

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

POTENTIAL FOR UNITED STATES
PRIVATE SECTOR ACTIVITY IN
ANGOLA

HON. SAM GEJDENSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 25, 1992

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call my colleagues attention to the following testimony that was submitted to the Foreign Affairs Subcommittees on Africa, and International Economic Policy and Trade at our March 3, 1992, hearing on the "Potential for United States Private Sector Activity in Angola."

The testimony was prepared by Equator Bank Ltd., which operates Equator Management Services in my State of Connecticut. The Equator Bank has 13 years of experience in Angola.

POTENTIAL FOR U.S. PRIVATE SECTOR
ACTIVITY IN ANGOLA

(Statement of Franklin H. Kennedy, president and chief executive officer, Equator Bank Limited)

Good afternoon Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee. My name is Franklin Kennedy. I am Chief Executive Officer of Equator Bank Limited. I thank you for the opportunity to share, from our thirteen years of business experience in Angola, our views on trade and investment prospects for U.S. private sector companies in that country.

EQUATOR

As Equator Bank is not a household name in the banking industry in the United States, permit me first to provide you with brief background information on our organization. Along with two sister operating companies, Equator Trade Services Limited and Equator Advisory Services Limited, Equator Bank Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Equator Holdings Limited which, in turn, is 83% owned by Wardley Holdings Limited, the 100% owned merchant banking arm of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited. The other shareholder is a Connecticut based partnership comprised of individual members of Senior Management of the Company, known as Equator Management Services, Incorporated in Nassau, Bahamas, the Equator Group of companies has offices in the United Kingdom and the United States as well as in Angola, Kenya, Nigeria and Zambia. Equator operates as a merchant bank and is responsible for the development of the HongkongBank Group's business in Sub-Sahara Africa. The HongkongBank Group ranks among the 30 largest banking groups in the world with a staff of over 54,000 and a network of over 1,300 offices world-wide. The published capital of the Group is in excess of USD 10 billion.

Established in 1975, Equator in its seventeen plus years of operations has provided aggregate financing on the order of USD 3 billion to support merchant banking and

trading services in some 30 African countries through specialized products such as trade finance, project investment, correspondent banking, cash management and debt management services. In many instances, Equator has worked with various official export credit agencies and political risk insurance organizations both in the United States and other OECD countries. Equator manages, on behalf of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIIC) and five U.S. Corporate Shareholders, the Africa Growth Fund, the first private sector venture capital fund for the Sub-Sahara African region.

EQUATOR AND ANGOLA

Equator first visited Angola in 1976, and completed its first deal there in 1979. Equator has been there ever since and has provided, through our prime client relationship with Banco Nacional de Angola, financing in excess of USD 700 million to support a wide range of trade transactions. Of this amount, some USD 150 million was in support of goods and services sourced from over fifteen U.S. Companies including Boeing, Caterpillar, Motorola, Continental Can, Redicon, St. Augustine Shipyards, Beech Aircraft, Mack Truck and others.

Prior to 1985/86 when coverage for Angola was suspended, Equator had arranged the financing of many of these transactions with the support of Eximbank. Lucky to have been incorporated in the Bahamas, Equator has been able to continue to do business in Angola since the U.S. suspension.

ANGOLA GENERAL

Mr. Chairman, Angola has come a long way since my first visit in 1983, and I have witnessed a great deal of change over the forty visits I have made to Luanda over the past nine years. We have seen the emergence of a market oriented economy from the virtually barter system which prevailed in the 1980's. More recently, Angola has introduced wide ranging economic reform measures including devaluation of the local currency, the Kwanza. Given conditions of permanent peace, only well managed investment in infrastructure is required for rapid recovery of the economy, well endowed with a wealth of natural resources. Already, businesspersons from several regions in the world are beginning to assess and take advantage of this enormous economic potential.

SPECIFIC ISSUES

And now Mr. Chairman, I would like to address a number of specific questions raised in your letter of February 21, 1992.

(1) Is Equator financing commercial transactions in Angola? If so, for which countries and in which sectors is the bank financing commercial transactions?

Since 1979, Equator has been and continues to finance commercial transactions in Angola.

Beneficiaries of Equator financing/letters of credit opened on behalf of Banco Nacional de Angola over the years have been domiciled in Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Hong Kong, Italy, Japan, Mozambique, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, the United States and Zambia.

Transactions financed by Equator have covered a wide cross section of the economy

including fishing, agro-industrial, industrial, transportation including aviation (helicopters and light aircraft for the petroleum services sector as well as passenger and cargo jet aircraft for the National Airline), road transportation, vehicle rehabilitation, banking, education, forestry, commerce, insurance, electricity, ports, ship repair and telecommunications. Given the extent of the financing over the years, almost all sectors of the economy were covered with the exception of military armaments for which EQUATOR has a policy of non involvement.

(2) Are there significant business opportunities in Angola for the U.S. private sector? If so, for which sectors?

There are enormous business opportunities in Angola for the U.S. private sector. Angola is rich in oil, diamonds, fish/seafood. It has been a major producer of coffee and cotton. It has vast quantities of land for cattle and general agricultural produce. It possesses an exciting tourism potential. Moreover, Angola's war-torn environment with virtually no investment in basic infrastructure over the past 16 years represents a great potential in projects of physical reconstruction. In addition, in a geographical context, Angola's potential is enhanced by regional cooperation in terms of trade, investment and tourism in a new and developing Southern Africa.

(3) Does it make more commercial sense for U.S. businesspersons to wait until after the September elections to initiate business contacts in Angola? Why or why not?

The race to do business in Angola is a long term race—a marathon—26 miles, and only those who prepare early will be able to compete with those who already have a 6 mile head start. Good business prospects take time to develop and to prepare for implementation. The U.S. private sector is very competitive and should not be disadvantaged by processes which in fact amount to holding the runners back at the starting line.

(4) Which countries would be our greatest competitors in Angola and what are they doing to further trade relations with Angola?

There are probably three countries already well ahead in doing business in Angola:—

Portugal with strong colonial and linguistic ties, and with the added advantage of being an EEC member and the broker of the peace accord in Angola. Angola has already taken steps to invite Portuguese businesses and families to take back property and business interests previously nationalized or abandoned at the time of independence.

Then there is Japan, using its good positioning from production bases in South Africa to capitalize on opportunities in large construction and rehabilitation projects and in fishing, and in general trading of vehicles, heavy equipment and the like. While to date, it appears that Eximbank of Japan has provided little in the way of medium term financing, MITI insurance cover has been available from time to time for supplier credits.

There is also South Africa itself. According to a recent survey by the South African Foreign Trade Organization (SAFTO), 74% of the largest South African exporters classified Angola as the key African market for future opportunities. South African banks have al-

• 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.

ready opened lines of credit to Banco Nacional de Angola. Their export credit agency, CGIC, is providing some export insurance cover. South Africa has exchanged commercial representation with Angola and they are planning reciprocal airline flight arrangements. South African businesses have participated in the emergency supply program to "get a foot in the door". Angolans and South Africans are busy forming joint venture relationships with private sector partners to take advantage of technical assistance contracts and other future commercial opportunities.

Other countries which continue to strengthen their commercial positions as a result of uninterrupted trading over the past ten years include Brazil, Belgium, Great Britain, France, Italy and the Netherlands.

(5) Is there a need for a stabilization program for the Kwanza?

I believe this question has been addressed when describing the economic environment currently existing in Angola. My personal views are that, given the unique conditions existing in Angola over the past ten years, a timely and well managed structural adjustment program will bring the value of Kwanza in line with free market forces more rapidly than in many other African and/or Eastern European economies which have distortions of the same magnitude.

SUMMARY

Mr. Chairman, in closing I would like to mention a comment I heard which was made by a member of the foreign diplomatic community in Luanda when I was there two weeks ago. CNN is now aired in Luanda and following a business report which focused on the current Japan-U.S. trade issues, this gentleman commented to me, and I quote: "no wonder there is an overall trade crisis in the U.S. if what they are doing in Angola is representative of their foreign trade policies".

It is the considered view of all of us who do and have continued to do business in Angola that U.S. private sector business interests are not being encouraged in Angola. They are being discouraged. This discouragement serves only the competitors of U.S. businesses and does little to broaden the prospects for the Angolan economy and the benefits to the Angolan people.

IT'S TIME TO CLOSE THE HEALTH-AND-RACKET CLUBS

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 25, 1992

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, for anyone who thinks we can't cut health costs in this country without cutting health, I commend the following article by Dr. William R. Phillips from the February 3, 1992 issue of Medical Economics entitled "It's Time To Close the Health-and-Racket Clubs."

With this kind of health care, no wonder health is consuming 13 percent of our GNP—about 50 percent more than the next closest industrialized nation.

IT'S TIME TO CLOSE THE HEALTH-AND-RACKET CLUBS

(By William R. Phillips, M.D.)

We have a "sports-medicine center" in our community, as I'm sure you have in yours. The one I know talks of big-time profes-

sional athletes while it treats high-school heroes and wounded weekend warriors.

No bump or bruise is too small for the full-court press: physical therapy, nutrition counseling, Cybex rehab, plus pre- and post-treatment underwater weighing. Video gait analysis usually documents the need for an expensive pair of orthotics for every pair of shoes the patient owns. The patient improves, but not as quickly as the clinic's bottom line.

I usually steer my patients away from this muscle mill, but one workman with a simple back strain pleaded to go to the "sports specialist" he'd seen advertised so much. With unspoken reservations, I assented, and the patient was subsequently, as they say, "lost to follow-up." Although my letter of referral went unanswered, I presumed that a few weeks of conservative care had cured his complaint. Almost a year later, I ran into the patient in a convenience store and inquired how he was doing.

"Not so good, Doc," he replied. "I haven't been back to work since I saw you last."

"Didn't you go to the sports center?" I asked the man with some concern.

"Sure, I've been there three times a week for over 10 months now," he told me.

"Really? That must be expensive," I said.

The patient agreed: "I'll say! I'm lucky the state Department of Labor & Industries is paying 100 percent. The bill runs well over 28 now."

I was surprised at the figure. "Over \$2,800?"

"No, \$28,000."

Another example: We have a large allergy clinic that specializes in insured children. Good doctors; great businessmen. They do a fine job with kids with severe asthma. But the waiting room is usually filled with snotty kids and their worried parents.

The clinic's glided-lily approach to patient care is so standardized that their progress notes are all on one printed form with the blanks filled in by the nurse. For every patient, every problem: sinus X-ray series, PFTs (pre- and post-bronchodilator), nasal smear, blood tests, audiogram, tympanogram, and a double-barreled battery of skin tests. Some tests are repeated at every visit. For complicated cases, like hives, they may add a treadmill exercise test, chest X-ray, and histamine challenge test. All this on a 6-year-old with hay fever!

Occasionally the expensive testing contributes something to the patient's management. Usually, however, the diagnosis and therapy aren't exotic: rhinitis and Dimetapp. Parents go home with printed instructions on vacuuming drapes and wrapping mattresses. Of course, the insurance claim form carries a long list of diagnoses to balance the list of procedures performed. In this clinic, CPT stands for Conspicuously Profitable Testing. The clinic staff told the parents of one patient I referred that their policy was to bill insurers directly but never to release a copy of the bill to the parents. Wise policy, that. I recently learned that this clinic's average bill for a patient visit is more than \$370.

Glitzy new services seem to call irresistibly to medical profiteers. Colonoscopy, for instance, is a valuable (if overpriced) technique that many OBGs and FPs have incorporated into their practices.

Now there's a male equivalent. Last year, I got a promotional mailing from a urologist who was soliciting referrals for his new service of "comprehensive androscopy." That's right: He was hot to scope out the male member at 20X in search of the wily wart. But that's not all. His letter declared that 40

percent of all sexually active men in my practice needed his services.

But wait! That's still not all. He offered this new service to our community at the "low introductory price" of \$180. For the poor fellow who was HPB-positive but insurance-negative, the doctor offered a sliding scale. Maybe he proposed to charge them by the inch.

Sleep clinics are becoming popular cash cows. Hospitals and their chosen consultants are turning ZZZs into \$\$\$ at an alarming rate. Move over, eating-disorder centers and substance-abuse programs. After they perform all the billable tests while the patient is awake, they repeat them while the patient is asleep. That's even more lucrative, since the monitoring goes on all night. Then they add a few high-tech patient evaluations, such as Polaroids of the slumbering patient's nocturnal erections. REM now means Revenue Enhancing Medicine. Novel treatment recommendations usually follow, such as "lose weight" or "breathe oxygen."

Another tried-and-true road to riches is the executive physical. One large multi-specialty clinic in our city has been pushing this profitable line for years. Many local white-collar hopefuls consider an invitation to "take a physical" a sign of ascent up the corporate ladder, like a key to the executive washroom.

In palmier days, the executive physical required a two-day hospital stay. In these leaner times, the patient stays next to the clinic in a European-style hotel. The drill is always the same: H&P by the internists, rectal exam by the urologist, endoscopy by the gastroenterologist, treadmill by the cardiologist, bloodletting by the lab, and X-rays of this and ultrasound of that by the radiologist. (The endoscopy chosen seems to alternate between upper GI and colonoscopy—perhaps depending upon whichever scope is clean and ready to go). Then there are the PFT, ECG, CBC, etc. Occasionally they throw in a CT or MRI for the good of the corporate image.

Never mind that no physician sits down with the patient at the end of this gauntlet to explain the findings or provide counseling. The executive is mailed a full report, fresh from the word processor and complete with designer letterhead and a personalized binder.

These specialists are skilled diagnosticians, aided by a sophisticated computer billing program that generates a diagnosis to justify each examination. In that system, ICD stands for Insurance Compatible Diagnosis.

It's not simply the expense that riles me. Patients confuse these physicals with genuine medical care and often take home the wrong messages. One of my middle-aged male patients came in recently with acute bronchitis. I began urging him to quit smoking when he interrupted, "I just had my executive physical at the clinic, and they did everything—chest X-ray, breathing tests, everything—and they said my lungs are in fine shape; no sign of any damage from smoking."

Other doctors in our city are exploiting the current diagnoses of choice: PMS, EBV, CFS, TMJ. Perhaps insurers should limit coverage for the diagnosis and treatment of abbreviations. Many physicians are hassling with preferred provider organizations while their greedy colleagues are in hot pursuit of preferred patient payment groups. Some cosmetic surgeons specialize in deformities of the rich. Occupational-medicine programs serve the doubly insured worker. Weightloss centers cater to fat cats.

We used to joke about certain doctors and their favorite lucrative tests, or "wallet biopsies." Now many entrepreneurial physicians save time by dealing only with patients known to be plopsy-positive. The next step, of course, is radical removal of the entire organ.

The phenomenon is fueled by many patients' unreasonable expectations and the cure-at-any-cost approach. As Osler observed in an earlier age, man is distinguished from the animals chiefly by his desire to take medicine. That desire has turned into a demand for immediate, expensive, high-tech solutions for all human problems.

One 48-year-old patient recently demanded that I refer him to a new orthopedic surgeon for his fifth repair of a torn anterior cruciate ligament from an old-sky-diving injury. "Life would be unthinkable if I had to bear any limits on my extremely active lifestyle," whined this never-say-die workoutaholic. Modern medicine has no cure for narcissism, but patients sure enjoy the treatment.

The other day, my partner told me another tale of marketplace medicine gone mad. The details don't matter. You hear the same stories every day. "Unbelievable," he concluded.

"No," I countered. "The problem is that it's all too believable."

"I guess we're just in the wrong racket," he observed.

"No," I said. "We're not in a racket. We're family physicians."

How can we help stop these medical misadventurers? It won't be easy in these days of antitrust paranoia and brash marketeering, but we must. We primary-care doctors must stop talking among ourselves and start talking to our colleagues, our patients, and our politicians.

Our health-care system is about to collapse under the growing burdens of paperwork, price, and profits. We're already rationing medical care, in fact if not in name. Every day we have to do without for some patients while we bestow luxurious care on others. The government and insurers limit the care physicians can provide and then make it look like the doctor's fault. We must make it clear to our patients and our politicians that good care costs money, money is limited, and together we must learn to "just say No." Our appetites must be curbed to fit our budget, and care must be served in appropriate portions.

We should support the initiatives to develop clinical guidelines against which we can evaluate doctors' patient management. We must continue the push for the original intent of RBRVS, to increase payment for cognitive services relative to tests and procedures.

I believe we should encourage the question, "How much is a doctor's time worth?" The bureaucrats are already asking that question, and they will tell the bean counters to answer it by balancing last year's budget. As the new payment system takes hold, I would like to see physicians getting paid for their work rather than subsidizing their incomes by ordering excessive tests and treatments.

Every patient should have a primary-care physician who sees him or her first for almost every problem. The best way to avoid inappropriate specialist care is to avoid specialists when using them is inappropriate. We primary-care doctors should encourage good consultants to do honest work for fair fees, and then reward them with referrals. We should artfully tell our patients that we are not comfortable sending them to the

medical mill at the mall. Our patients trust us; most will get the message and heed the warning.

Let's tell those physicians who seem to have lost their chosen path on the way to the bank that our patients, our system, and our consciences simply cannot tolerate their wasteful ways. Perhaps we can save a few of our colleagues from their own avarice. At least we can save some of our patients from inappropriate care and excessive fees. We must get greedy doctors out of our health-care system before they give all of us a bad name.

A TRIBUTE TO NIKKI BOUDREAUX AND HER INSPIRED POEM "STALLIONS"

HON. RICHARD H. BAKER

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 25, 1992

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Speaker, Nikki Boudreaux, daughter of Ronald and Lynn Boudreaux, submitted her winning poem, "Stallions," while an eighth-grade student at St. Thomas Moore. Miss Boudreaux was 1 of 100 student winners in the seventh annual Young Writer's Contest. More than 18,000 poems, essays, and short stories were submitted to the Young Writer's Contest by students from all 50 States and the U.S. territories and Department of Defense and American community schools abroad. Her entry was published in the anthology "Rainbow Collection: Stories by Young People." The book will be distributed to Ronald McDonald Houses. Ronald McDonald Children's Charities and Falcon Press donated \$250 to St. Thomas Moore in Miss Boudreaux's name.

STALLIONS

The beasts rest in silence at the oasis.
Stallions! So calm, so solemn, so content.
Their heads bowing in the breeze—
Stallions! So magnificent, God's beasts,
heaven-sent.
No other creature was there over told,
To be so mysterious, so picturesque, so bold!
The beasts gallop briskly across the barren
desert.
Stallions! So graceful, so poised, so free.
Their manes flowing in the wind—
Stallions! So exquisite, so beautiful, so holy.
O, how I love these creatures of the wild.
Their temper flaring, never mild!

THREE RIVERS COMMUNITY COLLEGE BASKETBALL CHAMPIONS

HON. BILL EMERSON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 25, 1992

Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute the national junior college basketball champions who are from my congressional district—the Three Rivers Community College Raiders from Poplar Bluff, MO.

On Saturday night, Coach Gene Bess led his troops into a victorious battle—a shootout that wasn't decided until the final play of the game. Allow me to re-create the scene.

The Three Rivers Raiders are taking on Butler County Community College of El Dorado,

KS. A packed house of 7,000 fans are on hand to witness this championship game at the Hutchinson, KS, Sports Arena. Of the multitudes anxiously awaiting tip-off in the stands are at least 500 supporters who made the 8-hour journey from Poplar Bluff.

The game itself is a nailbiter—both teams deserve plenty of credit. This is the pinnacle of college basketball at the junior college level and anyone watching and cheering could easily see that none of the players want to let themselves or their fans down. School pride, community pride, and a national title are all on the line.

Mr. Speaker, according to Poplar Bluff's local newspaper—the Daily American Republic—"two of the heroes in the end were players who until the final 30 seconds were having off nights."

The first was a small guard from Bernie, MO, which is also in my Eighth Congressional District. Five-foot, ten-inch Anthony Beane drilled a 3-point bomb with 21 ticks left on the clock to put the Raiders ahead 78-77. Still, Butler County had plenty of time to get down the court and pump in a couple of points. However, with just a couple of seconds left, the second hero emerged—6-foot, 7-inch freshman Justin Wimmer, who had just entered the game off the bench. Off of an in-bound pass, a Grizzlies' player pump-faked and got Wimmer in the air, but the Three Rivers' freshman recovered to block that final shot as the buzzer sounded.

They call this time of year March madness because of all the basketball tournaments at all levels of play. Mr. Speaker, I stand here today expressing my pride and respect—as well as that of the rest of the folks in Missouri's Eighth Congressional District—to everyone involved with the Three Rivers Community College Raiders. A season record of 35-3 is indeed an accomplishment in itself; a national championship banner and trophy are icing on the cake. As I promised them, I would make sure that my colleagues in this Chamber and the rest of America would know who the No. 1 junior college is both on and off the court.

Congratulations to Coach Bess who now has a second national championship in his trophy case, as well as that of being named this year's Coach of the National Junior College Tournament. Coach Bess' 23 years with Three Rivers—22 as head coach—are unmatched and much appreciated. Just ask the fans who pack the Bess Center year in and year out. Other personal accomplishments that led to the team's effort include sophomore Shon Peck-Love who was named the tournament's most valuable player and sophomore Anthony Beane who was named outstanding small player of the tourney.

Mr. Speaker, as I close, again hats off to the Three Rivers Community College Raiders of Poplar Bluff, MO. After months of training, practicing, and playing, the Raiders can lay claim as the best junior college basketball team in the land. Furthermore, Coach Bess and his players did it as scripted, the old-fashioned way—as a team. They set their goal at the beginning of the season and are reaping the benefits now after accomplishing it. They are truly demonstrating part of the success stories emerging from Three Rivers Community College and Poplar Bluff.

Go Raiders.

COMMUNITY AND RESIDENTS EDUCATION AT HAZARDOUS WASTE SITES OF 1992

HON. RICHARD A. GEPHARDT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 25, 1992

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Community and Residents Education at Hazardous Waste Sites Act of 1992 [CARE] to provide high quality health assessments to citizens living near hazardous waste sites and to support the development of alternative treatment technologies to clean up contaminated sites. I am pleased that Congressmen RICHARDSON, MARKEY, and TOWNS have joined me in this effort.

Thousands of hazardous waste sites in the United States pose threats to human health and the environment, through contamination of groundwater, air and soil. Over 40 million Americans live within 4 miles of a Superfund site. Superfund sites, which number approximately 1,200, are just the tip of the iceberg. As many as 5,000 active hazardous waste sites are regulated under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act [RCRA]. Many of these sites are leaking, causing contamination and potential treats to human health.

In spite of the potential danger that these sites pose to public health, health studies generally are not performed at RCRA sites. Congress created the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry [ATSDR] to evaluate the risks of hazardous waste sites to human health. While ATSDR performs health assessments at Superfund sites, ATSDR has limited authority to review health threats at RCRA sites. ATSDR has performed studies at only 28 such sites.

In recent years the administration has had a reputation for producing studies that fail to respond to community concerns. The initial attempt by the administration to meet Superfund deadlines produced over 950 studies of mostly poor quality. While there has been some improvement, a recent GAO study of Federal health assessments found that the majority of our health assessments continue to have deficiencies. GAO reported that Federal studies were often abbreviated reviews that left questions about health risks unanswered.

Many citizens have found that ATSDR has not made sufficient efforts to respond to the concerns of affected communities or to adequately explain the health threats facing residents living near hazardous waste sites. For example, an assessment at one site noted that six wells a little over 1 mile from the site had been closed, but failed to explain EPA's order to close the wells. The citizens were left in the dark about the site's potential health risks.

The public has a right to accurate, objective analysis of the health risks posed by RCRA hazardous waste sites.

To address this concern, the CARE at Hazardous Waste Sites Act of 1992 authorizes ATSDR to review RCRA sites whenever ATSDR suspects a public health risk may

exist. The bill requires ATSDR to perform studies at 25 hazardous waste sites by mid 1993. It requires ATSDR to report to Congress about the health threats posed by these sites and the Agency's progress in responding to community concerns. The legislation requires this report prior to our consideration of the Superfund reauthorization legislation.

The central focus of the legislation is to foster increased responsiveness to community concerns. The bill stresses the need to provide more opportunity for citizen input in health studies. For example, the bill requires ATSDR to hold a public meeting to explain the proposed study before initiating it. The bill encourages ATSDR to explain the results of its studies at public meetings and requires comment periods prior to adoption of studies.

CARE takes other steps to increase the Government's accountability to citizens. The CARE bill establishes a citizen review board to review ATSDR's efforts to increase public involvement. This board would make recommendations to the Agency and Congress. The legislation also establishes health education grants to enable communities to hire experts to explain complex health issues. Modeled on the Superfund technical assistance grant [TAG], this assistance can help citizens better understand potential health risks.

I believe with proper accountability to citizens, ATSDR can be a strong, effective guardian of public health.

Finally, the CARE bill takes steps to improve future cleanups of hazardous waste sites. Last year, citizens concerned about dioxin incineration at Times Beach, MO, requested an independent review of dioxin treatment technologies. The Office of Technology Assessment performed a study, which confirmed that some destruction alternatives are very promising and worth further attention. The CARE bill supports the development of new and better hazardous waste treatment technologies. CARE provides grants for the field demonstration of promising, nonincineration technologies capable of treating dioxin and other contaminants. The grants will ensure that these promising alternative technologies get the attention they deserve.

Community education—and empowerment—are vital to our Nation's hazardous waste cleanup effort. This bill will help the administration produce high quality health studies that better serve the public. I urge my colleagues to support it.

COMMUNITY AND RESIDENTS EDUCATION AT HAZARDOUS WASTE SITES ACT OF 1992

Purpose. To amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act (RCRA) to ensure that resident and community interests are fully considered during corrective action at hazardous waste sites, to assist affected residents in better understanding health risks posed by hazardous waste sites, and to add additional requirements and authority to the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry.

SECTION 1: TITLE—COMMUNITY AND RESIDENTS EDUCATION (C.A.R.E.) AT HAZARDOUS WASTE SITES ACT OF 1992.

SECTION 2: ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS AND AUTHORITY FOR AGENCY FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND DISEASE REGISTRY.

Additional authority to conduct health studies at sites regulated under RCRA. Authorizes Administrator of ATSDR to conduct

appropriate health studies at any site regulated under RCRA. If a health study finds that there is a release or substantial threat of a release into the environment of any pollutant that may present a potential risk to human health, the Administrator of ATSDR shall notify the Administrator of EPA and the State. The Administrator of EPA (or the State) shall order the facility to eliminate or substantially mitigate these threats.

Enhanced public involvement and review. To ensure that the health studies address community health concerns, this section requires ATSDR to obtain citizen input before conducting health studies:

Requires ATSDR to notify local populations before health studies are started in order to explain the nature of the wastes present, the purpose of the study and how the public can comment on or otherwise review the conduct of the study.

Requires ATSDR to hold a public meeting before commencing its study to discuss scope, methodology and nature of studies with members of the public, to consider public comments in the formulation of those studies, and to respond to the concerns of the public and local health officials.

Requires ATSDR to provide opportunity for 30-day public comment on proposed design and protocols of all health studies before such studies are begun, and to provide a copy of those protocols to the Peer Review and Citizen Review Boards.

Requires ATSDR to notify the public about the availability of the study and to provide copies to interested individuals of the public.

Requires a 30-day public comment on the study before it is adopted.

Allows modification of the public comment periods if necessary to protect public health.

Petitioned health studies: additional requirements. Citizens may petition ATSDR to perform health studies at any RCRA site. ATSDR must respond within 120 days. If ATSDR does not perform such health study, it shall explain in writing the reason for not pursuing a study. Copies of all responses to citizen requests shall be provided to the Citizen Review Board.

Enhanced public protection at sites presenting health risks. If ATSDR determines that a site presents potential risks to public health, the Administrator shall notify the Administrator of EPA, the State and affected citizens of actions needed to eliminate or substantially mitigate health risks. The ATSDR also shall notify the Citizens Review Board and publish its recommendations in the Federal Register.

Data collection. Authorizes ATSDR to collect public health data necessary for the completion of health studies at sites or to request EPA to collect environmental data. Expands ATSDR's authority to contract with universities or the private sector in order to collect or analyze data necessary for health studies. ATSDR shall not release data that can be used to identify a particular individual without that individual's permission.

Definition of health studies. Defines health studies to include research programs, health assessments, pilot studies, epidemiological studies or other appropriate health studies.

Authorization. Authorizes an additional \$5,000,000 in fiscal years 1993 through 1998 for RCRA health studies.

Additional health studies at RCRA sites and review of performance prior to reauthorization of Superfund legislation. Requires ATSDR to perform health assessments at 25 RCRA sites the Administrator believes pose the highest risk to human health by July 31,

1993. ATSDR shall report to Congress by July 31, 1993 on the danger posed by these sites to human health, the actions taken to reduce those risks, and the agency's efforts to improve its responsiveness to community concerns.

By September 30, 1993, the Peer Review Board shall submit to Congress a report on the overall scientific quality of ATSDR's studies.

By the same date, the Citizen Review Board shall submit to Congress a report on ATSDR's responsiveness to community concerns.

SECTION 3: PEER REVIEW BOARD

Peer Review Board: This board would review ATSDR studies to review the quality of the science and judge their scientific quality and usefulness to public health officials.

Membership: Director of ATSDR shall appoint 3 Members from health professionals and other experts, representatives of the academic community, public health officials. In addition, the heads of NIEHS and the National Academy of Sciences will each appoint 2 Members.

SECTION 4: CITIZEN REVIEW BOARD

Citizens Review Board: Establishes a Citizen Review Board whose duties shall be to review ATSDR's performance and recommend to ATSDR and the Congress ways to improve ATSDR's communication with citizens and ensure that its work is responsive to the concerns of citizens.

EPA and ATSDR shall make available to the Board all relevant materials requested by the Board including, but not limited to, copies of health education grant applications, all studies, petitions for health studies and Agency responses.

Membership: Membership shall consist of six individuals who live adjacent or nearby hazardous waste sites and/or who have been actively and substantially involved in community efforts to respond to hazardous waste problems. Provides for compensation, hiring of staff, child care expenses, etc. Two Members appointed by Speaker and Senate Majority Leader, one by each Minority Leader.

SECTION 5: HEALTH EDUCATION GRANTS

Authorizes ATSDR to make available grants of up to \$50,000 to enable groups of citizens who may be affected by a release or threatened release at a facility where ATSDR is performing a health study, to obtain advice and assistance from epidemiologists, toxicologists, or other health professionals. Grants may be used to obtain information about potential and actual health threats arising from the site and clean-ups, interpret ATSDR and other health studies, prepare public comments and property design community health surveillance. Local grant recipients would be required to contribute 10% of the total costs. This cost-share requirement would be waived for communities that have already received Superfund TAGs or whose income is lower than the average per capita income. The cost-share requirement also could be waived or reduced by the Administrator.

The Agency is directed to use the least burdensome application requirements practicable (e.g. the small purchase method) so as to allow citizens to take full advantage of the program.

SECTION 6: ALTERNATIVE TREATMENT TECHNOLOGY GRANTS

Authorizes the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to make available \$500,000 in FY 1993 for demonstration of technologies capable on a commercial scale

of destroying dioxin through the use of non-incineration technologies identified as promising by the Office of Technology Assessment in its study *Dioxin Treatment Technologies*. Authorizes an additional \$1,000,000 in FYs 1994-1998, for demonstration of alternative treatment technologies for the cleanup of hazardous wastes.

WHAT THE ADMINISTRATION'S GAG RULE LANGUAGE REALLY MEANS

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 25, 1992

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, March 20, 1992, the Bush administration released its guidance directing compliance with the title X family planning gag rule regulations. The administration said that it would modify the gag rule to allow limited advice by doctors. However, under these regulations, doctors cannot refer women to abortion clinics, and other health care professionals cannot counsel or provide information about abortion or its availability. This editorial from the New York Times accurately comments on what the guidance on the gag rule really means and what the implications are. Once again, it is primarily poor women who will be the victims of the politics of this issue. I strongly urge my colleagues to read this editorial.

[From the New York Times, Mar. 22, 1992]

CLOSING THE DOOR TO ABORTION

Last fall a 23-year-old West Virginia woman named Mary Jiveden had a date. The man's sexual advances were unwelcome—"it was kind of like date rape," she says. Several months later, during a routine medical checkup, a doctor told her she was pregnant. What happened next, as reported by The Times's Tamar Lewin, seems incredible in a country where women have had the right to end a pregnancy since Roe v. Wade in 1973.

Ms. Jiveden, who is divorced, out of work and the mother of a 2-year-old, called the local health department and several hospitals for a medical referral, but was refused. The main reason she got nowhere was the "gag rule," a regulation that forbids family-planning programs which receive Federal funding to discuss abortion or refer patients to clinics that perform them.

On Friday, the Bush Administration said it would modify the gag rule to allow limited advice by doctors. But Federal officials said doctors could not refer women to abortion clinics, and nurses and other personnel still could not discuss abortion. The modifications are so narrow that they will make little difference to women like Ms. Jiveden.

After countless calls, Ms. Jiveden was told by a doctor's receptionist to look for abortion clinic ads in a big-city newspaper. But by the time she located a clinic in Charleston, four hours away, she was told she was just over the clinic's 16-week time limit. Referred to a Cincinnati clinic that had an 18½-week limit, she was told she was 21 weeks pregnant and sent to Dayton. To pay the Dayton clinic's \$1,675 fee, she refinanced her car and borrowed the rest.

At that point, the Dayton clinic described her as high-risk for the procedure and referred her to Wichita. Unable to afford the

flight and the Wichita clinic's \$2,500 fee, Ms. Jiveden had no choice but to continue the pregnancy—not knowing how she'll make a life for herself and the kids.

That thousands of such women can't get abortions that are their legal right evokes the days of coat-hanger surgery and surreptitious trips out of town. Making abortion safe, accessible and affordable would seem a vital part of health care in the United States. But not the Federal Government, nor to an increasing number of physicians.

In South Dakota, only one doctor will perform abortions, and then only in a bullet-proof office. At Johns Hopkins School of Medicine, fully half the fourth-year students reported they wouldn't perform the procedure. Only 13 percent of the residency programs in obstetrics and gynecology require training in first-trimester abortions.

Some physicians, of course, have moral and ethical reservations about abortion. Others are too young to have seen the vaginal lacerations, infections and deaths that were commonplace before Roe v. Wade. Many fear losing patients who will not patronize a doctor who performs abortions.

One might assume that a civilized government would compensate for medicine's refusal to provide a basic service. Not the U.S. Government, which is doing its best to turn a legal right into a dirty, seemingly illicit act.

Far too many Americans, doctors among them, have remained silent while two Administrations bargained women's reproductive rights for votes. If that vicious trade is ever to be ended, they must speak out. Calling Friday's changes in the gag rule what they really are—an effort to kick sand in the public's eye—is a fine place to start.

WARREN I. CIKINS; BRINGING THE THREE BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT TOGETHER

HON. WILLIAM J. HUGHES

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 25, 1992

Mr. HUGHES. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of our colleagues the following article in the February, 1992 issue of the Third Branch, a newsletter of the Federal court system. The article is a colloquy with Warren Cikins of the Brookings Institution who for the past 15 years has been instrumental in inspiring a meaningful communication between the various branches of government concerned with the administration of justice in this country. I applaud Mr. Cikins' continuing efforts and believe that the cooperative efforts outlined in the article symbolize just the kind of positive attitudes that this country needs in this era of negatives.

WARREN I. CIKINS; BRINGING THE THREE BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT TOGETHER

(Warren I. Cikins has been a senior staff member of the Brookings Institution for more than 15 years. He enjoyed a long career in public service, during which he worked for three members of Congress and two presidents, and also as a consultant to the Supreme Court and the Federal Judicial Center. Among the areas he has concentrated on at Brookings are criminal justice, corrections, prison industries, and the administration of justice. Cikins has held annual seminars for the three branches since January of 1978.)

Question. How do you view relations between the three branches on administration of justice matters at this time?

Answer. I feel quite comfortable about the present situation, but fearful that serious stresses might develop unless we employ eternal vigilance. We've come a long way since we began the Brookings administration of justice seminars in 1978, when the conditions between the branches might have been characterized as reflecting compartmentalism, bickering, inertia, and drift. Under former Chief Justice Burger's initiative, several persons, such as then Assistant Attorney General Dan Meador, then Administrative Assistant to the Chief Justice Mark Cannon, then Chief Counsel of the House Judiciary Committee Alan Parker, and myself, came together to structure an effort to build bridges between the three branches.

Tribute also should go to my great hero and former employer, the late Congressman Brooks Hays of Arkansas. While the general prevailing wisdom was that the Judiciary should be separated from the other branches by a wall, Congressman Hays said it was latticework, and you should reach through it.

While we held the first seminars with a feeling of considerable trepidation that we might be breaching that crucial wall of separation, we gradually gained confidence that we were performing an invaluable and constitutional function. The creation of a climate of goodwill and reciprocal forbearance has led to the resolution of many potential conflicts between the branches.

Question. Why is communication between the branches of government so important?

Answer. Judges must realize that they have a greater obligation than to simply sit in the court and make decisions. They also have an obligation to make the system work, to help other branches understand their problems, and to understand each branch's role. How can you possibly function unless you have a sense of how the entire process works? There is some aura of separation of powers that must be maintained. It's a kind of twilight zone. Certainly there is a fine line, a sense of understanding the rules of the game, and of what is required in terms of how far you can go before you're making an excessive intrusion into the legislative process. The work of the Judicial Conference reflects this sensitivity. It has become more successful in educating Congress in a somewhat more activist role in recent years.

Question. What has been the role of Chief Justices Burger and Rehnquist in this area?

Answer. It has been a great pleasure to have worked under the direction of these two chief justices. Chief Justice Burger put his full prestige behind the implementation of this bridging concept, even though at the beginning there were those who felt that any outreach was improper. He was convinced that nothing but good could come from an informal exchange of views between members of the House and Senate Judiciary Committees, senior Justice Department officials, and members of the federal Judiciary.

Chief Justice Rehnquist has given continued support to these meetings, and has reshaped them in a manner that appears to maximize their importance. The seminar at the beginning of each Congress is now the gathering for the principals involved, with the next year being the gathering primarily for senior staff. To enable all to participate fully in the deliberations, Rehnquist has urged the utilization of discussion groups on each topic considered. He has indicated his satisfaction with the willingness of Congress

to address the problems identified by the Judiciary and has gone on to emphasize that communications between the branches are open, free-flowing, and abundant.

Question. Have the Brookings programs been of value to Congress and the Department of Justice?

Answer. Support has been expressed by many members of Congress and attorneys general. Former House Judiciary Committee Chairman Rodino was present at creation and attended as many meetings as possible before his retirement. Ranking Republican Senate Judiciary Committee member Thurmond has not missed a single meeting (where principals were involved) and has praised Brookings for providing an informal setting for gaining greater knowledge of the needs of the Judiciary and the proper role of Congress. Four attorneys general have attended regularly, with one stating that the Founding Fathers would have greatly approved of this effort. I think these statements indicate that participants from the executive and legislative branches recognize the value of this interchange.

Question. Are there still problems of communication among the branches?

Answer. Despite obvious evidence that the three branches have established valuable channels of communication, there are those who still attempt to find evidence of alienation. While the Judiciary has clearly experienced difficulties through the enactment of certain legislation, there is also evidence of great legislative improvements in the work of the Judiciary accomplished by respected members of Congress. One great example is former Congressman Robert Kastenmeier, who was acclaimed by AO Director Ralph Mecham as one who listened, understood and acted.

Congressman William Hughes, who has succeeded Congressman Kastenmeier as chairman of what is now the Judiciary Subcommittee on Intellectual Property and Judicial Administration, has attended many Brookings seminars and has stated that, "They have done more to foster interbranch cooperation than any initiative that I am aware of." All members of Congress do not need to have the level of comprehension of a Bill Hughes to follow his respected leadership in continuing the improved interbranch cooperation.

Question. Are there current examples of the importance of interbranch communication?

Answer. Evidence that there is still work to be done in improving Congressional understanding of judicial difficulties is presented in Chief Justice Rehnquist's 1991 year-end report on the federal Judiciary. As the chief Justice put it, "Modest curtailment of federal jurisdiction is important; equally important is self-restraint in adding new federal causes of action. New additions should not be made unless critical to meeting important national interest..." By speaking out as the Chief Justice has done, he has heightened congressional awareness of his concerns. While Congress has yet to fully respond to these warnings, it is reassuring to know that the channels of communication are open, and that there is reason to believe that there will be some appropriate response. Several pieces of pending legislation could be modified, including provisions that provide for federal prosecution of virtually any case in which a firearm is used to commit a murder.

Question. How do you see the future of three-branch relations, and what role do you see the Brookings Institution playing?

Answer. One can only be optimistic about the future of interbranch relations. While Congress may exercise its right to enact legislation that overturns court decisions, these actions do not seem to be adversely affecting the cooperative relationship that has been established in the field of administration of justice. The creation by the Judicial Conference of a Committee on Long Range Planning bodes well for the improvement of congressional understanding.

The development of carefully reasoned analyses of the appropriate roles of the federal Judiciary can only serve to assist all branches to cooperate more effectively to achieve common objectives. It is obviously to the advantage of all Americans that the federal court system is able to operate effectively. Chief Justice Rehnquist has reminded us that the federal court system is a resource that is both precious and exhaustible. While there may be disagreement on all the appropriate steps needed to prevent such an exhaustion, the forums exist to reconcile the differences.

Much of what the Brookings seminars were designed to accomplish has already been achieved. The key principals and senior staff personnel seem much more relaxed about in formal interactions, and the novelty of such exchanges has worn off. But there are always new issues.

For example, the agenda for the March 1992 meeting includes the following: implementation of the 1990 Civil Justice Reform Act; the work of the new judicial discipline commission; the status of crime legislation; the work of the long range planning committee; and the status of bankruptcy legislation.

Sharing knowledge of these issues should be of great advantage to all branches. The continued turnover of relevant personnel enables these seminars to still serve as a vehicle for building bridges. As one of those who launched this effort in 1978, I am pleased with its accomplishments. The better relations between the branches should be cherished. There are those who moan that the congressional and judicial cup is half empty, but I exult that it is half full and rising.

CTB CRITICAL TO STEMMING NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 25, 1992

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, a comprehensive test ban [CTB] has always been good arms control and environmental policy. Today, it is also critical for achieving U.S. nonproliferation objectives.

With the cold war over, and the Soviet Union disbanded, nuclear proliferation is now the leading threat to United States national security.

The United States has overwhelming conventional military superiority over any other country—nuclear weapons add little to our strategic position. In contrast, a small conventional power, like Iraq or North Korea, becomes a much larger threat if it acquires the bomb.

The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty is up for extension in 1995. In order to successfully extend and strengthen the treaty, the United States will have to give something in return. U.S. acceptance of a CTB would help get

other countries to adopt stricter export controls and tighter safeguards and inspections—measures that would slow proliferation. A CTB could also help bring countries like India and Pakistan into the treaty.

The technology exists to verify a CTB down to a very low threshold. Leading U.S. scientists have demonstrated that testing is not necessary for warhead maintenance. And, with the end of the cold war, we certainly don't need to further modernize our nuclear arsenal.

Let's not delay any longer. A CTB is in our national interest.

HEROISM DURING THE HOLOCAUST

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 25, 1992

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, all too often acts of heroism and courage go unnoticed. Though there were too few of these to save 6 million Jews who perished in Hitler's Holocaust, many courageous acts still took place. One of these, which took place in Berlin almost 50 years ago, is described in a recent issue of "The Week in Germany," a publication of the German Information Center.

The article details what took place on one day at one location, recognizing that passive resistance and the commitment to speak out in the face of almost certain death can succeed. Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert the article at this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for my colleagues' review:

[From *The Week in Germany*, Mar. 13, 1992]

WOMEN'S RESISTANCE TO GESTAPO TO BE COMMEMORATED IN STONE

Fifty years after its occurrence, a memorial is to be placed at the site of one of the most astonishing events of the Second World War: Rosenstrasse 2-4, where, on February 28, 1943 and for several days thereafter, a group of unarmed, non-violent women took on the Gestapo—and won.

The Rosenstrasse is a dead-end street in what was once, and is now again, the middle of Berlin. The building at number 2-4 was once a welfare agency for the Jewish community, then a Nazi office for "Jewish questions," then a Gestapo deportation center and finally a heap of rubble. Today, only an empty space remains.

On February 27, 1943, Joseph Goebbels had given the order to rid Berlin of all remaining Jews; in response, 5,000 Jews were arrested. About 2,500 were sent to the Rosenstrasse. These were so-called "privileged Jews," men and some women with non-Jewish spouses, and their children. One day later, a large group of women (estimates by witnesses vary from 600 to 6,000) gathered before the building. Unarmed and described by survivors as "unpolitical," they called "Give us back our husbands, our fathers, our children." As journalist Ruth Andreas Friedrich noted in her journal at the time, "they stood hour after hour, night and day, like a wall."

Efforts by SS men brandishing machine guns to break up the women's protest were unsuccessful. According to a participant, "at this point, we didn't care what happened to us. We yelled 'Murderers!'—And then the totally unexpected happened: the machine guns were removed. Silence engulfed the crowd in front of the building, only isolated

sobbing could be heard." Stymied by the resistance of the women, Goebbels gave the order to release the husbands of "Aryan" women, which entailed recalling 25 men who had already been sent to Auschwitz. Goebbels noted in his diary: "There have been unpleasant scenes . . . in which the population actually took the part of the Jews. I will tell the security forces not to continue the evacuation of the Jews at this critical juncture."

The women's resistance in the Rosenstrasse has been largely ignored, but this is to change. For four years, 77-year-old sculptor Ingeborg Hunzinger has been working on a memorial for the Rosenstrasse women. The project was conceived of before the demise of the German Democratic Republic and was planned to have been completed by the 50th anniversary of the action in 1993. Due to difficulties in obtaining materials, however, completion will probably be delayed. Two porphyry blocks are finished; one is a frieze of male figures, the other of women. They bear the inscription: "The strength of civil disobedience and the strength of love defeat the violence of the dictatorship."

BREASTFEEDING PROMOTION ACT OF 1992

HON. BILL EMERSON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 25, 1992

Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, Ms. MOLINARI, the gentlewoman from New York, and I are introducing legislation that will direct the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a program to promote breastfeeding as the best method of infant nutrition. This bill is intended to foster wider public acceptance of breastfeeding in the United States. The bill will permit the Secretary of Agriculture to provide funds to public and private entities for the purpose of breastfeeding education and to assist such organizations in the distribution of breastpumps and similar equipment to breastfeeding women.

During infancy, breastfeeding provides the best nutrition to the baby. According to the National Center for Health Statistics, in the United States, approximately 37 percent of all women breastfed their infants at 1 month of age. However, only 26 percent of all low-income women were still breastfeeding at 1 month of age. By supporting promotional and educational programs reaching all economic levels this legislation is intended to improve these statistics.

For the past several years USDA has carried out many significant efforts to promote breastfeeding in the WIC Program. USDA has established various regulatory provisions to encourage WIC mothers to breastfeed; developed breastfeeding education materials to help local agency staff teach WIC participants about breastfeeding; participated in cooperative efforts with other Federal agencies and organizations, such as Healthy Mothers and the Healthy Babies Coalition; and have fostered the creation of State breastfeeding promotion coordinators throughout the Nation. Mr. Speaker, this is a good bill for the women and children of this Nation and I encourage my colleagues to support it.

UNIVERSITY PARTNERSHIPS—ADDED SPUR FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

HON. BEN ERDREICH

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 25, 1992

Mr. ERDREICH. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to make partnerships between State or local governments and institutions of higher education eligible for Community Development Block Grant funding. Colleges and universities represent a great resource of information, talent and energy, and can play great roles in the development of communities. The CDBG program is our most successful community development program, and this modification will provide a new catalyst for improving our communities, involving institutions of higher education. I want to encourage more involvement by our colleges and universities in our communities, to help expand jobs, improve our neighborhoods, and spur more community development.

My bill would do two things. First, it makes clear that States and entitlement communities may use their CDBG allocations to work with a college or university to engage in CDBG eligible activities. These would include providing technical assistance to local governments and communities, undertaking neighborhood revitalization projects, creating jobs for low-income individuals, and rehabilitating housing for low-income families.

Secondly, it would earmark a small amount of CDBG funds for the next 2 fiscal years, just as we already do for other important activities, to allow the Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development to encourage the development of these community-university partnerships.

Last October, I took my Policy Research Subcommittee to Birmingham to hold a hearing on the role of universities in economic and community development. We heard from my own University of Alabama at Birmingham, from Marquette University in Milwaukee and Virginia Commonwealth University in Richmond, and from those representing colleges and universities nationwide who have the resources, ability, and desire to contribute to their local communities.

Many urban universities are already playing positive roles in community and economic development, and localities recognize the great potential of these institutions. To cite some examples, in addition to the Center for Urban Affairs at the University of Alabama at Birmingham, there is the Detroit City-University Consortium at Wayne State, the Ohio Urban University Program headquartered at Cleveland State, the Florida Center for Urban Design and Research and the Center for Urban Transportation Research at the University of South Florida, the Research and Technology Park of the University of New Orleans, the National Center for University-School Collaboration at the University of Houston, and the Urban Field Center at the University of Rhode Island.

My bill would also tap into the great resources of traditional land grant colleges and universities, like my alma mater at the University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa.

I am including for the RECORD an article from the Reader's Digest, entitled "The University that Saved a Factory," about the pivotal role played by the University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa in saving over 200 jobs at a General Motors plant in Tuscaloosa and the related infusion of \$7 million annually into the local economy. As an Alabamian, I was proud of the University of Alabama for coming to the aid of that factory, the people who worked there and their families, and, of course, the community that depended on the economic role of the plant.

I am also including an article from the August 1991 New York Times, entitled "Universities Become Full Partners to Cities in South", describing the work of my own University of Alabama at Birmingham in the Birmingham community. This too is an example of what can happen today if community-university partnerships are given the encouragement they deserve. Finally, I am including for the RECORD the testimony received by my Policy Research Subcommittee from Dr. William A. Sibley, Vice President for Academic Affairs for the University of Alabama at Birmingham.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

THE UNIVERSITY THAT SAVED A FACTORY

(By Joseph P. Blank)

The recession had hit the Tuscaloosa, Ala., plant of General Motors' Rochester Products Division, and no one seemed to know what to do.

Opened in 1978, the plant employed workers who assembled replacement carburetors, emission-control components and carburetor-service kits. When demand for the products plummeted in 1980, nearly one-third of the United Automobile Workers (UAW) employees were laid off, but the plant still needed to cut costs by \$2 million a year to remain competitive. In the spring of 1982 GM sent in teams of experts to study the problem.

The difficulty did not lie with the unionized workers. In fact, the divisional general manager considered the Tuscaloosa team "one of the best employee groups in GM." The workers pitched in with management to improve productivity and reduce costs. Workers even criticized one another for not being productive enough. Together management and employees found dozens of ways to save money, but still came up with an annual \$470,000 shortfall. On August 17, 1982, GM reluctantly announced that it was phasing out the plant.

With unemployment already about 17 percent, Tuscaloosa (pop. 73,000) could ill afford the loss of some 200 GM jobs and the almost \$7 million a year that the plant, at its peak, had been spending on wages and local purchase of supplies. Despite its announcement, GM wanted to avoid the closing. It sent in two more of its management experts to explore last, desperate measures. No option seemed feasible.

On the advice of local businessmen, the GM experts decided to approach the University of Alabama. Somebody there might have useful ideas. The university—Tuscaloosa's largest employer—also was having financial problems with reduced appropriations and layoffs. But its president, Joab Thomas, believed a state university should become involved in the state's economy.

By the first week in January 1983, local industrial-development boards had agreed to give the university a grant of \$75,000 to seed

research. But a lot of university money would be involved. When Prof. J. Barry Mason, chairman of the university's management and marketing department, was asked to lead the university team, he wondered if President Thomas had something of the riverboat gambler in him. How could professors and students solve problems that stopped GM, with all its expertise? Failure would play havoc with the university's reputation.

Mason assembled a half-dozen colleagues—specialists in management, engineering and energy. He asked them to review the plant's operations and systems, and to tell him if the university could cut operating costs by the \$470,000 a year needed to save the plant.

Their answer: "We can do it."
The assurance contained some bravado. "I found it a little scary," recalls Joseph Millichamp, professor of management science, who had agreed to look into the plant's inventory.

Representatives of the university, GM and the UAW hammered out a three-year contract. The university agreed to pay GM \$470,000 a year for the opportunity to use the plant as an applied-research facility. That took care of GM's shortfall. Additional savings instituted through the university would be deducted from the \$470,000. One-shot saving didn't count; economy measures had to result in a permanent annual reduction in the plant's operating costs.

GM agreed to give the university and the union access to the plant's books. It also pledged \$250,000 a year in fellowships and scholarships for the university, regardless of the outcome. Plant employees accepted a payroll deduction of \$55.20 a week to be used, if necessary, by the university to finance research. GM agreed to return this money to the employees eventually, whether or not the project succeeded.

A task force, soon dubbed The Gang of Twelve, was set up, with four members from the union, four from the university, four from GM. Its unanimous approval was required for each cost-saving proposal.

Enthusiasm for the project wasn't universal. After the January 1983 press conference at which the GM-university contract was announced, a UAW employee approached Barry Mason, who had been introduced as the leader of the university team, and said, "Okay, hotshot, you've had your moment in the sun. Now we'll see what you can do!" But newly appointed plant manager Tom Gilligan was hopeful something would emerge from the university's fresh point of view combined with GM's experience. He showed his confidence by having the plant's interior repainted.

Meanwhile, the university team—undergraduate and graduate students as well as faculty members—began exploring the plant and listening to ideas. Mason questioned a longstanding contract for shipping parts from Rochester, N.Y., to Tuscaloosa. A faculty member studying the contract saw ways to reclassify the auto parts for better interstate-shipping rates. Then the company submitted the new structure to various truck companies for competitive bids. The result: savings of \$88,000 a year.

Collaboration between the university team and company specialists produced lighter, less expensive containers for shipping parts and products. This saved more than \$60,000 a year.

Some office employees wondered if the company was losing money by leasing equipment such as teleprinters and photocopiers. The team found that buying the equipment could save \$23,000 a year.

Every aspect of energy use was scrutinized under the guidance of Lee Richey, campus energy manager. Some workers complained that the gust of air from huge blowers in the production area was too strong. On Richey's advice, a change of pulleys reduced the flow of air by half, also reducing the power used by the fans. The pulleys cost \$440.

The savings: \$13,000 a year.
The air-conditioning system in the cavernous warehouse area was replaced with a system of fans. "It made sense to us," said Grady Cook, the UAW shop chairman. "Fans could keep our people comfortable enough, so why throw away money on chilled air?" Installation of the ventilation system cost about \$20,000. The savings: \$30,000 a year.

Geology expert Prof. C. Everett Brett knew that the Tuscaloosa region had beneath it an aquifer—sand, gravel, and porous rock—that held tremendous amounts of water, and tests showed a 60-foot-thick mass only 20 feet below the plant. He proposed a series of wells, with cool water pumped out during the winter and run through a cooling tower. The chilled water would then be stored in a second set of wells and used to cool the plant in hot months. That process would raise the temperature of the water, but still return it to the storage wells at a lower-than-normal temperature, thus requiring less energy to cool it the second time. The system will cost some \$300,000, and the saving in energy expenses is estimated at over \$80,000 a year.

Professor Mellichamp computerized the inventory-control system, programming it to make five-year forecasts of needs in order to clean out the dead inventory and avoid premature disposal of saleable products. The system cost about \$165,000 but promised an immediate one-time saving of \$414,000 which, under the terms of the contract, did not count against the \$470,000 deficit. But the Mellichamp system's continuing savings of at least \$135,000 a year did count.

Each time The Gang of Twelve approved a verifiable cost-saving project an announcement was posted in the plant's conference room. Employers cheered each new notice. And they worked. No department—production or clerical—had an efficiency rating of less than 100 percent.

The task force achieved the goal of \$470,000 in savings in just eight months. For its efforts, the university was guaranteed a minimum of \$750,000 in scholarships over the life of the contract, which is still in effect. In addition, it could reasonably assure GM of at least another \$500,000 in annual savings to come. It did not use a penny of the money put into trust by the employees. Each was returned \$1600 well before Christmas 1983.

University president Joab Thomas, who had staked his professional reputation on the contract, says, "We have shown business and industry the practicality of using the talents and resources of a university." At GM's Tuscaloosa plant, shop chairman Grady Cook exults, "We worked together as a team and we turned this plant around. The university people weren't outsiders. They were here with us, working to make things better." And GM's Tom Gilligan adds, "The success was the result of a concept that nobody else had ever tried. I believe what happened here will open a new way of thinking about doing business and being competitive."

[From the New York Times Tuesday, August 13, 1991]

UNIVERSITIES BECOME FULL PARTNERS TO CITIES IN SOUTH

(By Karen De Witt)

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—When the University of Alabama in Tuscaloosa opened an extension

here in 1936, it was designed to be just that—a small offshoot in the city, offering courses to students who could not attend the main campus.

But today, it is the University of Alabama at Birmingham, not its parent institution, that is the state's hotbed of ideas and progress.

U.A.B. is now the largest employer in the state. It runs the state's most comprehensive hospital, which recently opened a \$104 million clinic designed by I. M. Pei and it counts its economic impact on the region at about \$1 billion a year.

The story here has been repeated across the South, as urban universities have become the economic generators in their cities. As their economic importance has grown, these universities—in New Orleans, Charlotte, Atlanta and other cities—have also increased their roles as community leaders, attacking social problems, preserving cultural institutions or generally filling a leadership role once played by business leaders.

And they have played an equally important role in changing the character of the population around them, not only by providing employment but also by making a college education more accessible to poor inner-city residents.

TRANSFORMING CITIES

"U.A.B. just simply took Birmingham into the First World economically," said H. Brandt Ayers, editor and publisher of the Anniston Star, in Anniston, about 70 miles to the east.

Educators and sociologists say this is part of a broad trend, apparent for some years in the Northeast and now reaching its full impact in the Middle West and especially in the Sun Belt.

As textile, shipping and manufacturing industries that fueled cities like Birmingham and New Orleans began to shrink or die over the last 20 years, the public urban universities increasingly replaced them as major employers and shapers of the new urban landscape.

"Urban universities are doing for the cities in the 1990's what the land-grant colleges did for the rural areas in the 1800's," said Greg O'Brien, president of the University of New Orleans, which is part of the Louisiana State University system.

TAKING IT TO THE PEOPLE

Land-grant colleges and universities were developed to bring public higher education to the country, with a mandate to focus on agriculture and mechanical arts. Now urban universities, created for the most part less than 40 years ago, have also changed the socio-economic profile of people who get college educations.

The classic pattern in the South and Middle West, where the big state universities were in small towns, was that only those urban youngsters with solid family incomes were likely to go off to college for four years. The urban universities have brought the classrooms to the population centers, eliminating travel and boarding from the cost of a college education.

It seems a simple truth, but the concept that education dollars ought to be spent where people live seemed hard to grasp for Southern legislators, who were attuned to spending their higher education budgets mainly in towns like Tuscaloosa, Oxford, Miss., and Athens, Ga.

When money and students began to flow into the new urban universities, it changed not only local economies but also the edu-

cational pecking order within many state university systems.

HOUSING, RACE RELATIONS AND MORE

"We are in the midst of a transfer in our economy from an industrial economy to sophisticated service industry," said Marguerite Barnett, president of the University of Houston, which has established an institute to help revitalize Texas school districts. "With most of our people living in cities, a diverse new population, it is the urban university that is on the cutting edge of change."

Ivory-tower isolation and the traditional town-gown divisions common to small university towns have begun to change, too. Although most university administrators insist they are nonpolitical, many have used the weight of their payrolls to push local governments for improvements in public services and race relations.

Otherwise, the educators argue, they cannot attract the faculty members they need to sustain their reputations and lure the hundreds of millions of dollars in Federal contracts and grants that enrich the local economy.

For example, the University of North Carolina at Charlotte chose a site north of Charlotte and created a new town, University City, which has attracted numerous corporations and improved the region's economy. Georgia State University in Atlanta has a partnership with the local school system to train teachers and administrators, and is working with a mayoral task force to develop residential housing downtown.

PARTNER TO THE CITY

As the profiles of urban universities have risen so has their ability to attract the kind of star talent that only the more prestigious regional universities, like Vanderbilt in Nashville and Emory in Atlanta, had lured for years. After persuading the Coca-Cola Company to endow a jazz chair at its institution, the University of New Orleans got Ellis Marsalis, a highly regarded teacher who is the father of the jazz musicians Wynton and Branford Marsalis, to be the first to hold it.

The university also helped resuscitate the New Orleans Symphony after it was closed for nearly a year, a typical example of the community-university links that have developed.

"Very few public urban research institutions will simply be located in their cities in the 21st century," Dr. Barnett said. "They will have to be a partner in their cities if they're going to continue to thrive."

One theme at these universities in the Deep South is that the painful passage through the civil rights struggles of the 60's gave some communities a more open attitude toward diagnosing and treating other community problems.

"History and truth are so close to the surface here that we live with a great sense of reality in the South," said Tennant S. McWilliams, vice president of academic affairs at the University of Alabama at Birmingham. "We've got problems, but the only way to get out from under them is to confront them."

OPENING DOORS FOR BLACKS

U.A.B. reaches deep into the public life of Birmingham, providing assistance to 90 public schools, research to a burgeoning number of small businesses and design for a model school in a new industrial research park.

To tighten the political bond between the university and the city, U.A.B. gave leave to one of its faculty members to work on the staff of the city's first black Mayor, Richard Arrington Jr.

"It sits right in the middle of the black community, and in its scope, sensitivity and comprehensive commitment to urban life, I doubt there is another university that can match it," Mayor Arrington said.

Because Birmingham once represented segregation at its most monolithic, U.A.B.'s impact is sometimes most easily measured in its impact on educational opportunity for blacks.

TIGHT-FISTED LEGISLATURE

Twenty-five years ago, the city had no accredited public college that admitted blacks. Today one-fifth of U.A.B.'s 16,500 undergraduates are black, the highest percentage of black students at any predominantly white institution in the state.

Twenty-five years ago, blacks were barred from what was then the state's only medical school, and they could not get nursing or paramedical training in Birmingham. Today 14 of the 165 first-year students at U.A.B.'s medical school are black, and four of them ranked in the top 10 percent of their undergraduate classes.

The university is also deeply involved in the effort to build a civil rights museum here.

Such activities can create strains between urban universities and their state legislatures. The Alabama Legislature, historically hostile to Birmingham, is one of the nation's most tight-fisted with education spending. While most state universities draw half of their operating budgets from their legislatures, U.A.B. received only 25 percent, or \$162 million of a \$633 million budget for the 1990-91 school year.

Thus, though Birmingham reaps enormous benefit from U.A.B., it is Federal tax dollars in the form of grants and contracts, scholarships and fees from its hospital services that sustain the university.

CULTIVATING ITS GARDEN

That local business leaders recognize the benefits of the university is evident, however, in a recent capital fund-raising drive. Some of the city's top corporate executives led it and helped raise \$67 million, a noteworthy development in a city whose business executives have seldom exerted the kind of leadership exhibited by counterparts in Atlanta, Charlotte, Houston and other Sun Belt cities.

The struggle to raise money is mirrored in a kind of bootstrap approach to academics that flies in the face of political efforts to end affirmative action and may be unique to U.A.B.

When the university here decided to boost its number of minority faculty members, for example, it eschewed raiding other universities in favor of a long-term effort to develop its own pool of talent. It has a 10-year, multilevel program that provides support for high school students through post-doctoral candidates. Short-term needs are supplied through visiting professorships. The program costs \$850,000 a year.

"That's hard state money, and we take it right off the top," said Charles A. McCallum Jr., the university's president. Largely because of the program, U.A.B. has 44 black doctoral students in mathematics and science.

In some states, legislatures have recognized the enlarged role of urban universities in sustaining cities. An urban college consortium in Ohio got its Legislature to reinstate \$30 million in state financing for its programs after initial cuts, by showing the economic advantages the colleges bring the state.

At the Federal level, Congress may finance the Urban Grant University Program of the Higher Education Act for the first time since it was enacted in 1980. The program would provide financing for just the kind of city-university partnerships that have been growing across the country.

"Urban universities form a very special function in education, and that role can be expanded as one city after another undergoes transition," said Representative Thomas Sawyer, Democrat of Ohio, who along with Senator Mark O. Hatfield, Republican of Oregon, has proposed \$10 million in financing for the program. "That same engine that drove the economy of this nation during the shift from agriculture to urban industrial dominance has the same potential in an urban setting."

REMARKS OF DR. WILLIAM A. SIBLEY

It, indeed, is my pleasure to welcome you, Congressman Erdreich, and the members of your staff, to The University of Alabama at Birmingham. I bring special greetings from President Charles McCallum. He deeply regrets that a previous commitment prevents him from attending. I know that I speak for UAB, the people of Birmingham and many others when I say that this focus upon the issues of city life and urban education represents a critical development for our country. It is my hope that this Hearing is indicative of a new wave of interest within the United States Congress, a wave of interest which will result in urban issues having an appropriately high priority as American society moves into the post-cold war era. As the Congress knows well, Land Grant Universities have been and will continue to be a great boon to our society. Now we need an urban university emphasis.

A key contextual point for these hearings comes from history. Cities and universities emerged as complimentary institutions some 700 years ago. The University of Paris and the University of Heidelberg are but two examples. Today the relationship between urban development and higher education is even more important. Times have changed. People live predominantly in cities. Our population swells daily. Our economy is tied inextricably to others in the world. All people in our society have a right to political and economic opportunity and access to education.

These changes in society make for both a complicated and exciting future in education. One positive way we are responding to this complexity is through cooperation and the pooling of private and public educational resources through urban universities. In attempting to achieve better housing, education, transportation, economic planning and environmental solutions, the urban setting can focus a myriad of people to use available talents on a problem. The advent of high technology for manufacturing, transportation, communication and education helps make this pooling an even more effective experience.

Let me give you an example. The UAB community has been asked by the community of Titusville, which is on the outskirts of Birmingham, to assist with the schools. One might think this would just involve our School of Education helping teachers to be better equipped for the teaching process, assisting with special reading programs and so forth. That is a part of the approach, but we are undertaking a more holistic procedure for helping the Titusville schools. A broad part of our UAB family is involved in working with the Titusville community. Our Optometry School has gone in to do vision

checks. They have found that 20% of the children had difficulty seeing the blackboard. Our Dental School has become involved by helping with dental checkups, a procedure most of the children had never had. Study is currently underway to see how we can help with prenatal care, and thought is being given to classes on parenting. Special counseling help is available for children expressing anger and hostility and having a tendency for violence. As you can see, our help crosses a broad spectrum of disciplines at the university. I must point out that the community must invite us to help, we then work together to find solutions to the problem. It is an exciting program. This is one prime example of education and the community working together. Another is the Civitan International Research Center with its emphasis on learning disabilities. UAB is a major research university with research expenditures that place us in the top 35 universities nationally. Yet you find here a group of caring scholar who can help people because of our combined talents and our urban setting.

The city and the university represent a critical mass of educational uplift for the economic development of all people. In this critical mass one finds the modern strategy of combining and collaborating. Our society must adopt this approach for the twenty-fifth century.

Certainly we believe that The University of Alabama at Birmingham exemplifies this way of the future. We are delighted to have joining us in testimony representatives from Virginia Commonwealth University, Marquette University and others who likewise are in a position to delineate what urban universities can accomplish for society with appropriate congressional attention.

No domestic priority is greater than the cities, for in the urban existence one finds the pressing of the twenty-first century. All urban universities must be ready for the future. We are delighted to have you back in your home town to discuss these vital developments.

Given these general remarks, Congressman Erdreich, I will be happy to answer questions and then refer you to my colleagues and others who are present for discussion of this important topic.

TRIBUTE TO DEVON LYN CROXTON

HON. BARBARA F. VUCANOVICH

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 25, 1992

Mrs. VUCANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Miss Devon Lyn Croxton, a high school senior in Sparks, NV. Miss Croxton recently won a script writing contest sponsored by the Veterans of Foreign Wars on the topic of "Meeting America's Challenge". In her eloquent and intelligent statement, Devon accurately delineated the challenges that face us every day as we strive to become better Americans and to uphold the ideals that have made this country an example to the rest of the world. Devon is herself an embodiment of those virtues and I feel that with young people such as Devon ready to help guide America into the future, I have no doubt that America will be able to meet its challenges. Once again, I would like to congratulate Devon Croxton on her achievements and the example she provides.

MEETING AMERICA'S CHALLENGE

(By Devon L. Croxton, Nevada winner, 1991/92 VFW Voice of Democracy Scholarship Program)

The challenge America presents to us as citizens of the United States, is the same today as it was over two hundred years ago when this nation was being born. Being a nation, is in itself, a challenge. One that cannot be defined by one aspect of a population, but, one that incorporates all aspects of the population.

America is the land of the free, and the land of opportunity. A place so diverse, with so many different cultures and lifestyles, that it seems amazing that a people with so many differences can come together as a nation to help each other and also help other nations. But we do. But not without the help of all Americans. Everyone, no matter what their business or trade contributes to the intricate framework that holds this nation together. Whether they are bankers or social workers, gas station attendants or store clerks, secretaries or our service men and women.

The challenge is presented to everyone, everyday. But in different ways. Raising a family and teaching are two things that seem to be getting harder and harder to do. Trying to raise responsible, trustworthy children, and educate them to contribute to our nation is no small task. Yet it is one that is met head-on by many Americans, without whom our nation could not survive.

Legislation and finance are also vital in keeping America intact. Without some kind of order and an economy this nation would not be stable enough to stay intact.

Another way this challenge has been met is through battle by those men and women who believe in and are willing to fight for our way of life. They met that challenge in World War II, Korea, Vietnam and just last year in the Middle East. The absence and loss of so many of our citizens is a strain on all of America. Whether they are directly involved or not, every American is affected. Those at home have just as tough of a time during war as those fighting it do. Our country pulls together at these times of need to help each other and to ensure that our service men and women will have a place to come home to.

Meeting America's challenge is no easy task. It has taken hard work. And it has taken the belief and sacrifice of so many people. The belief and appreciation of our freedoms and individual liberties which are established by our government and protected by those who serve in our armed forces. It is this appreciation of what America stands for, that makes America what it is today: A place where a child can dream and make that dream come true. A place where people are free to decide what makes them happy and what they believe in. And, it is a place where a person can express their feelings and opinions freely.

There are some of the reasons that I am proud to say that I am an American, and I am contributing to "Meeting America's Challenge" today.

A TRIBUTE TO DETECTIVE MICHAEL W. MORRIS FOR HIS OUTSTANDING SERVICE

HON. RICHARD H. BAKER

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 25, 1992

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Speaker, Detective Michael W. Morris has been selected to receive the annual Outstanding Police Detective Award for the year 1991. The award is presented in memory of Sgt. Joe Sanchez who was killed in the line of duty June 6, 1986.

The award was presented to Detective Morris for outstanding ability, leadership, and dedication to duty as well as initiative and investigative work while serving as an officer with the police department of the city of Baton Rouge.

Between January and November of 1991, Detective Morris made 65 felony arrest while working in the armed robbery and burglary unit and thereby cleared 54 armed robberies and 33 other miscellaneous cases pending and outstanding in the files of the Baton Rouge Police Department.

Detective Morris is hereby commended for his excellent work and the exceptional ability that he has shown and will continue to show as a police investigator. Detective Morris upholds the finest traditions of police service and demonstrates that he is truly deserving of the award as Detective of the Year.

NATIVE AMERICAN TEENAGERS

HON. ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 25, 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 an article from today's Washington Post reporting yet another study indicating the poor condition of this country's American Indians. This study, comparing American Indian teenagers to other minorities and the overall teenage population is consistent in many respects with other similar studies. Mr. Speaker, if one out of five Indian girls and one out of eight American Indian boys have attempted suicide as reported in this study, this Nation's current system of addressing the problems of American Indians is not working and must be changed.

[From the Washington Post, Mar. 25, 1992]

SURVEY PRESENTS BLEAK CIRCUMSTANCES OF NATIVE AMERICAN TEENAGERS

(By David Brown)

Thousands of Native American teenagers inhabit a world so filled with alcoholism, violent death and personal despair that by the end of high school 1 out of 5 girls and 1 out of 8 boys have attempted suicide.

Those were among the bleakest statistics of a generally bleak survey of more than 13,000 Indian and Alaska Native teenagers published yesterday in the Journal of the American Medical Association.

"This is the most devastated group of adolescents in the United States," Michael D. Resnick, an epidemiologist and one of the authors of the survey, said at a news conference yesterday.

Though certain risky behaviors—sexual activity and drinking in the late high school years, for example—are no more common among Native Americans than among some other racial groups, the total constellation of stresses on Native American teenagers seems to be greater, the survey suggested.

"For every risk factor with the exception of homicide, the Native kids are in far worse shape than African-American kids," said Robert W. Blum, a pediatrician and coauthor of the study, citing a population of adolescents thought to be under severe stress.

Other studies have shown that Native American teenagers have approximately twice the death rate of teenagers in any other racial group. In 1986, the rate for Indians and Alaska Natives between 15 and 19 years old was 190 deaths per 100,000 population, compared to 81 per 100,000 among all U.S. teenagers.

In the new study, University of Minnesota researchers gave a 162-item questionnaire to Indian and Alaska Native youngsters in 7th through 12th grades. All the respondents lived on reservations or in predominantly Native American communities in dozens of states. Urban populations were not surveyed, nor were high school dropouts.

The researchers compared some of their results with those from a similar survey of white, rural teenagers in Minnesota. Among the findings:

Eleven percent of Native American teenagers reported that one or both of their parents were dead, compared to 5 percent of the Minnesota teenagers.

About 46 percent reported living in dual-parent homes, compared to 87 percent of the Minnesota sample.

About 22 percent of 12th grade girls reported having been victims of sexual abuse. About 19 percent of similar girls in the Minnesota sample reported sexual abuse.

About 27 percent of 12th grade youths reported drinking weekly or more frequently. This is not significantly different from the Minnesota sample. However, among Native Americans, drinking begins at a younger age, with 9 percent of the 8th graders drinking at least weekly, compared to 5 percent of their Minnesota counterparts.

About 31 percent of teenagers in the 7th through 9th grades reported using marijuana, with usage rising to 50 percent in the 10th through 12th grades. A national survey of teenagers last year showed that 42 percent of all 12th-graders has used marijuana at least once.

About 22 percent of the female Native American respondents, and 12 percent of the males, reported attempting suicide. Thirty percent of teenagers whose families had a suicide history had attempted suicide.

Among U.S. teenagers as a whole in 1990, 10.3 percent of girls and 6.2 percent of boys had attempted suicide at least once.

Eleven percent of the Native American sample reported knowing someone who had committed suicide.

Almost one-fifth of the students said that they had been knocked unconscious by another person at least once.

The survey was answered anonymously. The researchers did not attempt to verify any of the answers, though certain statistical maneuvers were performed to eliminate clearly bogus responses.

Resnick acknowledged that many of the teenagers who said they had attempted suicide may not have actually performed a life-threatening act, but that the message from the survey was nevertheless clear.

"It is the teenagers' definition of the situation that is really critical. Young people who view themselves as having attempted suicide are a far more distressed group of kids," the researcher said. "Whether or not an adult could question the veracity of the attempt misses the point. It is a warning signal."

The rate of death by suicide among Native American youth is 26.3 per 100,000 compared to 12.4 per 100,000 for the teenage population as a whole.

ANNIVERSARY OF BYELARUSIAN INDEPENDENCE

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 25, 1992

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join Byelarussian-Americans and lovers of freedom of all nationalities to commemorate an important anniversary.

Seventy-four years ago on March 29, the Byelarussian people declared their independence and the creation of the Byelarussian Democratic Republic. This Republic was founded on principles of democracy and freedom which all of us here in the United States hold very dear. Two years later, however, the Bolsheviks rode into Byelarus and dashed cherished hopes for an independent, democratic state.

Seventy-four years later, the people of Byelarusia once again have the opportunity to realize their hopes for democracy and independence. The oppressive Soviet system has finally fallen, but the legacy of repression and economic disarray left by decades of Soviet domination are still felt in Byelarusia.

Byelarusia faces many challenges in the near future. This small nation stands at a historic crossroads. It is my hope and my belief that Byelarusia will meet with success. I wish the Byelarussian people all the best on the anniversary of their proclamation of independence.

TRIBUTE TO MARCUS HOOK, PA

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 25, 1992

Mr. WELDON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to my hometown, Marcus Hook, on

the occasion of its centennial. This year marks the 100th anniversary of the incorporation of the borough of Marcus Hook and I am honored to have the opportunity to take part in the celebration.

The borough has scheduled a banquet on Saturday, March 28, 1992, at 7 p.m. at the Marcus Hook Fire Company Hall to begin the year-long centennial celebration. As one who was born and raised in Marcus Hook, March 28 will be a proud day for me.

Marcus Hook has enjoyed a long and storied history. The borough's roots can be traced back to the 1640's when Swedish settlers developed the town as a trading outpost and colonization site.

In December 1891, 51 residents of the town of Marcus Hook petitioned the Delaware County Court for incorporated status. In March 1892, the court ruled in favor of the petitioners and the town of Marcus Hook was designated as the incorporated borough of Marcus Hook. The borough's subsequent growth is attributed to the people and industry they developed which placed Marcus Hook on the map as an important link to regional industry.

The riverfront area attracted attention across the region as an ideal location for ship construction and fishing business. In the early 1900's the area prospered with the construction of oil refineries and the opening of several oil companies including Sun Company, BP Oil, and Union Petroleum Co.

Marcus Hook is a proud community. This small borough has produced famous sporting greats like legendary baseball batting champ Mickey Vernon and former football all-pro Billy "White Shoes" Johnson. Retired marine, Gen. Bob Haebel, a decorated military hero and war veteran, also hails from Marcus Hook.

As a former mayor of Marcus Hook, I look forward to this week's celebrations with great anticipation. I remember my years at Marcus Hook Elementary School, where I made friends I have kept for all my life. I began my firefighting career with the Viscose Fire Company in Marcus Hook, and I formed bonds with my fellow friends and neighbors that will last a lifetime. I look back fondly on my years as mayor of Marcus Hook, when I got my start in public life, when an entire borough came together in a shared effort of community renewal.

Marcus Hook is a close-knit community of families and friends. It is a borough rich in volunteer spirit and the American work ethic. I am proud of Marcus Hook. For me, it will always be home.

DAYTON AREA HEALTH PLAN

HON. TONY P. HALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 25, 1992

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation, along with many of my colleagues from Ohio, to allow the Dayton Area Health Plan [DAHP] to continue to serve over 43,000 low-income individuals. This innovative health plan was started in Dayton, OH, in my district, in 1989 to bring high quality, preventive health care to Medicaid recipients in a cost-effective and efficient way.

Mr. Speaker, in its short life, the DAHP has improved the delivery of health care to thousands of low-income individuals, and their children, in Dayton. By emphasizing prevention, the plan has been successful in bringing down emergency room use. By offering choice, the plan has successfully involved the poor in their health care decisions.

The Dayton Area Health Plan is immunizing children at record rates, and has had a 63 percent increase in the number of primary care physicians since its inception. It has established liaisons to Head Start and community development leaders, and worked with the local Dayton Board of Education to meet the vision and hearing needs of kindergarten students.

Unfortunately, because of a technical requirement involving the enrollment mixes of the three health maintenance organizations [HMOs] that participate in the plan, the future of DAHP is in jeopardy. The plan has received Federal waivers of these requirements from the Health Care Financing Administration for 3 years, the maximum allowed under Federal law. In order for the plan to survive, the law must be changed.

Mr. Speaker, our bill provides for a temporary waiver of current law to allow the plan to continue operating while Congress considers a permanent solution. In addition, our bill directs the State of Ohio to institute strong quality assurances and enforcement provisions. These will assure that the level of health care to the poor remains of a high quality.

Mr. Speaker, access to quality health care is top on our agenda this year. Let us not leave the poor behind. I am proud to have an example of an innovative plan, in my district, that is working. It is supported by community leaders, physicians, hospitals and social service workers. I urge my colleagues to support this bill to provide the necessary relief to the Dayton Area Health Plan to enable it to survive.

Recently, my local newspaper, the Dayton Daily News, took a strong stand in support of continuing the plan. I would like to insert this editorial in the RECORD for the benefit of my colleagues.

AREA HEALTH-CARE PLAN GETS EXCELLENT REVIEWS

It has not happened overnight, but the Dayton Area Health Plan is a success.

That's important to the low-income in Montgomery County who depend on the health plan for medical care. But it's also relevant to taxpayers, who are getting a break, and to doctors who serve the poor.

Five years ago Montgomery County set out to encourage Medicaid clients to hook up with a primary physician. The goal was to get the poor to stop using expensive emergency rooms for routine health care and see a doctor regularly who could try to keep them well.

If Medicaid clients could be persuaded to buy into these ideas, tax money would be saved. Emergency room visits are costly. Moreover, if a person is treated by a physician before he or she is really sick, that cuts down on hospital stays.

What evolved was the Dayton Area Health Plan. It has been operating for a little more than a year. Reviews so far are excellent.

The head of the county welfare department says he's amazed at how smoothly things are running and how few complaints Medicaid

clients have. (The director until recently was on the health plan board, so it's arguable that he can't be totally objective. He still, however, is in a position to know if the almost 40,000 women (mostly) receiving Aid to Families With Dependent Children are satisfied their medical care.)

The health plan is an improvement for ADC moms mainly because they have more choice. They can join one of two health maintenance organizations, or choose from a long list of doctors and specialists for their care and their children's.

Historically, the list of doctors who are willing to take Medicaid patients has been short. A lot of physicians don't like dealing with the state or its paperwork. The list of physicians who will deal with the locally-run health plan, however, is extensive and growing.

Doctors also like the fact that the health plan—which gets its money from Montgomery County and the state—reimburses at five percent higher than the standard under Medicaid rules. There's money for this because hospitalizations and emergency room visits have decreased.

The hard part of this experiment was that Ohio wouldn't give Montgomery County as much as other counties get from the Medicaid pie. The state said it was all for the idea of improving health care for the needy, but it wasn't going to pay more to do that, and, in fact, it wanted to pay less.

It's impressive that the health plan has been able to meet that goal and please Medicaid patients at the same time.

H.R. —

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

SECTION 1. TREATMENT OF 75-25 RULE FOR DAYTON AREA HEALTH PLAN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b), in the case of the Dayton Area Health Plan during quarters in calendar years 1992 and 1993, the Secretary of Health and Human Services—

(1) with respect to the Health Plan Network operated by the Plan, shall waive the requirement described in section 1903(m)(2)(A)(ii) of the Social Security Act for quarters in a calendar year; and

(2) with respect to the Day-Med HMP and Health Power programs operated by the Plan, shall not treat any individuals enrolled in the Healthy Start program carried out by the Director of the Ohio Department of Human Services as individuals insured for benefits under part B of title XVIII of the Social Security Act or for benefits under both parts A and B of such title, or eligible to receive benefits under title XIX of such Act, for purposes of determining the compliance of the programs with the requirement described in section 1903(m)(2)(A)(ii) of the Social Security Act during quarters in a calendar year.

(b) QUALITY ASSURANCE AND ENFORCEMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR PLAN.—Subsection (a) shall not apply with respect to quarters in any calendar year unless the Secretary finds that, during the year, the State of Ohio has adopted and is enforcing enhanced quality assurance standards with respect to services provided by the Dayton Area Health Plan, including standards relating to—

(1) the timing and frequency and content of obstetric, gynecological, pre-natal, and well-child care;

(2) the provision of timely referrals to appropriate specialists for high-risk individuals receiving such care;

(3) methods to assure that individuals enrolled with the Plan have timely access to such care and receive any necessary care to which they are entitled;

(4) the provision of effective parenting and health education programs for women of child-bearing age and parents;

(5) the monitoring of services provided by the Plan to ensure the compliance of the Plan with quality assurance standards; and

(6) the enforcement of such standards against the Plan, including the application of appropriate sanctions for violation of the standards.

VA MEDICAL RESEARCH DESERVES INCREASED SUPPORT

HON. G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 25, 1992

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, the Veterans' Affairs Committee, which I have the privilege of chairing, has long supported a vigorous medical and prosthetic research program within the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA). Unfortunately, funding for this effort has not kept pace during the past 10 years or so. For instance, while the National Institutes of Health has enjoyed a research funding increase of more than 110 percent during this period, VA's research budget has increased only about 51 percent. We must do something about that.

For those who fail to understand and fully appreciate the outstanding research that is conducted in the VA year after year, let me cite a few of its results. VA researchers played key roles in eradicating tuberculosis, developing the pacemaker and the CT scan, and improving artificial limbs for amputees. VA is a world leader in the care and treatment of the elderly and is deeply involved in studies of the aging process, including Alzheimer's disease. And the VA is aggressively pursuing information about the AIDS virus, attempting to unlock the doors which could arrest and even cure this deadly disease. Other high priority VA research subjects include drug addiction, alcoholism, schizophrenia, and spinal-cord injury. Two Nobel Prize recipients have come from the ranks of VA researchers.

Mr. Speaker, the great success of the VA research program can be attributed to its people, the highly trained, talented, and dedicated professionals who, at this very moment, are addressing some of the most difficult challenges of medical science.

Recently, an impressive researcher with the San Francisco VA Medical Center, Dr. Michael Weiner, met with the committee staff and followed up with a letter to me in which he related his experiences as a VA staff physician.

I offer excerpts from Dr. Weiner's letter as confirmation of the exceptional caliber of medical investigators and other VA health care professionals who are working diligently to make life better not just for veterans, but for every-

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA,

SAN FRANCISCO,

San Francisco, CA, March 4, 1992.

Hon. G.V. "SONNY" MONTGOMERY,
Chairman, Committee on Veterans' Affairs, U.S.
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN MONTGOMERY: My first exposure to the DVA was as a medical student at SUNY Upstate Medical Center; about half of my training was at the VA, Syracuse, N.Y. As a medical resident and fellow in metabolism at Yale University, the bulk of my time was spent at the West Haven VA Medical Center. Subsequently I moved to the University of Wisconsin in Madison for advanced training at the Institute for Enzyme Research. In 1991, I was offered an Assistant Professorship in the Department of Medicine with a choice between the glamorous University Hospital or the Madison VA Medical Center where I was awarded a Research Education Fellowship, with research funds, space, and equipment. Therefore, I chose the VA and became Chief of Metabolism. After four highly productive and enjoyable years in Madison, I applied for a VA Clinical Investigator Award. After I received the Clinical Investigator Award, I moved to the Palo Alto VA Medical Center with an appointment to the faculty of Stanford University. I was Assistant Chief of the Dialysis Unit and performed research on kidney metabolism, supported by VA Merit Review funds and NIH grants. During that time, I became aware of magnetic resonance spectroscopy (MRS) and performed the first MRS studies of kidney metabolism in the rat.

In 1980, I became the Chief of Dialysis at the VA Medical Center in San Francisco, and I continued my MRS studies, supported by VA Merit Review funds. In 1983 Dr. Ralph Goldsmith, our Chief of Staff, and I visited Dr. Carl Hughes at VACO with a proposal to establish a pilot MRS center at the VA Medical Center in San Francisco. This was funded and was used to obtain an \$8 million gift from Phillips Medical Systems to establish the first clinical MRS center. We have been devoting new MR techniques and diagnosing various diseases in our veteran patients.

During the past 21 years, I've developed a great deal of loyalty to our veteran patients and the DVA medical care system. Our American servicemen and women, many of them indigent and seriously ill, deserve the best medical care that we can provide. As I make my medical rounds, I gain great satisfaction for helping these men and women who served when they were called. The DVA health care system has been very good to me. Although I've not chosen the high incomes of my friends and colleagues in private practice, I've had the stimulation of a research and teaching environment. Furthermore, my work with MRS is helping to develop new diagnostic techniques which I use in patient care and which will ultimately be used in many MRI systems in the VA and around the world. Most importantly, I'm part of an outstanding team devoted to providing excellent care to a group of needy and deserving individuals. Now that I'm past fifty, it's time for me to help pay the system back. Because of my good fortune and some academic successes, some have suggested that I enter the administrative arena. Although I recognize the importance of administration, I believe that my greatest impact will be to develop MRS as a clinical tool for the care of veteran and other patients.

The DVA medical care system often suffers from a poor image, which negatively affects the morale of the staff and our veteran patients. In my own way, I hope that our work

in San Francisco can help provide the DVA with a positive image. DVA Medical Center, San Francisco has worked out an excellent relationship with the University of California, San Francisco press office. An experienced public relations science writer is based full time at our hospital. Various aspects of our work with AIDS, schizophrenia, substance abuse, and heart disease have been featured on the Today Show, Good Morning America, and the CBS Evening News. Complimentary articles about our work have appeared in the New York Times, Discover Magazine, and on the various wire services, resulting in articles printed around the world. In every instance, I have insisted that the DVA be prominently cited as the source of this work. Further positive publicity about outstanding work done at our and other DVA medical centers will help improve the image of the VA * * *.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL W. WEINER, M.D.,

Professor of Medicine and Radiology.

HOUSE MUST BE REFORMED TO REGAIN CONFIDENCE OF THE PEOPLE

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 25, 1992

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, it brings me no pleasure to place the following two letters into the RECORD, both of which indicate that I did not write any checks on my House bank account against insufficient funds.

The entire House bank debacle is an institutional and human tragedy, the full dimensions of which have not yet emerged. The one positive aspect of this sad situation is that it has spurred fundamental reform in the way the House and the institution of Congress function.

Without detailing all reforms here, they range from the establishment of a House administrator to oversee the operations of the House, to the stem-to-stern reform of the campaign finance laws.

Suffice it to say that people across the Nation have lost their sense of esteem and respect for Congress and the House. If ever we hope to regain that esteem, respect, and honor, our task is clear. We must reform this place and how it does its work. And, we must do it now.

The letters follow:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS,
Washington, DC, September 23, 1991.

Hon. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN MAZZOLI: After an extensive search of the Sergeant At Arms Daily Settlement Statements, I am pleased to confirm your understanding that you have never placed this office in a position that would require us to obtain additional funding to your account.

If I can be of further assistance to you, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

JACK RUSS,
Sergeant at Arms.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, COMMITTEE ON STANDARDS OF OFFICIAL CONDUCT,

Washington, DC, March 24, 1992.

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI,
House of Representatives, Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR COLLEAGUE: The following information is provided in response to your letter of March 23, 1992.

The records available to the Committee indicate that between July 1, 1988, and October 3, 1991, the 39 month period covered by House Resolution 236, all checks written on your House Bank account were covered by sufficient funds in the account.

Sincerely,

JAMES V. HANSEN,
Ranking Republican Member.

MATTHEW F. MCHUGH,
Acting Chairman.

RABBI ABRAHAM COOPER IS AWARDED THE AMERICA-ISRAEL FRIENDSHIP MEDIA AWARD

HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 25, 1992

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and congratulate Rabbi Abraham Cooper, who, on March 29, 1992, will receive the Bnai Zion America-Israel Friendship Media Award for 1992. Rabbi Cooper's years of work as co-founder and associate dean of the Simon Wiesenthal Center, and on behalf of Israel and the Jewish cause make this honor well deserved and long overdue.

In 1977, Rabbi Cooper helped to found the Simon Wiesenthal Center of Los Angeles for the preservation of the memory of the Holocaust through education and awareness, as well as the Los Angeles branch of Yeshiva University. Rabbi Cooper is himself a graduate of and was ordained by Yeshiva University and has long been active in the movement for Soviet Jews' rights and emigration.

Rabbi Cooper is an articulately powerful and renowned spokesperson in the media on behalf of the Jewish cause and Israel through his writings, radio and television news broadcasts, and personal appearances. He has authored articles in major newspapers both here in the United States and abroad, including the Los Angeles Times, the New York Times, Le Monde, and Japan Times. He has edited two major works on Raoul Wallenberg, and his work "Portraits of Infamy: A Study of Soviet Anti-Semitism and its Roots," published in 1986, served as the basis for the Wiesenthal Center's traveling exhibit of the same title. Rabbi Cooper has also served as consultant to the NBC miniseries on Raoul Wallenberg, as well as for the ABC miniseries based on Herman Wouk's epic, "War and Remembrance."

In view of Rabbi Abraham Cooper's years of excellent work on behalf of the worldwide Jewish community, it is my honor to ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to stand and join me in extending my heartiest congratulations and best wishes to Rabbi Cooper on this joyous occasion.

CARMEN DELGADO VOTAW ELECTED TO MARYLAND WOMEN'S HALL OF FAME

HON. ANTONIO J. COLORADO

OF PUERTO RICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 25, 1992

Mr. COLORADO. Mr. Speaker, as you know, I was sworn in on March 4 as the new Resident Commissioner from the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, replacing Jaime B. Fuster, who is now an associate justice of the Puerto Rico Supreme Court. During most of Mr. Fuster's 7-year tenure as the only Congressman from Puerto Rico, representing some 3.6 million American citizens on the island, he had an administrative assistant on his staff who has just been honored as one of 5 persons inducted into the 1992 Maryland Women's Hall of Fame.

She is Carmen Delgado Votaw, and I am sure many of my colleagues—especially on the Foreign Affairs and Interior Committees—remember her as a hard-working administrative assistant who labored diligently in Washington on behalf of Puerto Rico. A year ago she left the Office of Resident Commissioner to become Washington representative of the Girl Scouts of the U.S.A., of which she was long been associated.

Mr. Speaker, Carmen Delgado Votaw has a lengthy record of public service and has been an enthusiastic leader in working for civil rights, especially in equal opportunities for Hispanics and women. She was involved for many years in the Overseas Education Fund of the League of Women Voters. In the early 1970's she was elected president of the National Conference of Puerto Rican Women. In the mid-1970s she was appointed to the Commission on the Observance of International Women's Year.

Then, Mr. Speaker, Mrs. Votaw received two Presidential appointments—first, to the International Women's Year Commission, and second, as a co-chair of the National Advisory Committee for Women. Subsequently, she was appointed as the U.S. delegate to the Inter-America Commission of Women and was later president of the Commission in 1978. She is also an elected member of the Council on Foreign Relations.

Carmen Delgado Votaw was born in Puerto Rico, and is the first Hispanic woman to be inducted into the Maryland Women's Hall of Fame. This is a signal honor not only for Carmen Delgado Votaw but also for all Puerto Ricans, men and women. Thus, Mr. Speaker, I am sure my colleagues will join me in saluting Carmen Delgado Votaw for her recognition by the Maryland Women's Hall of Fame.

WILLIAM BRIAN NEWSOME WINS VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS' ESSAY CONTEST

HON. DOUG BARNARD, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 25, 1992

Mr. BARNARD. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct honor and privilege to rise today to ex-

tend congratulations to William Brian Newsome, a young man from my home town of Augusta, GA.

Brian was the winner from the State of Georgia in the annual Veterans of Foreign Wars', essay contest. As the winner from Georgia, he competed with 53 other winners from each of our 50 States, District of Columbia, Pacific Areas, Panama Canal, and Europe. This year's contest theme was "Meeting America's Challenge."

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to enter Mr. Newsome's essay into the RECORD, as it offers an insightful and inspirational look at education today from one who has firsthand knowledge:

MEETING AMERICA'S CHALLENGE

(By William Brian Newsome)

America must meet its educational challenge, for without improving the U.S. system of learning, this great country may soon fall behind the other industrialized nations of the world. America is one of the most intelligent and productive countries in all of history, and this great nation must meet the challenge of stimulating the minds of its young people to really think for themselves and to achieve bigger and better things. Quality education is a must.

In many of America's metropolitan areas, pupils attend high schools with as many as 2,000 other students. A great deal of the instructors teach classes of at least 30 students, a number too exorbitant to allow teachers to relate to students on an individual level. First, America's schools need smaller classroom settings where teachers can better know their pupils. This is not only for the senior high schools but for the elementary and middle schools, as well. A teacher must have the opportunity to interact with each person in his or her school-room!

Secondly, our nations' school systems must present a challenging curriculum in the classroom. We have become a nation of matching, multiple choice, and memorization. These 3 M's are too much a part of the learning system. A great deal of today's students simply memorize material for multiple choice and matching tests. A day or two later, the pupil has forgotten nearly everything that was on the test. America's students must be challenged to learn, not memorize, important information; and they need to know how to think independently, as well. In courses such as history and English, this can be accomplished through essay writing. A student has to know the subject matter and must be able to express his or her own ideas in order to write an essay. In math and science courses, pupils need to be confronted with tough problems that they must solve. Only in this way can they learn the problem-solving skills that must be used in the real world. Our students need to be taught how to think, not what to think.

Thirdly, our educational forum must learn to better handle taxpayers' money. Many of America's school systems spend more money on football stadiums and athletic equipment than they do on basic educational needs such as books and paper. The United States is historically a nation of thrift and frugality, but many school systems use money in frivolous and wasteful manners. America must take proper charge of its educational finances!

We hear the expression—"Our children are America's future." If this is true, then America must be whatever its people are. Therefore, in order for America to remain the great nation that it is, we must properly

educate our people! Our country has always been one to meet its problems head on; and this is exactly what must be done with the educational dilemma. This challenge can be met, and it must be met if America is to maintain its role as a world leader!

**TRIBUTE TO THE READING
DEMOLAY CHAPTER**

HON. GUS YATRON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 25, 1992

Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, on the occasion of International DeMolay Month, I rise today to pay tribute to a distinguished group of young men from Reading, PA. I speak of the Reading Chapter of the International DeMolay. For 62 years, the chapter has prepared its young men to become outstanding people, providing the city of Reading with exemplary citizens. Indeed, I am proud to come here before the House and tell you about this unique organization.

Now, in its 73d year, the International DeMolay is the largest fraternal youth organization in the world. It is an organization that builds character in young men who seek to prepare themselves to become better citizens and leaders for tomorrow. By encouraging participation in community events, charitable projects, and social activities, the DeMolay organization successfully prepares its members to be adult leaders.

The Reading DeMolay Chapter is the largest DeMolay chapter in Pennsylvania and is active 12 months a year. It promotes civic, fundraising, and personal growth activities among its members. DeMolays have participated in Pennsylvania's Adopt-A-Highway Program and volunteered at the Annual Rajah Shrine Circus in Reading. The chapter also excels in its programs of athletic competition, winning first place in the statewide DeMolay basketball tournament.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that my colleagues will agree that the Reading Chapter of the International DeMolay deserves our commendation on the floor of the House for its diligent service to the Reading community. As the Reading DeMolays celebrate International DeMolay Month, I would like to extend my appreciation for all they have done, and wish them the best in their future endeavors.

**GETTING MORE HELP IN DEALING
WITH PAIN**

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 25, 1992

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, patients are often getting the short- and painful-end of the stick when it comes to dealing with pain. A new Federal agency that many of us in Congress helped set up has just issued a report showing that many American doctors and hospitals underprescribe painkillers when treating patients sustaining serious wounds, illness, or recovering from surgery. The report shows that

due to an unjustified fear of causing addiction to painkillers, many patients have been adequately treated when suffering prolonged, severe pain. Such pain, contrary to common belief, is unhealthy and can cause delayed healing and prolonged hospital stays.

The Agency for Health Care Policy and Research, set up in 1989 to help figure out the best way to treat various illnesses, has developed new Federal guidelines to protect patients and help doctors by giving them proper and accepted procedures in the administration of drugs. These guidelines are a welcome antidote to the patients who have, until now, had to endure excessive pain due to underprescription. In short, if you're in pain following surgery or because of an illness, it's good for you to ask for help.

I've proposed legislation to help identify areas of the country and doctors who may be dangerously underprescribing painkillers. As the Los Angeles Daily News editorialized, "It would also be helpful if Federal and State lawmakers make sure that no legislation impedes the use of painkillers in necessary situations. In that sense, they could follow the example set by Representative PETE STARK * * * in seeking to control the improper dispensing of prescription medication without depriving the patients of the help they need."

I commend the Agency for Health Care Policy and Research guidelines.

TRIBUTE TO ROSEMARY HOWEY

HON. BOB CARR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 25, 1992

Mr. CARR. Mr. Speaker, when someone makes an outstanding contribution to the community I represent, it is a great privilege for me to recognize his or her achievements. Rosemary Howey of Independence Township is one of those outstanding people.

Rosemary is retiring on March 26, after 20 years of service to the citizens of Independence Township. Her job has not been easy. Civil service is often a thankless profession; there are many hardships and little glamor. But her role has been crucial to this community.

She was hired as an elections clerk in 1972. Then, as the area grew, her involvement grew as well. This week, 20 years later, Rosemary Howey will retire from her post as director of elections.

Rosemary has shown an unsurpassed commitment to voting, knowing that in local elections, one vote can make all the difference. In addition to her official capacity with elections, she also was a member of many local organizations such as the Oakland County Treasurers Association, the Oakland County Clerks Association, and the Waterford/Clarkston Business and Professional Women's Association. Both friends and colleagues recognize that her role in Oakland County should not be overlooked.

In her years of elections work, Rosemary Howey has certainly shown her commitment to the township of Independence. But she had another important commitment as well—her

family. Her 20 years working for Independence Township were balanced by 20 years she spent focused on her family. She has three children, Lynn, Mike, and Lon, and three grandchildren; in May, she and her husband Bob Howey will celebrate their 49th year of marriage.

Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure and extreme pride to join with Rosemary's family, friends, and all of Independence Township in thanking her for her steadfast and devoted years of public service. I wish her the best of life and health in her retirement.

**CARNEGIE COMMISSION HONORS
JACKSONVILLE HERO**

HON. CHARLES E. BENNETT

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 25, 1992

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, the Florida Times-Union of March 16 carried the following account of Michael Stewart and his heroic deed on Amelia Island September 15, 1990. Knowing that all of Congress and certainly I feel gratitude to this fine young man for what he did to save the life of another under very dangerous circumstances to himself. He deserves our warm congratulations and it is my honor to put the following account of these events in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD as they were originally carried in the Florida Times-Union article.

CARNEGIE COMMISSION HONORS JACKSONVILLE HERO—RESCUER OF DROWNING MAN RECOGNIZED

(By Seth Feldman)

Michael Stewart of Jacksonville says he doesn't understand all the fuss. He did what he had to do to save a drowning man.

"From my perspective, it's not something you should be rewarded for," said Stewart, who rescued Samuel Tyson off the coast of Fernandina Beach on Sept. 15, 1990. "I never really looked at it as a heroic event."

The man whom Stewart saved respectfully disagrees. So does the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission, which honored Stewart with a medal and a \$2,500 reward last week.

"I can't thank Mike enough, nor do I think he can be recognized enough for the great deed he did," said Tyson, who was pulled from shore by a strong current. "He gave me the gift of life."

Consider it a birthday gift for both men. Stewart, who was celebrating his birthday that day, made sure Tyson would be around to celebrate his the next day.

Stewart, 42, is one of 17 heroes in the United States and Canada recognized last week for risking their own lives to save somebody else's. Since 1904, 7,621 people have received the award from the commission, set up in 1904 by industrial magnate Andrew Carnegie to honor civilians who performed heroic deeds and to provide financial assistance to deserving people.

It never occurred to Stewart that he was about to do something heroic when a party he was hosting was interrupted by screams that someone was drowning.

He stripped to his underwear and followed another friend into the water. The friend turned back, but Stewart kept going.

"It's amazing how quickly it happened," he said. "One minute I was standing there,

and the next thing I knew, I looked back and saw how far out from shore we were. Then I realized this is serious stuff.

"If I would have thought about it for a while, he [Tyson] might have been in trouble."

"I was totally exhausted and hyper-ventilating," said Tyson, 53, of Atlanta. "I just laid back and started drifting farther out."

When Stewart caught up to Tyson, he used the skills he learned as an Eagle Scout to carry Tyson back to shore.

Since then, Stewart has been lauded by his employers at Southern Bell, the Boy Scouts and the Carnegie commission.

"All the attention is kind of embarrassing," the Northside man said. "I happened to be there, and I happened to have the skills. It was something you don't think about—you just do it."

SOJOURNER TRUTH CHURCH: 20 YEARS OF SERVICE

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 25, 1992

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to invite my colleagues to join me in celebrating the 20th anniversary of Sojourner Truth Presbyterian Church of Richmond, CA.

The pride and clearness of focus exhibited by this predominantly African-American congregation fully lives up to the ideals of its namesake, Sojourner Truth. Born in 1797, and freed from slavery in 1828, Sojourner Truth dedicated her life to the liberation of the black people from the inhumanities inflicted upon them in the name of slavery. Today, Sojourner Truth Church carries on in this tradition.

As leaders in their community, the members of Sojourner Truth Church, under the direction of Rev. Eugene Farlough, actively work toward the betterment of the entire community. Their participation and support of any number of community service programs has had a direct impact on the lives of countless individuals, and their guidance has helped many stay on a safe and progressive course.

I feel fortunate to have the opportunity to work with Sojourner Truth Church, and look forward to continuing this special relationship for many years to come.

THE AUDIO HOME RECORDING ACT OF 1992

HON. CARDISS COLLINS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 25, 1992

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation entitled the "Audio Home Recording Act of 1992." The bill provides for the incorporation of the serial copy management system in all digital audio recorders and interface devices, prohibits on certain copyright infringement actions, and establishes a royalty payment system.

Digital audio technology has been around for several years. Compact discs are exam-

ples of digital technology. In the mideighties, consumer electronics companies decided to market a new wave of digital audio technology to American consumers—the digital audio recorder. Unlike the familiar analog audio recorder, the digital audio recorder is capable of making virtually perfect copies of source music. With analog recorders, as one continues to make copies from copies, the sound quality deteriorates. With digital audio recorders, on the other hand, multigenerational copies—from the 1st generation to the 15th generation—maintain virtually perfect sound quality.

Due to the precision of digital audio recording technology, the recording companies, music publishers, artists, musicians and others in the recording industry have been afraid that the digital audio recorders will increase copying by consumers and illegal bootleg companies, thereby reduce sales and royalties. For this reason, the recording industry threatened lawsuits against manufacturers that considered making digital audio recorders available to American consumers. The music publishers and songwriters eventually did sue a manufacturer. This has had a chilling effect on the manufacturers, who to this date have not made digital audio recording technology widely available to American consumers.

The Audio Home Recording Act of 1992, breaks the deadlock. It will make this innovative technology widely available to American consumers. This significant legislation has three principal provisions.

First, the Audio Home Recording Act of 1992 requires consumer electronics manufacturers, importers, and distributors to incorporate the serial copy management system into all digital audio recorders and interface devices. The serial copy management system allows consumers to make unlimited copies of original source music, yet it prohibits multigenerational copying of copyrighted music.

Second, the legislation prohibits certain infringement actions. A copyright holder cannot sue for infringement based on the manufacture, importation, or distribution of digital or analog audio recorders or media. In addition, consumers are protected from infringement suits based on the use of these items.

Third, manufacturers and importers must pay a small royalty fee on each digital audio recorder and medium ultimately made available to consumers. The money paid into the royalty fund will be distributed to interested copyright parties to compensate for any loss of royalties due to home copying by consumers. There will continue to be no royalties on analog tape recorders or tapes used by these recorders. The fees are very modest—2 percent of the transfer price for recorders and 3 percent of the transfer price for media—and will have little impact upon consumer prices.

Mr. Speaker, the Audio Home Recording Act of 1992 is a model compromise, agreed to through difficult negotiation by the recording industry, electronic industry, and the copyright coalition of songwriters and music publishers.

It will ensure that American consumers have access to the newest and best technology.

It will provide an incentive for consumer electronics manufacturers to continue to produce innovative technology and for record-

ing companies to develop prerecorded music to support that technology.

It will once and for all resolve a multitude of lawsuits surrounding the recording of copyrighted materials, and will clearly establish the right of consumers to make copies for their own use and noncommercial use.

It should have a beneficial effect on trade relations by allowing American artists to receive reciprocity royalties from foreign countries that already have royalty protection from home taping. Currently, many countries have such systems in place, but will not allow American artists to get their share of royalties, because the United States does not have a royalty system in place from which the foreign artists could benefit.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, the Audio Home Recording Act of 1992, will make sure that copyright holders are compensated for the use of their work.

Mr. Speaker, the Audio Home Recording Act of 1992 is legislation that is long overdue.

HONORING THE PRINCEMEN'S CHORUS

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 25, 1992

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to highly commend the Lt. Norman Prince Senior Drum and Bugle Corps of the Veterans of Foreign Wars post in Melrose, MA for their outstanding service to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the United States. The members of the Princemen's Chorus have contributed greatly to our Nation through bravery in war and community service at home. I salute them.

The Princemen of the Veteran of Foreign Wars Post No. 1506 in Melrose, MA takes its name from Lt. Norman Prince of Massachusetts who exemplified the spirit of heroism and courage during World War I—in fact, this tradition is also being carried out by many of the Princemen sons who served our country in the recent Persian Gulf crisis.

Originally founded as the Sacred Hearts Crusaders from Sacred Hearts Church in Malden, MA almost 50 years ago, the Princemen's Chorus has preserved the spirit of Lt. Norman Prince through military service in World War II, Korea, and Vietnam and civic service in the community. The Princemen's Chorus represents unity in the truest form—they grew up together in Massachusetts, fought as comrades in arms, raised their families together, and worked to build their community together.

The Princemen's Chorus are National World Champions recognized in the Allentown, PA Hall of Fame. The chorus' performances bring hope, patriotism and entertainment to the veterans, elderly and other groups in Massachusetts and I am extremely honored to recognize them for their continuing service to America. I personally thank them for the outstanding service to the United States and especially Massachusetts.

HAITIAN REFUGEES

HON. ALAN WHEAT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 25, 1992

Mr. WHEAT. Mr. Speaker, despite reports of torture, of shootings, of beatings, of harassment, even of murder, our Government has forcibly repatriated thousands of Haitians fleeing the political chaos that envelops their beleaguered island nation.

And despite the mandate of the House of Representatives, the Bush administration continues to advocate a policy which sends those fleeing the turmoil and bloodshed back to an uncertain, and perhaps catastrophic, fate.

Mr. Speaker, this refusal to recognize repression and to support its victims is not in the great tradition of American compassion as noted in a recent letter to the editor of one of my local newspapers. F. Russell Millin of Kansas City adapts the classic poem of Emma Lazarus to read:

Give me your tired, your poor, your
Huddled masses yearning to breathe free,
The wretched refuse of your teeming shore.
Send these, the homeless, tempest-tost to
me.

But not the Haitian or the dark-skinned refugees

'Tis not for them I lift the lamp beside the
golden door.

This update of a quintessentially American poem was made necessary by recent actions of the executive and judicial branches of government.

NATIONAL DIABETES AWARENESS DAY

HON. THOMAS W. EWING

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 25, 1992

Mr. EWING. Mr. Speaker, I wish to recognize National Diabetes Awareness Day, March 24, 1992. Millions of Americans are afflicted with diabetes, and this national day of recognition can help raise awareness of this major health issue. In central Illinois alone, which includes my congressional district, there are about 200,000 diabetes sufferers.

I want to commend the fine work of those who serve diabetes victims, including the nurses, physicians, nonphysician practitioners and health professionals, researchers, educators, and families. They are working diligently to help diabetes victims cope with their affliction, and play a crucial role in battling diabetes. I applaud their efforts.

I urge my colleagues and the American people to recognize the victims of diabetes and those who serve them on Diabetes Awareness Day, and throughout the year.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

SUPPORT A REAL NATIONAL ENERGY STRATEGY: COSPONSOR HR. 4488, NUCLEAR REACTOR LICENSING ACT OF 1992

HON. JOE BARTON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 25, 1992

Mr. BARTON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call my colleagues' attention to H.R. 4488, the Nuclear Reactor Licensing Act of 1992, a bill introduced last week by Mr. CLEMENT and myself to reform procedures and remove burdensome barriers in current law that are unnecessarily prohibiting any nuclear power plants from coming on line. The legislation is identical to language in S. 2166, the Senate national energy strategy [NES] bill, which passed the other body 94-4.

H.R. 4488 represents an integral pillar of President Bush's NES. Nuclear power currently makes up 20 percent of our Nation's electricity mix, second only to coal. All of the studies point to the fact that the United States will experience a tremendous increase for electricity capacity as we approach the 21st century. The type of electricity that will be needed is base load capacity—or power that is available for continuous distribution. After the capital costs are absorbed, nuclear power is the cheapest, environmentally safest, and most reliable form of energy available.

During last summer's record heat wave, officials at the Pennsylvania-New Jersey-Maryland power pool [PJM], which delivers electricity to almost 10 percent of the Nation, admitted that the power they got from the nuclear plants in their power pool was the most reliable and cheapest source of energy. This was when the system was experiencing unprecedented demand for power. Without the current supply of nuclear energy, there would have most likely been several disruptions of service.

However, despite America's leadership in safely and efficiently generating large scale nuclear power, the NES states that orders for over 100 nuclear power plants have been abandoned or indefinitely delayed since the early 1970's. Unless the Nation's existing plants are allowed expedited license renewal, a large source of the U.S. energy supply will be eliminated. Because of unfounded concerns over the safety of nuclear power, no commercial nuclear power plants have been ordered since 1978.

It is my goal to revitalize the nuclear option. In order to do this, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission licensing process needs to be reformed. Currently, the process involved in getting a nuclear plant from blueprint to generation allows opponents of nuclear power to indefinitely delay and virtually prevent any new construction of nuclear power plants. Under this regulatory system, utilities are not willing to take the risk of investing their stockholders' capital in a venture that will assuredly be drawn out and eventually canceled.

The legislation Mr. CLEMENT and I have introduced will establish an equitable and constructive licensing process where concerns of all parties are addressed. Under H.R. 4488, the public will be given three opportunities to

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discuss and debate safety issues before construction on the plant begins. The bill will allow license applicants to receive a combined license to operate and construct a nuclear plant if they can prove it will be operated safely and meet the testing and safety requirements under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954. During the process, the NRC's decision to issue a combined license is subject to judicial review.

Most importantly, H.R. 4488 would allow the continued construction of nuclear power plants if a post-construction hearing was granted. As elsewhere in the bill, the NRC would only allow for continued construction if it could be done safely. Of course, the whole process described is subject to judicial review.

I am very determined, as is Mr. CLEMENT, to reform the nuclear regulatory process that has prevented even one nuclear plant from being ordered in the last 14 years. Enacting comprehensive energy strategy without the consideration of making nuclear power a viable option would be irresponsible. A little over 1½ years ago, Congress passed the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. If we learned anything out of that process, it should be that nuclear power must maintain and increase its role in our Nation's energy policy.

I urge my colleagues to cosponsor H.R. 4488, and bring Congress closer to implementing a real national energy strategy.

I AM ANGRY

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 25, 1992

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, we need a national health insurance ensuring health care for everyone, regardless of employer or employment status.

The following letter from a woman from Virginia describes, in better words than I can, what is wrong with the current system.

She says she is angry. She should be—she lives in a nation where the President keeps talking about how wonderful the health care system is, but in truth it is the only industrialized nation that does not guarantee health care for all its citizens. She should be more than angry—she should be furious.

The letter follows:

I am writing to you to express my concern over the deterioration of access to health care and my support for federal government leadership in implementation of major reform of the health care delivery system in the United States.

I am sharing my story with you only as evidence of the erosion of the ability of an average American to receive medical care. The details may be unique to me but my situation is becoming increasingly common.

I recently had to change jobs because my former employer was in financial trouble, and involved in a merger. I was in a race to find a job before I was let go. Adding to the stress of the situation was the concern over my ability to continue to receive medical insurance coverage. I had to have neurosurgery in November 1990 to remove a cranial tumor and have to be monitored because it is likely to recur.

I was very fortunate to find another job, but my fear of losing medical insurance cov-

erage came true. My new employer's insurance carrier will give me only limited coverage, excluding permanent treatment for any condition arising from or related to the tumor that was removed and the procedure that was performed. For good measure I was even excluded from treatment for accidental injury to that part of my head.

With no choice because I need major follow-up tests to be sure that everything's healed properly, I have had to COBRA with my former employer's insurance carrier at my expense. This is a severe financial hardship but without the COBRA coverage I can't afford either the tests or follow-up surgery if needed.

At the end of the eighteen-month COBRA period I am left with no access to medical care for my condition. Sure I can apply for coverage to my old COBRA carrier, but realistically what are the chances of being accepted for full coverage at a rate that I can pay? And on my own I can't pay the astronomical costs for tests or surgery. I am an Administrative Assistant not a high-salaried executive.

I am angry. Working Americans have no health care support system outside of the private medical insurance our employers are willing or able to provide and the coverage these private insurance carriers are willing to give. If I were unemployed I could at least get the coverage I need from Medicaid. Since I have a job and am actually paying taxes to support the Medicaid system, I'm ineligible to use it.

If I become unable to work because I can't get care for a treatable health condition, I become a drag on the economy. A productive asset will be lost. The multiplier effects of my income will be lost. My tax revenue will be lost and I will become a drain on the decreased tax revenue base. Multiply that times the growth number of Americans shut out of the health care system because the safety net for working Americans is unraveling and consider the economic impact.

America has the best medical care in the world, with procedures that are state of the art and bordering on the miraculous. But the process of delivering that care is antiquated and inefficient.

Today medical costs are increasing almost exponentially, with doctors, hospitals, insurance companies, and lawyers all assigning blame to each other while more and more Americans are cut off from something as basic as food, shelter and health care. It's obvious that those inside the health care system are unable or unwilling to provide services at reasonable costs and because of that the private sector is unable or unwilling to continue supporting a needed social good. The time has past when the problem can be ignored or left to some wishful free-market solution. We need action at the national level.

SALUTE TO TIMOTHY HENRICK

HON. CHESTER G. ATKINS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 25, 1992

Mr. ATKINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Timothy Henrick, a police officer from Methuen, MA who had lost more than two-thirds of his blood after being shot during a scuffle with a burglar last Christmas. I am proud to report, Mr. Speaker, that this week Timothy Henrick will be leaving the Northeast

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Rehabilitation Hospital in Salem, NH on his own two feet.

Mr. Henrick is a brave public servant and an inspiration to us all. Three months ago, his right femoral artery was served by a bullet during the course of duty. Doctors have called his recovery "miraculous." And, given the fact that he suffered from at least 10 different afflictions which could have killed him, his swift recovery is indeed nothing short of a miracle.

Mr. Speaker, I want to also take this moment to salute Mr. Henrick's family, whose faith and love must have had something to do with his recovery. His mother prayed daily on the rosary. His brother, Brian, vowed to give Timothy his baseball card collection if he recovered. And his father spoke to Timothy daily even when he was in a coma. While we are bombarded daily with negative information about the demise of family values, the Henrick family is truly an inspiration.

I salute Timothy Henrick and his family and wish them all well as he continues his miraculous recovery.

NUCLEAR TESTING

HON. LANE EVANS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 25, 1992

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, it is my understanding that today the United States conducted a nuclear weapons test at the Nevada Test Site. The test, code named Junction, is the first one of the new year. It is also one too many.

We have known for years that our nuclear testing program no longer serves any meaningful national security objectives. Both the Reagan and Bush administrations have consistently warned us that nuclear testing must be continued if we are to insure the safety and reliability of our warheads and develop new weapon designs. These arguments never quite held up to scrutiny. Operational concerns about nuclear weapons, such as those regarding safety and reliability, can be clearly addressed through non-nuclear testing. And new weapons development should not even be a consideration. With the arms race now in complete reverse it is clear that there is no place in this world for new weapons with such exotic titles as earth penetrators and microwave weapons. What is obvious is that there is no reason to continue testing period.

At this moment in history, when we are working to prevent nuclear proliferation in the Commonwealth of Independent States, in the Middle East and in Asia, it is simply reckless and irresponsible that we continue a testing program that is being used to develop new and more sophisticated nuclear weapons. I urge my colleagues to support efforts to reduce the nuclear testing budget and consider a total moratorium on nuclear tests.

HONORING THE HUTCHINSON RIVER BOYS & GIRLS CLUB

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 25, 1992

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, it has become increasingly difficult for our Nation's youth to avoid temptations and reach for their true potential, especially in many of our urban areas. It often takes the encouragement and support of the community to ensure that our young people are given outlets where they can grow and prosper. In my district, the youth activities committee of the Hutchinson River Boys & Girls Club provides this valuable service to the community.

For 16 years, YAC has developed a series of impressive programs that keep our children off the streets and focused on the future. From the evening teen lounge to the job readiness program to the stop the violence teen club, YAC continues to add to the variety and quality of its programs. What is most amazing about YAC is that all the programs are run by a small part-time staff supplemented by volunteers from the community. Executive director Gloria Wise does a masterful job of channeling this positive spirit into a well-organized group.

On behalf of the more than 700 children served by YAC, and for the entire community which benefits from the program, I offer congratulations and thanks to all those who make the Hutchinson River Boys & Girls Club work.

TRIBUTE TO LUCILE POWELL SINGLETON

HON. WILLIAM L. DICKINSON

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 25, 1992

Mr. DICKINSON. Mr. Speaker, I was recently made aware of the untimely passing of one of America's radio pioneers, Miss Lucile Powell Singleton of Union Springs, AL.

On January 8, Miss Singleton passed away of influenza at the age of 98 in Roanoke, VA. She was buried in Oak Hill Cemetery, Union Springs on January 25.

Miss Singleton was hired by the newly formed Columbia Broadcasting System in 1929, and over the 30 years that made her career became an influential executive in the radio network's music department.

A CBS press release dating back to 1937 says Miss Singleton graduated with a B.A. from Randolph Macon College in Lynchburg, VA and went on to receive her M.A. in music from Wesleyan College in Macon, GA.

Upon graduation, Miss Singleton traveled to Washington, DC where she worked under a Harvard professor who was given government charge of closing down the Railroad Administration after the end of World War I. In 1923, she was employed by Harvard University to assist the professor in the field of railroad statistics.

The 1937 release notes that Miss Singleton traveled to New York a few years later to

study voice, theory, harmony, and piano. It was during her musical studies that she came into contact with CBS Radio's program department. It so happens the network was in need of someone who possessed her unique mixture of business sense and musical training. She was hired.

As radio quickly advanced into what we now call its "Golden Age," Miss Singleton played a key role in managing CBS musical talent. She began her broadcast career auditioning singers and arranging their contracts, and later expanded into managing the network's cast of singers, determining which artists should appear on a particular program.

According to a recent Birmingham Post-Herald story, Miss Singleton introduced a variety of stars to network broadcasting, including legends Arthur Godfrey, opera singer Ilene Farrell, Perry Como, and Bert Parks.

The news story also noted that Miss Singleton gained national prominence in the late 1930's when she placed the first black performers on national radio. Reportedly, she insisted to CBS president William Paley that Tuskegee University's Jubilee Gospel Singers be allowed to perform. Paley consented, and the rest is history.

The Singleton family notes that Lucile was a very modest individual who shunned recognition and fanfare. Her life was a true testament to the dedication to excellence and traditional values that made this country great. For Alabamians, Miss Singleton was a legend in her own right.

A BILL TO IMPROVE THE HEALTH CARE COVERAGE OF FEDERAL WORKERS

HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 25, 1992

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, over the last several months this Congress and the American public have been involved in an intense debate about the health care situation in this country. With 37 million Americans without health insurance and 60 million more who are underinsured, no one argues that the state of health care in America has reached a crisis level.

While we debate the best solution to this problem, whether its single payer, pay-or-play, expanded Medicare or whatever the ultimate solution, we must not overlook some of the loopholes in current law that have allowed employers, including the Federal Government to deny health care coverage to its employees.

Unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, some of those 37 million Americans who are uninsured are Federal workers. Under current law the Federal employees who are categorized as temporary or seasonal workers qualify for health insurance only after they have worked for 1 consecutive year. After a temporary employee has worked at the same job for 1 consecutive year they become eligible for health insurance, however they must pay the employer contribution as well as the employee contribution.

Although this seems to be reasonable, many agencies within our own Government

have abused this provision in order to save a few dollars. Agencies hire temporary personnel, lay them off a few days short of their 1-year tenure, then rehire them several days later. All of this just to avoid having to provide health insurance and other employee benefits. This kind of abuse cannot be allowed to exist.

I have Federal workers in my district who have worked for the Federal Government for 15 years on a temporary basis. I fail to see how the Government can consider a 15-year job a temporary job. This is absurd. These people work the same hours as full-time employees, have the same responsibilities as full-time employees, and yet they are denied health care coverage to save the Government a few bucks.

The bill I have introduced today would close this loophole and require Federal employees categorized as "temporary" or "seasonal" receive the health benefits of a full-time employee if they have worked in the same agency and same job for a total of 1 year. Unlike current law, this service would not have to be consecutive, which has allowed Federal employers to lay these individuals off just before a full year's employment and escape medical coverage requirements. Also, my bill would only require temporary and seasonal workers to pay the employee portion of the health premium.

Under this legislation, if a temporary employee is rehired by the same agency to fulfill the same job, his/her previous Federal service at that job within the preceding 2 years will be used to determine eligibility for medical coverage. If an employee had 11 months of previous service they would only need to complete 1 more month of Federal service in order to qualify for health coverage.

We must take this first step in providing for the workers of our Nation. As we continue to search for a solution to the health care crisis, how can we mandate that employers provide coverage or that States provide coverage if we do not provide health insurance for our own workers?

Unfortunately, this type of abuse and side-stepping of responsibility to workers is pervasive not only in the Federal Government but permeates the State and local level as well. Although my bill does not cover these workers, I believe that it is the responsibility of this Congress to see that all employees, full-time, temporary, contract workers are offered some kind of health care coverage.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleague to join me in taking the first step toward universal health care coverage in our Nation. Let's take care of our Federal workers and support this legislation.

PRESIDENT BUSH IS ON A COLLISION COURSE WITH THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

HON. MIKE SYNAR

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 25, 1992

Mr. SYNAR. Mr. Speaker, President Bush is on a collision course with the American people. And I believe he's going to find out that

Oklahomans, like Americans across the country, will know the difference between false promises and real action.

In one direction, there's the President, protector of privilege, defender of the status quo. In the other, the Democrats, the party of change and champion of the working people of this country.

Insensitive to the crushing realities of this current recession, the President voiced his veto of the middle-class tax cut even before the bill was voted on in Congress.

This country, the working men and women struggling to make ends meet, needs a middle-class tax cut. Those who say we don't are simply out of touch with the harsh realities of this Republican-driven recession. Anyone in Oklahoma trying to stretch a budget to pay for groceries, meet medical expenses, and make rent or mortgage payments on a home knows the true value of an extra week's take-home pay.

The Democratic tax cut does just that. While not increasing the Federal budget deficit, the middle-class tax cut will spur the economy, help create jobs, and boost consumer confidence.

The people want action. Congress responded. The President set deadlines, and Congress met them. The ball is now in the President's court. The American people are tired of excuses, tired of blaming others.

Actions speak louder than words. If the President is truly serious about helping the forgotten middle class, he must demonstrate leadership and the conviction to stand up for what we all know is right.

TRIBUTE TO LEONARD ABESS

HON. WILLIAM LEHMAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 25, 1992

Mr. LEHMAN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, Saturday, March 28, 1992, marks the 88th birthday anniversary of an amazing man. Miami has a first citizen and that person is Leonard Abess.

The economic viability of south Florida is in great part due to Leonard Abess' efforts. Starting from scratch in the depth of the 1920's Depression he worked to recreate a revitalized Miami. Though he has accumulated substantial wealth his greatest effort has been to help the less fortunate. Long before there was United Way, there was a Community Chest. When Community Chest was short of funds, Leonard Abess went to the bank and signed personally for the money Community Chest needed.

When Jewish doctors on Miami Beach had trouble with permission to use hospitals there, Leonard, with some of his friends, created Mount Sinai Medical, a leading hospital in medical care, research, and teaching.

Leonard is a former president of Mount Sinai, and now his son, Leonard, Jr., is the president. Likewise, as Leonard was the City National Bank of Miami's longtime president, Leonard, Jr. is now its president.

He is still very active, playing golf and enjoying his family, including his grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, Leonard has already created a great legacy and he's not done yet; 88 years

and still going strong. We in Miami love Leonard Abess, and he deserves every bit of it.

TRIBUTE TO PERCELLUS JONES

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 25, 1992

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Percellus Jones, Jr., as he retires from 26 years of dedication to the East Side House Settlement in the South Bronx. Mr. Jones has devoted nearly four decades of his life to community service, committing himself wholeheartedly to serving our people and responding to their needs.

A native New Yorker, Mr. Jones P.S. 5, Frederick Douglass Junior High School 139 and DeWitt Clinton High School. He obtained his BA degree from the City College of New York, working in the garment industry during the day and attending classes at night. Mr. Jones then joined the Children's Village in Dobbs Ferry, NY, as head counselor for emotionally disturbed youth. Two years later, in 1957, Mr. Jones began his career with the social and community services division of the New York City Housing Authority as a housing community activities coordinator at the Bronx River Neighborhood Center. Then, while pursuing a graduate degree in social work, Mr. Jones carried out field work at the Patterson Center Y.W.C.A.

After receiving his masters degree in social work from the Hunter College School of Social Work, Mr. Jones joined the Manhattanville Community Center as program supervisor. Two years later, in 1965, Mr. Jones began his association with the East Side House Settlement, working first as center director of the Patterson Community Center, then as program director of the settlement and finally as associate director, the position from which he is now retiring.

And Mr. Jones' involvement with the community has not been limited to his work with the East Side House Settlement. He has been actively involved with the Bronx Board of the New York Urban League; the South Bronx Overall Economic Development Corporation Board of Directors; the Melrose-Mott Haven Senior Citizen Centers; and the social service study group of New Directions—the Bronx Borough President's Regional Planning Committee. He has also been a contract supervisor for the Protestant Council of New York; a field work instructor at the Hunter School of Social Work; a training instructor for the Institute for Mediation and Conflict Resolution; and a member of various United Neighborhood Houses committees.

Throughout his life, Mr. Jones has demonstrated an exemplary commitment to his fellow people and his dedication has not gone unrecognized. In 1990, Mr. Jones received a papal blessing from His Holiness Pope Paul II for his work with the homeless. That same year he was also honored as "Man of the Year" by St. Benedict the Moor Service Center for his work with the center. Last year Mr. Jones was awarded the Centennial Distinguished Service Award by the East Side

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House Settlement Board for his invaluable years of service. Today, on behalf of the entire south Bronx community, I would like to express to Mr. Jones our deep gratitude for his invaluable contributions to our community and wish him good health, long life, and all the best in the years ahead.

COMMEMORATING THE RETIREMENT OF REV. PERRY EVANS

HON. LUCIEN E. BLACKWELL

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 25, 1992

Mr. BLACKWELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the retirement of a truly remarkable man. A man whose dedication and love have pushed him to achieve lofty goals in his personal life and in the community. A man who has given of himself freely to those who ask for his assistance. Today, I have the pleasure to speak to my distinguished colleagues of the House about Rev. Perry E. Evans who, after 55 years, is retiring from the Faith Baptist Church.

Pastor Evans is a unique individual who has shown leadership in the community and in the church. He has served in various leadership positions in local, State, and national levels in the Baptist organizations, among them the former treasurer of the foreign mission board of the National Baptist Convention. Pastor Evans has dedicated his life to helping others and spreading the word of God throughout our great Nation and the world. His dedication can truly be seen in his term of service at Faith Baptist Church, a period of 55 years. In light of this fact, it can be seen that Pastor Evans is a man with strong convictions and the desire to see them through. It was not uncommon for Reverend Evans to be working 7 days a week at all hours of the day and night. This dedication is an example to all of us as we strive to achieve our best.

In June of this year, Reverend Evans will turn 96 years old. He has been married for 75 years to Mary Julia Evans. His commitment to God and his teachings can be seen in the blessing he has received from God. Reverend Evans has been rewarded for his good honest work with a long, memorable life and a lovely and caring wife, should we all be so lucky.

Reverend Evans is a testament to all of us and an example of what hard work, dedication and faith can accomplish. It is my honor to bring Reverend Evans to the attention of this institution so that all will know of this final human being and of his accomplishments.

SALUTE TO CHARLES F. WAGNER

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 25, 1992

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a man who has spent 39 years of his life in public service, the last 31 of those in Santa Barbara County. My constituent, Mr. Charles F. Wagner, will retire on

March 27 from his post as administrative officer of Santa Barbara County.

Chuck started his career in Santa Barbara in 1961 as a civil engineer with the county road commissioner, and in 1976, he was appointed public works director. His appointment in 1989 to be county administrative officer capped a long career of public service. His professional demeanor and personal style have always been appreciated and will be missed by all.

Chuck's life in Santa Barbara has always been more than just professional. He has taken a keen interest in many aspects of community and family development. Chuck has devoted much of his time to coaching sports for local organizations, including the Goleta Boys Club, the Goleta Valley Girls Club, and the Youth Football League. He is also the recipient of numerous community awards, including the United Way Campaigner of the Year, Santa Barbara County Management Association's Executive of the Year, the County Supervisor's Circle of Service Award, and the Honorary Service Award from the Goleta Council of PTA's.

I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Santa Barbara County Administrative Officer Chuck Wagner on the completion of a 39-year career in public service. I wish him and his wife of 38 years, Jean, a wonderful retirement and all the best.

TRIBUTE TO NEW HAMPSHIRE'S SALEM HIGH SCHOOL

HON. DICK SWETT

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 25, 1992

Mr. SWETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding school in my home State—Salem High School. In recognition of the achievements of its students, this school was recently selected by the national magazine Red Book as the best high school in New Hampshire.

At a time when the shortcomings and failures which plague our Nation's educational system are all too evident, it is particularly encouraging to learn of the tremendous success of this school.

Located in a southern New Hampshire community of approximately 26,000, Salem High's growing academic accomplishments are truly remarkable. In 1986 its percentage of college-bound graduates was only 48 percent. Today that number is up to 72 percent, with an impressive 99 percent graduation rate.

Mr. Speaker, the students of Salem High shine, not just in academics, but also in community service, athletics, and artistic achievement. They were leaders in organizing the Eighteenth Annual Model United Nations which is taking place this week in New Hampshire. Every year the students organize this event, doing everything from designing and printing programs to arranging for the participation of other high schools from surrounding communities.

Salem High's students are also active in their community. When my office recently received a letter from a local food pantry in need

of assistance, the students of Salem High and Woodbury Junior High eagerly responded by organizing food drives.

Whether it is organizing events, caring for the needy, or striving for the academic gold, the students of Salem High are truly a success story.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join with me in saluting these fine young students and the dedicated faculty and staff of this outstanding school.

A TRIBUTE TO ADEM DEMACI,
PATRIOT OF KOSOVA

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 25, 1992

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, Adem Demaci, the peaceful patriot of Kosova who spent 28 years of his life behind bars in Communist Yugoslavia because of his political beliefs, is an inspiring symbol of democracy's victory over communism. A free man today, Mr. Demaci is visiting the United States for the first time. Today he will be meeting Members of Congress and human rights leaders in Washington. On the occasion of his visit, I ask my colleagues to join me in welcoming him to our Nation's capital and in paying tribute to him today.

Mr. Demaci was born in 1936 to a family in Prishtina, Kosova. As a young man, he went to Belgrade as a student of literature and began to write on the many social evils confronting his society. He achieved a reputation as an extremely promising writer, and in 1958 wrote his first novel "The Serpents of Blood," a compelling indictment of the vendetta custom. A celebrated work, his novel made him famous overnight.

Addressing social issues such as poverty disease, illiteracy, and discrimination, Mr. Demaci became politicized. He was a young man of ideas, and his writings on social injustice and discrimination, particularly against ethnic Albanians, were explosive. As an intellectual force behind the movement for self-determination for Kosova, he was seen by the Communists in Yugoslavia as a threat to the regime. For this he paid a dear price.

He was arrested in 1958 and accused of "agitation and propaganda against the State". After serving 3 years in a Belgrade prison, he was rearrested in 1964 for "irredentism" and he spent 10 more years behind bars. He was released in 1974. After only a few months of freedom, he was arrested again and charged with calling for a popular referendum in Kosova in which the people of Kosova would vote on self-determination. He was tried and sentenced to 15 years imprisonment.

During his incarceration, Mr. Demaci was adopted as a prisoner of conscience by Amnesty International, and supported by many international organizations as a person who had not used, nor advocated, the use of violence.

Adem Demaci was released from prison in 1990, and today he is free of Communist tyranny. Aged and wise, he is not a bitter man. To the contrary, he strives for reconciliation and friendship between peoples.

As a missionary of good will, he received the European Parliament's prestigious Andrea Sakharov Prize. He is also the chairman of the Council for the Defense of Human Rights and Freedoms of the People of Kosova.

Mr. Speaker, Adem Demaci stood in proud and just defiance against the illegitimate Communist government of Yugoslavia. Indeed, his courage is inspiring. He has paid a great price for his ideas, having spent half of his life in prison for them. But he and his ideas have truly prevailed. On the occasion of his first visit to the Land of the Free, I extend my best wishes to this great champion of democracy and I invite my colleagues to join me in honoring him today.

PROPOSED DUTY RECLASSIFICATION FOR 1,6-HEXAMETHYLENE DIISOCYANATE [HDI]

HON. BILL ARCHER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 25, 1992

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, recently, Mr. DELAY and I introduced a miscellaneous tariff bill, H.R. 4232, on behalf of Rhone Poulenc, Inc. [RPI]. RPI manufactures polyisocyanate resins at a facility in Freeport, TX, for use by the U.S. paint manufacturing industry in the production of polyurethane coatings. These laminates are complex chemical structures which demonstrate extraordinary durability. Due to their exceptional strength and stability, they have become the coating of choice among manufacturers of various types of military equipment, as well as among automobile manufacturers. In connection with its formulation of such advanced resins, RPI imports a key raw material known as 1,6-hexamethylene diisocyanate, or HDI.

Effective January 1, 1989, the United States converted its system of commodity classification for tariff purposes to the Harmonized Tariff System, developed pursuant to the Tokyo round of GATT negotiations, which is widely used throughout the world today. At the time of conversion, the administrative reclassification of HDI caused its duty to increase more than 100 percent, from 7.9 percent ad valorem to 16.2 percent ad valorem plus \$.029 per kilogram. This increase resulted entirely from the technical process by which conversion to HTS was implemented and did not reflect any affirmative determination that a higher duty on HDI was either warranted or appropriate.

The Customs and Trade Act of 1990 provided a temporary duty reduction on HDI to the level predating U.S. conversion to HTS. That reduction, imposed for a 4-year period beginning January 1, 1989, remains in effect until 1993. This legislative tariff reduction substantiates the legislative intent underlying the conversion to HTS that conversion should be revenue neutral with respect to reclassified commodities. Inasmuch as that rationale shall maintain after the scheduled expiration of the existing duty reduction applicable to HDI, RPI now seeks to have HDI reclassified in a manner that will impose a 7.9-percent duty rate on a permanent basis.

Such action will assure that RPI remains a reliable source of polyurethane resins for its

downstream customers in the automotive and aerospace industries. Moreover, the establishment of a 7.9-percent ad valorem duty will preclude the need to increase prices in order to absorb the presently scheduled duty increase and will eliminate the attraction of implementing a strategy of exporting manufactured resins in order to obtain duty drawbacks, both actions which will be harmful to U.S. consumers. Finally, in light of past market conditions, such action should not be expected to harm any domestic manufacturer of HDI because supplies of domestically produced HDI have been consumed entirely in-house. That market condition, combined with the fact that such domestic manufacturers compete directly with RPI in downstream product lines, suggests that domestic producers of HDI could not be considered a reliable source of RPI. On this basis, the reclassification of HDI represents sound economic policy as well as sound trade policy.

IN HONOR OF DR. LORETTA E. SCUDERI

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 25, 1992

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to honor an extraordinary educator and civic leader from Philadelphia, Dr. Loretta E. Scuderi, and congratulate her on her recent retirement.

Dr. Scuderi has served the Philadelphia public school system for over 34 years as a teacher, a principal, and, for the past 18 years, a district superintendent. She has devoted her life to the education of Philadelphia's youth, and she knows the educational process inside and out.

She began her career as a teacher at an elementary school in Philadelphia in 1958, and within just a few years' time she had moved on to lead a school as principal. Dr. Scuderi later went on to head, with dedication and distinction, three school districts in Philadelphia as superintendent. During this period, she somehow found the time to earn her doctorate in education from the University of Pennsylvania, which she received in 1977.

Dr. Scuderi has authored education texts, produced and taught an educational television series, lectured at the University of Pennsylvania's Graduate School of Education, and represented the district superintendents on several planning and policy committees in Philadelphia.

Her achievements in education are matched by her involvement in the community. She is a member of countless civic and professional organizations. Dr. Scuderi served as president of the education alumni association at the University of Pennsylvania and vice president of the Philadelphia Council of Administrative Women in Education.

Dr. Scuderi has received numerous honors and awards, including Woman of the Year from the Order Sons of Italy in America in 1975, the Legion of Honor from the Chapel of Four Chaplains, and a distinguished service award from the Black Educational Forum, just to name a few.

I have know Dr. Scuderi and her husband, Judge Peter Scuderi, for many years. They both love the city of Philadelphia, and their contributions to our community are invaluable. If her past record in any indication, Dr. Scuderi will be an active and essential part of Philadelphia for a long time to come. I wish her the best in her retirement.

INTRODUCTION OF THE NATIONAL CHILD PROTECTION ACT OF 1992

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 25, 1992

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to join with my colleagues, Representatives DON EDWARDS, BUD CRAMER, MICHAEL KOPETSKI, and JIM RAMSTAD, in introducing the National Child Protection Act of 1992. This bill will help prevent children from being abused and victimized when they receive care outside their homes.

I want to thank the cosponsors of this legislation, especially Congressman EDWARDS and his staff, for their hard work in putting this legislation together.

Past and ongoing investigations of child abuse conducted by the Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families have found that abuse of children in child care settings requires serious attention. In 1990, there were more than 2.5 million reports of child abuse and neglect, which represents a 100 percent jump since 1980. While most abuse occurs in the child's home or by someone well known to the child, an alarming number of abusive situations occur while children are in care outside of their homes or participating in organized youth activities.

As a Nation, we must take every precaution that we can to protect our children from this inexcusable harm. This measure will provide needed safeguards to ensure that children are not unnecessarily exposed to potentially harmful situations.

Our bill will establish a national repository of Federal and State child abuse criminal records for States to access to do criminal background checks on potential and current child care providers and volunteers with youth service organizations. This act will help build the State and national systems necessary to prevent convicted criminals from being hired in these settings. It will provide \$20 million in direct Federal assistance to help States to improve their criminal justice records. The legislation includes specific timetables so that accurate, up-to-date information on child abuse convictions will be available on a national basis within 3 years. The bill includes safeguards to ensure that information provided is accurate and up-to-date, and includes only convictions of abuse.

The National Child Protection Act of 1992 will enable States to respond to requests from employers and youth service organizations who want criminal background checks conducted on any current or prospective employee or volunteer who will be working with children.

The impetus for this legislation comes from the well-known child activist and television

personality Ms. Oprah Winfrey. A few months ago, several of my colleagues and I met with Ms. Winfrey. She expressed her genuine concern for the countless children who are needlessly victimized in this country and sought to enlist our support in introducing this legislation to protect them.

This legislation represents a first step to extend a measure of protection to children and their families. I ask my colleagues to join with us in cosponsoring this important legislation and to work with us as we try to develop other measures to ensure that our children are safe from abusive situations, be they in their own homes, in child care, or participating in recreational activities. Surely we owe our children this much.

IN HONOR OF PEARLE LANE

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 25, 1992

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me to be able to recognize this year's East Longmeadow Lions Club 1992 Distinguished Citizen of the Year, Pearle Lane.

Mrs. Lane has lived in East Longmeadow, MA, for 32 years with her husband Paul. Since moving there, Mrs. Lane has been involved with numerous town organizations and activities. For example, during the past 26 years she has been an active member in the Women's Community Club of East Longmeadow. She has displayed her dedication not only by being involved as a member, but by also taking the initiative to become an officer. Presently, she is the secretary, but from 1975-77 she served as president, during which time she was a key player in the organizing of the town's bicentennial celebration.

She is also actively involved in the Garden Club, an organization which she presently serves as publicity chairman. With all of her projects, her most visible contribution is the assistance of local businesses to support the club's effort. Currently, and for the past 3 years, Mrs. Lane has been serving on the town's centennial committee, helping to plan the events for the town's 100th birthday in 1994.

Not only has Mrs. Lane contributed to the town, she has also contributed to the education of our Nation's children. She was a former teacher at the Talmadge School in Springfield, MA and presently she is a tutor for the blind in East Longmeadow as well as a substitute teacher in the public school system. She has also served as a Sunday School teacher for 13 years at the First Congregational Church in East Longmeadow.

Her dedication to children extends beyond the realm of the classroom. Mrs. Lane has also been a girl's basketball coach in the town's recreational league and a Girl Scout leader. In an unique effort, Mrs. Lane has been able to create ties with the elderly of the town through her involvement with children.

In her Sunday School classes and when she substitute teaches, Mrs. Lane encourages her students to make cards and pictures for

the elderly in the local nursing home, but only when they are done with their lessons. Also, she used to take her Girl Scout troop to visit the elderly and sing songs that she taught the girls from "the good old days" with the elderly.

In addition to these numerous town activities, Mrs. Lane still finds time to volunteer at the local PBS station, Channel 57 and also in Mercy Hospital in Springfield in the holding area for patients awaiting surgery.

Mrs. Lane's dedication to the town and to people of all ages is extraordinary. I especially applaud her dedication to teaching, for I was once a teacher myself and I understand how much effort it takes to teach a regular class, let alone specialized students. Congratulations on being chosen the East Longmeadow Lion's Club Distinguished Citizen of the Year 1992.

READ ME DAY

HON. DON SUNDQUIST

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 25, 1992

Mr. SUNDQUIST. Mr. Speaker, a constituent of mine, Mrs. Frankie DeWees, sent the following statement to me about "Read Me Day." I agree with the emphasis these concerned citizens have placed on the value of reading, and I would like to enter their statement into the RECORD:

READ ME DAY

Reading is important! Reading is fun! Reading is everywhere! This is the emphasis for a special reading celebration which culminates a month of reading activities at East Hickman School in Lyles, Tennessee.

Read Me day began in 1986 after classroom teacher Frankie DeWees saw an article in "Early Years Magazine" telling about teacher Suzanne Lampert of New Jersey and how her class wore printed shirts to school emphasizing that reading is everywhere.

Over the next 6 years the idea blossomed into a month long celebration of reading where community, businesses, celebrities and children all worked toward a common theme promoting the fun of reading.

Each year a theme is chosen that involves all 900 students grades K-8. Last year's theme was "Color Our World With Reading."

The month began last year with a special assembly. The guest speaker was singer, songwriter, storyteller and author, Mr. Tom T. Hall. Mr. Hall shared an original story that he had written called "A Human Being Visits Class." The story had a wonderful message for the children. The message was that regardless of class, creed, color, clothing or circumstance, that each person should ask of himself or herself each day: is there anybody in there? He was teaching the children to develop selfworth. He sang two songs he had written, "I Love Baby Ducks" and "Sneaky Snake."

Grades 3, 4 and 5 participated in a Create-a-Story contest where imaginations were allowed the freedom of fantasy.

All grades were involved in a poster contest where each student depicted a scene from his/her favorite book using any art medium.

Read-alerts were announced during the month for 5 minutes of uninterrupted reading.

In the library were two containers of M&M's—a large one for the upper grades and

a smaller one for the primary grades—with the legend "Reading Melts in your Mind." As children checked out books, they were given an opportunity to guess the number of M&M's in the appropriate container.

As books were turned in, the child was given an opportunity to add to the growing graphic running throughout the hallways of the school. Last year it was different colored books. In the past we have formed the world's longest worm, a train with hundreds of cars, trails of tennis shoes and rows of racing cars that went all the around the school.

This school year plans are being made to develop a graphic to go along with the theme "Explore and Discover Reading."

"Color Our World With Reading" proved to be a very exciting theme in 1991. Many classes read and studied about different countries. The halls of the school were filled with works of art and educational materials from the countries. There were guests who visited in classrooms throughout the month. They shared their knowledge and experiences about life in different countries with the children.

Individual teachers developed activities to promote reading within their classrooms. Many classrooms wrote letters to local and well known celebrities inviting them to come read with them on Read Me Day. Two special celebrities that the children have written to each year for the past 3 years are President and Mrs. George Bush. Although most celebrities could not come, many responded with letters and pictures. Other classrooms developed projects that resulted in each child's creating his/her own shirt to wear on Read Me Day. Three years ago the children in first grade created a special shirt for Mrs. Bush to wear on Read Me Day. The shirt is still at East Hickman and the children are in the third grade, but they are hoping that one day they will get to present it to Mrs. Bush. A few classrooms developed plays, readings and recitations to share with guests and other classes.

On Read Me Day, all faculty, students, and staff wore shirts with school appropriate messages on them. Parent participation was evident by the large number of personalized shirts that they had helped their children make. Even Superintendent Wayne Qualls got into the spirit of the day with his shirt declaring "The Boss."

Many classrooms had a guest who shared a favorite story, poem or essay. Many of the guests were from the community. Celebrities from the Grand Ole Opry, TV, radio, sports, and the press have been part of the classroom celebrations since the month long celebration began in 1987.

The reading of a proclamation from Governor McWherter officially declaring the last Friday in April as Read Me Day in the State of Tennessee was the first order of business during a school wide assembly culminating Read Me Day activities. Our guest reader for the 1991 Read Me Day assembly was Superintendent of Hickman County Schools, Mr. Wayne Qualls. He read "Pierre," a cautionary tale about a boy who didn't care.

"Book 'Em," a group in Nashville, Tennessee with a goal to promote reading, has adopted Read Me Day as a culminating activity. Book 'Em is spreading the idea of Read Me Day with the hopes that it will someday be a national celebration.

April 24, 1992, has already been declared Read Me Day in several mid-State systems.

School systems across the United States are encouraged to join with us in celebration of reading. Wear something with a "school appropriate" message on it and allow some-

one to read to you! Reading is fun! Reading is important! Reading is everywhere!

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO REPEAL TAX INCREASES

HON. DAVID DREIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 25, 1992

Mr. DREIER of California. Mr. Speaker, President Bush recently acknowledged that the tax increase provisions of the 1990 budget agreement were a mistake. The engineer of that controversial budget deal, Dick Darman, made a similar statement on Sunday.

Given the overwhelming consensus that those tax increases were indeed a mistake, I am today introducing, along with many of my colleagues, H.R. 4565. This legislation repeals \$154 billion of the income tax and excise tax increases enacted as part of the 1990 budget agreement.

Specifically, H.R. 4565 repeals the increase in the top tax rate to 31 percent; the increase in the alternative minimum tax; limits on itemized deductions; the phaseout of the personal exemption; excise tax increases; increases in highway, aviation, and gasoline taxes; new taxes on luxury items; new life insurance taxes; corporate tax increases; and Medicare, Social Security and unemployment payroll tax increases.

Mr. Speaker, the 1990 tax increases have seriously hampered our efforts to get the economy moving and people back to work. Studies show that we lost 400,000 jobs as a result of these tax increases, and most of the deficit reduction projected in the 1990 budget summit agreement has vanished as a result of the adverse impact of those new taxes on our economy.

Furthermore, Mr. Speaker, the House is scheduled to consider the Budget Process Reform Act, which would repeal the fiscal year 1993 discretionary spending caps. This would enable Congress to use defense savings to pay for increases in domestic spending rather than for deficit reduction.

Last year, House Democrats voted to break the budget agreement when it comes to scorekeeping. The only major provision that would remain is the largest tax increase in American history. It's only fair, then, that we should repeal the tax increases as well. If we're not going to use future defense savings to reduce the deficit, then the taxpayer, not special interest groups, should reap the benefits.

In light of the President's veto of the class warfare manifesto enacted by Congress last week, and the desire of many of my colleagues and I to continue pursuing a tax relief and economic growth package, I can think of no better medicine than to repeal the 1990 tax increases and require across-the-board spending cuts. In addition to stimulating the economy, H.R. 4565 will accomplish the original objectives of that budget agreement, which were to control the growth of Government spending, reduce the Federal deficit, and prevent a recession.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4565 is consistent with the President's position. I urge the rest of my

colleagues to join us in support of this legislation to repeal the misguided and counterproductive 1990 tax increases.

STUDENTS OF ADVANCED TRAINING INSTITUTE OF AMERICA TRAVEL TO MOSCOW

HON. SAM JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 25, 1992

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I am rising today to present before this assembly the following young people studying in the Advanced Training Institute of America. They were invited by the Government of the Republic of Russia to travel to Moscow last November and initiate a restructuring of the Moscow education system around character and Biblical principles.

These young people traveled to Moscow November 7-21 on an airliner chartered by the Soviet General Department of International Air Services specifically for them. During their time in the Russian capital, the students visited schools, churches, orphanages, and homes. The American youth were also involved in special meetings with business professionals, church leaders, and high level government officials of the Kremlin, the federation building, and the Moscow City Supreme Soviet.

Among those leaders with whom they met were four officials in education who flew to America January 18-26, 1992, in order to discuss further the implementation of a character training program in the Moscow school system. These officials include the deputy minister of education in Russia—also the head of the Moscow Public Education Department—the chairman of the Moscow City Council Education Committee of the Moscow City Parliament, the senior superintendent of Moscow schools, and the superintendent of the southwestern district of Moscow.

The following young people represent those of whom one of these officials said, "In fifteen years, Russia will be a different country, and I believe my people will remember these young people as the ones responsible for that change."

Shannon Afentul (OK), Stephen Alexander (CA), Danielle Allison (PA), Jonathan Allison (PA), Sean Allison (PA), Tiffany Allen (TX), Carolyn Andersen (MN), Lee Ann Andersen (MN), Laura Armitage (IL), Christina Armstrong (WA), Jonathan Arn (FL), Matthew Austin (IA), Melissa Austin (IA), Bambi Baer (KY), Samuel Baer (KY).

Trevor Balman (IL), Wendy Balman (IL), Kristine Banker (GA), Brock Banks (IA), Kimberly Barber (GA), Jeff Barnett (ID), Timothy Barringer (TN), Michael Behmer (AL), Angela Bender (OK), Shawna Bethune (IL), Robert Blair (FL), Kyler Boudreau (IL), Dawn Bovey (MO), Jonathan Boyd (TX), Candace Boyle (CT), Thomas Boyle (CT).

Brandi Brace (KS), Holly Brace (KS), Angela Brandel (ID), Melissa Brown (TX), Dixie Brown (TX), Pamela Brown (TX), Kitri Bultman (MI), Bert Bunn (VA), Adrian Burwell (TX), Holly Cannon (OK), Laura Caproni (WA), Lisa Cave (TX), Tracey Ann Collins (OH), Joel Conwell (KS), Corin Cooper (WA).

Kristi Copper (WA), Shawna Corley (TX), Yolanda Cowley (ID), David Cummings (WA), Jeff Cummings (WA), Grace Damen (OR), Karee Daniel (CA), Ashley Davis (GA), Matthew Davis (GA), Heiko Deifter (BC), Kirsten Deiter (BC), Teresa de la Garza (NC), Kevin Dennis (TX), Mandy Dennis (TX), Janna DePuc (SC), John Derr (OR).

Patricia Derr (OR), Ethan DeSota (MI), Todd Dixon (CA), Scott Domont (MI), Tiffany Donaldson (MT), Tracy Donaldson (MT), Kevin Douglass (NY), Katy Downhour (OH), Stephen Drake (OH), Tiffany Drake (CA), Susanna Dressler (IN), Annie DuBreuil (IL), Brian Duysings (WA), Philip Elie (MI), Timothy Elie (MI), Terri Ellison (TX).

Loren Elms (MI), Nils Engen (WA), David Evans (OK), Andrew Falk (IN), James Ferguson (OR), Michael Fessendoen (MO), Ashley Fitzgerald (GA), Christopher Fleming (GA), Todd Fluegge (MD), Quinn Ford (IN), Stephanie Flynn (IL), Lincoln Frakes (TX), David Frederick (OK), Jennifer Freeman (CA), Ruth Fritsch (WA).

Chad Fryer (GA), Ryan Fryman (OH), April Futhey (KS), Christian Gawin (WI), Craig Gendron (WI), Neil Gertner (CA), Mark Getz (IL), Stephanie Goranson (MN), Rebekah Greenlaw (TX), David Guy (TX), Shari Hallett (WI), Sharla Hallett (WI), Darren Hansen (BC), Laila Hansen (BC), Stephanie Hardwick (OH), Ellen Harmon (MI).

Nathan Hawkins (OR), Steven Hayes (OK), Titus Heard (OK), David Hill (OK), Karen Hill (OK), Tamara Hoaglund (IL), Clifford Holifield (MS), Matthew Hoopes (CA), Julie Hovey (TX), Rod Hovey (TX), Hope Howell (KS), Clay Hunt (TX), Craig Hunt (TX), Paul Hurt (WA), Beth Hurley (GA), Mark Ingham (CO), Prem Jacob (IL), Danielle Jensen (IL), Rochelle Jensen (CA), Kristen Johansson (CA), Daniel Johnson (AL), David Johnson (IL), Edward Johnson (CA), Thomas Johnson (CA), Jeffrey Jones (TX), Julie Jones (TX), Timothy Jones (IL), Trinnica Jones (OK), Angela Kellen (MI), Laura Killingsworth (GA), Anique Kinchen (TX), Nicole Kinchen (TX), Kirsten Kinzer (MN), Stacy Kirk (FL), Shellie Klein (OK), Michelle Krabill (OR), Kirstine Kristensen (ID), Jennifer Kuney (OK), David Lambert (IL), Jennifer Lamp (KS).

Wendy Lamp (KS), Nicholas Lancette (MT), Stacy Lawhorne (GA), Kathy Lawrence (CA), Karen Leddy (VA), Michael LeFebvre (OH), Deena Lent (GA), Erin Lester (KY), James Linn (TX), Timothy Love (WA), Dawn Marshall (MI), Joel Mattix (ID), Chad Max (MN), April May (TX), Jeremy McAllister (OR).

Leah McCann (TX), Nathan McCann (TX), Janie McFadin (TX), Sarah McFee (OR), Alan McKeen (MN), Nancy Ann McMillan (MS), Craig McNair (NZ), Mark McNair (NZ), Kristyn Meade (TX), Matthew Mears (IL), David Meeks (FL), Bruce Merrick (TX), Matthew Mitchell (MO), Laura Morgan (DE), Steven Nabors (GA), Ingrid Norman (NZ), Shelley Norman (NZ), Nathaniel O'Bryon (WI), Patrick Oja (MI), Robin Oja (MI).

Rebecca Olsen (VA), Kara Lee Olson (VA), Shannon O'Rourke (TN), Alexa Parmer (GA), Erica Panipinto (NY), Marc Perry (WA), Melissa Perry (WA), Karna Pickard (OK), Tamara Pierce (AL), Christina Pinkston (GA), Julie Popp (FL), Brian Pound (OR), Rebecca Pound (OR), Gregory Prescott (GA), Anthony Purkey (OR), Christiane Quick (NC), Kelly Quick (NC), Joshua Ramey (CA), Adam Randell (FL), Donna Reed (OH).

Sharon Reeder (TX), Joel Robbins (CA), Robert Robbins (CA), Kristin Roberson (IN), Candice Robinson (TX), Troy Robinson (MS), Dan Rosenquist (IL), Greg Rosenquist (IL), Stephen Ross (MI), Kieth Rumley (MI), Scott Rumley (MI), Cindy Sammons (TX), Scott Sammons (TX), Sandra Schmidt (IL), Phillip Schwind (CA), Michelle Sein (CO), Elizabeth Sharp (GA), Andy Shepherd (OK), Guy Sheperd (OK), Christy Shepley (NC), Michelle Shubin (OR).

Christopher Smith (NC), Joel Smythe (NY), Michelle Sommerfeld (MN), Rosalind Sommerfeld (MN), James Sorenson (WA), Monica Stahl (MI), Stephen Stahl (MI), Mark Stanley (MN), William Starks (FL), Joel Steege (OR), David Stockton (WA), Susan Stockton (TX), Michael Stolz (OH), Cherie Stubblefield (MO), Christie Stubblefield (MO), Tirikatene Sullivan (NZ), Brett Swank (MI), Jarrett Swank (MI), Brian Tenney (ID).

Tillery Timmons (TX), Raymond Tishenko (BC), Misty-Dawn Treadwell (CA), Eric True (CA), Heather True (CA), Pamela Tucker (TX), Jeffrey Ullrey (CO), Jerusha Umholz (FL), Susan Vaughn (TX), Victoria Vause (TX), Jeremy Von Ruden (OR), Kathleen Voyer (CA), Cynthia Voyer (CA), Amy Wall (GA), Bethany Wall (GA), Winston Walls (TX), Jennifer Walton (PA), Jill Walton (PA).

Jamie Ward (OK), Leah Watson (TX), Lucy Welch (AL), Robert Welch (AL), Deleese Weldon (TX), Julie Wilhite (CA), Christopher Wilkerson (MO), Lori Wilkerson (MO), Bret Williams (CA), David Winfrey (GA), Kelly Winfrey (GA), Crystal Winge (FL), Dawn Winge (FL), Page Winge (FL), Christina Yearden (WA), Steven Yoder (MN), Jason Young (MO), Lisa Youngberg (KS), Susan Youngberg (KS).

THE CRISIS IN UNITED STATES— ISRAEL RELATIONS
HON. EDWARD F. FEIGHAN
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, March 25, 1992

THE CRISIS IN UNITED STATES— ISRAEL RELATIONS
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Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, today like no other time in recent memory, the United States-Israel relationship is in crisis. At a time when the close of the cold war presents the United States with an unparalleled opportunity to lead the world to a new era of peace and prosperity, the Bush administration has squandered its best chance to secure a comprehensive peace agreement in the Middle East.

It has done so both carelessly and needlessly.

How did we get to this point? The crisis we witness today is the direct result of the failure of the Bush administration to understand the region and its politics. It is a failure to differentiate between a peace process and real peace. And finally, the crisis results from the failure of both President Bush and Secretary Baker to appreciate the unique quality of the United States-Israel relationship which will be the foundation of any lasting peace agreement reached in this troubled region.

For me, it goes back to the March 1990 statements made by the President equating Israeli housing developments in Jerusalem to West Bank settlements. Jerusalem is the capital of Israel. Israelis don't settle there. They live there. On the eve of a crucial cabinet

meeting in Israel, the President's remark had the effect of putting Jerusalem on the negotiating table right from the start. While the Israeli body politic was deeply divided over how to achieve a peace settlement, they were entirely unified in their feelings about Jerusalem—it is and shall remain the capital of Israel.

From that point on, we have seen a President obsessed with every aspect of Israeli settlement policy. That policy is a controversial one. It is controversial in Israel. But it should not be the issue that determines whether or not the United States-Israel relationship flourishes or founders.

For Israel, the stakes for its existence have never been higher than over the course of the last year. If we look back at the Gulf War, we have an unprecedented example of a nation being asked to leave itself open to ballistic missile attacks. For Israel, restraint wasn't a tactical compromise. It was an unprecedented detour from Israel's strategic doctrine—namely that no attack against Israel can go unpunished. In order to prevent Arab defections from the anti-Iraq coalition, President Bush, in effect, asked Israel not to be Israel. Israel, against its instinct and its military doctrine, complied.

That same theme applies to recent debate over the loan guarantees. Since its creation, Israel's mission has been to provide a place for the in-gathering of Jews from around the world. Whether it was Soviet refugees or the Ethiopian Jews, the State of Israel provided not just housing and assistance, but a home in a new society. For five decades, the United States has assisted in that effort, providing bilateral assistance as well as important advocacy work on behalf of Soviet refuseniks who were literally held hostage by the capricious and inhumane immigration practices of the former Soviet Union.

It was the collapse of the Soviet Union and the opening of gates that has brought Israel to the brink of fulfilling its historic mission. The trickle of Soviet Jews coming to Israel in the early 1980s has turned into a flood, with nearly 1 million Soviet Jews expected to arrive over the next 5 years.

The task of absorbing these refugees falls to Israel. The magnitude of the job is stunning. To understand it better, we must imagine a country the size of the United States absorbing an entire nation the size of France. Naturally, Israel is looking to the United States for help. Not a free lunch. Not cash. Not even loans. Israel is asking the United States for loan guarantees which will allow them to borrow the money that otherwise would not be available. Given Israel's perfect repayment record on its current United States obligations, the risk to the United States is miniscule. The cost to the United States is zero since Israel has even agreed to pay for the United States costs of administering the program. At the same time, Israel will call on its own citizens as well as Jews from around the world to assist in the absorption process.

President Bush refuses to lend his support to this effort. During the gulf war last year, the

administration asked that Israel suspend its loan guarantee request until the fall. In the fall, the President asked for and got a 120-day pause for peace so as not to jeopardize the emerging round of peace talks. Now, when it comes time to sit down and talk about the loan guarantees, the President demands a settlement freeze as a condition of receiving the U.S. guarantees.

Once again, the President seems determined to insert himself into Israel's domestic political debate. The Likud-led government is committed to the settlements. The call for a freeze simply boxes Israel in, asking it to choose between the settlements and the loan guarantees needed to fulfill its mission. Many people believe the President is trying to bring down the Shamir government in the hopes that a Labor Government will show more flexibility. That is a high stakes strategy. For even if Prime Minister Shamir loses the election, President Bush will find Labor leader Yitzhak Rabin just as committed to Jerusalem and to those settlements—the majority of them—which are deemed necessary for Israel's security. Rabin would most likely suspend what he considers political or ideological settlements, but neither he nor Shamir will compromise Israel's security no matter how heavy-handed the pressure from Washington.

If the President's strategy is wrong, his tactics are worse. Last fall, he stunned Jewish leaders and pro-Israel lawmakers by his attack on a planned lobbying trip made by Jewish activists from around the country. The President's notion of claiming to be one lonely guy fighting against powerful political forces seemed a loose code for the canard of a Zionist conspiracy trying to control the government.

While the President quickly followed with an apology, damage was done to the President's already sinking credibility on Middle East issues. That credibility took an additional hit—an incredible one—in the form of a leaked slur reportedly uttered by his Secretary of State and campaign guru, James A. Baker. In a private meeting, when the discussion turned to how the loan guarantee issue would hurt the Presidential campaign among Jewish voters, Baker is alleged to have uttered an obscenity in dismissing American Jews and their voters.

I hope this story is false. If true, the slur calls into question the commitment of the Bush administration to leave behind the bigotry and racism that stains our society. At the very least, it would be a return to the Bush/Baker formula of government of the polls, by the polls and for the polls.

That's not a strategy for a credible foreign policy and it is certainly not a program for a lasting peace in the Middle East. Instead of baiting America's best friend and ally in the Middle East, the President and his Secretary of State should return to a path guided by some bedrock principles about the United States and Israel:

That we are both democracies. By definition, Israel is harder to work with than either Saudi Arabia or Syria—or China—because the Israeli leadership is ultimately responsible to the people for the decisions they make.

That Israel is our strongest and most reliable ally in the region and that a strong United

States-Israeli relationship is also in our best interests. Our commitment is to the State and people of Israel and not to a particular government in power.

That Israel deeply wants peace. But peace will only come when it feels its security can be guaranteed. Surrounded by hostile neighbors, Israel does not have the luxury to make a single mistake when it comes to questions of national security.

If the administration is concerned about the peace process, it must understand that the cornerstone of that peace hinges on the strength, the depth and the breadth of the United States-Israeli relationship. That relationship is in crisis. Our job now is to restore confidence, to help give Israel the strength it needs to make peace. Not by assenting to every policy of the Government of Israel, but by understanding that a strong United States-Israeli relationship is in our own best interests.

The United States is stronger because we have a strong, reliable ally in an area of strategic importance in the world. America's interests are advanced by supporting another vibrant democracy in a region where democracy is still not the order of the day. And United States policy is strengthened when we carry out the moral commitment we have as a Nation to the security of the Jewish state.

While the negotiations over loan guarantees have ended for the time being, both Israel and the United States face a choice over the future of the relationship. For Israel, all decisions seem to be on hold until the June elections. For the United States, the Bush administration would be well-advised to cease its verbal hostilities with Israel. Instead, our leaders should remember that every past episode of successful American diplomacy in the Middle East has been the outgrowth of our bedrock support of and close cooperation with the State of Israel.

If the Bush administration wants to move forward, it must first bring our policy back to these basics.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL COUNSELORS PROVIDE THE FIRST LINE OF SUPPORT FOR MANY AMERICAN CHILDREN

HON. C.W. BILL YOUNG

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 25, 1992

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, we are all aware of the increasing pressure our children are under as they grow and learn.

Society's problems of drugs, alcohol abuse, and pregnancy once were reserved for students in high school. It wasn't long before they found their way into our middle and junior high schools. Today, these problems, and many others, burden our elementary school students as they begin their school careers.

Wilma Norton of the St. Petersburg Times, my hometown newspaper, spent a day with Jan Johnston, a guidance counselor at the Rio Vista Elementary School in St. Petersburg, FL as she worked her way through a day full of

helping our youngest students with their problems while providing encouragement and support for many others. Following my remarks, I will include the full text of this story so that my colleagues can better understand the important role elementary school guidance counselors play in helping our children through the many problems that arise in their young lives, most of which are not even related to academic performance.

Wilma Norton, in her story, writes of the counselor's traditional roles of teaching classes on careers and values and getting students whatever help they may need. She writes, though, that,

Increasingly, their most important role is simply listening to children—few others have the time these days.

She reports that Jan Johnston regularly is confronted with situations where children,

Threaten suicide before they learn to ride a bike; who raise their hands in class to announce their parents aren't splitting up after all; who tell the teacher their crying makes Daddy stop hitting Mommy; who get no sleep because an older sibling threatens to burn the house down during the night; who are so desperately behind the other kids their age because they were exposed to crack in the womb and uttered no sounds until after age 2.

Legislation I have cosponsored, H.R. 840, the Elementary School Counseling Demonstration Act, recognizes the increasingly important role elementary school guidance counselors play in helping our children deal with the pressures society has placed upon them. I commend my colleague from Michigan, CARL PURSELL, who sponsored this legislation which would enhance the availability and quality of counseling services for elementary school children by providing competitive grants of up to \$200,000 per year to local educational agencies to establish effective and innovative elementary school counseling programs that will serve as national models.

Linda Lee Schwartzkopf, a constituent and guidance counselor at the Pinellas Central Elementary School in Pinellas Park, Florida, first called to my attention the overwhelming need for support of these innovative types of services. The stories Linda, Jan, and other elementary school guidance counselors tell us about the problems facing our children at such an early age are disconcerting and emphasize the need to find innovative ways to provide support to these students. Elementary students are at the critical formative age and their future success in school is in most cases determined by their first few years in school.

Finding ways in which to help students adjust to problems at home and in school will better enable them to focus on their studies and prepare them for their advance to middle, junior, and senior high school.

[From the St. Petersburg Times, Feb. 2, 1992]
COUNSELOR'S DAY SWINGS FROM FUN TIMES TO CRISES

(By Wilma Morton)

ST. PETERSBURG.—The party is in full swing. Fifty children, all with December birthdays, are slurping down vanilla ice cream with colored sprinkles and chocolate sauce.

Guidance counselor Jan Johnston is the eye of this hurricane. She's patting each

child on the head and is wishing them happy birthday as they walk in. She's moving between the tables, over-seeing the presentation of a small gift to each—a pencil, a tiny cellophane parachute, a superball, a glow-in-the-dark worm, a sparkly bracelet. She's leading the games.

This is fun.

The party winds down, and she sends the kiddos back to class. Four more minutes and another day at Rio Vista Elementary School will be over.

But there's one more item of business.

She reaches into her pocket. There is a penciled note on crumpled white paper, written by a second-grader.

No one likes me, the child writes. I don't like myself.

The child, the note says, wants to die tonight at 8.

Not every day is so dramatic for an elementary school guidance counselor like Johnston, swinging from pure fun to near panic. But enough of them are.

Elementary school should be about ice cream sprinkles, learning to read and hugs. And it still is.

Increasingly, though, it also is about children who threaten suicide before they learn to ride a bike; who raise their hands in class to announce their parents aren't splitting up after all; who tell the teacher their crying makes Daddy stop hitting Mommy; who get no sleep because an older sibling threatens to burn the house down during the night; who are so desperately behind the other kids their age because they were exposed to crack in the womb and uttered no sounds until after age 2.

"These kids come to school with so much more stuff," Johnston says. "Divorce, death in the family, a move, a big parental fight, their lights turned off, a parent going to jail. You can't expect them to do math and science and social studies with all that on their minds.

"Young children are so self-centered, they think everything that happens is somehow a reflection of them," she says. "A lot of kids have real self-esteem problems. They don't feel good. They don't know why. It's just an overall depressed kind of esteem."

The idea of a guidance counselor for children still nearly a decade from college may seem strange to some. Elementary guidance isn't new, by any means. Pinellas County, for example, began adding counselors to elementary in the late '70s.

Every state has guidance counselors in at least some of its elementary schools; they are mandatory in 12 states, although Florida isn't one of them.

Elementary guidance counselors teach classes on careers and on values, and they help children get whatever other help they need. But increasingly, their most important role is simply listening to children—few others have the time these days.

"They don't often have somebody to talk to," Johnston says. "The classroom teacher is the ideal person, but with the growing numbers (of students) they have, they don't have 30 minutes to sit down and talk to a child that's hurting."

Moreover, by middle school and high school, even guidance counselors don't have the time. They're academic advisers, spending most of their time devising class schedules, helping coordinate plans for post-high school education and keeping track of mountains of paperwork.

"The higher in education you go, the more impersonal it gets," says Jim Montgomery, who oversees counseling in Pinellas schools.

"If you don't identify problems very early on, at the elementary age, by the time they get to middle and high school, it's too late."

Those problems are becoming more complex. Across the country, child advocate groups are pushing the idea of guidance counselors in elementary school. The Children's Defense Fund cites these statistics as a primary reason:

Every day, 2,989 American children see their parents divorced.

Every 26 seconds, a child runs away from home.

Every 47 seconds, a child is abused or neglected.

Every day, 100,000 children are homeless.

Every school day, 135,000 children bring guns to school.

Every eight seconds of the school day, a child drops out.

And those are just the crisis situations, the report says. Without comprehensive elementary counseling, at a recommended ratio of one counselor for every 300 students, the report says too many children's problems will go undetected.

"Those who don't cause trouble, who pass tests but don't excel, may be at risk of not reaching their potential and may be suffering inside," the report says.

In Pinellas, most elementary schools have one counselor, although some of the small schools share a counselor. Each counselor may have from 460 to 1,000 children, depending on the size of the school, but the average is 1:697. Across the state, the average ratio of elementary counselors to children is difficult to pin down, but it appears to be in the neighborhood of 1:735.

For Johnston, a former P.E. teacher and 11-year veteran of elementary counseling, the job involves interspersing the crises with activities to head off disaster, with teaching and with fun.

She has regular group discussions with children whose parents are divorcing, who have had a death in the family, who have a poor opinion of themselves, who have trouble controlling their emotions.

She also talks with children individually about personal problems. She acts as the coordinator of all sorts of testing, social work and psychological evaluations.

In the time that's left, she throws birthday parties, puts on a weekly "Happy Room" for children designated by their teachers as deserving of praise and teaches classes about careers and positive self-esteem.

With the children, she is calm, loving and shows them she can be a real person, someone who likes to play football for fun. Between sessions with kids, she's in a perpetual state of near breathlessness, trying to keep up with all the things she has made mental and written notes to do.

Sometimes, she even sticks Post-It notes to her sleeves so she won't forget anything.

Her day is one of non-stop motion. Up and down stairs, room to room. "I don't wear tennis shoes, but sometimes I think I should," she says.

A TYPICAL DAY

A day with Jan Johnston shows how scary the world has become for children, even for children like those at Rio Vista Elementary, most of whom live in comfortable northeast St. Petersburg neighborhoods with an average household income that is near or above the county average and where two-thirds of the residents own their own homes.

A day with Jan Johnston also shows the truly amazing resilience of children and the adults who try to help them.

This morning begins at 7:30, only 24 minutes after sunrise on a cold, gray December

morning, one of those Florida mornings that makes 55 degrees feel like 25. Johnston is shivering beside Macoma Drive, taking her turn at helping children cross the street safely. She has an umbrella tucked under her arm; she clutches to her chest a book of self-esteem programs for children, open to the page titled "The Emotional Value of Positive Action."

Once she leaves this corner 30 minutes later, Johnston won't stop for several hours.

She oversees a skit broadcast during morning announcements, one that talks about the real value of money and possessions. She helps run interference between a teacher and a child who has pushed that teacher to her limit. She meets with the school social worker about a group of children who may be in physical danger at home and with the school psychologist to talk about what tests, treatments and therapy four children may need.

And she heads into the classroom to teach a group of fourth-graders about kindness, fairness, honesty, respect, courtesy and patience. Or as much about those subjects as she can in 15 minutes.

Sometimes it is in these classes that she sees the warning signs of a child who needs her help. Not long ago, while talking about conflict, she asked some children why they cry.

One boy who raised his hand said he cries, "so my Mom and Daddy will stop fighting. When I do, he doesn't hit her any more." The fighting is worse, the boy said, when they drink.

"In the back of my mind, I'm making a note to check on him later, while I'm trying to move on," she says.

On this day, as she leaves the class, she makes another mental note.

She wants to have a chat with one of the girls, "a perfect kid," who started crying uncontrollably a day or so ago after she was reprimanded by the teacher.

"Usually, when something like that happens, something is going on at home," Johnston says.

She moves on to four second-grade boys, who all have trouble controlling their anger. Johnston gathers them in a circle on the floor of her office, a small, closet-like room decorated with funny posters, pictures of her own three children and games that involve Velcro-covered balls and darts without sharp points.

For the next six weeks, she explains, this group is going to get together once a week to talk. "We don't put people down here," she says. "We don't crack on each other."

Johnston lays a sheet of red paper in the center of the circle. She asks them to tell her things you can do when you're angry. She writes down their answers:

Body slam. Throw things. Punch. Shove. Stab. Shoot.

She turns over the paper and asks them to try again, this time with positive things: Play basketball. Exercise. Walk away. Tell the person that they are saying hurtful things.

By the end of the six weeks, she hopes some of these things will help the children cope.

"In this office, it's one small step at a time, and you often don't get to see the end of the story."

If you stop long enough to think about this stuff, Johnston says, it will make you crazy.

To cope, you try to keep your emotions out of it, even though that's hard when the children seem like such babies. You try to leave it at school, even though a suicidal sec-

ond-grader keeps you awake at night. You try to stay within the legal and ethical boundaries set by the system, even though the solution may fall outside the rules.

Some of her salvation comes from going home to her own family, her husband and three sons, Zachary, 12, Colby, 9, and Tyler, 4. "You give your all all day, and then you go home, put on a smile and face your own children."

Her husband, William, is in sales, not education, which holds down the "shop talk" at home.

And, she says, the fevered pace she keeps all day helps, too. "I'm a very hyper person. I tend to use a lot of energy. I guess I burn it off as I go."

KEEP AN EYE ON THIS

As the morning wears on, it's time for a series of individual conferences with children having family problems.

If she meets with a child only once or twice, she doesn't necessarily call the parent. But if it's an ongoing communication, she lets the parents know. Rarely is that a problem; most are appreciative.

Still, there are those times when a parent tells Johnston to mind her own business. That can put her in a difficult position: Ethically, she is bound to honor the parent's wishes. Morally, she worries that something horrible can happen that she might have been able to prevent.

"All you can do is talk to the teacher and say, 'Keep an eye on this,'" she says. "Your gut instinct, at times, conflicts with the boundaries."

She takes time for a quick sandwich before she gathers a group of five little girls who have self-esteem problems, leading them down the hall to her office for one of those sessions on the floor. "I think this is how a mother duck feels with all the little ducks behind her," she says.

Then, it's time for a career lesson on mass production for a group of third-graders. In about 20 minutes, the class sets up an assembly line, produces a product (a construction paper bracelet with the word HOLIDAYS stamped on it), sells and distributes the bracelets. Some children are assigned to be bosses, others custodians, food service workers and accountants.

One more hour, and the day is done.

So, it's party time.

A volunteer mother is in the kitchen, scooping vanilla ice cream into 50 little bowls. Other volunteer teachers are setting up the ice cream, garnishing it with sprinkles and chocolate sauce.

Some people may think this birthday party stuff and the weekly Happy Room are just excuses for organized fun, but Johnston says she sees a deeper need, a need to make children feel good.

"In effect, you have 50 kids who are very special that day. Many of them may not spend much of their school life feeling good about themselves."

Which brings us to the note in her pocket, the one from the small child who wants to die.

When Johnston pulls the note from her pocket, just moments before the bell rings, she hurries to the child's classroom and calls the child outside. The two walk slowly down the hall to Johnston's office, the counselor's arm protectively around the child's shoulders. For the three minutes or so left in the day, Johnston and the child huddle inside the office door, talking quietly.

The child leaves smiling.

Johnston takes a deep breath and heads back out for safety duty on the corner, ex-

actly six hours after she left it this morning. As she stands in the street and motions cars to a halt, she's still thinking about the child who wrote the note.

She thinks tonight will pass uneventfully. But tomorrow night and the night after? She just doesn't know.

DEDUCTIBILITY OF ADVERTISING

HON. MICHAEL A. ANDREWS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 25, 1992

Mr. ANDREWS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, advertising is, of course, the economic engine that provides the resources necessary for the media to supply the information the public needs and wants. Without advertising, media would become a State-run enterprise with all the constraints and burdens that entails.

Advertising is, however, constantly under attack by one force we all know too well: the tax collector. There have been repeated attempts at both the legislative and executive branch levels to limit the deductibility of advertising. These attempts have all failed so far, but it is important to be vigilant in monitoring legislative and administrative efforts to cut back this deduction.

There are three ways in which this deduction has been under attack. First, legislation has been introduced that would limit the amount of the deduction. Second, a recent Supreme Court decision has opened the door for the Internal Revenue Service to require capitalization of some advertising expenses. Third, recent legislation creating a 14-year amortization of intangible assets will focus the spotlight on created intangibles in the future, thus raising the question of whether advertising expenses may be forced to be amortized.

Revenue raising has been the single biggest reason that legislation has been introduced to restrict the deductibility of advertising. For example, in 1983 the deduction for advertising cost \$72 billion in lost Federal revenues. The number has probably increased since then.

The debate over limits on the deduction of advertising costs began formally in the spring of 1986 when the Senate Finance Committee was searching for new sources of revenue to pay for the rate reduction in the 1986 Tax Reform Act. A list of 25 revenue-raising proposals sent by the Treasury Department to the Finance Committee Chairman BOB PACKWOOD included a proposal to disallow, as a deduction, 20 percent of all advertising costs. The proposal was never formally taken up by the committee.

It has been argued that the advertising deduction should be examined in relation to how competitive the deduction makes us in relation to the research and development tax credit or a targeted investment tax credit. This is a dangerous argument in that it ignores the important role that the media play in making our economy competitive. The United States enjoys a trade surplus in many forms of media, and reducing the deductibility of advertising could hinder the ability of U.S. media to compete in the world marketplace.

In 1987, the Joint Committee on Taxation and the Committee on Ways and Means staffs

issued a publication referred to as the "Options Book" that identified limits on the deduction of advertising costs as a prospective source of revenue. This book outlined four specific options, including a requirement for a 4-year amortization of 20 percent of advertising costs, denying the deduction for 20 percent of corporate advertising costs, and amortizing the remainder over 2 years for firms over \$5 million of gross receipts, and denying the advertising deduction and promotion expense deduction for tobacco products and alcohol products.

So far, legislative attempts to restrict the deductibility of advertising have been unsuccessful. However, there is activity at the executive branch level regarding the deductibility of advertising.

The Supreme Court decision in *Indopco versus Commissioner of Internal Revenue*, handed down on February 26 of this year, let stand an IRS decision to deny deductions for corporate takeover costs. Although this unanimous decision does not directly apply to advertising, it does create a broad precedent that would allow the IRS to require capitalization of advertising expenses in some circumstances.

A recent article in the *Wall Street Journal* reported that the decision "could embolden the IRS to deny deductions for expenditures on such things as factory repairs, employee training, environmental cleanups, and advertising."

The third issue concerning the deduction springs from the recent tax legislation passed by the Congress and vetoed by President Bush allowing a 14-year amortization of intangible assets, including goodwill. Committee on Ways and Means Chairman DAN ROSTENKOWSKI introduced this legislation to end the disputes between taxpayer and the IRS over the amortization of intangible assets acquired as part of the purchase of a trade or business.

The bill specifically exempts from 14-year amortization any costs that may create intangible assets, such as advertising. While Chairman ROSTENKOWSKI specifically stated at the first day of hearings on the bill that advertising is off the table, staff of the Joint Committee on Taxation have noted that the adoption of this legislation will focus the spotlight on created intangibles in the future.

Along this line, the General Accounting Office in August 1991 released a study that recommends that a broad range of intangible assets be permitted to be amortized for tax purposes when acquired as part of the purchase of a trade or business. While the GAO report did not directly address created intangibles, it suggests that because the cost of creating goodwill with advertising results in less favorable treatment of purchased goodwill than of other purchased assets, the costs of creating goodwill are treated more favorably under tax law than creation costs of other assets. This opens the door to additional future threats to the deductibility of advertising.

In the previous two Congresses, Senator BILL BRADLEY and Congressman PETE STARK have introduced legislation to eliminate the tax deduction for tobacco advertising. I have supported this legislation, but it has not been reintroduced in the 102d Congress.

Smoking is the No. 1 preventable cause of death in this country. The habit starts early in

life. Fifty percent of all smokers start by sixth grade. Ninety percent start by age 19.

Everyone here has seen the Old Joe Camel cartoon advertising. Children have, too. Six-year-olds now recognize Old Joe as readily as the Mickey Mouse logo used by the Disney channel.

Before the Old Joe advertising campaign began, less than 1 percent of Camel smokers were under age 18. Today, one-third of Camel smokers are under age 18.

The tobacco industry spends \$3 billion a year for advertising because they have to replace the 1,000 people who die from smoking each day and the 2,000 people who quit smoking each day.

An alternative approach to curbing tobacco advertising is a counter advertising program like California has. The California approach has been to increase tobacco taxes and run anti-tobacco ads. This approach has caused teenage cigarette sales to fall by 12 percent.

I have in the past introduced legislation to increase the tobacco tax and pay for counter-advertising, and I plan to do so in the future.

Our current tax policy is sound. The tax treatment of advertising costs is governed by the same general principles applicable to all other business expenses. The recurring nature of an expense in roughly the same amounts each year suggests that the benefits of the expense do not last beyond that year.

Restricting the deductibility of advertising would put an unfair, uneconomic burden on the media and would be unwise tax policy.

CLAYMONT MUSTANGS' WRESTLING TEAM

HON. DOUGLAS APPLGATE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 25, 1992

Mr. APPLGATE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to one of the most outstanding wrestling teams in my eastern Ohio district. On March 14, 1992, the Claymont Mustangs took home the Division II State Championship title for the first time. Coach Eric Toukonen, who has been a wrestling coach at Claymont for the past 13 years and head coach for the past 9 years, was named Division II Ohio High School Coach of the Year. This is the first time any school in Tuscarawas County has ever won a wrestling championship and the first time Claymont has ever won a boys' championship in any sport.

Senior Rysin McDaniels won the State championship for his weight class division (140 lbs). Senior Scott McDaniels won second place for the 112-pound division, and Craig Shaw won second place for the 119-pound division. Qualifiers are senior Kirk Henry, and juniors Scott Shaw and Jeff Abel. Varsity letter winners for the team are as follows: Kurt Peters, Jason Shaw, Tim Zurcher, John Heavilin, Marc Vermillion, Demi Carrothers, Jason Johnson, Todd Johnson, Troy Beckley, Deric Vanderpool, Jason Freeman, Chad Mehok, and Eric Seibert.

Eric Toukonen, along with his assistant coach, Mel Peters, and his reserve coach, Bob Johnson, has much to be proud of. The

hard work and dedication of the coaches, variety, and reserve teams made this impressive victory possible.

Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct privilege and honor to ask my colleagues to join with me in acclamation of the Claymont Mustangs' wrestling team for their championship title and well-deserved victory.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

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

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

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, March 26, 1992, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

MARCH 27

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on the Animal and Plant Inspection Service, the Food Safety and Inspection Service, and the Agricultural Marketing Service.

SD-138

Armed Services
Strategic Forces and Nuclear Deterrence Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Defense, focusing on nuclear weapons issues and activities of the Department of Energy Defense Laboratories, and to review recommendations made by the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board.

SR-222

10:15 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
To hold hearings to examine health risks associated with lead in ceramic tableware and leaded crystal.

SD-342

MARCH 30

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Energy and Water Development Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for energy and water development programs.

SD-192

2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
Energy and Water Development Subcommittee
To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for energy and water development programs.

SD-192

MARCH 31

9:00 a.m.
Small Business
Innovation, Technology and Productivity Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Small Business Innovation Research program of the Small Business Innovation Development Act.

SR-428A

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

SD-366

10:00 a.m.
Foreign Relations
To hold hearings to examine U.S.-Indochina policy.

SD-419

APRIL 1

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

SR-485

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Commerce.

S-146, Capitol

Appropriations
Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Office of National Drug Control Policy.

SD-192

2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
Energy and Water Development Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for energy and water development programs.

SD-192

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

To hold hearings on S. 1174, to establish the Cache La Poudre River National Water Heritage Area in Colorado, S. 1537, to designate the American Discovery Trail for study to determine the feasibility and desirability of its designation as a national trail, and S. 1704, to improve the administration and management of public lands, National Forests, units of the National Park System, and related areas by improving the availability of adequate, appropriate, affordable, and cost effective housing for employees needed to effectively manage the public lands.

SD-366

APRIL 2

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and the Resolution Trust Corporation.
SD-116

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

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Defense, focusing on manpower, personnel, and health programs.
SD-192

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

APRIL 3

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, the Foreign Agricultural Service, the General Sales Manager, and the Soil Conservation Service.
SD-138

APRIL 6

10:00 a.m.

Judiciary
Patents, Copyrights and Trademarks Subcommittee
To hold hearings on cable compulsory licenses.
SD-628

APRIL 7

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, the Food and Drug Administration, the Farm Credit Administration, and the Farm Credit System Assistance Board.
SD-138

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

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the For-

est Service, Department of Agriculture.
S-128, Capitol

2:30 p.m.

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

APRIL 8

9:30 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the AMVETS, American Ex-POWs, Jewish War Veterans, Non-Commissioned Officers Association, National Association for Uniformed Services, and Society of Military Widows.
SD-106

10:00 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
To hold oversight hearings on the Department of Agriculture's field structure.
SR-332

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

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings in conjunction with the National Ocean Policy Study on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1993 for the U.S. Coast Guard.
SR-253

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee
To hold hearings on childhood vaccine research and development issues.
SD-192

Armed Services
Defense Industry and Technology Subcommittee
To hold hearings on national and defense technology policies and initiatives.
SR-222

Foreign Relations
European Affairs Subcommittee
To resume hearings to examine U.S. assistance to the new independent states of the former Soviet Union.
SD-419

APRIL 9

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Defense, focusing on strategic programs.
SD-192

Appropriations
Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the Small Business Administration.
S-146, Capitol

Appropriations

Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for Amtrak, and the Federal Railroad Administration, Department of Transportation.
SD-138

Veterans' Affairs

To hold oversight hearings on proposed legislation on homeless veterans.
SR-418

APRIL 19

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Defense.
SD-192

APRIL 28

9:00 a.m.

Office of Technology Assessment Board meeting, to consider pending business.
Room to be announced

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Smithsonian Institution.
SD-116

Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings on proposed legislation relating to the education and employment of veterans.
SR-418

APRIL 29

10:00 a.m.

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

APRIL 30

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development.
SD-G50

10:00 a.m.

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

MAY 5

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.
S-128, Capitol

MAY 6

9:30 a.m. Commerce, Science, and Transportation Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee To hold hearings on S. 2297, to enable the United States to maintain its leadership in land remote sensing by providing data continuity for the Landsat program, by establishing a new national land remote sensing policy.

SR-253

Rules and Administration

To hold hearings on S.J. Res. 221, providing for the appointment of Hanna Holborn Gray, of Illinois, as a citizen regent of the Smithsonian Institution, and on other regent appointments.

SR-301

Select on Indian Affairs

To resume oversight hearings on the implementation of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (IGRA).

SR-485

10:00 a.m.

Rules and Administration

To hold oversight hearings on the Smithsonian Institution.

SR-301

MAY 7

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Veterans Affairs, and the Court of Veterans Affairs.

SD-124

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Transportation.

SD-138

MAY 12

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Interior Subcommittee

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

SD-116

MAY 13

9:30 a.m.

Rules and Administration

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar and administrative business.

SR-301

MAY 14

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

SD-124

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Transportation Subcommittee

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

SD-138

MAY 19

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior.

SD-116

MAY 20

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the U.S.

Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior.

S-128, Capitol

MAY 21

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the National Community Service, and the Points of Light Foundation.

SD-116

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the General Accounting Office.

SD-138

MAY 22

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development and certain related agencies.

SD-138

JUNE 9

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for the Department of the Interior.

S-128, Capitol

2:30 p.m.

Appropriations

Interior Subcommittee

To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of the Interior.

S-128, Capitol