanie Lebo.

THE VATICAN SHOULD RECOGNIZE  
ISRAEL

HON. EDWARD F. FEIGHAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 24, 1992

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a resolution calling on the Vatican to recognize Israel. Today, 100 countries have full diplomatic relations with the State of Israel. Over the last 2 years, the former Soviet Union, along with Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Poland have restored relations with Israel. In January, China and India joined the list.

This growing trend toward global recognition of Israel makes the Vatican's position that much more anomalous. The Vatican has special concerns when it comes to the Middle East: for Christian minorities throughout the region; for preservation of and free access to the holy places; and for the constructive role it can play as a force for reconciliation and peace among those of differing faiths. Its role in each of these areas can only be enhanced through the establishment of full diplomatic relations with the State of Israel.

Historically, the Vatican has held informal diplomatic exchanges and consultations with Israeli officials. On January 5, John Cardinal O'Connor, in an act that would have been highly controversial 5 years ago, met with Israeli Prime Minister, Yitzhak Shamir in his Jerusalem office. This meeting was the culmination of a warming trend in Catholic-Jewish relations that began with the papal publication of "Nostra Aetate" following Vatican II. This landmark document deplored anti-Semitism and rejected the belief that Jews were collectively responsible for the death of Christ.

In recognizing Israel, the Vatican could truly culminate this warming trend and at the same time make a powerful contribution to the search for peace in the Middle East—a peace that can only occur when countries are willing to recognize the reality and the legitimacy of the State of Israel. It's time for the Vatican to join the rest of Europe and the international community and change its current policy.

Today, along with 37 of my colleagues, I am introducing a resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the Vatican should recognize the State of Israel and establish full diplomatic relations with that country. I ask that a copy of the resolution be printed following this statement.

H. CON. RES. 298

Whereas 100 governments of every political form maintain full and formal diplomatic relations with the State of Israel;

Whereas the Vatican and the State of Israel have maintained formal channels of communication;

Whereas the Vatican and the State of Israel participate in ongoing consultations and informal diplomatic exchanges;

Whereas the end of the Cold War facilitated the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between Israel and the nations of Eastern Europe and between Israel and the former Soviet Union;

Whereas the 5 permanent members of the United Nations Security Council all now maintain full diplomatic relations with Israel;

Whereas the "Nostra Aetate" calls for Catholic-Jewish dialogue and understanding;

Whereas the National Conference on Catholic Bishops' statement, entitled "The Pursuit of Peace with Justice," supports the "rights of Israel to existence as a sovereign state with secure and recognized boundaries";

Whereas the National Christian Leadership Conference has urged Pope John Paul II to formally recognize the State of Israel;

Whereas the Vatican has demonstrated constructive support for the Egypt-Israel peace treaty; and

Whereas the establishment of formal diplomatic relations between the Vatican and the State of Israel would be a positive step toward peace and stability in the Middle East and would promote increased harmony between Christians and Jews throughout the world: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that the Vatican should grant official recognition to the State of Israel and should establish diplomatic relations with that country.

SEC. 2. The Clerk of the House of Representatives shall transmit copies of this resolution to the President with a request that the President transmit those copies to the Vatican and to the Government of Israel.

TRIBUTE TO RALPH LIBERATO

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 24, 1992

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Ralph Liberato, a dedicated public servant, a good friend and a good Democrat with a great spaghetti recipe, who is retiring as director of governmental affairs at the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, Council 25.

Mr. Liberato has served with distinction as chair of the Macomb County Democratic Party from 1964 through 1991. An outstanding and respected labor leader, Mr. Liberato served as secretary-treasurer of the Metro Detroit AFL-CIO. For many years his spaghetti dinners, which he cooks and serves at Democratic and labor functions, have been legendary.

In addition to his service with the labor movement and the Democratic Party, Mr. Liberato has served his country. He was in the Marines during World War II, fought at Guadalcanal, Guam, the Solomon Islands, and Okinawa. When he finished his tour of duty, he returned home to Michigan to get his bachelor's degree at Wayne State University. In 1952 he went to work at the GM Tech Center in Warren, MI, and became the first president of Local 160 of the United Auto Workers.

Mr. Liberato has made an outstanding contribution to his community and should be commended for his years of service.

TRIBUTE TO ERNEST NESPECA,  
JR.

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 24, 1992

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to Ernest Nespeca, Jr., who will

retire from the Youngstown Board of Health Department on April 1, 1992. For over 25 years Ernest has served the community of Youngstown in my 17th Congressional District in Ohio.

Ernest, born in 1929, has been a lifelong resident of my great hometown of Youngstown. Ernest fought strong and brave in Korea with the U.S. Army on behalf of the people of Ohio. After his service Ernest returned to Youngstown to begin a career with the Board of Health Department as a food and meat inspector. After a long and dedicated tenure he was appointed milk inspector in the dairy department in 1983. There he worked to ensure the quality and safety of milk for thousands upon thousands in his community.

Now after a career of hard, dedicated work Ernest is leaving to enjoy a long-deserved retirement with his wife, Donna, his children, Beth Ann and Ernest, and with his friends.

Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to the unheralded service long work that Ernest has performed with the Youngstown Board of Health Department. Too many times workers like Ernest, who make up the backbone of America, are ignored and so it is my great pleasure to honor Ernest as he embarks on his well-earned retirement.

#### DELIVERY OF THE 49TH ISLAND CLASS PATROL BOAT

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

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 24, 1992

Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the delivery of the U.S. Coast Guard Cutter *Galveston Island*. The *Galveston Island* is the 49th and final island class patrol boat currently scheduled to be delivered by Bollinger Machine & Shipyard of Lockport, LA.

The 110-foot island class patrol boat has been a true success story. The hard-working men and women of Bollinger Shipyard can be proud of their contribution to saving lives at sea, protecting the environment, securing our national defense, and fighting the war on drugs. I would like to share with the House a March 10, 1992, message honoring the island class patrol boats sent by Adm. W.P. Leahy, Chief of the Office of Law Enforcement and Defense Operations, to every command in the Coast Guard:

With the delivery of the USCGC *Galveston Island* (WPB 1349) we have closed the latest chapter in the modernization of the Coast Guard cutter fleet. I would like to take this opportunity to thank all concerned.

In the seven years since the commissioning of USCGC *Farallon* (WPB 1301) these state-of-the-art 110' Island Class WPB's and their crews continue to establish new standards in service to the American public. These cutters now serve in varied locations from Alaska to Guam and from Maine to Puerto Rico in climates that run the gamut from subarctic to tropical. They have operated as far away as Panama.

During underway operations, amounting to over 280,000 hours (equivalent of over 32 years) these cutters have prosecuted over 2,070 search and rescue cases in which 1,219 lives were saved, 7,591 persons assisted, \$67

million worth of property saved and \$321 million worth of property assisted. As an integral part of our Nation's narcotics interdiction operations, they have been responsible for keeping over 209.9K tons of marijuana, 29.1 K tons of cocaine and 5.5 K tons of other illegal narcotics with a total value of over \$3.2 billion off our streets. Over 370 arrests were made in conjunction with these seizures.

Recently, these cutters have received tasking from another quarter and are meeting the challenge of the human tragedy currently being played out in the Caribbean. As part of our ongoing alien migrant interdiction operations they are providing humanitarian relief and saving the lives of countless people who would in all likelihood have otherwise perished at sea.

Again to all involved in the inception, planning, building, and manning of these cutters, and the training of their crews, well done.

Well said, Admiral Leahy.

#### TRIBUTE TO DR. WARMOTH T. GIBBS

#### HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 24, 1992

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, every once in a while the human race is gifted with a unique individual who is multitalented and leaves an indelible impression upon everyone with whom they come in contact. Dr. Warmoth T. Gibbs is that type of person. Today, it is my very special pleasure to acknowledge the 100th birthday of Dr. Warmoth T. Gibbs on April 5, and to highlight the achievements and contributions of this outstanding individual.

Dr. Gibbs is an institution in the State of North Carolina and at North Carolina A&T University where he served as president from 1955 to 1960. He is known for being a man of independent thought and action, qualities which he attempted to instill in the university student body. Dr. Gibbs is best known during his tenure as president for getting the university accredited by the Southern Association, and for his response to student demonstrators during the 1960 lunch counter sit-ins. During that period when there were efforts to get President Gibbs to disband the demonstration activities by the students, he is reported to have said, "We teach our student how to think, not what to think." His defense of the students' rights to protest was one of the many pivotal efforts to dismantle segregation in Greensboro, NC.

Dr. Gibbs has resided in Greensboro for 66 years. He moved to North Carolina from Louisiana. During his years at A&T he served as president, dean of men, instructor of military science, professor of history and government, and dean of the School of Education and General Studies.

Former President Gibbs received liberal arts and honorary doctorate degrees from Wiley College in Marshall, TX, and a master's degree from Harvard University in Boston, MA, where he met his late wife Marece Jones Gibbs.

Since his retirement, Dr. Gibbs has lived with his daughter, Elizabeth Gibbs Moore. He

has one son, Dr. Chandler Gibbs, a retired physician in Poughkeepsie, NY. Dr. Gibbs is loved by many and respected by everyone. The world, and the State of North Carolina have benefited immeasurably from his long life. Happy birthday, Dr. Gibbs, and may you continue to reap the sweet fruits of long life.

#### TRIBUTE TO FLOYD McCREE

#### HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 24, 1992

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, it is with pleasure and great pride that I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Floyd Joel McCree, who was honored on February 16, 1992, in my hometown of Flint, MI where he served as an outstanding public official for over 40 years. Sadly, Floyd passed away in 1988, but he will long be remembered for his years of dedicated service and the significant contributions he made on behalf of the citizens of Flint.

Although much of Floyd's public work was accomplished while living in Flint, he was born in Webster, MO. It was there that Floyd began distinguishing himself at an early age. An all-state baseball player in high school, Floyd also participated on the track and tennis teams and won numerous awards as an orator on the debate team. He later played basketball at Lincoln University in Jefferson City.

Floyd was still very young when he got his first exposure to politics. It was through his father, who was a precinct captain in his hometown, that Floyd attended political meetings and helped in various campaigns. In 1943, his political career was put on hold when he was drafted into wartime service. Not surprisingly, while serving in the South Pacific as a platoon sergeant for 2 years, he received numerous awards for his leadership and training.

In 1946, Floyd arrived in Flint and began to work at the Chevrolet plant. Later, Floyd transferred to Buick, where he worked in the foundry and resumed his political career when he was elected a committeeman. Over the years, he served on various union committees at the UAW Local 599. In addition to these duties, Floyd also became active in numerous community groups including the NAACP and the Flint Urban League. It was during this period that he married Leeberta Townsend with whom he had four children, Anita, Byron, Marsha, and Melvin. With his family, Floyd worshipped at Metropolitan Baptist Church.

In 1956, Floyd was appointed to the board of county supervisors. Two years later, he became the first black person elected to the Flint City Council. In 1966, Floyd was appointed mayor, making him the first black mayor in Michigan and the first black mayor of a city over 100,000 in the United States.

Possibly his most notable accomplishment in public service is the drive he spearheaded in 1968 that resulted in Flint becoming the first city in the Nation to pass an open housing referendum. When the city council initially refused to pass the ordinance, Floyd threatened to resign. This resulted in a rally and a sleep-in, which eventually persuaded the city council to reverse its position. In 1971, Floyd was ap-

pointed Genesee county register of deeds and was later elected and re-elected to that office, where he served until his death in 1988.

Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure to honor someone who has done so much to improve the quality of life for the residents of the Flint community. Floyd McCree had an enormously successful career and upheld the highest tradition of public service. While we miss his physical presence, we celebrate the life and legacy of the man we knew to be courageous, kind, and gentle. Mr. Speaker, it is indeed a privilege to pay tribute to this highly regarded individual.

**BRIAN FUJIMOTO, GREG KIMBALL,  
AND DARRON YOUNG EARN  
RANK OF EAGLE SCOUT**

**HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 24, 1992*

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, on May 31, 1992, an Eagle Award ceremony will be held at the Oneonta Congregational Church for Brian Fujimoto, Greg Kimball, and Darron Young. This group of young men has shown outstanding dedication to their troop, their families, their school, and their community which has helped them achieve the rank of Eagle Scout, the highest rank possible in Scouting. I rise today to ask that you join with me in recognizing these truly remarkable individuals.

It is important that we take a moment to recognize the true significance of their accomplishment. In recent years, discussions of American youth have tended to focus on their involvement in the problems facing the United States; drug and alcohol abuse, violent crime, and a declining commitment to education and career. Theirs is an example of what the youth in America are capable of and an example of the kind of leadership this country will need if we are to effectively address the problems that face the Nation and the world.

These young men not only have completed a list of required tasks to achieve this honor, they have enriched the lives of all those who have had the pleasure of knowing them. It is reassuring to know that there continues to exist individuals like Brian, Greg, and Darron who place value in service to others. While the rank of Eagle Scout is the ultimate in Scouting, I trust it is only the beginning of their achievements.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in saluting these inspirational young men.

**AN AMENDMENT TO THE HIGHER  
EDUCATION ACT**

**HON. NORMAN D. DICKS**

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 24, 1992*

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Speaker, when the House considers the Higher Education Act Amendments of 1992 this week, I will offer an amendment to title I, part D, the Articulation Agreement section of that bill.

My amendment would allow the members of an articulation partnership created under title I,

part D, to develop procedures to ensure that vocational courses meet core academic course standards for purposes of college admissions requirements. The articulation partnership is an agreement between 2- and 4-year institutions that seeks to ease the transition between secondary and postsecondary schools.

Two- and four-year institutions that are members of a consortium under this part of this act would be able to enter into an agreement with a local education agency to develop equivalency approval procedures for vocational courses. Once these procedures are established, vocational courses meeting such core academic standards would then be considered as equivalent for the purposes of satisfying entrance requirements to college.

This amendment is an important educational reform effort, being led all across the country through the restructuring of vocational-technical education. My amendment will increase the coordinated effort to integrate academic and vocational instruction by providing for equivalency between vocational and academic curricula. If vocational courses can be structured to meet core academic requirements which are used as the basis for college admissions, then more vocational students would have the option of entering college and continuing their education.

It is important to note that my amendment requires no additional authorization of funds. It creates an allowable use of funds from within the \$50 million authorization for part D of title I.

Recently in my home State of Washington, legislation was passed to begin this project at the local level. I want to thank State representative Randy Dorn, who championed this legislation along with Tom and Kathleen Lopp of the Washington Vocational Association and the American Vocational Association. Since the impetus for this restructuring must come from the higher education community, a new atmosphere of cooperation between the secondary and postsecondary systems should evolve—and that is exactly what is now happening in Washington State. This legislation allows another path to higher education for students while meeting all entrance requirements. The result will be more students seeking advancement through higher education.

**A NEW DAY FOR SOUTH AFRICA**

**HON. DICK SWETT**

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 24, 1992*

Mr. SWETT. Mr. Speaker, last week the voice of freedom and democracy was heard in South Africa. In this historic vote, South Africa's white minority gave President F.W. de Klerk an overwhelming vote of confidence to continue his power-sharing negotiations with the nation's black majority. Furthermore, 85 percent of registered voters cast ballots, a turnout figure that we can only dream of in this country.

I join with the rest of the world in praising South Africa's white population for their political wisdom and maturity in understanding that

they must close the door on their country's past racial divisions. This victory is long overdue.

The system known as apartheid was first established more than 40 years ago. The policy of dictating where blacks could live, work, go to school, and even whom they were allowed to marry caused untold suffering before the walls of apartheid began to crumble. We should not forget that Nelson Mandela was imprisoned for 27 years before he was released in February 1990. Now he is engaged in negotiations with President de Klerk for a new constitution.

However, this is not the time to dwell on the injustices of South Africa's past, but rather to encourage its peoples to continue their progress toward a more promising future. Above all, we should take heart in the humanity of the people of South Africa and their ability to rise above a lifetime of bitterness and division to support the goals of justice and freedom for all.

**HONORING JAMES M. PATRONITE  
ON THE OCCASION OF HIS  
RETIREMENT FROM THE PICO  
RIVERA CITY COUNCIL**

**HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 24, 1992*

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize my good friend, the Honorable James M. Patronite, councilman for the city of Pico Rivera. Jim is retiring from the city council after 18 years of dedicated service and will be honored at a special ceremony on April 3, 1992.

Born and educated in Cleveland, OH, Jim moved to California in 1945. He attended classes at California State University and the University of Southern California, where he majored in accounting. He is a veteran of World War II, having served most of his tour of duty in North Africa, as a chief cryptographer for the U.S. Air Force. In 1948, Jim married his lovely wife and partner, Jane Hallinan. After getting married, they moved to Pico Rivera. They have four children and three grandchildren.

Jim began his tenure serving the people of Pico Rivera in 1956 as chairman of the Incorporation Committee. In 1958, he was elected to the first Pico Rivera City Council. From April 1971 to October 1974, Jim was a member of the Planning Commission. He was appointed again to serve on the city council in 1974 to fill an unexpired term. He was then elected to the city council in March 1976 and he has been reelected every 4 years since. Jim has served as mayor for the terms 1976-77, 1979-80, 1983-84, and 1988-89.

While maintaining an active role in civic service, Jim also has been a member of the Pico Rivera Rotary Club, Society of California Accountants, Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 7734, American Legion Post 411, Pico Rivera History and Heritage Society, and the Rio Hondo Symphony. In 1986, he was named Scout of the Year, by the Rio Hondo Boy Scout Area Council and in 1987 was ap-

pointed to the Presbyterian Intercommunity Hospital Foundation Board, where he currently serves as vice chairman.

Mr. Speaker, it is with pride that I rise to recognize my friend, adviser, and one of Pico Rivera's esteemed residents, James M. Patronite, on the occasion of his retirement from the Pico Rivera City Council and I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting him for his outstanding record of service to the residents and community of Pico Rivera.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE  
LACKAWANNA JUNIOR COLLEGE  
WOMEN'S BASKETBALL TEAM

**HON. JOSEPH M. McDADE**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 24, 1992*

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Lady Falcons of Lackawanna Junior College in my district in Scranton, who have captured the region 10 National Junior College Athletic Association basketball championship.

The success of the Lady Falcons is an inspiring example for their fellow students and the community. These young women play for the pure love of athletic competition, and sacrifice individual desires in order to contribute to the success of the team. They exemplify the true spirit of collegiate athletics, making a commitment to succeeding in the classroom as well as on the court. They have earned the respect of rival teams through their ability and their duty to fair play.

The Lady Falcons of Lackawanna Junior College have achieved a record of 25 wins and only 2 losses this season, and won the region 10 championship for the fifth time in the past 9 years. The attributes displayed by these athletes—discipline, teamwork, dedication, and the desire to be the best they can be—are attributes which will carry them far after their playing days are over. Coach Tim Dempsey and his assistant Jim Dempsey are teachers not only of basketball skills and strategy, but also of lessons that will remain with the players for the rest of their lives.

I join Lackawanna Junior College and the entire community in saluting the Lady Falcons for their significant achievements, and in wishing them continued success in the upcoming national tournament in Bismarck, ND. I hope my colleagues will join me in commending the determination and spirit of the Lady Falcons, who are: Jen Ambrose, Nicole Bridgeforth, Erin Fitzsimmons, Kammy Gaston, Lisa Gumble, Jill Korman, Sue Littman, Beth McGowan, Krissy Refice, Stephanie Wilson, Karen Woronko, and Candida Zielinski.

HONORING RABBI MENACHEM  
SCHNEERSON

**HON. DICK ZIMMER**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 24, 1992*

Mr. ZIMMER. Mr. Speaker, on April 14, 1992, the Lubavitcher Rebbe, Rabbi Menachem Mendel Schneerson will reach the 90th year of an extraordinary life that has been devoted to educating world Jewry and society in general as to the importance of the moral and ethical values contained in the Seven Noanide Laws given to Moses on Mt. Sinai.

Since assuming his position of leadership in 1950, Rabbi Schneerson has been the inspiration and the motivating force behind the unprecedented growth of the Lubavitcher movement worldwide. The movement has had great success in unifying the disparate communities within Judaism by encouraging knowledge of the Torah and all its precepts. From advising heads of state to facilitating ethical instruction in the public classroom, the Rabbi has had an impact on the awareness by the world at large of the importance of humankind living by a divinely inspired system of values.

Rabbi Schneerson has led the Lubavitcher organization in an outreach of love, kindness, and compassion. His work to improve the lives of the persecuted, the homeless, the innocent, the addicted, the imprisoned, and the elderly has affected millions of people. His unique vision, together with encyclopedic knowledge and wisdom, have brought him the respect and admiration he so richly deserves.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me and the many whose lives have been touched by Rabbi Menachem Mendel Schneerson in saluting him for his contribution to the betterment of the world.

GIVING FAMILY BUSINESSES A  
BREAK

**HON. CHESTER G. ATKINS**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 24, 1992*

Mr. ATKINS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to overturn an Internal Revenue Service policy which detrimentally affects small and family-owned businesses. The current IRS policy, I believe, will have the effect of preventing many small businesses from providing health insurance to their employees. At a time when Congress should be creating incentives for employers to provide health insurance, and at a time when 35 million of our fellow citizens lack access to health insurance, the current IRS policy should be overturned by Congress immediately.

Last year, in a little-noticed revenue ruling, the Internal Revenue Service took the position that if a partnership provides health insurance to its employee-partners, or if a subchapter S corporation provides health insurance to its

employee-owners, the cost of that insurance must be included in the partner's or shareholder's income. This is true even though every other employee in America is able to exclude the value of employer-provided health insurance from their income.

Mr. Speaker, for many small and family-owned businesses, this is not a major bureaucratic issue. A constituent in Dracut, MA is just one who has been detrimentally impacted by this IRS ruling. His business, a family-run dairy farm, has been providing health insurance for his four full-time employees for a number of years. But because of this IRS ruling, he is now unable to provide insurance coverage for himself and his father, who is also a partner in the business.

Although the IRS ruling was a liberalization of prior law the policy still puts small businesses in an unfair position. There is no question that if a large corporation provides health insurance to its corporate officers, the value of that insurance is excludable from income. The IRS policy discriminates against small business owners. Even worse, it could lead some small business-owners to stop providing health insurance to their employees. That's exactly the opposite of what we should be doing.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the Committee on Ways and Means to act expeditiously on this legislation. I am told that the committee plans to consider health insurance legislation later this year, and I hope that my legislation will be considered in that debate.

TRIBUTE TO JUDGE JOAN  
O'DWYER

**HON. THOMAS J. MANTON**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 24, 1992*

Mr. MANTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Judge Joan O'Dwyer for her outstanding service and contribution to Queens County. On Tuesday, March 31, 1992, the Queens Borough Lodge will pay special tribute to Judge O'Dwyer for her dedication to the judiciary system of Queens County.

Judge Joan O'Dwyer was born in Bronx County. She attended Beaver College and Columbia Law School. After obtaining her law degree she became an associate in the firm of O'Dwyer and Bernstein. Judge O'Dwyer remained there for 10 years until she was appointed to the magistrate's court in 1959 by Mayor Robert Wagner. She was reappointed to the criminal court by Mayor John Lindsay and Mayor Edward Koch. In 1985 Judge O'Dwyer was appointed to the court of claims by Gov. Mario Cuomo and was re-appointed in 1991. Judge O'Dwyer is married to the Hon. Anthony P. Savarese, a retired acting Supreme Court Justice. They have three children, Shane, Liam and Kelly O'Neill.

Mr. Speaker, Judge O'Dwyer deserves this special recognition for her allegiance to the judiciary system of New York. I know my colleagues join me in saluting Judge Joan O'Dwyer for her outstanding achievements.