

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

UNPLEASANT EXPERIENCE WITH
BUSINESS IN SOUTH KOREA

HON. BILL ORTON

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 1, 1992

Mr. ORTON. Mr. Speaker, several months ago a constituent of mine, Mr. Tim Themy-Kotronakis, had a most unpleasant and, it appears, not unique experience while trying to do business in South Korea. Apparently as leverage to force him to sign an unacceptable business arrangement with a South Korean company, he was detained by South Korean authorities on trumped-up charges. He was coerced into signing documents and bank drafts to benefit the South Korean company as a condition of his release.

Following his release, Mr. Kotronakis learned from State Department officials, reporters, and other business people he talked to that his experience was not uncommon. In an effort to prevent others from suffering the same experiences while trying to do business in South Korea, Mr. Kotronakis has circulated a warning letter to nearly 3,000 businessmen who are doing business in and with South Korea and an article from the International Edition of the Wall Street Journal. I am inserting it into the RECORD today. I certainly commend him for his initiative and his concern for the welfare of fellow business people.

Too often, we consider the difficulties which our business community faces in dealing on a level playing field with other nations as stemming largely from structural, economic causes. Mr. Kotronakis' experience shows that we should all take a broader perspective when we consider changes in our trading relationship with other nations. When it comes to any policy or legislation affecting South Korea, I will certainly have this broader perspective in the future.

The material follows:

BRINECELL, INC.,

Salt Lake City, UT, January 2, 1992.

Hon. HONG JOO HYUN,

Ambassador of South Korea to the U.S., Embassy of South Korea, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. AMBASSADOR: Happy 1992! Enclosed please find an article which appeared in the November 7, 1991 issue of the International Edition of the Wall Street Journal. I am the person mentioned in the article. On the reverse side of the article are my comments.

I am reproducing this item and sending it to over 2,850 international companies currently doing business in South Korea. I will continue to send it every three months.

It is my intention to inform international business communities of what happened to me. There is a very real possibility that this may also happen to them.

I am also placing full-page advertisements in various international trade publications so that foreigners will know exactly how the

South Korean Government treats businessmen.

Someone in South Korea told me that if I follow through with my plans as stated above, harm will surely come to me. I am going ahead anyway, Mr. Ambassador! Concern for my fellow businessmen far outweighs concern for my own safety.

Sincerely yours,

TIM THEMY-KOTRONAKIS,

President.

P.S.—I plan to exhibit in Seoul at INPOCO '92, 23-27 March 1992. Will they dare arrest me again?

BRINECELL, INC.,

Salt Lake City, UT, January 1992.

GENTLEMEN: You, as an international entity doing business in South Korea, should be interested in the enclosed article which appeared in the 7 November 1991 issue of the International Edition of the Wall Street Journal.

What started as a routine business trip for me, and my wife, ended as a nightmare in Pusan. We were unfairly detained by the prosecutor in Pusan, Mr. Hahn, and coerced into signing documents and bank drafts to benefit a Korean company, Yu Ra Corporation of Seoul. I later learned from the U.S. State Department and reporters from international publications that the situation has become so bad, the U.S. Government may issue a travel advisory to Americans planning to visit Korea. What happened to me could easily happen to you too, regardless of your nationality.

It is legal for Korean companies to file complaints against foreigners, causing them to be detained indefinitely, until the matter is resolved to their satisfaction. This amounts to nothing more than extortion of foreigners "held hostage". What would be considered a civil matter by Western standards, is criminal in nature according to the Korean Government.

During my ordeal in Korea, I was told that Korean Courts always rule in favor of Koreans regardless of the circumstances of evidence. In my case, Yu Ra Corporation forged my signature to prove their claim. Mr. Hahn, the prosecutor, accepted the forged documentation without question. Amazing!

This type of uncivilized behavior must change! Korean courts should be subject to international laws and standards. Not "home-made" laws which suit their selfish needs.

It is my intention to file a class action petition against the South Korean Government to abolish this intolerable treatment toward foreign businessmen. If you know anyone who has unjustly suffered as I did in South Korea, please let me know. Only if we band together can we induce reform. Besides distributing this letter, I plan to run full-page advertisements in major international trade journals and newspapers to caution those who do business in South Korea. I am acting of my own accord with my own resources. Your information and comments would be much appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

TIM THEMY-KOTRONAKIS,

President.

[From the Wall Street Journal, Nov. 7, 1991]
KOREA'S BUSINESS WELCOME MAT MAY LEAD
TO DETENTION

(By Damon Darlin)

SEOUL.—To a small business owner, doing business abroad may sound glamorous and lucrative. But sometimes, it can be unexpectedly dangerous too.

As several Americans recently discovered in South Korea, choosing a relatively advanced capitalist country with close ties to the U.S. is no guarantee of a bon voyage. The entrepreneurs were detained against their will because South Korean companies had filed criminal charges against them. The Seoul government wouldn't let them leave the country until the disputes were resolved.

An angered U.S. government has taken the unusual step of threatening to issue a travel advisory for South Korea unless the Korean government seriously addresses the problem. The State Department ordinarily issues such warnings to traveling Americans only for countries hit by rioting or coups or stricken by unusual diseases.

But even if the dispute with Seoul is resolved quickly, it underscores the vulnerability of small U.S. businesses trying to operate in unfamiliar territory.

Tim Themy-Kotronakis certainly felt vulnerable. The president of Brincell Inc. of Salt Lake City was being accused of fraud by a small Korean company that had bought one of his water-pollution-control devices. The Korean government, which considered pressing the charge, said that until the criminal complaint was resolved, Mr. Themy-Kotronakis couldn't go home.

Mr. Themy-Kotronakis alleges that a representative of the Korean company, Yu Ra Corp., threatened him with "trouble" when he refused to make it his sole Korean distributor. The fraud charges and the travel restriction were a way of getting Mr. Themy-Kotronakis to give in, contends his lawyer, Rob Holley of International Law Office in Pusan, South Korea, Yu Ra refuses to discuss the issue. "We'd like to forget this whole matter," a spokesman says.

Western diplomats say a growing number of Americans and Europeans are being held against their will in South Korea because of criminal charges filed against them by Korean companies. The European Community is looking into about a dozen such cases, and the U.S. counts four. The U.S. Embassy here says the State Department has raised the issue with the Korean Embassy in Washington and has instructed U.S. Ambassador Donald Gregg to bring it up with several Korean government ministries.

A U.S. official says Ambassador Gregg had to get personally involved in September to free a Los Angeles grandmother, Doris Waldman, when she was stopped in Korea for 17 days in a dispute about sweaters. Mrs. Waldman, a buyer for a small California retailer, claims that the Korean company lured her to Korea during an Asian trip on the pretense that it wanted to place an order. Once there, she says, the Korean concern charged her with fraud and asked her to pay off a disputed bill. She was eventually allowed to leave without the dispute being resolved.

• 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.

"This has happened to a lot of people," Mrs. Waldman says. "It is getting worse instead of better. Some companies are refusing to send their buyers there."

Criminal charges were eventually dropped against Mrs. Waldman, but the U.S. Embassy objected to the tactic of using criminal proceedings to settle a civil dispute, the U.S. official says.

Another businessman, who doesn't want his case publicized for fear of making matters worse, hasn't been able to leave for more than two months after a labor union filed charges against him.

As South Korea has no extradition treaty with the U.S., Korean authorities forbid any American under criminal investigation to leave the country. Western lawyers and diplomats say that most business disputes could be handled more properly in civil courts. They also complain that an accusation by one party, with or without evidence, prompts prosecutors to limit the foreign business person's travel, thus giving a negotiating advantage to the Korean firm. The tactic seems to be used most often against small businesses that lack resources to fight back, they say.

A South Korean foreign ministry official says that both Koreans and foreigners are treated the same way, but the ministry is trying to find ways to "relieve an uncomfortable situation." He also says, "I can't say that the law is abused or not righteously applied."

Mr. Themy-Kotronakis's problems began with the delivery of an industrial machine to clean polluted water from dye plants. A Korean textile company bought one through Yu Ra, and Mr. Themy-Kotronakis installed it. But the company alleged that the machine didn't work. When Mr. Themy-Kotronakis was invited to a U.S. government-sponsored trade show in Pusan in late October, he says he told the Korean textile company he would fix it then.

Mr. Themy-Kotronakis, who says his company has sales of about \$5 million a year, alleges that when he arrived in Pusan, a Yu Ra representative proffered papers making Yu Ra the sole agent and demanded his signature. He says the Korean said, "I am warning you. If not, we will cause you a lot of trouble. Sign this paper or else."

Mr. Themy-Kotronakis says he didn't understand the threat until the next day when he was told at the trade show that government prosecutors were looking for him. He was being charged with criminal fraud by Yu Ra. "Man, I was shocked," says Mr. Themy-Kotronakis. He says his wife was the only witness to the threat.

According to Mr. Themy-Kotronakis, the Yu Ra representatives then tried to tell people at the show that they were his official agents until U.S. Embassy officials had guards eject the Yu Ra men. He says prosecutors questioned him three days without his lawyer and, according to his attorney, suggested that Mr. Themy-Kotronakis compromise. Mr. Themy-Kotronakis says that the evidence Yu Ra brought to the prosecutor was a photocopied agreement that the entrepreneur says is a forgery.

Mr. Themy-Kotronakis has agreed to buy back the \$130,000 machine, which he says is in working order, in exchange for Yu Ra's dropping the charges. "I agreed under pressure, I can tell you that," the American says.

Mr. Themy-Kotronakis left Seoul last Saturday. But he wants to come back. "The funny part is that the amount of business I can do here outweighs the torture they put me through," he says.

KAAREN JOHNSON-STREET FINDS JOBS FOR MIAMI

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 1, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize Kaaren Johnson-Street, who recently was featured in the Miami Herald after becoming the president and chief executive officer of Jobs for Miami, a major job training and placement organization. The article, "Jobs for Miami Taps President" by Charles Rabin tells her story:

After 17 years of finding jobs for executives, Kaaren Johnson-Street did a little soul searching and decided there was a more needy group of unemployed people: the chronically unemployed, particularly blacks. So she did something about it.

In January, Johnson-Street joined an organization called Jobs for Miami as president and chief executive. She was greeted enthusiastically by the group's chairman, Mike Burris, who said the organization, which finds jobs and provides training for the economically disadvantaged, needed revitalizing.

The former chief executive, Ira Weir, agreed to step aside and now serves as chief administrative officer.

"There wasn't enough community focus, and all of a sudden everyone started losing jobs," said Burris, who is a partner at the accounting firm Deloitte & Touche. "Jobs for Miami needed to become more market-oriented and industry-focused."

According to Johnson-Street, it has. She said the organization is receiving 1,500 calls a week and is able to service about 300. A year ago, the office was handling about a third that number.

Johnson-Street heads a Liberty City-based staff of 18 employees who primarily go out to local companies to seek out jobs. The non-profit group receives grants from the Department of Labor and local companies such as Ryder System and Cordis Corp.

There is an incentive for businesses to work with Jobs for Miami. The organization gets money from the Labor Department through the Joint Training Partnership Act. This enables it to pay 60 percent of an employee's salary for up to 12 weeks.

Because most people who come to Jobs for Miami are chronically unemployed, Johnson-Street said, they tend to find only entry-level jobs. But in a healthy economy, she said, "hopefully, we'll be able to upgrade these people."

One characteristic of this recession has been layoffs among middle- and upper-level employees.

Johnson-Street has set up a Professional Resume Bank for professionals displaced by the recession. "But it's still tough to find upper-level jobs," she said.

She should know. Before joining Jobs for Miami, Johnson-Street spent 17 years as head of her own executive training firm, Kaaren Johnson Associates.

She formed the company in New York City in 1975, three years after graduating from the State University of New York at Stony Brook. She relocated to Miami two years ago after the Miami Fire Department hired her to handle human relations, a job she still maintains.

She also continues to run a KJA office in Washington, D.C.

Johnson-Street, 45, her husband, Theodore, and 18-year-old daughter, Nailah, "fell in love with the city" and decided to stay. Soon after, Jobs for Miami found Johnson-Street.

"We sought out a number of highly qualified people to lead Jobs for Miami in the '90s. She's going to knock on a lot of doors, and those who haven't yet met her are going to be impressed," Burris said.

I am happy to pay tribute to Ms. Johnson-Street by reprinting this article. Ms. Johnson-Street has already tripled the number of placements in the short time that she has been at Jobs for Miami. Her extensive experience as head of her own executive training firm has proven to be a major asset in Jobs for Miami's war on unemployment.

POST-STAR EDITORIAL TELLS THE TRUTH ABOUT WASHINGTON

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 1, 1992

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, we spend too much time reading the Washington Post and not enough time reading our local papers, back in the districts, where real people live and work.

Editorials and letters to the editors of local newspapers prove that the folks back home know we're not doing our job. They know we're not controlling our spending, and that we're piling a mountain of debt on the backs of future generations.

It is my privilege to place in today's RECORD a good example of that public awareness, an editorial from my hometown newspaper, the Glens Falls Post-Star.

The editorial follows:

WE LIVE IN THE SHADOW OF DEBT

This year's projected federal deficit of almost \$400 billion will set another record. But it certainly will not be the last.

According to the latest estimates by the Congressional Budget Office, astronomical deficits are in prospect for at least the next decade. By 2002, in fact, the deficit will be much higher than today, climbing to \$432 billion, if the CBO's projections are correct.

The hard fiscal reality is that the White House and Congress have practically capitulated in the battle against the deficit. Moreover, the presidential candidates of both parties have essentially ignored this growing long-term threat to the American economy.

Washington's deficit spending corrodes the economy's vitality in a multitude of ways. By soaking up private savings, the deficit limits the amount of capital available to modernize business and industry and thereby increase U.S. productivity. And by restricting the availability of capital for the private sector, the deficit drives up long-term interest rates and therefore the cost of doing business. All of these factors weaken America's competitiveness in the global economy.

According to a study by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, the U.S. economy grew by 3 percent less during the 1980s than it would have without the deficit. By 2000, the nation's economic growth will be 6 percent less due to the deficit, the study concluded.

The reason the government is losing the fight against the deficit is that President Bush and lawmakers virtually have exempted from cuts the huge entitlement programs that account for half of all federal spending. Deep reductions in defense outlays have been more than offset by the rapid growth of such middle-class entitlement programs as Social Security and Medicare.

During the last four years alone, federal spending on domestic programs has surged by 24.5 percent after adjusting for inflation. Domestic spending this year will consume 14.8 percent of the nation's gross domestic product, up from 12.2 percent in 1989.

Steep increases in health care costs borne by the government are among the largest contributors to the deficit. And the CBO estimates these costs will continue to rise much faster than the rest of the budget through the end of the decade.

For example, if present trends continue, the Medicare program for the elderly will soar from \$128 billion in 1992 to \$301 billion in 2000. The Medicaid program for the poor will jump from \$68 billion this year to \$180 billion in 2000. These two programs alone will account for 5.3 percent of gross domestic product in 2000, compared with 3.4 percent today, according to the CBO forecasts.

Over the long term, such increases in government spending on medical care are simply not sustainable. The CBO projections highlight the critical need for fundamental reforms to contain health care inflation for both the public and private sectors.

For more than a decade, Washington has been living beyond its means on an alarming scale, piling up ever-higher levels of debt for future generations to repay. Unless the President and Congress begin to make the hard choices required to bring the deficit under control, the inevitable consequence will be reduced living standards for our children and grandchildren.

TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF THE YOUNGSTOWN OAKLANDS

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 1, 1992

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an energetic semiprofessional football team that exists now as legend in my 17th Congressional District of Ohio. I speak of the former Youngstown Oaklands, Mr. Speaker, a fond memory in the children of players.

Through the inspirational work of Father John I. Moran, pastor at Sacred Heart Church on Lincoln Park Drive, the Youngstown Oaklands were organized in 1921 to play at the newly purchased Oakland Field. The team consisted of 17 members with Leo Dunn, Sr. playing running back, John Dunn playing center guard, Tom McKenna as quarterback, Marty McLaughlin as end, and Lawrence Murray as the tackle.

Unlike today's team structure, the Oaklands' players functioned as offensive and defensive players, and without fail, these team members played their best games every Sunday afternoon at that east side football field providing many enthusiastic fans with exciting entertainment. On one memorable Sunday, the Oaklands played against the team from Pottsville, PA whose quarterback was the legendary Jim

Thorpe. Though the Oaklands lost, the game stood as the ultimate team experience.

Mr. Speaker, I want to compliment and thank Leo Dunn, a retired police investigator from Struthers and the late historian, Vic Frolund, for their efforts to compile the facts surrounding the legendary Youngstown Oaklands. We are all to benefit from gaining the real story from their work.

NATIONAL CAUCUS OF BIOMEDICAL SCIENCE CHAIRS

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 1, 1992

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, over 2 years ago I was pleased to be among the four founders of the congressional biomedical research caucus. As a result, other groups have formed to advocate for an increase in biomedical research, such as the national caucus of basic biomedical science chairs. The national caucus represents approximately 50,000 research scientists located at universities throughout the Nation. The current chair of the national caucus is Dr. H. George H. Mandel, professor and chairman of the Department of Pharmacology at George Washington University in Washington, DC. I am pleased that the University of New Mexico School of Medicine is engaged in important biomedical research and that the new vice-chair of the national caucus is Dr. Robert Kelley, chairman of the Department of Anatomy of the University of New Mexico School of Medicine in Albuquerque, NM. Dr. Kelley and his colleagues met in Washington, DC, on March 21, and called upon the Congress to increase funding for the National Institutes of Health. They issued the following statement:

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL CAUCUS OF BASIC BIOMEDICAL SCIENCE CHAIRS

DECLARATION OF PURPOSE

The National Caucus of Basic Biomedical Science Chairs is an organization of the presidents and representatives of national associations of chairpersons of basic biomedical science departments in the nation's medical schools. These departments include approximately 100,000 people employed in the field of biomedical research and education. Founded in 1991, the Caucus is committed to strengthening and enhancing all aspects of basic biomedical research, including education, biotechnology development, and public awareness of the sciences basic to medicine.

One of our main purposes is to address the issues of currently inadequate federal funding for biomedical research with the goal of developing a consistent, long-range policy of expanded funding for the National Institutes of Health and other federal agencies. Attainment of his goal will maintain the United States' preeminence in biotechnology and will be a long-term investment in improved health, quality of life and the economic competitiveness of our nation.

CLASH OF CULTURES, REVISITED

HON. ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 1, 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 published by the National Geographic Society, written by Dee Brown, and entitled "Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee." The article summarizes, in very few words, the difficulty the American Indians of the Ohio Valley had in getting along with the U.S. Government and new settlers.

BURY MY HEART AT WOUNDED KNEE

(By Dee Brown)

Between 1795 and 1840 the Miamis fought battle after battle, and signed treaty after treaty, ceding their rich Ohio Valley lands until there was none left to cede.

When white settlers began streaming into the Illinois country after the War of 1812, the Sauks and Foxes fled across the Mississippi. A subordinate chief, Black Hawk, refused to retreat. He created an alliance with the Winnebago, Pottawotamies, and Kickapoos, and declared war against the new settlements. A band of Winnebago, who accepted a white soldier chief's bribe of twenty horses and a hundred dollars, betrayed Black Hawk, and he was captured in 1832. He was taken East for imprisonment and display to the curious. After he died in 1838, the governor of the recently created Iowa Territory obtained Black Hawk's skeleton and kept it on view in this office.

In 1829, Andrew Jackson, who was called Sharp Knife by the Indians, took office as President of the United States. During his frontier career, Sharp Knife and his soldiers had slain thousands of Cherokees, Chickasaws, Choctaws, Creeks, and Seminoles, but these southern Indians were still numerous and clung stubbornly to their tribal lands, which had been assigned them forever by white men's treaties. In Sharp Knife's first message to his Congress, he recommended that all these Indians be removed westward beyond the Mississippi. "I suggest the propriety of setting apart an ample district west of the Mississippi * * * to be guaranteed to the Indian tribes, as long as they shall occupy it."

Although enactment of such a law would only add to the long list of broken promises made to the eastern Indians, Sharp Knife was convinced that Indians and whites could not live together in peace and that his plan would make possible a final promise which never would be broken again. On May 28, 1830, Sharp Knife's recommendations became law.

Two years later he appointed a commissioner of Indian affairs to serve in the War Department and see that the new laws af-

fecting Indians were properly carried out. And then on June 30, 1834, Congress passed An Act to Regulate Trade and Intercourse with the Indian Tribes and to Preserve Peace on the Frontiers. All that part of the United States west of the Mississippi "and not within the States of Missouri and Louisiana or the Territory of Arkansas" would be Indian country. No white persons would be permitted to trade in the Indian country without a license. No white traders of bad character would be permitted to reside in Indian country. No white persons would be permitted to settle in the Indian country. The military force of the United States would be employed in the apprehension of any white person who was found in violation of provisions of the act.

Before these laws could be put into effect, a new wave of white settlers swept westward and formed the territories of Wisconsin and Iowa. This made it necessary for the policy makers in Washington to shift the "permanent Indian frontier" from the Mississippi River to the 95th meridian. (This line ran from Lake of the Woods on what is now the Minnesota-Canada border, slicing southward through what are now the states of Minnesota and Iowa, and then along the western borders of Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana, to Galveston Bay, Texas.) To keep the Indians beyond the 95th meridian and to prevent unauthorized white men from crossing it, soldiers were garrisoned in a series of military posts that ran southward from Fort Snelling on the Mississippi River to forts Atkinson and Leavenworth on the Missouri, forts Gibson and Smith on the Arkansas, Fort Towson on the Red, and Fort Jesup in Louisiana.

More than three centuries had now passed since Christopher Columbus landed on San Salvador, more than two centuries since the English colonists came to Virginia and New England. In that time the friendly Tainos who welcomed Columbus ashore had been utterly obliterated. Long before the last of the Tainos died, their simple agricultural and handicraft culture was destroyed and replaced by cotton plantations worked by slaves. The white colonists chopped down the tropical forests to enlarge their fields; the cotton plants exhausted the soil; winds unbroken by a forest shield covered the fields with sand. When Columbus first saw the island he described it as "very big and very level and the trees were green * * * the whole of it so green that it is a pleasure to gaze upon." The Europeans who followed him there destroyed its vegetation and its inhabitants—human, animal, bird, and fish—and after turning it into a wasteland, they abandoned it.

On the mainland of America, the Wampanoags of Massasoit and King Philip had vanished, along with the Chesapeake, the Chickahominy, and the Potomacs of the great Powhatan confederacy. (Only Pocahontas was remembered.) Scattered or reduced to remnants were the Pequots, Montauks, Nanticokes, Machapungas, Catawbas, Cheraws, Miamis, Hurons, Eries, Mohawks, Senecas, and Mohegans. (Only Uncas was remembered.) Their musical names remained forever fixed on the American land, but their bones were forgotten in a thousand burned villages or lost in forests fast disappearing before the axes of twenty million invaders. Already the once sweet-watered streams, most of which bore Indian names, were clouded with silt and the wastes of man; the very earth was being ravaged and squandered. To the Indians it seemed that these Europeans hated everything in na-

ture—the living forests and their birds and beasts, the grassy glades, the water, the soil, and the air itself.

GOVERNMENT SECRECY AFTER THE COLD WAR

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 1, 1992

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, April 1, 1992 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

At a time when former communist nations are opening their archives to public scrutiny, the U.S. government has done little to reduce excessive government secrecy at home. The end of the Cold War provides an unprecedented opportunity to promote greater openness in Government.

BACKGROUND

All governments confront a fundamental tension between the need for secrecy and the need for public accountability. A degree of secrecy is necessary to promote national security. But secrecy is also the enemy of accountability, and accountability is crucial to democratic government.

Certain information must be kept secret for reasons of national security. The openness of any democratic government is bound to vary with national security circumstances. Greater secrecy is obviously necessary in times of war or when foreign espionage threats are severe. The Cold War produced an extraordinary amount of secrecy in our government—perhaps too much. The Cold War has ended, though, and our security situation has changed. It is time to reexamine the U.S. government's mix of secrecy and openness.

Current classification policy was set in 1982 by President Reagan. This policy was a creature of the Cold War, and it reversed what had been a three-decade trend toward greater openness. As a result, the volume of classified material increased throughout the 1980s. Almost 7 million new documents are now cloaked in secrecy each year. The Central Intelligence Agency and Department of Defense classify information—but so do the Department of Commerce and the Federal Maritime Commission. Over 70 government agencies currently classify information for reasons of national security.

Even by Cold War standards, far too much information is classified. A General Accounting Office study of secrecy at the Pentagon revealed that about half of the documents examined were over-classified. A recent survey of classified information at the State Department found excessive secrecy in almost 50 percent of the documents reviewed. One official told my office of an ambassador who classified the menu for a dinner party so that his guests would be surprised by the food.

CONSEQUENCES

Excessive government secrecy has several damaging consequences.

First, it undermines U.S. national security. The massive volume of classified information forces us to spread our protective resources thinly. That increases the vulnerability of truly sensitive material. Because so much information is secret, almost 4 million people need security clearances for their

work—more people than the population of Chicago. When too much information is classified, those who handle it become careless, and we become more vulnerable to espionage.

Second, overclassification decreases accountability, and that harms policy. In the normal policymaking process, the President proposes initiatives, Congress suggests revisions, the press comments, and the public debates. The President must defend his proposals. When information relevant to policy decisions remains unnecessarily secret, this scrutiny is not possible, and policy failures are more likely.

Third, the executive branch too often uses secrecy not to protect U.S. national security, but to increase the President's power relative to Congress. Information is power. The authority to classify information allows the executive branch to control the policy agenda, to structure debate, and to release or withhold critical facts. Members of Congress do not participate in decisions about who classifies, what gets classified, why it gets classified, or when it gets declassified.

Fourth, excessive classification impedes the free exchange of information. For example, American researchers without the necessary clearances have no access to the work of government scientists working in secret.

Fifth, excessive government secrecy is costly. Private contractors spend an estimated \$14 billion per year to meet government requirements for the handling of classified material. Some information must be protected no matter the price. But the vast bureaucracy required to classify information is expensive.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Now that the Cold War is over, we have an opportunity—and an obligation—to review government secrecy to increase accountability and reduce the volume of classified material. This review should include a diversity of opinion and be as open as possible. Members of Congress must be involved. Neither the Constitution nor national security requires that the executive branch possess complete control over the classifying and handling of sensitive information. Several reforms should be considered.

First, simplify the current three-tiered classification process by eliminating the "confidential" level, as suggested by the Senate Intelligence Committee in 1986. Second, institute a systematic, across-the-board declassification of older classified material unless an appropriate authority demonstrates that an identifiable risk to national security would result from disclosure. Third, return the presumption from one of secrecy to the pre-1980s one of openness—when in doubt, do not classify.

Fourth, reduce the number of so-called "black" defense programs, which are more tightly controlled than other top secret information. These additional layers of secrecy constrain congressional oversight, making it difficult to ensure that public funds are properly spent. Fifth, apply the "need to know" principle more strictly. Only individuals who require access to classified information as part of their jobs should have this access. Finally, make the classification system more coherent and legally accountable by codifying it in law, particularly if the executive branch continues to neglect congressional concerns on issues relating to secrecy in government.

Public access to information is no mere convenience; it is a necessary condition of effective democracy. President Madison's words are still valid. "A popular government

without popular information or the means of acquiring it, is but a prologue to a farce or a tragedy; or perhaps both. Knowledge will forever govern ignorance; and the people who mean to be their own governors must arm themselves with the power which knowledge gives."

DEER SEASON DEATHS

HON. RICHARD T. SCHULZE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 1, 1992

Mr. SCHULZE. Mr. Speaker, I would commend to my colleagues the following article which appeared in the New Gun Week. The article points out the unreasonable reporting of deaths involving deer hunters as "deer season deaths." When listed in such a way, it appears as if all deaths were caused by gun shot accidents, where it can turn out to be that death was caused by heart attack or other such incidents. We don't list heart attacks involving motorists as traffic deaths and we shouldn't with hunting either.

[From the New Gun Week, Feb. 7, 1992]

The Ely, MN, Echo recently carried an interesting editorial in which it pointed out how 'deer season deaths' are really quite inflated.

The Echo noted that, "For some reason, beyond the comprehension of deer hunters, government authorities and much of the nation's press lumps all deaths involving deer hunters as deer season deaths."

"When this tally is put together, the inference is that these people all somehow got shot; but when the details are spelled out, it turns out that many, if not most, are due to heart attacks or other such incidents. Why, one might ask, are these hunting deaths?"

"The answer, of course, is that they are so listed because they are somehow 'associated' with the hunting season."

LINE OF REASONING

"But following this same line of reasoning, why are deaths due to heart attacks or other causes at football, basketball and baseball games not reported as sports related? Such deaths occur with regularity. Indeed, just about any Twins fan watching the last World Series was probably close to cardiac arrest any number of times."

"But anyone who dies in the Metrodome of a heart attack or watching the game on TV in a tavern isn't ranked as a baseball casualty. You never see a newspaper story about how many people died watching the World Series, although there must have been a pretty good number in Atlanta."

The Echo added, "It makes sense to report gunshot accidents involved with the hunting season. There is always room for more improvement in gun safety, just as there is with auto safety. But heart attacks involving motorists are not listed as 'traffic deaths.'"

"It would seem that the press could be a little more responsible in this regard. That is, unless the intent is to slant the news so that hunting is depicted as dangerous and, therefore a 'bad' sport. Which may well be the case with part of the press."

A TRIBUTE TO LOUISE COURTELIS

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 1, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to pay tribute to Mrs. Louise Courtelis, who graciously has been leading a massive fundraising effort to rebuild the University of Florida's College of Veterinary Medicine. Mrs. Courtelis began her mission when 5 years ago, the vet school endured a virus lodged in the main building's ventilating system, creating "sick building syndrome." In a Miami Herald article entitled, "Without Fanfare, Developer's Wife Leads a Bold Fund Drive To Rebuild UF Vet School, Louise Courtelis' Crowning Crusade," Elinor Burkett reports on the wonderful aims of Mrs. Louise Courtelis, and I commend the following article to my colleagues:

Any self-respecting Miami Grande Dame already would have hunted down her dream gown at Martha or Lillie Rubin. By now, she'd have only to agonize over whether to wear diamonds or rubies for the Florida Derby Gala, the state's oldest black-tie ball.

But less than a week before the event, the woman running the show hadn't the foggiest ideas what she'd pull out of her closet Thursday night.

Louise Courtelis was simply too busy raising money to concern herself with frills.

"We're still \$200,000 shy," she says, sitting in La Brasserie Le Coze in Coconut Grove in white slacks, a simple red sweater and red flats. The only jewel dripping on the wife of developer Alec Courtelis, one of Florida's wealthiest men—and one of the Republican Party's most effective fund-raisers—was a tiny reminder of the game she loved to play with her children: a single gold jack, the points studded with diamonds.

For many of the gentry who've shelled out \$250 to \$25,000 for the festivities at Turnberry Isle, the 38th Annual Florida Derby Gala is just another big-time social event, a chance to rub shoulders with Gen. Alexander and Pat Haig, Jeb and Columba Bush, Dru and Michael Hammer.

For Courtelis—who rubs shoulders with folks like the king of Greece, and George and Barbara Bush—the gala isn't about seeing and being seen.

It's about her mission: raising money to rebuild the University of Florida College of Veterinary Medicine, one of only 27 vet schools in the country.

Courtelis began drumming up support for the vet school five years ago after a virus lodged in the main building's ventilating system, creating "sick building syndrome." Mold or fungus was making faculty and students sick. The American Veterinary Medical Association declared the place a disaster area, limited its accreditation and gave UF until 1992 to clean up the ventilation and solve their space problems—or else.

Enter Louise Courtelis, who was not about to allow the 17-year-old program to fold. She knew firsthand what it was like not to have a vet school in Florida. When her first Arabian horse fell sick in Miami, her vet had to take it to Auburn University in Alabama.

"Twenty years ago, there was no operating table in the state, no surgery table for a horse," she recalls.

HOBBY GREW

By the time the accreditation crisis occurred, Courtelis and her husband were hard-

ly disinterested spectators: Their one Arabian had become 400 Arabians. Their backyard hobby had become a \$50 million business. Courtelis went into high gear.

"I did just what it says in the children's rhyme: 'Who put the overalls in Mrs. Murphy's chowder. No one heard us so we said it a little louder.'"

Finally, last year Courtelis managed to turn the annual Derby Gala into a fund-raiser for the vet school. She shook \$400,000 out of the well-endowed to help pay for a new Large Animal Hospital. She and her husband broke ground for that building—literally—last March.

This year, she's trying to pay for the bricks and mortar for a new Academic Building, the last step in meeting accreditation requirements.

"Then I'll turn the banner over to someone new and go on to something else," she says.

Louise Courtelis, 60, is not just another rich guy's wife. When she's not planning the Derby Gala, lobbying for contributions or sitting on the state Board of Veterinary Medicine, she's busy at the family farm near Ocala. Mowing the pastures, pitching hay, digging ditches, birthing foals.

"You can't ask anyone to do anything for you you haven't done yourself," she says. "Anyway, you never know when the stall cleaner might not show up."

Courtelis comes by the grit under her nails naturally. She grew up on a potato farm near Erie, Penn., where her father ran the local Buick dealership.

Until 1987, Courtelis was the wife at her husband's side as he pried \$100,000 in donations out of the state's Republicans. "A spectator in Alec's stuff," she calls it. Her only experience in fund-raising was "pie socials, where you decorate the box and auction it off," she laughs.

YEARS OF LEARNING

But all those years watching Alec fill Republican coffers rubbed off. When she decided to become a fund-raiser herself, her husband gave her one piece of advice: "Know all the facts and believe in them 100 percent."

Courtelis has her pitch down to perfection. She reminds anyone who will listen that Florida has a \$2.5 billion horse industry and another \$2.5 billion in food animals. She points out that it was a veterinarian who invented a new inexpensive saliva test for HIV and hepatitis in humans. She brags about the school's research into tumors threatening Florida's sea turtles and the impact of racing on greyhound reproduction.

In the end, the spiel is probably irrelevant. It is the bearer—not the message—who brings in the bucks.

"I'm not an animal person, I'm a Louise Courtelis person," said Jeb Bush explaining his presence at a recent pre-Derby Gala fundraiser.

I wish to thank Mrs. Courtelis for extending her love and support for the well-being of animals, and especially for her contributions in ensuring the livelihood of the University of Florida's College of Veterinary Medicine. We need many more involved citizens like Louise Courtelis.

ZEE SCHULTZ IS SENIOR CITIZEN
OF THE YEAR

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 1, 1992

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, on May 14 the Warren County Office for the Aging will honor its Senior Citizen of the Year, Zee Schultz of Queensbury, NY. I could not think of a more deserving recipient.

She is a perfect example of what President Bush means by a thousand points of light. She is well known in the area for her volunteer work.

A local kidney dialysis unit probably would not exist if it had not been for Zee Schultz. She also was instrumental in establishing Emergency Lodging, Inc., a temporary housing service for displaced persons. She also helps arrange lodging for homeless youth through a local host program.

But that is not all, Mr. Speaker. Through the Red Cross, Zee Schultz has helped military families, worked at bloodmobiles, and been among the first to respond whenever there was a fire or other disaster. She is always picking up, storing, or delivering furniture for those in need. In addition, she established a monthly luncheon program through the Blind Association, and personally makes sure that rides are provided.

Prisoners at Comstock Correctional Facility and their families have also been the beneficiaries of her commitment to making life a little better for many people.

Mr. Speaker, Zee Schultz has touched the hearts of many people. The Greater Glens Falls Senior Center is enormously proud of her, and so am I.

That is why I take great pride in asking Members to join me today in paying our own tribute to Zee Schultz, a point of light, and a great American.

TRIBUTE TO SCOPE

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 1, 1992

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding organization in my 17th District in Ohio. Faithfully, this organization serves the needs of persons over 50 years of age.

Though the organization started in 1956 as a small part of the YWCA, it soon blossomed into a large complex of three centers and 36 employees funded independently by the Federal Government. Initiatives of SCOPE include Mobile Meals and Co-Operide. SCOPE also provides geriatric care in several different forms as well as a friendly gift shop with hand-made items.

I compliment the efforts of SCOPE's organizers, including Dorothy Klein, Roberta Graham, and Hilda Humes. Their dedicated work is exemplary and I thank them for their fine work.

Mr. Speaker, I pay tribute to SCOPE and its 36 employees as well as those who benefit

from the programs that SCOPE offers. I take my hat off to all.

KEEPING CHILDREN SAFE

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 1, 1992

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, everyday we hear more and more about the tragedy of family disruption and the scourge of drugs. New evidence again indicates that these two crises are closely linked. Yesterday, the Child Welfare League of America reported a 50-percent increase in children entering foster care over the last 5 years, and a 31-percent increase in reports of child abuse from 1988 to 1990. Of those children served by child welfare agencies, nearly half were reported to come from families with an alcohol- or drug-abusing member.

These findings reveal the real victims of the Bush administration's failed policies to rid our nation of drugs—our children and families. While President Bush continues to wage a costly and ineffective police war, drugs devour families from the inside out, and children suffer in record numbers.

If keeping kids safe really is a national priority, we must invest in families before crises occur, rather than ineffectively trying to mop up the mess as drugs claim more families.

Tomorrow, the Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families will conduct a hearing that will feature promising family investment strategies to prevent abuse and strengthen families. We will look at proven cost-effective family investment programs such as family preservation and home visiting programs that reduce child abuse and family violence, and strengthen families. These programs save the taxpayers money, relieve family pressure, and keep families strong.

Today, as we begin Child Abuse Prevention Month and in the coming months, I urge the Congress to fulfill its obligation to keep our children safe by investing in programs that work for American families and the Nation.

METLIFE REAPS BENEFITS OF
CAUTIOUS PATH DURING THE '80s.

HON. NORMAN F. LENT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 1, 1992

Mr. LENT. Mr. Speaker, the current recession is affecting financial institutions around the country, and the life insurance industry has not been immune. With this in mind, I would like to offer into the RECORD an article which appeared in the Wall Street Journal on February 25, 1992, headlined, "MetLife Reaps Benefits of Cautious Path During the '80s."

MET LIFE REAPS BENEFITS OF CAUTIOUS PATH
DURING '80's

(By Susan Pulliam)

Troubles abounded for much of the life insurance industry last year. But Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. came through unscathed, even benefiting from the plight of others.

This week, it reported a 14% increase for the year in total capital to \$6.3 billion, which is the best way of measuring earnings at mutual life insurers like Metropolitan. Sales for all lines of business to individuals rose by almost 40% in 1991 as consumers were drawn, like June bugs to a porch light, to insurers with triple-A ratings such as Metropolitan.

What's more, Metropolitan recently added nearly \$2 billion in assets, bringing its total to \$144 billion, by taking over the businesses of troubled insurers. These included the annuity business of Executive Life Insurance Co. of New York, which was seized by regulators last summer, and part of the pension business of Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York, which hit financial straits last year.

"It's a unique situation for us now," says Harry P. Kamen, one of four senior executive vice presidents. "We've got momentum," says Mr. Kamen. "[Troubled insurers] come to us; they're knocking on our door. And, as good neighbors, we say, 'Sure, we'll see if we've got a cup of sugar for you.'"

Indeed, analysts say Metropolitan is to the insurance industry what J.P. Morgan is to the banking industry. "They are one of the few companies in the position of playing a leading role in the industry," says Martin Weiss, of Weiss Associates, a Palm Beach, Fla., insurance rating concern.

Unlike some of its competitors, Metropolitan avoided the temptation of investing heavily in risky assets like junk bonds and real estate in order to lure policyholders with high interest rates. "There were people out there offering higher rates. But we were willing to live through this period, because investment quality is important to us," said Robert E. Chappell Jr., senior executive vice president.

SMALL PRICE TAGS

The acquisitions were a boon for Metropolitan in more ways than one. The insurer picked up a sizable amount of business cheaply, since both transactions involved a transfer of business to Metropolitan for a small price tag. (In the case of ELDNY, for example, the price will amount to as little as \$70 million, equal to the commissions it would have paid agents for the new business.)

Even more important, Metropolitan picked up the new business without taking on any new risks with it. "They are really very shrewd," says John Kleiman, an analyst with Conning & Co. in Hartford, Conn. "There is not much risk in these deals on their part."

But the two transactions have raised questions in the minds of some industry pros about whether the deals were disadvantageous to some policyholders of MONY and ELDNY. In the case of ELDNY, some former customers remain under regulator control, and Metropolitan is "taking the good assets and leaving the government holding the bad ones," says Mr. Weiss.

What's more, some analysts are now wondering whether the additional business might eventually cost Metropolitan its triple-A rating. Some say a wiser strategy for Met would have been to allow its capital ratio to increase even more, especially since rating concerns are more closely watching the industry. Making Metropolitan's management even edgier was the recent downgrading of the nation's largest insurer and Met's age-old rival, Prudential Insurance Co. of America, which lost its triple-A rating in January.

An even more pressing issue in coming years for Metropolitan, run by the team of four senior executive vice presidents, will be keeping down expenses, according to Robert

G. Schwartz, chairman and chief executive officer, who plans to retire next year. Besides Mr. Kamen and Mr. Chappell, the senior executive vice presidents in the running for the insurer's top spot are Ted Athanasiades and Stewart G. Nagler.

ISSUE OF EXPENSES

Indeed, expenses for 1990 in its life insurance business, including commissions for agents, totaled \$1.2 billion at Metropolitan, which still serves 6,000 employees a free lunch at its massive headquarters in midtown Manhattan. As a percentage of premiums, that's nine percentage points above the industry average of 29%. With criticism of the high expense levels at mutual insurers increasing, the issue is a sensitive one at Metropolitan.

"Controlling expenses and increasing efficiency will be an ongoing challenge for us," Mr. Schwartz says. Last year, the company put in place a policy of holding expenses for the foreseeable future at the level of 1990. That will likely lead to staff reductions, however. In 1991 the company offered 1,000 employees voluntary separation packages. The insurer's free lunch may even be discontinued.

The industry's troubles have not left Metropolitan completely untouched. For example its guaranteed investment contract business—a type of annuity sold to pension funds—increased only 4% in 1991 to \$6.7 billion.

"We're just treading water in that area," said Mr. Athanasiades. Some areas of its GIC business, in particular its so-called tradition GICs, have actually been shrinking faster than the industry.

The development is especially surprising since pension managers are widely thought to be transferring their business to triple-A companies. But, according to Mr. Athanasiades, most of Metropolitan's GIC contracts are large ones held by big companies. Those customers, he says, are substituting GICs for other products, such as mutual funds.

ALTERNATIVE TO MERGER

Metropolitan has turned down most merger proposals. Merger talks began this summer with Mutual of New York, whose policyholders began panicking this summer after real estate troubles led to a sharp downgrading. But instead of merging the two companies, which would have left Metropolitan with a large increase in sour real estate loans, Metropolitan agreed to take over the contracts of many of the pension customers of MONY, the group of customers most worried about the insurer's financial health.

Part of the agreement between the two insurers, however, was that Metropolitan would not take on any of MONY's troubled real estate as part of the transaction, to further protect itself, Metropolitan segregated the assets backing the pension business from its own.

The end result left pension customers, rather than Metropolitan, to absorb the losses should any of the assets in the pool turn sour. The transactions' subtleties were not lost to pension customers, however. Only one-third of those offered the deal transferred their business to Met.

Similar criticisms were made of Metropolitan's transaction with ELNY, which allowed Metropolitan to avoid taking on any of ELNY's junk-bond portfolio. Instead, Metropolitan received \$1.5 billion in cash and cash equivalents.

Mr. Chappell shrugs off such complaints, however. "We're not willing to be the savior

of the industry at the expense of our own strength," he says.

POPEYE'S REVENGE

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 1, 1992

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, one criticism I have had of the media is that reporters and columnists have been too slow to write about each others errors. I understand the pressures that work to keep people who are in the same profession from being publicly critical of each other, but it seems to me that the press, with its dedication to telling the truth no matter what the consequences, should be less subject to this than it is. I was therefore particularly pleased to see a vigorous and straightforward account by A.M. Rosenthal debunking some of the inaccurate, anti-Israel information recently carried by Evans and Novak in their column. Because I think that this sort of debate between journalists is an important element of our dialog that has not been as present as it should, and because the subject matter of this discussion is an important one for American foreign policy, I think it would be very useful for the Members to see the Rosenthal column and I ask them that it be printed here.

[From the New York Times, Mar. 27, 1992]

POPEYE'S REVENGE

(By A.M. Rosenthal)

Let us continue with the adventures of Evans, Novak and Popeye.

The first two are, of course, the famous American journalists. Popeye is an Israeli. But the famous journalists keep confusing him with some kind of secret American agent. So the adventures are a little comical.

But they are also very revealing. They show how the columnists Rowland Evans and Robert Novak spread a nasty story and then how they reacted when presented with strong contrary evidence.

Evans-Novak not only did not correct the column, but dug their journalistic pit deeper by embellishing the story with more "details" that are denied and derided by U.S. military experts, in and out of Government.

The Evans-Novak journalistic reaction is their business; it is their shovel. But the episode tells a lot about what is everybody's business—how the practice of journalism and the practice of intelligence can dovetail for an attack against a common political target.

To wit: On March 16, Evans-Novak reported that Israel was about to sell the Chinese a missile called STAR. They said this air-to-surface missile contained American "priceless high technology." They said the U.S. had used the missile—called HAVE NAP—in the Persian Gulf war.

The column charged that HAVE NAP technology had been obtained by Israel from an "open-handed Uncle Sam." It said that to become China's arms middleman Israel was providing Beijing with what it wanted: secret American technologies.

That column came out soon after stories that Israel had transferred to China technology from Patriot missiles lent by the U.S. to defend Israel against Iraqi scuds. The Israelis say that is a lie. An American team is now investigating on the spot.

I detest the idea of Israel selling any arms to China—even a pistol—as I detest Washington's own strengthening of the Chinese Communist rulers. But that is no excuse for the press to accept passively every Evans-Novak story attacking Israel.

On March 20 I wrote a column based on American expert information—official and private specialists.

They said the mysterious HAVE NAP was not an American missile at all, but Israeli. In the Israeli military, its English name is Popeye—perhaps some cabalistic reference.

Popeye was bought by the U.S. because it was good and relatively cheap for a long-range TV-guided missile—about \$1 million each. It is now made in the U.S. jointly by Rafael, its original Israeli manufacturer, and Martin Marietta of Georgia.

So as Air Force, Martin Marietta and private experts told me, if STAR is based on HAVE NAP, Israel is selling its own technology to China, not America's.

And now Evans-Novak have replied to me in a new column. This is what it says, followed by my U.S. truth squad facts.

Evans-Novak: Well, yes, STAR was "patterned" on Popeye, and yes, Popeye was bought by the U.S. (In their first column Popeye was not even mentioned.)

But now they question Popeye's "full parenthood." They say that Popeye was "enhanced" by the U.S. with "stealthy" qualities in a "black" operation so secret that it cannot be publicly mentioned, except in an Evans-Novak column.

Squad: The Israeli Popeye, suddenly acknowledged by Evans-Novak, was not "stealthed" with U.S. technology. American specialists laugh at the idea. A missile is not a turkey that can be plumped up simply by sliding in more stuffing.

To put stealth technology into Popeye would mean rebuilding the entire missile. That would cost about \$1 billion; it would be cheaper to build stealth missiles from the beginning.

Evans-Novak: The U.S. loaded "enhanced" HAVE NAP-Popeyes aboard 12 B-52's and on the first day of the gulf war attacked Iraqi anti-aircraft with them.

Squad: It never happened. A U.S. raid using the non-stealth Israeli-created weapon was discussed at briefings before the war but never carried out. That should help pinpoint the Evans-Novak Pinocchio.

And the U.S. Air Force would not be crazy enough to load weapons supposedly valuable for their stealth aboard B-52's that would wake up all Iraq before they got near the target.

Thus ends this chapter of the adventures of Evans, Novak, Popeye and Pinocchio—only slightly amusing but enormously revealing.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP TRAINING GRANTS

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 1, 1992

Mr. WELDON. Mr. Speaker, this Nation is now undertaking one of the most aggressive military drawdowns in modern history. The dissolution of the Soviet Union has changed the national security equation, and dramatically reduced our defense requirements. While the cold war is well behind us, we are just beginning to learn the full extent of its remnants.

The Department of Defense has identified more than 20,000 contaminated sites on military property which require cleanup, and many believe that is just the tip of the iceberg. Although DOD has been slow to embrace an aggressive cleanup effort, the administration has finally taken the bull by the horns. President Bush has proposed \$3.7 billion for defense environmental cleanup in fiscal year 1993—a 35-percent increase over fiscal year 1992, and called for an additional \$1.1 billion this year. Unfortunately, by DOD's own admission, the shortage of qualified environmental cleanup personnel has been one of the greatest obstacles to progress in this area.

Today I am introducing legislation designed to address that shortage. My bill authorizes \$10 million for Department of Defense scholarships, fellowships, and training grants to qualify individuals for work in the field of defense environmental cleanup and waste management. The legislation requires the Department to provide at least 430 grants next year, and provide support necessary for completion of education and training. For each year that scholarship recipients are supported in school, they must in return complete a year of work for the Department of Defense upon graduation. Those who do not complete the program or default on their obligation must pay the Government back for the grant and interest. Most important, my bill directs that former members of the military, employees of the Department of Defense, and defense contractors—specifically those individuals who have lost their jobs as a result of defense cuts—will receive preference for these grants.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation is only a first step toward addressing our Nation's environmental cleanup needs, but it is a significant step all the same. Training grants allow us to capture the skills and knowledge of the professionals who work in defense fields—technicians, tradesmen, and engineers—and train them for careers that meet new national needs. We cannot afford to let that kind of talent go to waste. For a small investment, we can provide a qualified pool of people to ensure progress on cleanup now. This investment will not only meet military needs, but it will provide technology and skills that will benefit the public sector well into the future. I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this measure, and work to get this scholarship program underway as soon as possible.

H.R. —

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Department of Defense Environmental Scholarship, Fellowship and Training Assistance Programs Act".

SEC. 2. ENVIRONMENTAL SCHOLARSHIP, FELLOWSHIP, AND TRAINING ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—The Secretary of Defense (in this Act referred to as the "Secretary") shall conduct scholarship, fellowship, and training assistance programs for the purpose of enabling individuals to qualify for employment in the field of environmental restoration and waste management in the Department of Defense.

(b) **ELIGIBILITY.**—(1) To be eligible to participate in the scholarship or fellowship program, an individual must—

(A) be accepted for enrollment or be currently enrolled as a full-time student at an institution of higher education (as defined in section 1201(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1141(a));

(B) be pursuing a program of education that leads to an appropriate higher education degree in a qualifying field, as determined by the Secretary;

(C) sign an agreement described in subsection (c);

(D) be a citizen or national of the United States or be an alien lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence; and

(E) meet any other requirements prescribed by the Secretary.

(2) To be eligible to participate in the training assistance program, an individual must—

(A) be accepted for enrollment or be currently enrolled as a full-time student in a vocational school (as defined in section 435(c) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1085(c));

(B) be pursuing a program of training that leads to an appropriate degree or certificate upon completion of such training in a qualifying field, as determined by the Secretary;

(C) sign an agreement described in subsection (c);

(D) be a citizen or national of the United States or be an alien lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence; and

(E) meet any other requirements prescribed by the Secretary.

(c) **AGREEMENT.**—An agreement between the Secretary and an individual participating in a scholarship, fellowship, or training program established in subsection (a) shall be in writing, shall be signed by the individual, and shall include the following provisions:

(1) The agreement of the Secretary to provide the individual with educational or training assistance for a specified number of school years (not to exceed 5 years) during which the individual is pursuing a course of education or training in a qualifying field. The assistance may include payment of tuition, fees, books, laboratory expenses, and a stipend.

(2) The agreement of the individual or training assistance.

(A) Accept such educational or training assistance.

(B) Maintain enrollment and attendance in the educational or training program until completed.

(C) Maintain, while enrolled in the educational or training program, satisfactory academic or training progress as prescribed by the institution of higher education or vocational school in which the individual is enrolled.

(D) Serve, upon completion of the educational or training program, as a full-time employee in an environmental restoration or waste management position in the Department of Energy for a period of 12 months for each school year or part thereof for which the individual is provided a scholarship, fellowship, or training assistance award under a program established under subsection (a).

(d) **REPAYMENT.**—(1) Any individual participating in a scholarship, fellowship, or training program under this section shall agree to pay to the United States the total amount of educational or training assistance provided to the individual under the program, plus interest at the rate prescribed in paragraph (4), if the individual—

(A) does not complete the educational or training program as agreed to pursuant to

subsection (c)(2)(B), or completes the educational or training program but declines to serve in a position in the Department of Defense as agreed to pursuant to subsection (c)(2)(D); or

(B) is voluntarily separated from service or involuntarily separated for cause from the Department of Defense before the end of the period for which the individual has agreed to continue in the service of the Department of Defense.

(2) If an individual fails to fulfill the agreement of the individual to pay to the United States the total amount of educational or training assistance provided under a program established under subsection (a), plus interest at the rate prescribed in paragraph (4), a sum equal to the amount of the educational or training assistance (plus such interest) shall be recoverable by the United States from the individual or his estate by—

(A) in the case of an individual who is an employee of the Department of Defense, set off against accrued pay, compensation, amount of retirement credit, or other amount due the employee from the United States; and

(B) such other method provided by law for the recovery of amounts owing to the United States.

(3) The Secretary may waive in whole or in part a required repayment under this subsection if the Secretary determines the recovery would be against equity and good conscience or would be contrary to the best interests of the United States.

(4) For purposes of repayment under this section, the total amount of educational or training assistance provided to an individual under a program established under subsection (a) shall bear interest at the applicable rate of interest under section 427A(c) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1077a(c)).

(e) **PREFERENCE.**—In evaluating applicants for the award of a scholarship, fellowship, or training assistance award under a program established under subsection (a), the Secretary shall give a preference to an individual who is, or has been, employed by the Department of Defense, its contractors, and subcontractors.

(f) **COORDINATION OF BENEFITS.**—A scholarship, fellowship, or training assistance award awarded under this section shall be taken into account in determining the eligibility of the individual for Federal student financial assistance provided under title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070 et seq.).

(g) **AWARD OF SCHOLARSHIPS, FELLOWSHIPS, AND TRAINING ASSISTANCE.**—(1) Subject to paragraph (2), the Secretary shall award not less than 100 scholarships (for undergraduate students), not less than 30 fellowships (for graduate students), and not less than 300 training assistance awards (for vocational school students) in fiscal year 1993.

(2) The requirement under paragraph (1) to award not less than 100 scholarships, not less than 30 fellowships, and not less than 300 training assistance awards shall apply only to the extent there is a sufficient number of applicants qualified for such awards.

(h) **REPORT TO CONGRESS.**—Not later than January 1, 1994, the Secretary shall submit to the Congress a report on activities undertaken under the programs established under subsection (a) and recommendations for future activities under the programs.

(i) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There are authorized to be appropriated \$7,000,000 to carry out the scholarship and fellowship programs established in sub-

section (a), and \$3,000,000 to carry out the training assistance program established in such subsection.

**IN THE COMPANY OF WOMEN
CELEBRATES WOMEN'S HISTORY
MONTH**

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 1, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to acknowledge the members of In The Company of Women for their contribution to our community. In The Company of Women is an organization of outstanding women leaders who have made a significant difference in the communities throughout south Florida.

On April 3, the women of this organization will honor some of Dade County's top women leaders for their accomplishments and contributions. Last year my mother, Amanda Ros, was honored during this annual celebration.

Mayor Stephen Clark, the Board of County Commissioners, and Metro Parks will host the fourth annual In The Company of Women celebration, which will take place at Villa Vizcaya in Miami, FL. The program will feature the Pipers and Karen Peterson and Dancers.

The honorees during this year's event will be: Nikki Beare, Ronni Bermont, Roberta Stokes, Antonia Gary, Marilyn Hollifield, Alice Johnson, Conchy Bretos, Luisa Garcia-Toledo, Catherine Fernandez Rundle, and pioneers Molly Turner, Leona Cooper, and Christina Zaralegui. In addition, during the ceremony the late Dorothy Shula, Essie Silva, and Lidia Cabrera will be honored for the work they accomplished in our community during their lifetimes.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I recognize these very special women for their dedication to our community. Their work is an example of what we can accomplish and how we can all make a difference in the lives of others.

In addition, I would like to recognize Silvia Unzueta and Judy Buckland for their terrific work in organizing this event. They have led the organization through their successful events with their inspiration and thoughtfulness to honor women leaders.

**DR. ROBERT D. PAUL RETIRES AS
CRANFORD SCHOOL SUPER-
INTENDENT**

HON. MATTHEW J. RINALDO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 1, 1992

Mr. RINALDO. Mr. Speaker, as our Nation searches for new approaches in educating students for the 21st century, it is well to keep in mind that a number of our schools are succeeding in training students in the subjects they will need to succeed as adults, and in preparing them to become productive citizens. One such public school system is in Cranford, NJ, under the able leadership of Dr. Robert D. Paul.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

During the past 15 years that Dr. Paul has served as superintendent of the Cranford public schools, 70 percent or more of the graduating class have gone on to further their education. They have largely succeeded because of the fact that they come to school willing to learn and with a respect for their teachers and the value of a good education.

Dr. Paul has been the major catalyst in encouraging this partnership between the schools and the family. He has motivated teachers to improve their skills and to obtain advanced degrees. Under his direction, the school curriculum has kept pace with the times. SAT and HSPT scores have been raised and new subjects introduced. As the school age population has declined and budgets have come under stress, the Cranford school board has taken Dr. Paul's advice to close three township schools and reorganize the curriculum.

A music teacher and an accomplished musician, Dr. Paul is a member of the Suburban Symphony Orchestra and serves on its board of directors. He also directed the Lady Liberty Marching Band, coached Little League baseball, and served on the board of trustees of the Cranford Public Library and Common Sense.

Numerous organizations in Cranford and in Union County have benefited from Dr. Paul's advice and participation. They range from the Union County Roundtable, where he served as president, to developing the districtwide science fair. Indeed, the scope of Dr. Paul's activities and interests is amazing.

The positive influence that Dr. Paul has played in the lives of thousands of Cranford High School graduates is impossible to calculate, but it will be passed on from one generation to next. During 34 years spent in the public schools in Connecticut, where he began in 1958 as a music teacher, and in Massachusetts and Cranford, NJ, Dr. Paul has been a force for progress and innovation in education.

Mr. Speaker, I join with the many friends, colleagues, students, school board members, and graduates of Cranford High School in expressing my admiration and appreciation for the spirit of learning that Dr. Paul has inspired in Cranford, and I wish him a long, healthy, and interesting retirement.

TUFTONIA'S WEEK

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 1, 1992

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, it is that time of year, once again, when alumni of Tufts University gather to celebrate "Tuftonia's Week." Held on April 19, it's a time in which the more than 65,000 alumni of Tufts turn their thoughts to their school and get together with fellow Tuftonians to reminisce with old friends.

Each year, Tuftonia's Week celebrations are recognized with official proclamations and greetings from Governors, Mayors, and other government offices from around the country. In addition to a formal ceremony on the Medford, MA, campus, local observances through the years have ranged from small gatherings

in restaurants to champagne receptions in museums, art galleries, and private homes. There have been block parties to a group trolley ride to a ride on an elephant in India. Alumni from Boston to Brunei, from Medford to Melbourne, from Hartford to Hong Kong, and from San Diego to Sao Paulo have come together to think Tufts, thank Tufts, and toast Tufts.

In recent years, Tufts graduates have joined efforts with the Forest Service Division of the Department of Agriculture in their Plant-A-Tree program. In return for a small donation, graduates receive a Forest Service certificate showing a tree has been planted in a national forest in their name or the name of someone else. The Plant-A-Tree program has received over \$4,000 in Tuftonian donations.

Tufts University was founded 140 years ago and enrolls more than 8,000 students from 50 States and 109 foreign countries. With over 65,000 alumni, it's quite clear that there will be considerable celebrating on April 19. I urge my colleagues to join me in congratulating Tufts University on its "Tuftonia's Week" celebrations and extend warm wishes to the many alumni who will be participating in these festivities.

**TRIBUTE TO THE TRUMBULL
COUNTY SCHOOLS' CIVIC DAY**

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 1, 1992

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Trumbull County Schools' civic day in my 17th Congressional District in Ohio.

I take my hat off to the officials who organized this spectacular event where I had the privilege of speaking. Indeed, I thank the Trumbull Board of Education and all of the Trumbull County High Schools for their enthusiastic welcome and I compliment their congenial personalities. The students in Trumbull County are fortunate to be surrounded by such dedicated professionals.

Again, Mr. Speaker, I am honored to rise today to compliment the commitment to education and civic duty demonstrated by the Trumbull County School District in its March 9, 1992, Civic Day. Additionally, Mr. Speaker, I thank the organizers of this program for inviting me to participate. It was purely my pleasure.

WINIFRED AND LUCIUS CARY HONORED AS "OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTING SENIORS"

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 1, 1992

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, on May 14 the Warren County Office for the Aging will honor its "Outstanding Contributing Senior" for the year. The award this year will be shared by Winifred and Lucius Cary of Queensbury, and I couldn't think of better choices.

Winifred and Lucius Cary have been delivering meals-on-wheels to fellow seniors for 11 years. You can usually see them cutting pies or setting out plates of food in the kitchens of the various churches or organizations hosting the hometown Thanksgiving dinner.

And whenever Christmas baskets need to be sorted, packed, or delivered, the Carys are there.

They are also quite active at their churches, in visiting programs at the hospital, and in bloodmobiles. And when a group of Brownies made cookies for shipment to our troops in the gulf, the Carys were there, too.

At the Greater Glens Falls Senior Center, Winifred chaired the Fall Fair for 2 years. Lucius operates the center's "wheel-a-vator" and helps Winifred at the fair.

The Carys also drive people to doctor's appointments, visit nursing homes, and visit the sick.

Mr. Speaker, they do all this and much more.

And so, let us pay our own tribute to two people who have made life brighter for so many people.

Winifred and Lucius Cary are excellent examples of what President Bush means when he calls for a thousand points of light, and I am very proud of them.

**BIRTHDAY SALUTE TO SENORA
MARIA AVALOS DE GUTIERREZ**

HON. ED PASTOR

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 1, 1992

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Senora Maria Avalos de Gutierrez, the oldest living resident of Arizona. Senora de Gutierrez marked her 112th birthday on March 30, 1992, in Nogales, AZ. She is the matriarch of a family that grew from 6 children to 19 grandchildren, 36 great grandchildren, and 9 great great grandchildren.

Senora de Gutierrez, born in 1880, is a living witness to a century exhilarated by giant leaps of progress in science, communication, transportation, and industry; yet sobered by war, hunger, and continuing battles with disease and poverty. It is useful for all of us to use the occasion of Senora de Gutierrez' birthday to pause from our daily concerns and to contemplate the vast expanse of time enveloped by her life as we prepare ourselves for the future.

It is truly a great honor and a personal privilege for me to salute Senora Maria Avalos de Gutierrez on her 112th birthday, and to wish her a future of comfort and joy.

**A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO
THE JUNIOR LEAGUE OF LONG
BEACH, INC.**

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 1, 1992

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, on April 4, 1992, the Junior League of Long Beach will

celebrate their 60th anniversary. This outstanding organization will mark the momentous occasion with a press conference followed by a black tie gala. It is with great pleasure that I rise today to pay tribute to this very special and deserving community asset.

The Junior League of Long Beach is a diverse group of over 700 women committed to improving the quality of life for the greater Long Beach area. These women volunteer over 60,000 hours of their time and donate their considerable talents to the development and staffing of a variety of community service projects. Founded in October 1931 as the Long Beach Charity League, the past 60 years have been witness to the development of over 50 such projects, ranging from child welfare and alcohol awareness to the preservation of cultural heritages and the care of the elderly. The Junior League of Long Beach is exclusively an educational and charitable organization. A current project developed in conjunction with the Long Beach Fire Department is the Long Beach Fire Safety House. The long Beach Fire Safety House is a replica of a two story house complete with bedrooms, various types of doors and windows, designed to instruct children on how to survive a residential structure fire. Beginning in the fall of 1992, students in the Long Beach Unified School District will be taught by professionals as to the importance of planning escape routes and developing the fire safety skills. Other projects include the Casa Youth Shelter project which serves as a temporary shelter for young people in crisis, the HOPE project [Homeless Outreach Program for Enrichment] a service that provides a support network and educational programs for the homeless, and the Youth Advocates and Action project begun in 1991 to provide leadership, advocacy, and support to long term educational reform. Funding for these various programs is secured by the annual rummage sale and charity auction, which currently grosses over \$115,000, and the holiday boutique and luncheon.

The Junior League of Long Beach reaches out to women of all races, ages, and religious or national origins, who demonstrate a commitment to the betterment of their community. Recently, the J.L.L.B. was chosen as one of three Junior Leagues nationally by the Association of Junior Leagues, International and the Edna McConnell Clark Foundation to work with area schools to develop a model program for middle school literacy.

My wife, Lee, joins me in congratulating this worthy organization for its outstanding service and significant contributions to our community and the world. We hope that the next 60 years are as productive and meaningful as the past.

**APRIL 1 MARKS THE BEGINNING
OF A NEW ERA WITH JAPAN**

HON. ANDY IRELAND

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 1, 1992

Mr. IRELAND. Mr. Speaker, 1992 marks my 16th year in the Congress. Since my first term I have advocated, in every way possible, total liberalization of the trade in Florida citrus prod-

ucts with Japan. Today, April 1, 1992, marks the achievement of that goal.

The quotas imposed by the Government of Japan on imported orange juice are expiring under a United States-Japanese trade agreement signed July 5, 1988. Negotiated by former U.S. Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter, the elimination of these trade barriers marks the end of the arduous road we traveled while talking trade with representatives of the Government of Japan. Despite strong support in the Congress and the administration for total liberalization of our trade in citrus even before the 1988 agreement, only now 4 years later are our producers going to gain total access to Japan's 125 million potential customers.

While trade in orange juice may seem small compared to the output of other U.S. agricultural producers, the liberalization of the Japanese market means the development of a \$1 billion market by the year 2000. The U.S. producers who currently control about 20 percent of that market, will now have the opportunity to develop a greater share in the future. As world leaders in the production and marketing of frozen foods, I am confident Florida processed frozen concentrated orange will become a popular item in Japan.

Mr. Speaker, during the 16 years that I have worked on this issue, citrus as well as beef, which was also liberalized in the 1988 agreement, quickly became, for the American people, major symbols—benchmark indicators of the willingness of the Japanese Government to commit itself to the principles of free and fair trade. I daresay today, it is one of the few true success stories in our trade relationship with Japan—even if it did take 16 or more years.

In 1988, when an earlier agreement expired, the Japanese conceded that their quota system was illegal and that the Government of Japan would do away with it in 1988. That did not happen. Once again the Japanese Government had failed to live up to one of its international obligations and refused to drop the quota system.

I, along with other members of the Florida delegation and the Florida citrus industry, filed a 301 petition with the U.S. Government thus initiating an investigation into the unfair trading practices utilized by the Government of Japan. In addition, our Government filed a formal complaint with the GATT [General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade] organization that the Government of Japan had failed to live up to its obligations and was in violation of the international treaties to which it had agreed. The pressure of these collective actions made way for the negotiated agreement in 1988.

But that is not all of it. Prior to the 1988 agreement, there was another accord covering the years 1984-88 which gradually decreased Japan's quotas and reformed its licensing system. Years of meetings with Japanese officials both here and in Japan, where I introduced concepts such as blending, so that all of the Japanese domestic product could be utilized, seemed of little benefit until the culmination of the 1988 pact.

My area of Florida has at times been considered the largest citrus producing area of the country. Trade liberalization is extremely important to my constituents. I bring up this bit

of history for the benefit of any of my colleagues who are attempting to gain access to the markets of Japan for some product produced in his/her district. It is a tedious and frustrating task, but it can be done.

Florida producers have not gained the ability to compete on a level playing field in Japan with other citrus producers. I believe that time will demonstrate Florida produces the finest citrus products which will be in demand by the people of every nation of the world.

NAFCU—CONGRATULATIONS ON 25 YEARS OF OUTSTANDING SERVICE

HON. CLIFF STEARNS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 1, 1992

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, this year marks the 25th anniversary of the National Association of Federal Credit Unions [NAFCU]. In its first 25 years, NAFCU has achieved great prominence within the credit union community. NAFCU is recognized amongst credit unions, and here on Capitol Hill, as an authoritative and reliable source of information concerning credit unions, and as an effective advocate on behalf of credit union interests.

In my own congressional district, located in central Florida, credit unions enjoy a history of serving their community and members well. Their reputations for safety and soundness are well deserved and meticulously maintained.

Credit unions have given priority to the safety of their members' funds and prudently manage the health of their insurance fund. I applaud their commitment to that kind of quality. Member protection and participation in the life of the communities they serve are two reasons for the success of credit unions.

During its first 25 years, NAFCU has played a key role guiding credit unions down the road of success and prosperity. I and my colleagues in Congress, and particularly on the House Banking Committee, expect NAFCU's tradition of excellence to continue through its second 25 years!

I also wanted to offer my best wishes and support to a fellow Floridian, the Honorable Shirlee Bowne, a Presidential appointee recently confirmed as a member of the NCUA Board, the independent Federal Government agency responsible for the chartering, regulation, supervision, and insurance of our Nation's Federal credit unions. I wish her well in her new endeavors and would only encourage her to keep up the good work already done by credit unions and those who serve them.

THE HERITAGE SCHOOL GRADUATES DARE STUDENTS

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 1, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to have this opportunity to acknowledge the students, teachers, and officers involved in the DARE Program at Heritage

School in Miami. The DARE Program has helped to prevent drug abuse among young people in our community, by teaching them the dangers of drug abuse and how to deal with peer pressure.

I applaud the efforts of Officer Judith Turner of the Metro-Dade Police Department, and Mr. Joseph Peterseil, headmaster of the Heritage School. Their commitment and dedication to our young people has begun to change the attitude of an entire generation. Mr. Jon O'Neill of the Miami Herald reports:

Since it opened in Kendall in 1980, the Heritage School has graduated hundreds of students. Tuesday, however, was special.

The school graduated its first class of DARE students. Heritage is among only three private schools in Dade to have the Drug Abuse Resistance Education program, offered by the Metro-Dade Police Department. The program uses officers to teach kids about self-esteem and the dangers of drug use.

"We had been doing a drug awareness program, but it wasn't top-notch," said Joseph Peterseil, founder and headmaster of the school at 13300 SW 120th St. "We checked out the DARE program and liked what we saw. Now that it's over, we know it is a superb program."

The DARE program was started in Los Angeles in 1983 and came to Dade in 1988, introduced by the South Miami and Metro police departments. Specifically trained officers conduct a 17-week course that involves class work, lectures and role playing.

The idea is not only to teach kids to say no to drugs, but to teach them how and why. At Heritage, the class was taught to fifth- and sixth-graders by Metro officer Judith Turner.

"The kids got very attached to her," Peterseil said. "She really got involved with them."

"She was funny," said Teresa Chin, 11, a sixth-grader. "But she talked to us honestly and I learned from her."

Right before graduation, the students wrote essays based on what Turner taught them. Two winners were picked, along with an outstanding DARE student. Teresa won the sixth-grade essay contest.

"If you do drugs, you'll regret it for the rest of your life," she said. "I also learned how to handle hard situations, like if people offer you drugs."

Jeffrey Wool, 10, won the fifth-grade contest.

"We had a lot of fun doing the skits. They taught us about pressure," he said. "It was great. I think DARE should be in every school."

The outstanding student of Heritage's first DARE class was 10-year-old Isabel Gutierrez.

"You really didn't think you were learning because you were having so much fun," Isabel said.

Peterseil said DARE will become a fixture at Heritage.

"There is a drug problem out there, and the kids need to know what's going on," he said. "I think this program absolutely works."

Heritage, a nondenominational school, prides itself on programs that work. The school, which has 250 kids in prekindergarten through sixth grade, was first opened in Miami Shores in 1971. Peterseil, a former Dade school teacher, wanted to give students a better learning environment.

The school opened in its present Kendall location just as the area was starting to boom. Tuition ranges from \$3,070 for pre-

kindergarten to \$4,600 for grades four through six.

The school is set up so no more than 17 students are in a class, and each student is tested before being admitted. Heritage also offers day care, which caters to the working parents who settle in Kendall.

Within the next six years, Heritage will add a middle and high school.

"We will still keep a personal touch, because we want to design an educational program for each student," Peterseil said. "I think that's one of the ways we succeed here."

Mr. Speaker, I am proud of the work done by those involved in the DARE Program in south Florida. Their message is clear—drugs are dangerous and they will ruin your life and take everything that is important to you. But more importantly, their message is being heard and understood by our young people. They are learning that drugs kill, and they know not to use them.

TRIBUTE TO BRYAN KLUMPP

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 1, 1992

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to acknowledge the outstanding job done by one of my constituents from Peoria, IL, Bryan Klumpp, in the recent Peoria Journal Star Spelling Bee championship.

After correctly spelling the word "pleurisy" Bryan walked away with the winner's trophy, and therefore qualified to represent the Peoria area at the national Spelling Bee competition in May.

At this time I would like to insert into the RECORD an article by Dean Olsen of the Peoria Journal Star, "The Brain" Tops Spelling Field, and congratulate Bryan and all the other competitors on an outstanding job.

"THE BRAIN" TOPS SPELLING FIELD

(By Dean Olsen)

The months of studying, the sweat and the nerves involved in spelling dozens of words under the heat of competition and television studio lights ended in a smile from Bryan Klumpp on Saturday.

The seventh-grader from rural Wyoming emerged victorious over 15 other students representing 16 central Illinois counties during the 32nd Annual Journal Star Grand Final Spelling Bee.

Klumpp, who is nicknamed "The Brain" by his classmates, won the right to represent the Peoria area May 24-30 at the National Spelling Bee in Washington, D.C. The Journal Star will finance an all-expense-paid trip for both him and an official escort of his choice.

Klumpp, 13, a student at Bradford Grade School in Stark County, correctly spelled "pleurisy" to win in the final round against runner-up Ramu Gumidyala, 10, a fifth-grader from Gale School in Galesburg, the Knox County seat.

Klumpp is the eldest of the four sons of David Klumpp, a farmer, and Barbara Klumpp, a homemaker.

Gumidyala, who was sixth in last year's Grand Final, is the son of Lokanatham Gumidyala, a physician, and Ramani Gumidyala, a homemaker.

Klump's technique during the two-hour competition, televised live Saturday morning on WEEK-TV (Channel 25), was laid back, although he said he was nervous during the competition. He spoke clearly as he spelled words with his hands clasped behind his back.

"In the end, I was nervous a lot," he said after the competition. "I pretty much knew all the words. I studied a lot."

To be specific, he spent about two months, almost every night for an hour each night, with his mother drilling him on words.

During the bee, Klump, an "A" student, correctly spelled words that included "connivery," "perambulate" and "spasticity." Gumidyala, also a straight-A student, correctly spelled words that included "miscible," "translucent" and "tyrannous."

But after he and Klump spelled a total of 28 words in a head-to-head showdown. Gumidyala spelled the word "emeritus" incorrectly, using the letters "emeritous."

Klump then spelled that word correctly and won the championship by correctly spelling "pleurisy," which is defined as an inflammation of the membrane lining of the lungs and chest cavity.

His favorite subject in school is science, and he wants to become a mechanical engineer.

So when asked why he put all the effort into studying for and competing in the Journal Star spelling competition, he smiled and responded, "The prizes!"

In addition to the upcoming trip to Washington, D.C., he won a set of The New Encyclopedia Britannica, a Franklin Wordmaster and the Grand Champion Trophy.

Gumidyala won a 20-inch color television and the Runner-Up Trophy.

The third-place finisher, Wendy Nelson of rural Canton, an eighth-grader at Cuba Junior High School in Fulton County, won The Random House Dictionary of the English Language-Unabridged.

The fourth-place finisher, Katie Roth of 112 W. Essex St., Glasford, a sixth-grader at Illini Bluffs Middle School in Peoria County, won Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary.

For fifth place, Caroline Riley of Monmouth, a sixth-grader at Lincoln Elementary School in Warren County, received Webster's Collegiate Thesaurus.

Sixth-place finisher Jessamyn Urban of 912 Easing Court, Pekin, an eighth-grader at Broadmoor Junior High School in Tazewell County, received The 1992 World Almanac.

The seventh- through 16th-place finishers each received a copy of The Random House College Dictionary. They are Tony Mitchell of Henry, a sixth-grader from Henry-Senachwine School, representing Marshall and Putnam counties; Julie Mayes of rural Athens, an eighth-grader at Athens Junior High in Menard County; Lauren Brownback of Ashland, a seventh-grader at Ashland Junior High, representing Cass and Schuyler counties;

Elizabeth Kammeyer of rural San Jose, an eighth-grader at Illini Central Junior High in Mason County; Missy Gardner of Biggsville, a seventh-grader at Tri-Valley Middle School in Henderson County; Anita Darwish of Spring Valley, a seventh-grader at J.F.K. Junior High in Bureau County; Selvi Pillai of Peru, a sixth-grader at Washington School in LaSalle County; Tom Grime of Industry, a seventh-grader at Industry Junior High in McDonough County; Jenny St. Clair of rural Metamora, a fifth-grader at Germantown Hills Middle School in Woodford County; and Ryan Perry of 1120

W. Armstrong Ave., Peoria, a seventh-grader at St. Mark's School in Peoria.

The Journal Star Newspaper in Education program administers the annual spelling bee and provides newspapers to classrooms throughout central Illinois.

LARRY GOLD'S INCISIVE COMMENTS ON UNITED STATES-ISRAELI RELATIONS

HON. LES AU COIN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 1, 1992

Mr. AU COIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call my colleagues' attention to a letter on United States-Israeli relations that deserves our close attention. My friend Larry Gold of Atlanta, GA, recently sent this letter to all Members of Congress as well as President Bush and Secretary of State Baker. We can all benefit from considering his insights, and I would especially hope that the President and Secretary Baker heed them.

There are strong statements in this letter, but they come from a thoughtful American who is rightly concerned about the direction of United States policy in the Middle East. We are lucky to have, in Israel, a tried-and-true ally in that volatile region. It is time for our Nation's highest leaders to treat the State of Israel as a valued friend that shares our democratic values.

There is still time for the current administration to change its ways and reestablish a relationship of mutual respect and goodwill with Israel. I sincerely hope that the President and his appointees review Larry Gold's comments and take them to heart.

MARCH 20, 1992.

To the Members of the United States Congress and the Governors of the respective United States:

DEAR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I am sending this letter to all of the Members of The House of Representatives and the Senate of the United States and to all of the Governors of the respective 50 States because I believe it is my duty as a citizen of this country to speak out, and to encourage each of you to speak out, about the disgraceful conduct of President Bush and Secretary of State Baker towards Israel.

In my judgment, the United States-Israeli relationship, which has endured many ups and downs over the years, has never been more vulnerable, has never been in as great a danger of unraveling.

However one may feel about an individual issue, whether it be Israel's settlement policy, foreign aid to Israel, foreign aid in general, technology transfers or whatever, I think all would agree that true allies, especially those that share historical moral values, should treat one another with respect and dignity, and, when faced with serious disagreements over policy, seek to resolve them, in public or in private, with a sense of compromise and cooperation that offers an acceptable solution to both parties.

It is clear that the present administration has foregone this process and has rather chosen a confrontational path, obdurate and insensitive to long standing U.S. commitments and support of a democratic ally.

How short are the memories. It was only a year ago that the United States pleaded for

restraint from Israel as it absorbed attack after attack of Scud missiles from Iraq. As usual, when the United States needed Israel's cooperation, even at the risk of its own sovereignty and the safety of its people, Israel responded. Does anyone in the administration now recall that spirit of unprecedented cooperation? Is there any sense of reciprocity or respect for that cooperation? One searches hard to find it and I confess, I do not see it.

It is no longer sufficient to give mere lip service to the strategic importance to the U.S. of a strong and secure Israel. The disappearance of the Soviet Union as a superpower to that region makes it necessary for all of us to remember and restate, emphatically and with a loud voice, that the strategic value of the United States of a free and strong Israel is of supreme importance. Why?

The Arab States are arming themselves at alarming rates. Arms sales are not diminishing. They are increasing. The United States is a large supplier of these arms. Further, the Arab States do not all share the same world view and alliances come and go among them with bewildering speed. It's hard, sometimes impossible, to tell who is on what side. Witness our own support for Iraq during the Iran-Iraq war and then the lightning speed with which we turned on Iraq once it invaded Kuwait and endangered our supply of foreign oil. All of this demonstrates the need for the United States to have a stable, democratic ally in that part of the world.

Second, one of the most dangerous and disruptive forces now in the Middle East is the rising tide of Islamic Fundamentalism. It is spreading at an alarming rate. It threatens not only Israel but also the kingdoms of many Arab states, notably Saudi Arabia. Israel, as the only democracy in the Middle East, serves as a strong bulwark of freedom against this tide and supporting Israel only serves to strengthen United States interests.

Third, there is the so-called Middle East Peace Process. If the United States truly wants to sponsor peace between Israel and its Arab neighbors it must not be seen as abandoning its ally. It must not, in order to carry favor with the Arabs, turn its back on Israel. The United States should not, by threatening and pressuring Israel, give the Arabs a victory that can only come, in any meaningful move toward peace, from direct negotiations between the Arabs and Israel.

Fourth, and most important of all, the true strategic value of Israel to the United States lies in the shared moral and ethical values which both countries espouse. It is often said that the real purpose of U.S. foreign policy should be to strengthen democracy around the world. Where else in the Middle East does democracy live but in Israel? Where else in the Middle East do ideas and principles about human rights and individual freedoms thrive, much less exist, other than in Israel? What other country in the Middle East shares with us so many moral values concerning individual liberty, freedom of expression, the right to vote, the right to democratic elections? The list goes on and on. Maintaining a strong Israel serves as notice to the rest of the world that the United States will not abandon its principles and will continue to support freedom and democracy.

As I see it now, our foreign policy in the Middle East is not premised upon preserving and encouraging democracy and freedom. It is a policy founded in economic expediency and it is morally bankrupt. It is not founded upon any lasting principle. We provide arms to Iraq in its war with Iran and then declare

war on Iraq when it invades Kuwait. We decry the rise of arms sales in the Middle East and posture for restraint. Yet the arms sales by the United States to the Middle East are rising every day. Soon you will be faced with billions of dollars in arms requests for Saudi Arabia. We say we denounce terrorism, but we kiss and hug Hafaz Assad, the world's leading sponsor of terrorism. We meet cordially with King Hussein of Jordan, without even slapping him on the wrist for his unswerving allegiance to Saddam Hussein in the Gulf war. I could go on, but the point is self evident. There are no moral underpinnings to our foreign policy in the Middle East. We jump from alliance to alliance, seemingly without any purpose other than to placate the sources of our foreign oil. And we do this disingenuously, because this administration is unwilling to even consider a serious energy policy that would diminish our need for foreign oil.

I believe the true reason behind this contemptible conduct is the fear that unless they can blame Israel, the emptiness of this administration's policy in the Middle East will become evident and will be rightfully repudiated. The administration is afraid that its failure to oust Saddam Hussein, its failure to bring about its vision of peace in the Middle East, its failure to reduce the scandalous sales of arms to unstable countries, and worse, its hypocritical participation in those arms sales, will all bring it into disrepute, unless it can deflect the blame by finding a more vulnerable target. And that target is Israel.

I call upon each of you to speak out against this outrage. I call upon each of you to lead this country and the American people away from this bankrupt and morally indefensible policy. I call upon each of you to remember how often Israel has stood by us and how often we have stood by Israel, to the mutual benefit of both countries. I call upon each of you to resist the temptation to take the expedient route and remain silent. The American people are fair and, I believe, they will respond to calls for justice, for support of our ally, Israel. If you remain silent, if I remain silent, the consequences will be grave.

Peace will not come from capitulation and indifference. Peace will not come without compromise and fair play. Peace will not come unless we, collectively, stand up for our principles and moral integrity and unless we speak out against those forces that seek to make of expediency the strategy of our foreign policy.

Thank you for your help.
Sincerely,

LAWRENCE M. GOLD.

THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION MUST STOP AIDING IRAN'S REARMAMENT CAMPAIGN

HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 1, 1992

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, last week CIA Director Gates told the House Armed Services Committee that the Government of Iran is engaged in a \$2 billion per year rearmament campaign aimed at making Iran the preeminent power in the Persian Gulf region. Director Gates went on to say that Iran is one of several states that is "hostile to U.S. interests."

The Director's assessment of Iran is accurate and disturbing. Why, then, has the Bush administration made it easier for Iran to acquire American dual-use technology that will contribute to Iran's military build-up? The answer is that the Bush-Baker team has no policy to control the flow of American weapons and technology to volatile regions like the Middle East. Rather than halting an arms race, they are facilitating one.

The administration's free-wheeling approach toward arms sales, as evidenced by the loosening of restrictions on dual-use technology to Iran, sends a clear message to all arms exporting nations, including the new Republics of the former Soviet Union, that irresponsible arms sales are acceptable conduct in the Bush administration's new world order.

To stop this travesty, I am currently sponsoring a bill that would prohibit the sale of dual-use technology to any country identified on the State Department's list of countries supporting international terrorism. I urge my colleagues to join me as a cosponsor of this legislation.

If the Bush administration is truly committed to arms control, as it claims, then it must lead by example and refrain from making destabilizing arms sales. I request that the Washington Post article reporting on Director Gates' testimony be printed below.

[From the Washington Post, Mar. 28, 1992]

GATES WARNS OF IRANIAN ARMS DRIVE

(By R. Jeffrey Smith)

The Iranian government is buying \$2 billion worth of weapons from foreign suppliers each year in a drive to again become the preeminent power in the Persian Gulf region, CIA Director Robert M. Gates said yesterday.

Russia, China and North Korea have been the principal sellers of armaments to Iran, although Tehran is attempting to buy hundreds of tanks from eastern European suppliers, Gates told the House Armed Services Committee.

Iran's burgeoning, foreign-made arsenal includes advanced warplanes, antiaircraft missiles and some extended-range Scud missiles, said Gates, adding that the country has also contracted to buy at least two Russian submarines.

Gates' testimony provided new details to earlier U.S. descriptions of the Iranian rearmament effort, estimating that the total cost of foreign-made weapons acquired by Iran between 1990 and 1994 will reach \$10 billion. That is a substantial sum for the country, particularly in light of its struggle to repair the damage done by the 1980-88 war with Iraq.

"It is a real drain on their economy," a government analyst said later. "There will be a lot of belt tightening to make it possible."

Although Gates also took note of recent signs that Iran is moderating its behavior toward neighbors, he presented a highly pessimistic view of the country's long-term goals in a brief, prepared statement before the House committee closed its doors for a classified session. Calling Iran one of several nations in the Middle East that are "hostile to U.S. interests," Gates said "its clerical leadership has not abandoned the goal of one day leading the Islamic world and reversing the global dominance of Western culture and technology."

U.S. and Russian officials have expressed concern about the potential spread of Iran's

revolutionary brand of Islamic ideology to the new Asian nations created by the breakup of the Soviet Union. But Gates said that while Iran has begun forging diplomatic and other ties with these nations, the United States has "no evidence of Iranian efforts to subvert the secular governments" of the former Soviet republics. "For now, at least, Iran seems to want to preserve amicable relations with Russia, which has become a major source of its arms," he said.

As one recent sign of Tehran's moderation, Gates cited an Iranian effort to restrain Azerbaijan in its conflict with Armenia. He said that within the Middle East, Iranian President Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani "is trying to cultivate an *** image of responsibility and respectability" aimed at fostering foreign investment and appealing to those Islamic countries with which Iran wants to improve ties.

But Gates also said that "Iran's growing support of radical Palestinian groups may bring it closer to some Arab states such as "Libya" and added that the U.S. intelligence community expects "Iran to continue to strongly oppose the [Middle East] peace process, and probably to promote terrorism and other active measures aimed at undermining progress toward Israeli-Palestinian reconciliation."

Gates reiterated an earlier CIA claim that Iran is trying to acquire a nuclear weapons capability, but added that this goal is unlikely to be achieved before the year 2000. Another Iranian weapons effort—the development of poison gas warheads to place atop Scud missiles—is likely to succeed sooner, Gates indicated, saying the country's "relatively crude" chemical weapons program is expected to produce such warheads within a few years. "We also suspect that Iran is working toward a biological warfare capability," he said.

"Tehran is rebuilding its military strength not only to redress the military imbalance with Iraq," said the CIA director, "but also to increase its ability to influence and intimidate its gulf neighbors."

Speaking also about Iraq yesterday, Gates said that the regime of President Saddam Hussein retains some mobile Scud missile launchers and as many as several hundred missiles. He said the CIA suspects that, despite the continued efforts of United Nations inspection teams, some of Iraq's nuclear weapons-related equipment remains hidden. So do some chemical and biological weapons and the means to make more, Gates added.

He said that if U.N. sanctions were removed, Iraq could restore its conventional military arsenals to their pre-Persian Gulf War levels in three to five years. "Long before then, Iraq's forces could be strong enough to threaten its neighbors," the CIA director said.

PROVIDING THE LIGHT

HON. CLARENCE E. MILLER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 1, 1992

Mr. MILLER of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, today, I'd like to bring to my colleagues attention an article which appeared in the March 16, 1992, Time magazine entitled "The Great Energy Bust." This article brings out some very frightening statistics with regard to the state of the US's oil and gas industry.

For instance, consider these facts: Drilling activity for crude oil is at its lowest level in 52 years. In 1982, there were 3,105 rigs actively exploring for petroleum and natural gas in the United States; a year ago the count was 980. When the above article was published the count was 660; today, the number of working oil and gas rigs has shrunk to 639.

Domestic production has been dropping at the rate of 300,000 bbl. a day—declining to its lowest level in 40 years. Last November, I brought to this body's attention a report which had just been released by the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment entitled "U.S. Oil Import Vulnerability: The Technical Replacement Capability." In that report OTA projected that if the United States continues down its current path, by 2010 America could be dependent on foreign sources for almost 70 percent of its oil. An amount which Louis Powers, a Houston energy consultant has estimated will take 36 supertankers a day to deliver.

Current market prices are continuing to decline and those vast formations that have potential for being developed are in environmentally sensitive areas such as the Alaska National Wildlife Refuge and offshore California which Congress has put off limits.

U.S. oil companies are increasing their foreign investments by nearly 10 percent while the 21 largest firms are cutting exploration spending here in America by 13 percent."

In 1982, the industry provided jobs for 708,000 individuals. Today in 1992, it provides jobs for 391,000.

The oil industry advises us that unless drilling rebounds to the 1,100-rig level and stays there, the industry's infrastructure will be so impaired that it won't be able to come back.

These facts should underscore the need to pass legislation or both economic and energy policy reasons which does not overregulate and place an undue burden on an industry already hard hit. We should pass legislation which would allow oil and gas producers tax incentives for oil and natural gas exploration and production. It is time to repeal the limitation on drilling costs and depletion under the Alternative Minimum Tax [AMT]; it is time to put American energy producers back to work here in America.

THE GREAT ENERGY BUST

(By Richard Woodbury)

MIDLAND.—A long Highway 80 in West Texas between Midland and Odessa, giant drilling rigs sit rusting in the winter sun. Gas wells that dot the bleak mesquite-covered prairie lie shut down. Downtown Midland has the stark look of an evacuated city, with empty storefronts and vacant building lobbies.

The scene across America's oil patch these days bears a chilling likeness to the bust that befell the region in the mid-1980s, when energy-production jobs plunged more than one-third. But in fact the situation today is worse. While many parts of the U.S. economy are struggling through the recession, few are as hard hit as energy. By every measure, these are among the toughest times since that first gusher at Spindletop in 1901—more akin to the Great Depression than the cyclical booms-and-busts since.

Across the South and West, drilling activity for crude oil is at its lowest point in 52 years. The rig count, the best gauge of life in

the oil patch, hovered last week near an all-time low of 660. Production from existing fields has shrunk to its lowest since 1962. Scores of drillers, producers and support firms are laying off, folding up or going bankrupt. Warns Denise Bode, president of the International Petroleum Association of America: "The industry is nearing a state of economic collapse."

More distressing, this latest downturn gives every indication of being permanent. Faced with languishing prices, lower profit margins and tight environmental hurdles to new exploration, the major oil companies are selling off their properties, packing up their drilling gear and heading overseas. Ten billion dollars in assets are on the block as exploration and production head for Africa, South America and the Far East, where drilling costs can be cheaper by half and government sweeteners make new ventures enticing. As the majors lay off workers and leave, those independent companies that can are following. Others are closing up shop or retrenching. Asserts energy scholar Daniel Yergin: "We're seeing a fundamental contraction on the domestic side along with one of the greatest migrations in the history of the oil industry."

Unlike the bust of the mid-'80s, which was marked by nose-diving crude-oil prices, the immediate problem this time is natural gas. Often extracted from the same formations as oil, gas accounts for 24% of the nation's energy consumption, mainly in heavy industry. Producer prices at the wellhead have been in a free fall for months, plummeting last month to \$1 per 1,000 cu. ft., down 23% from a year ago. At that price, producers say they can barely turn a profit, and many who can still afford to operate are shutting their supplies in the ground in hopes of an eventual upturn.

Campaigning in the oil patch last week, President Bush responded to the plight—and political anger—of natural gas producers by taking steps to bolster demand. He removed regulatory barriers that have hampered utilities from converting power plants fueled by coal and oil to natural gas. At the same time, Bush lessened restrictions on the sale of compressed natural gas for cars and other vehicles. In Washington, Energy Secretary James Watkins declared, "The worst thing we could do is allow our oil and gas industries to decline the way we have."

The gas price slide has been a roundhouse punch to the big energy states of Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and New Mexico, still struggling to climb back from the earlier debacle. Scores of wildcatters, who find most of the domestic crude and who went after gas when the market fell apart, have folded in the past 18 months.

The impact has been just as severe in Canada, where oil and gas are a bedrock of the economy, contributing nearly 12% of the \$588 billion gross domestic product. Since 1989, nearly 15% of the Canadian work force has been laid off, and major producers are shuttering refineries and closing thousands of service stations. Last year Imperial Oil, owned largely by Exxon, posted the first loss in its 111-year history. Another giant, Gulf Canada Resources Ltd., stunned the industry last month by walking away from its stake in a huge undersea oil project on the Grand Banks of Newfoundland.

Outside the oil patch, few notice and many benefit from the price slump. Supplies of oil and gas for home heating and industry, abetted by a string of six warm winters, have remained abundant. And the price of gasoline, an average \$1.03 per gal. nationwide for regu-

lar, is the lowest in months, thanks largely to OPEC and other foreign producers; they have made up the drop in domestic production by supplying 43% of U.S. oil consumption. On the other hand, the public has not benefited from the drop in natural-gas prices, as pipeline companies and distributors have gobbled up the savings before the fuel reaches households. Though prices at the well-head have tumbled from \$2.66 to \$1.16 since 1984, household users in Charlotte, N.C., still pay a rate of \$6.14, only 51 cents less than they did 8 years ago.

The steady rise in oil imports has alarmed many planners and industry strategists, who fear that the nation may be setting itself up for another crisis if war flares again in the Middle East. Domestic production, dropping at the rate of 300,000 bbl. a day, has declined to its lowest level in 40 years. The Congressional Office of Technology Assessment projects that by 2010 the nation could depend on imports for nearly 70% of total supply, an amount that Houston energy consultant Louis Powers estimates will take 36 supertankers a day to deliver. Warns Powers: "The mind-set is to let the Saudis give us all we need. It's a policy we will all live to regret."

In many respects, the current slump is an extension of the mid-'80s energy bust that saw prices plummet to \$9 per bbl. Just as the region was attempting to diversify out of its energy dependence, the gulf crisis suddenly forced prices to \$40 in 1990, spurring some drillers to crank up rigs again. But when the war ended, hopes were dashed just as quickly; prices slid back down, and the small trickle of investment money dried up.

The big concern now is the depressed market for gas, which is still the target of most drilling because its plentiful reserves are largely untapped and exploration carries tax breaks for investors. "It's a blood-bath," says gas entrepreneur and former corporate raider T. Boone Pickens. "How many more hits can the industry take?"

Faced with declining profits from U.S. oil and gas operations, such major firms as Chevron, ARCO and Phillips are putting more money into overseas exploration than they are investing at home. "You have to go where you can find the reserves and make a profit," explains Wayne Allen, president of Phillips, which has hiked foreign spending 15% since 1989 to bankroll drilling in such places as Gabon, New Guinea and Italy. All told, according to a Salomon Brothers survey, U.S. oil companies are increasing foreign investment nearly 10%. At the same time, the 21 largest firms are cutting exploration spending in this country by 13%.

Far more troubling than price fluctuations and investment patterns is the fact that the U.S. is running out of economically recoverable oil. Known reserves that can be extracted at current market prices have been declining almost steadily for 22 years, and the current supply of 26 billion bbl. would last the nation barely four years at present usage rates. And while vast formations remain untapped, they are in environmentally sensitive areas—the Alaskan wildlife refuge and off-shore California—that Congress has put off limits.

Oilmen argue that the failure to open such reserves will only speed the move overseas and increase U.S. dependence on imports. Marathon Oil Co. is pouring nearly three-fourths of its \$750 million current production budget into foreign ventures. "Other countries covet our technology and the jobs we bring, and they're luring us with sweet deals," says Marathon president Victor

Beghini, "while our government is turning its back."

Oil firms also complain bitterly about an array of regulations that require refineries to meet costly standards for reformulated gasoline and other clean-burning fuels. As a result, Shell, Amoco and Unocal are among big producers that plan to close or downsize facilities. Oilmen say domestic production is further threatened by proposed EPA regulations that would impose tight controls on drilling wastes and other by-products. Such rules, they warn, will force the closing of hundreds of small "stripper" wells that make up 75% of the nation's total.

A more basic worry is that unless drilling rebounds to the 1,100-rig level and stays there, the industry's infrastructure will be so impaired that it won't be able to come back—ever—and U.S. production will slip further. Oilmen decry the lack of attention and support that they feel the industry gets—from the White House on down. "We should have a domestic energy policy, but we still don't have," asserts Pickens. Baker Hughes economist Ike Kerridge agrees: "There's a real danger in driving too many people out of business. The government ought to be concerned."

The trouble is that the oil and gas industry is one that many Americans have learned to love to hate. With the memory of Big Oil's vast profits in the 1970s and early '80s still fresh in their minds, consumers and lawmakers outside the oil patch have little sympathy for the industry's woes. But that could prove shortsighted at a time when U.S. reliance on foreign oil is rapidly on the rise.

Reversing that trend will take a combined effort by Washington and consumers and the companies themselves. Energy firms should develop new technologies that will let them extract domestic oil and gas cheaply enough to make a profit even when prices are low. And motorists should be able to tolerate an oil-import fee that would raise gasoline prices a few cents a gallon at the pump; that would provide fresh incentives for domestic drilling and produce revenues to help reduce the federal deficit. Without some such policy, the U.S. could find itself paying for cheap oil and gas today with skyrocketing prices when the next energy shock hits tomorrow.

BUSH ADMINISTRATION HAS FAILED TO PROTECT AN INDUSTRY THREATENED BY UNFAIR FOREIGN COMPETITION

HON. AUSTIN J. MURPHY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 1, 1992

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Speaker, I am extremely disappointed that the Bush administration has permitted the 8-year-old Voluntary Restraint Agreement to expire last night—the matter made more serious by the failure of the ongoing multilateral talks on global trade which have broken down.

The domestic steel industry is currently without any meaningful protection against market erosion by the 27 steel producing nations previously covered by the VRA's. Their only recourse to litigate the issue under the remaining trade laws, a time consuming and costly proposition.

I have written to both President Bush and to Labor Secretary Lynn Martin asking that they

not permit the VRA's to lapse without putting trade protection into place. Their failure to do this is an insult to the domestic steel industry, to their current and past employees, and to the hundreds of communities around this country that support and depend on the steel industry. The jobs and future of thousands of Americans are now held hostage to international forces beyond their control and the Bush administration has failed once again to protect a domestic industry threatened by unfair foreign competition.

A TRIBUTE TO FELIX AND CONCHI RAMIREZ-SEIJAS' ROSES

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 1, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to pay tribute to Dr. Felix and Conchi Ramirez-Seijas, whose roses recently swept more than half the major awards in the annual rose show at Fairchild Tropical Garden in Coral Gables, FL. In an article entitled "Blue-Ribbon Roses, Blooms Grown by Gables Doctor Reap a Gardenful of Top Prizes," Donna Gehrke reports on the exquisite roses of Felix and Conchi Ramirez-Seijas, and I commend the following article to my colleagues:

Dr. Felix Ramirez-Seijas walks in his rose garden morning and night—so attentive, his wife claims, he can spot if one of his beloved flowers have been touched.

This weekend, the attentive doctor took home half the major awards in the annual rose show at Fairchild Tropical Garden in South Dade.

"He swept the show," said Margarita Calvet, president of the Tropical Rose Society that sponsors the 1,000-rose exhibit.

"Beginner's luck," Ramirez-Seijas modestly said.

He and his wife, Conchi, have only been growing roses for four years, but already they have a reputation for having some of the loveliest blooms in the country.

They have more than 100 bushes at their Coral Gables home and have fashioned a rose garden in their back yard.

Their favorites include the pink-tinged Princess of Monaco—examples of their Princess roses won the Queen award of the show, as well as the blue ribbon.

Another of their favorites, the fragrant, light pink Bride's Dream, took a runner-up award in the grand-prize division.

Several other roses from the Ramirez-Seijas garden won prizes, but the family hadn't counted all the ribbons Sunday.

The doctor, a kidney specialist who directs the pediatric nephrology unit at Miami Children's Hospital, said he liked to walk in his garden every day.

"It's quiet and peaceful," he said. "It's a nice break."

I would like to congratulate Felix and Conchi Ramirez-Seijas on the achievements of their green thumbs, and I would like to wish them much success with their rosy future.

A TRIBUTE TO CAROLYN A. PALMER

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 1, 1992

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I want to acknowledge the 100th birthday of Ms. Carolyn Palmer, whose lifetime exemplifies service to her community. Carolyn Palmer was born in 1892 as the only daughter of the late Frank and Mary Palmer in Gloucester, VA. Throughout her life she has been devoted to working with young people, her church, and her community. She attended elementary and high school in Morristown, NJ. Upon completion of high school she took a teaching position at schools in Easton and Preston, MD. Ms. Palmer was rewarded for her labors in the public school system with a scholarship to attend Hampton University. After getting her college degree she returned to Gloucester to teach public school.

Ms. Palmer's teaching career included assignments in Camden and Glassboro, NJ. One of her projects focused on instilling self-help attitudes in very young children. She also engaged in labor organization efforts by African-American workers in Glassboro at Owens Glassworks and the Glassboro Canning Factory.

Ms. Palmer has been a devoted member of two religious communities, Bethel Baptist Church in Gloucester, VA, and the Dane Street A.M.E. Church of Glassboro, NJ. She is also a very civic-minded person. Her efforts in New Jersey included work with the Colored Teachers Organization of New Jersey, the Retired Teachers of New Jersey, and the education Association.

Ms. Palmer relocated to Brooklyn, NY, and embarked upon a career in the New York public school system where she worked until she became hearing impaired. She subsequently began to volunteer her time with the Red Cross of Greater New York and was recognized for her outstanding work. Her other organizational affiliations included the Eastern Star, Electra Chapter #7, the National Association of University Women, Young Women's Christian Association, the American Legion, and the Democratic Club of Brooklyn.

Ms. Palmer currently resides at St. Johns Episcopal Home for the Blind and Aged in Brooklyn. She is the sister of the late Samuel M. Palmer of Chicago and the late Benjamin F. Palmer of Brooklyn. She has one nephew, Assemblyman Albert Vann. I am very proud to recognize a life of achievement and sacrifice by Carolyn A. Palmer.

CAROLYN LANIER NAMED "WOMAN OF THE YEAR"

HON. LARRY COMBEST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 1, 1992

Mr. COMBEST. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to extend my sincerest congratulations to Carolyn Lanier of Lubbock,

TX, for being named "Woman of the Year" by the Altrusa Club, an international professional classified service organization, which honors a woman each year for her work in the community.

Carolyn is the executive director of the South Plains Food Bank which offers assistance to those less fortunate through a network of other food banks in the region. Having worked with her on several projects, I know firsthand her dedication to helping others. She puts 100 percent effort in all her endeavors and her steadfast commitment has brightened the lives of many.

Carolyn has been the recipient of numerous awards in addition to Woman of the Year, including the YWCA Woman of Excellence Award in Government and Politics for 1992, the Professional Volunteer Award, and the Mason's Community Builder Award in 1991.

Community service is a great opportunity for all Americans to offer their valuable services to their local citizenry in need. This great country needs more people, like Carolyn, who are willing to give themselves selflessly to the call of others. I salute Carolyn Lanier for her devotion and efforts on behalf of Lubbock and call on all people to give some of themselves back to their communities.

TRIBUTE TO NATIONAL NEW YORK
CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT 10-13
ORGANIZATIONS INC.

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 1, 1992

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to the National New York City Police Department 10-13 Organizations, headquarters located in my district in Brooklyn, NY, for their hard work and dedication in representing retired New York City police officers of all ranks.

In particular, I would like to give special recognition to the achievements of the National NYCPD 10-13 Organizations' officers: President Stephen F. Spinelli, Vice-President Martin M. Gagliardi, Secretary John Curtin, and Treasurer Thomas F. Mullins.

As a result of their endeavors, this organization has earned the recognition as the representative body of an established union of those retirees, in and outside the State of New York.

It is with great pride that I offer this small tribute in honor of the efforts of the National NYCPD 10-13 Organizations conducted on behalf of former members of New York's dedicated police force.

THE NATIONAL CHILDREN'S
ADVOCACY PROGRAM ACT OF 1992

HON. NEIL ABERCROMBIE

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 1, 1992

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with the gentleman from Alabama to introduce legislation, the National Children's Ad-

vocacy Program Act of 1992, that assists local communities in protecting the rights of child sex abuse victims.

Recently, the U.S. Advisory Board on Child Abuse and Neglect found that more than 2.5 million reports of suspected child abuse and neglect are made each year. It has been estimated that billions of dollars are spent each year on a child protection system that is failing to protect children adequately. In order to find a solution to this national emergency, the Federal Government must begin to facilitate community efforts to protect children. That change in Federal perspective implies a new commitment, a new comprehensiveness, a new investment in knowledge generation and diffusion, and greater leadership and flexibility.

As you know, current Federal policy in regards to child abuse and neglect has focused on investigation more than prevention and treatment. Furthermore, it has been consistently found that the most glaring problem in the current system is its tendency to revictimize the child by having different persons conduct multiple interviews. Other problems have been lack of communication among agencies, the need for specialized training, and a lack of coordination between civil and criminal proceedings.

Inherent in dealing with child sexual abuse cases is the reality that the traditional criminal justice system and many of the agencies that respond to investigate and handle these cases are not equipped for the child victim. The overwhelming number of cases also adds to this difficulty. However in the last few years, many communities have begun to address this problem by implementing a more coordinated approach in dealing with child sexual abuse.

The National Children's Advocacy Program Act of 1992 has been designed to create regional resource centers whereby local communities can find the technical assistance and training to create a children's advocacy center. The key elements of this program includes the development of a comprehensive, multidisciplinary response to child abuse which is designed to meet the needs of child victims and their families and to enhance coordination among existing community agencies a professionals that are involved in the intervention process.

This bill spreads the concept of the children's advocacy program nationwide but keeps the centers under State and local jurisdiction. It is designed to assist prosecutors, courts, and social service agencies in helping children deal with the fallout from sexual abuse. That is a local responsibility; the Federal role should be limited to providing access to technical assistance to do the job. Our model is Federal help, community control.

INTRODUCTION OF THE NATIONAL
CHILDREN'S ADVOCACY PROGRAM

HON. BUD CRAMER

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 1, 1992

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, today marks the first day of National Child Abuse Prevention Month as designated by Congress. During

this period of time, we are reminded that millions of children are needlessly being starved and abandoned, burned and severely beaten, raped and sodomized, berated and belittled.

The fact that more than three children die from physical abuse or chronic neglect each day in the United States calls into question our country's commitment to its young. The U.S. Advisory Board on Child Abuse and Neglect reports the number of child maltreatment cases is increasing so steadily that our Nation faces a state of emergency. More than 2½ million children in the United States are crying out for someone to rescue them from a life of tortuous abuse.

Today, I hear their cries and am throwing out the life preserver. I am introducing the National Children's Advocacy Program Act of 1992. This bill focuses attention on the child victim by assisting communities to develop child-focused, community-oriented, facility-based programs designed to improve the resources available to children and families.

I come to Congress as a former district attorney in Madison County, AL. I have seen abused and neglected children fall through the cracks of our judicial system and be victimized by simply reporting the crimes committed against them.

One child sexual abuse case that I prosecuted best describes the problem facing communities throughout America. A 12-year-old girl, I will call Lisa, had been sexually abused by her father and her step-father for most of her life. One day she told her grandmother about the nightmare she lived. Her grandmother notified the authorities in hopes the system could help. Instead, the abused child was placed on a conveyor belt system that only exploited her injury.

Lisa was taken to an intimidating and cold interrogation room at the local police department. The male officers on duty refused to question her. They, instead, asked her grandmother to write down what she knew about the allegations in a report.

Lisa and her grandmother were then sent to the Department of Pensions and Security [DPS], where four social workers with child protection services interviewed the young girl about her abuse.

The next stop for Lisa was a medical clinic. After waiting several hours, she was examined by a doctor who initially refused to check Lisa for sexual abuse. She was then passed to a therapist who told her not to discuss the abuse with anyone.

When the case came before the grand jury, almost a year had passed. Lisa had told her story to at least 15 people. She was scared, distressed and traumatically abused by a system that was supposed to help. The child victim would not talk. We in the district attorney's office had no case. Another child molester was to be set free, free to abuse again.

Who was at fault? Not Lisa. She was the victim, a victim of child abuse and a victim of the conveyor belt system. Her grandmother best described the injustice when she told me, "I'm trying to understand this system, but you all are just not ready for us." She was right.

Police were uncomfortable interviewing child sexual abuse victims. Doctors, fearing involvement in the litigation, were reluctant to do medical exams. Social workers did not know

how to prepare a child for testimony while mental health professionals could not agree on whether it was beneficial for the child to testify. Prosecutors failed to realize the pressure on victims and families who had to repeatedly tell their story in front of strangers.

The conveyor belt system exists in communities from Maine to Alabama to Hawaii. Our current policy is not adequately responding to child abuse and neglect. The Federal Government must begin to facilitate community efforts to protect children.

The National Children's Advocacy Program Act will redirect our Federal policy in child abuse and neglect. It is a strong initiative that will help minimize the trauma child victims suffer. It will provide the nonoffending family members with needed services and assist them in regaining maximum functioning. Moreover, my approach will help hold more offenders accountable for their actions.

The program will enhance coordination among existing community agencies and professionals involved in the intervention, prevention, investigation and prosecution systems that respond to child abuse cases. It's time to replace the conveyor belt system with a support system for the child.

The National Children's Advocacy Program calls for the establishment of a multidisciplinary team of professionals representing mental health, prosecution, medicine, child protective services, victim services, law enforcement and the judiciary. Working together, these professionals can develop an investigative protocol promoting cooperative working relationships. The team addresses the plight of each individual child and issues a joint recommendation in the best interest of each child.

The child is brought to a facility which is both agency-neutral and child-focused. The building's rooms and offices provide a consistent, friendly and supportive place for any interviews with the child and the nonoffending family members. The center is decorated to provide a warm, comfortable and protective environment for young children and adolescents. The purpose is to enable the young victims to feel safe and secure while they deal with the emotional trauma of their abuse.

To minimize the number of interviews a child must endure, the initial interview is conducted jointly by a law enforcement detective and a social worker. The victim and the nonoffending family members are informed of the judicial system and the rights of the victim.

Law enforcement officials are capable of building a strong case against the offender with dependable testimony of the abused victim and the coordination of the experts dealing with child abuse and neglect.

Huntsville, AL is blessed. We have a children's advocacy program in place that works. However, other communities are not as fortunate. They need help, help and leadership from the Federal Government. The Federal Government must provide the technical assistance needed to fight this tragic social syndrome before it consumes our country.

As novelist John Steinbeck said, "The greatest terror a child can have is that he is not loved; and rejection is the hell he fears." Let us not reject our children. They are the future generation that will either lead this Nation or allow its downfall. We must protect them.

The National Children's Advocacy Program Act is the child protection blueprint our country so desperately needs if it is ever going to successfully combat child abuse.

DR. J. DENNIS O'CONNOR, INSTALLATION ADDRESS AS SIXTEENTH CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH

HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 1, 1992

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share with the Members of the House remarks made by Dr. J. Dennis O'Connor during his installation as the sixteenth chancellor of the University of Pittsburgh.

On Friday, February 28, the University of Pittsburgh celebrated Founder's Day with the installation of Dr. J. Dennis O'Connor. Dr. O'Connor's remarks reaffirmed my confidence that the University's board of trustees have entrusted the future of Pitt to an individual of outstanding academic and administrative skills.

I commend Dr. O'Connor's remarks to the Members of the House. He has offered us an excellent discourse on the role education plays in shaping our country's culture and values. Dr. O'Connor notes with a refreshing clarity the simple truth that American universities can and must act as leaders in promoting the advancement and diffusion of knowledge.

I wish Dr. O'Connor the very best in his role as chancellor and extend to him my support and assistance in his work to promote the goals of higher education at the University of Pittsburgh. I also ask unanimous consent that Dr. O'Connor's remarks be printed in the RECORD immediately following my statement.

[From University Times, Mar. 5, 1992]

CHANCELLOR O'CONNOR'S SPEECH UPON HIS INSTALLATION

Chairman Marous, Provost Henderson * * * distinguished guests * * * members of the board of trustees, faculty, staff, students and alumni of the University of Pittsburgh . . . members of my family . . . ladies and gentlemen * * *.

Today I invite you to join me on a journey. This journey has many points of beginning. Following an arc of time we travel to one of these points: a lit candle in a small room—somewhere on the western coast of Ireland—sometime in the 8th Century AD.

By candlelight, a monk sits at a simple wooden table hand-copying an ancient manuscript. He does so with exquisite care, endless patience, astonishing beauty. We do not know his name. His was a labor of anonymity, performed not for personal glory, but for a transcendent purpose, for devotion to his God. He and hundreds of anonymous people like him in enclaves of learning far-flung across Europe sat at simple tables and wrote by candlelight. By their painstaking craft they transmitted thought and literature and learning. In what are called the Dark Ages—a time of negation and fear—they lit affirming flames.

These monks lived and worked and worshiped in what were known as Cathedral Schools. Some of these enclosed in towers along Ireland's western seacoast. And when

attackers came by ship, the monks raised their tower ladders, secured their shutters, and guarded their manuscripts. With courage, with peaceful resistance they repelled these assaults.

The Cathedral Schools are the genesis of the modern university. And today, in ways that are sometimes obvious and sometimes subtle, but that are almost always sacramental in this tradition of Cathedral Schools, we rekindle in our collective memory that flame of learning, the precious inheritance, of these monks of anonymity.

For in time, the Cathedral Schools gave rise to true European universities during an era of cataclysmic change in Europe: new nation-states came into being, a new spirit of human inquiry breathed across the European landscape. In Italy: the universities of Salerno and Bologna. In France: the university of Paris. In German: Heidelberg and Cologne. In England: Oxford and Cambridge.

And in the unfolding of history and the eventual colonization of the New World, Oxford and Cambridge became the models for the pioneering institutions of Harvard, William & Mary, and Yale.

This model and this tradition moved westward across the American wilderness, to the founding of what would become the University of Pittsburgh, 205 years ago—an event we commemorate and we celebrate today. In time, and in the wonderful completion of a cycle, we witness the rise in Pittsburgh of a University known far and wide by its Cathedral of Learning. Yes, we are here today literally and metaphorically, at a 20th century Cathedral School.

Today I invite you to join me on a journey. Another point where today's journey begins is Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in the year 1780.

Following another arc of time we meet a young lawyer. His name is Hugh Henry Brackenridge. He has studied at Princeton with James Madison and Aaron Burr. With his classmate Philip Freneau he writes what is believed to be the first novel written in America. Brackenridge chooses to seek his fortune not in the great, thriving city of Philadelphia but westward, in the precarious American wilderness.

The War for Independence is still being fought in the west, and Brackenridge intrepidly ventures through the Mon Valley, arriving at a tiny garrison outpost strategically set at the juncture of three rivers. He stays, for good.

In his diary, Brackenridge makes this prophecy: "This town must in future time be a place of great manufactory. Indeed, the greatest on the continent, or perhaps, in the world." In 1787, in Philadelphia, the Constitutional Convention secures a monumental covenant between a government and its people.

Far to the west—in another leap of faith in the future—Brackenridge creates a log cabin academy. He writes in his journal: "A candle lit in the forested wilderness." In the unfolding of time, this academy evolves into a university, and it becomes inextricably linked with this city and this region.

The stories of Pittsburgh and this university are inseparable. And these relationships have survived—and have been strengthened—through hard times and good, through war and peace, through depression and industrial achievement, through human struggle and triumph.

We seek to serve the same community, and we share common values. We are part of one extended family—this University and this city. As with other families, I know there

has been turmoil and disharmony. But I hope that beginning today we can move toward calming the turmoil, and uniting in harmony. There is too much at stake, there are too many good things to do. We must talk and listen to one another. We must join hands, indeed minds and spirits. We must draw from the strength of this family, in open and honest conversation.

As I read about our history, and as I become acquainted with members of the Pittsburgh family, I am confident we can do so. Why? Listen to a few words from a prose poem called "Pittsburgh Memoranda." Written by Haniel Long in the early 20th century, it celebrates the spirit of Brackenridge and those other adventurous souls who first explored this valley, profoundly shaping western Pennsylvania with their character and their dreams. Listen to these words:

"Our forefathers were pioneers.

So are we.

They came like shadows through the Alleghenies,

Exploring and hoping.

Our forefathers could drive their oxen through the dangerous mountain valleys.

They could shield their families from peril, knew how to deal with the wild and strange,

Had the points of the compass in their blood. Our forefathers went shadowlike into beautiful dangerous new valleys.

We are their children; we too explore and hope,

Making the filaments of a new compass out of our need to come to terms with ourselves,

with the others who live life with us, and the life that lives all."

In the subsequent decades, we see successive generations of immigrants who will travel to new homes here in Pittsburgh: from Central, Southern, and Eastern Europe; from Africa; from Latin America; from Asia. They come—and are continuing to come—with a faith in freedom, a will to learn, an acceptance of arduous work. We trade the rise of a great city of energy and character—and unmatched manufactory—indelibly imprinting its shape on the world.

Today Pittsburgh is a place of steep inclines and surprising inclinations. It may not be commonly known, but this city of manufactory is one of America's most fertile places to write and publish poetry.

Let me name but three poets of our University and our region who have recently won major national awards: Lynn Emanuel, Judith Vollmer, and Anthony Petrosky. Their work is lit with gravity and grace and touching revelation. They are joined by a diverse community of local poets who lend rhyme and reason to the culture of our city, and whose words travel far beyond it.

We can detect an underlying theme in much of the best of this poetry. We can see a search for roots, for connection with the past, for a link to those values that we care for, that make us ponder who we are. For we too seek "the filaments of a new compass out of our need to come to terms with ourselves, with the others who live life with us, and the life that lives all." and the history of this city is still changing, still evolving.

Today I invite you to join me on a journey.

Typically, on occasions such as today's, you hear a lot about a university's missions, goals, and strategic plans. That is not my intent today. I wish to talk instead about a context of values for all we do, values that surround and permeate our missions, our goals, our strategic plans. We will speak of

ends, but first let us clarify our means. Before we decide where we are going, we must determine what we stand for, what we care about, who we are.

What are the values embodied by the University of Pittsburgh?

What should they be? Honesty.

We should never report what we perceive to be true in ways that vary from the honest perception. We must seek and defend and live by what we believe to be true. We must not be abrasive in the truth, neither deferring nor timorous in correcting misstatements or errors. At the same time, we welcome differences in perceptions, unconventional approaches, and unfashionable arguments on timeless questions, and on the times controversies of the day. For in an environment of truth and caring, conflict spurs growth and ignites the spark of creativity. Another value is selflessness.

We must not act merely to protect our own interests, or to defend our own personal or intellectual turf. We must yield to the larger good of others, motivated to serve the good of the entire university community. This is part of our mission to teach. We teach our students not just by the book, but by the public conduct of our lives. And I hope on this campus we will convey to students a conduct that bespeaks generosity of spirit.

Another value is the ability to change while staying true to our traditions.

A great research university is always in the business of change. This is the very special environment in which we work—an environment in which we seek the satisfaction of intellectual curiosity, and where unusual, sometimes never-before-thought-of questions, are not only tolerated, but solicited.

We move forward, we create change, remembering our roots, embracing that part of our tradition deserving to be embraced: the Cathedral School monks; those first scholars of the University of Paris; and the remarkable legacy of all who have preceded us, over 205 years, at the University of Pittsburgh. We are now entering a time in American history where our values will be tested—sometimes in the heat of controversy, in the volatile friction of public debate.

I recently read a fascinating book about the history of the steel industry in this region. The book is called "And The Wolf Finally Came," authored by John Hoerr. In this history we see that the decline of the steel industry was evident as far back as the 1940s—knowing full well that retrospective vision is always a bit clearer. But few people listened to those prophets who cried "wolf."

The steel industry—management as well as labor—did not adapt to a changing economic order. They continued the practices that had served them so well in the past. And as we know, the wolf finally did come to the door of American steel. In today's economic environment we see this loss of trust, this decline of consumer confidence. And we are witnessing a restructuring of that economy, and an attempt to regain that confidence.

We have also seen a parallel loss of confidence in American higher education. The wolf has come to our door, too. As with universities and colleges nationwide, here at the University of Pittsburgh, we must reexamine our purpose, we must restructure our enterprise, and we must regain the public trust. Doing so will require difficult, vexing decisions.

We will focus our attention on what we do well, and we will sustain it. At this institution that will certainly include interdisciplinary programs and international studies, to name but two. We will accept the need to

carefully phase out and reduce some of our endeavors. As my former colleague, Paul Hardin said, "Not everything we are currently doing is better than some things we wish to do." We also accept our limits, knowing there will be exciting activities worth doing that we will not be able to do—at least, not on our own.

Here in Pittsburgh, we look forward to an era of enhanced and enlarged cooperation and partnership with this city's many outstanding institutions of higher education. We will build bridges of friendship and collegiality to span a ravine, or scale a bluff. And as we restructure we will become more flexible, more responsive to the changing needs of those whom we serve.

In this Cathedral School—this modern-day tower—we must extend our ladders to the less fortunate, open our windows to invigorating breezes. We must become more attractive and more accessible to a greater diversity of teachers, students and staff.

By the year 2000, more than one-third of all Americans will be members of racial or ethnic minorities. In as many as five states and in more than 50 major cities members of so-called minority groups will, in fact, constitute a majority. While this demographic shift will not be so pronounced here in Pittsburgh, we are determined to enlarge our vision, become more pervasive in our reach, more egalitarian in our character.

We must become as distinguished in our pluralism as we are in our programs. And as we do so, we must make sure that questions of affirmative action and minority participation do not become afterthoughts, but are up-front in our thinking, fully integrated into our plans—into the evolving life and texture and dream of this city in the 21st century.

None of this will happen in a vacuum. None of this will happen by itself. What is required is institution-wide support, encouragement, and leadership.

The leadership of this University is one of shared governance, which invites—even insists upon—participation and consensus-building by faculty, students, state, alumni and the larger Pittsburgh community. This kind of shared governance will only work: if we promote and encourage a sense of responsibility, a sense of family—breaking down barriers to communication—and if we continue talking to one another, honestly, with empathy and respect, and with a forswearing of meannesspiritedness.

You have told me that our academic endeavor must drive the administration, and not the other way around. I have listened. And together we are taking action.

The provost of this university now holds more fiscal authority than any administrative vice president. The budget process now in place is an entirely new way by which we do our business. It extends throughout every University department, school and center. From this broad base, the budgetary process percolates upward through the University structure.

You have told me that this University's infrastructure—our total learning environment—has been inappropriate for a great American university dedicated to preparing students for life and careers in the 21st century. I have listened. And together we are taking action.

We are now engaged in a five-year plan—to enhance and to add innovations to this University's complex array of classrooms, lecture halls, and scientific and computing laboratories. We must provide our faculty and students with clean, well-lighted places in

which to do their work—with the simple amenities that mark the university environment as a place of the mind.

And in particular, you have told me that our library network must be improved. I have listened. And together we are taking action.

I call your attention to this administration's first budget—now being crafted. This budget comes at a time of a stubborn national recession, and of likely funding cutbacks here in Pennsylvania. Our budget reflects these grim realities. We will be cutting costs in many administrative and some academic areas. But not in our libraries. In fact, we are committed to a very substantial increase in the support of our library acquisitions and networking. We are likewise securing new space for library holdings and programs.

You have told me that undergraduate education must be strengthened. I have listened. And together we will take action. We must view our students as students forever—who require the capacity to learn how to find and decipher data for themselves—all their lives.

We need, for instance, the ability to create an environment where student can study astronomy—even when clouds cover the evening sky—at Allegheny Observatory. Innovative computer programs could simulate astronomical phenomena: documenting the dazzling birth of a star, or the majesty of a comet's journey.

We will find ways for the spark of inspired teaching at this University to burn brighter, and we will reward those who ignite such a spark. We must inspire our undergraduates to the joys and beauties of quietly reading a book, or poring over a scientific hypothesis. To think about what they have read. To develop a process for writing, to wrestle control of their language. To develop a reverence for the power and the grandeur of words. To see, with wonder, the connection between the world and the word—and then, in their voice, in their style, to communicate it. We must teach our students this power of honest and clear communication. And we must exemplify such honest and clear communication as we move this University forward. The process is in place.

You must tell me what you want, what you value, what you hope for. I will listen. And together we will take action.

We will begin at the core of our academic environment—to make sure the center holds—and we will move outward. We will move into the neighborhoods of this city where we have been asked to help. We will extend our resources in public health and nursing, business and law, social work and education: to creatively serve those in need. We are strongly committed to improving the academic achievement of disadvantaged urban children here in our backyard.

We are living in a world of astounding change, and of great hope. As I think about the recent presence of Nelson Mandela on our campus, I am reminded again that education—the discovery and transmission of knowledge—is of little importance if it does not transpire within a context of values. And these values, at times, must be courageously defended because it is by the defense of our values that we permit hope to sustain individuals who, like Mandela, can make the change.

Listen to this passage from "Disturbing the Peace," written by Vaclav Havel, president of Czechoslovakia, who resisted oppression so courageously for so many years: He wrote: "Hope, in this deep and powerful sense, is not the same as joy that things are

going well, or willingness to invest in enterprises that are obviously headed for early success, but, rather, an ability to work for something because it is good, not just because it stands a chance to succeed. The more unpropitious the situation in which we demonstrate hope, the deeper that hope is. Hope is definitely not the same thing as optimism. It is not the conviction that something will turn out well, but the certainty that something makes sense, regardless of how it turns out."

One final arc of time: We travel to the mid-21st Century—somewhere in a quiet room—somewhere on this campus. By the glow of a video screen, a student sits at a keyboard. She creates a computerized manuscript. Instantly she communicates what she finds to be true to others around the campus, perhaps around the world. We do not know her name. But we observe her working with exquisite care, endless patience, astonishing insight.

As with the earliest explorers of Pittsburgh, described by Haniel Long, she seeks "the filaments of a new compass out of our need to come to terms with ourselves, with the others who live life with us, and the life that lives all." She is a student in what we might rightly call a global Cathedral School. She is our future. And so, today I invite you to join me on a journey.

HONORING ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHER PATRICIA DESILET

HON. PETE PETERSON

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 1, 1992

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to pay tribute to Patricia Desilet, who was just recently named Leon County's 1991-1992 Teacher of the Year. She has brought to her first- and second-graders the love of learning. Through her energetic teaching style, she has dared her young pupils to become imaginative and creative. By using countries as themes, she has incorporated the subjects of math, reading, social studies, and science curriculum while pretending to be in that specific country. Patricia Desilet exemplifies the model teacher. She allows children at an early age to enjoy learning.

Many teachers do not receive the credit they deserve. Mr. Speaker, I am honored that my constituent has been rewarded for her hard work. Teachers are entrusted with the education of our most precious commodity. I take my hat off to all teachers, because I truly believe it is one of the toughest and most important jobs one can have, especially today. I would like to enter for the record this excellent article from the Tallahassee Democrat.

IN HER CLASS, TRAVELING IS EASY

(By Kathleen Lautenberg)

Teacher Patricia Desilet and her 25 first- and second-graders were deep in the Brazilian rain forest Wednesday morning when an unexpected entourage of grownups arrived.

"Look at all these people!" Desilet gasped. The children did—wide-eyed, mouths gaping—and the make-believe rain forest Desilet had created in their minds popped like a soap bubble.

But that was OK. Because even though their classroom at W.T. Moore Elementary School in east Tallahassee wasn't as exotic

as Brazil, a razzle-dazzle celebration was about to begin there. Complete with a clown, balloons, flowers, reporters, bright lights and cameras.

"You are Leon County's 1991-92 Teacher of the Year," announced Superintendent Bill Woolley, one of the unexpected visitors. "We are very proud of you."

Husband Randy Desilet smiled and quietly presented his wife with a dozen long-stem yellow roses.

It was a moment that Desilet will never forget. Standing in the spotlight of honor, she was a long way from the young college graduate who, in 1968, was considering missionary work until she accepted a first-grade teaching job with North Florida Christian School.

"From the very first week it turned me on," Desilet recalled. "It was just a thrill to be with them. The relationship was just so rewarding."

"I remember watching my children outside one day and telling another teacher, 'I have found what I want to do with the rest of my life. I want to teach young children.' I love it! God has obviously given me a gift to teach."

Since making that self-discovery, Desilet has evolved into the kind of teacher many parents hope their children will have.

"She is the most energetic teacher I have ever seen and she has the greatest ideas," said Linda Reiser, a Moore parent volunteer who was sorting worksheets outside of Desilet's commotion-filled classroom.

Reiser, who has had two children pass through Desilet's care, said her kids especially enjoyed Desilet's "theme teaching."

Each year, Desilet chooses a country as her classroom theme. This year, it's Brazil. She tries to make one part of her room reflect the selected nation; currently, she's got a mock rain forest across one wall, complete with a waterfall. She also incorporates the theme country into her math, reading, social-studies and science lessons.

When Reiser's daughter was in Desilet's room, the theme was Australia.

"She went around talking in an Australian accent the whole time," Reiser recalled, laughing. "And she was always singing Australian songs."

Several of the children in Desilet's room this year said that, so far, they really like Brazil.

They arrived Friday. "We pretended that we were flying to Brazil," explained student Heather Austin, who is 8 years old today. "We got to make a plane (by rearranging their desks and chairs) and we had jobs, like flight attendant, security, baggage, snack bar. Did you know there are a lot of jobs on a plane? I was a flight attendant. And now we are pretending that we are in Brazil."

Since Friday, the kids have sampled some rain-forest crunch—a type of Brazilian candy similar to peanut brittle but made with Brazil nuts and cashews instead—and learned some Brazilian songs, Heather said.

Even when they're not in Brazil, they still have fun, according to 7-year-old Elaine Petford and 6-year-old Paul Zarychta.

For example, they said, it's fun to watch their teacher faint. Desilet faints—or pretends to, Paul allowed—whenever the entire class remembers to do something that's part of its routine (like getting lunch tickets) without being reminded.

Having fun is half the trick to learning, Desilet said. The other is learning to feel good about themselves, she said.

"The academics will come so easily and naturally when they feel they have a place and that they are valued for who they are."

A TRIBUTE TO OLIN CORP.

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 1, 1992

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the 100th anniversary of the Olin Corp. Olin's brass division and Winchester division headquarters are located in my congressional district, in East Alton, IL, where many of my fellow Illinoisans have been gainfully employed through the generations.

The first of the Olin companies, the Equitable Powder Manufacturing Co., was founded by Franklin W. Olin on May 28, 1892, in East Alton, IL. Over the years, the Equitable Powder Manufacturing Co. enjoyed steady growth as Franklin W. Olin and his sons, John M. and Spencer T. Olin, expanded into other businesses, and the company has become a Fortune 200 company known worldwide for its expertise in ammunition, chemicals and metals.

Olin continues to move forward in research, investment, and the development of high quality products that are respected around the world. The ammunition manufacturing facilities operated by Olin in my district are models of efficiency and examples of how American business can remain strong and competitive internationally.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Olin Corp. on its 100-year history of corporate and community accomplishments, and commend Olin's management and employees for their commitment to excellence.

LYME DISEASE AWARENESS WEEK

HON. GEORGE J. HOCHBRUECKNER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 1, 1992

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation that would designate the week of July 26, 1992, as "Lyme Disease Awareness Week." Senator JOSEPH LIEBERMAN of Connecticut is introducing identical legislation in the Senate. I appreciate this opportunity to provide my colleagues with some background on Lyme disease, and why I believe that this legislation is worthy of their full attention.

First identified in Lyme, CT in 1975, Lyme disease has become the most common tick-borne disease and one of the fastest spreading infectious diseases in the United States. Without early treatment, Lyme disease can cause severe arthritis, heart disease, or neurologic complications. Later effects, often occurring months and years after the initial onset of the disease, include destructive arthritis, chronic neurologic disease, memory loss, chronic fatigue, and partial facial paralysis.

Although originally thought to be exclusively a regional problem of the coastal northeast, Lyme disease is spreading rapidly to all areas of the country. In fact, since 1982, more than 40,000 cases of Lyme disease have been reported to the Centers for Disease Control [CDC] from 49 States. In 1991 alone, 9,344 new cases were reported to the CDC. How-

ever, because diagnosis is difficult and public awareness about the disease is limited, it is estimated that thousands of cases have gone undiagnosed, unreported, and worse yet—untreated.

Lyme disease is sometimes called the great impostor because it can mimic the symptoms of other ailments such as ringworm, influenza, arthritis, or heart disease. Symptoms of Lyme disease in its early stages include a characteristic rash at the site of the tick bite, headaches, fever, pain in the joints, and swollen glands.

As early treatment of Lyme disease is the key to warding off its worst effects, and as there is currently no vaccine for Lyme disease, the best defense against it is prevention. That is why education is vital if we are to minimize the effects of this painful disease. The American public must know what to look for if they are to take precaution against this disease.

Mr. Speaker, the prevention of Lyme disease depends upon public awareness. The designation of the week of July 26 as "Lyme Disease Awareness Week" will help us to alert the general public and health care professionals to Lyme disease and its symptoms.

IN TRIBUTE TO THE HISTORIC
CHESAPEAKE BAY LOG CANOE
"ISLAND BLOSSOM"

HON. WAYNE T. GILCHREST

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 1, 1992

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in order that I may seek recognition of the centennial anniversary of the Chesapeake Bay sailing log canoe *Island Blossom*. This historic sailing vessel is one of only 18 remaining from a special group of racing canoes that once numbered close to 7,000. Its design is a part of a history which dates back to our Nation's Civil War period when canoes of its kind were used by Southern adherents to evade Yankee guard boats near Confederate lines. It is Maryland's Chesapeake Bay region, however, where canoes of its kind were of particular historical significance to Maryland's Chesapeake Bay region and, indeed, are a part of the rich history surrounding the Chesapeake Bay culture.

A craft such as *Island Blossom*, which was built in 1892 by noted builder of that era William S. Covington, while perhaps greater known for its racing exploits, was first used for its economic benefits in the Chesapeake Bay. People in the bay communities in the 1700's found the early log canoes irreplaceable in terms of transportation, fishing, and oyster harvesting. It was the physical environment of the Chesapeake itself that was, to a certain extent, responsible for the creation of this useful vehicle. The abundance of timber, the need for a craft for fishing and harvesting bay bounty and the general convenience of water transportation, led carpenters to fashion early log canoes to meet their needs. Maryland's oyster industry, at one time the Nation's largest, profited greatly from the log canoe's maneuverability and efficiency. Yet, as the log canoe became economically obsolete in light of the

development of the gasoline engine, the racing canoe became solely responsible for continuing the tradition.

Canoes have been raced in the bay since 1840 when races began to be organized at St. Michaels, MD. The spirited competition by those participating in the events was met by the enthusiasm and excitement of the citizenry who gathered for the camaraderie the competition afforded them. It was not long thereafter that log canoes began to be built solely for speed. While builders such as W.S. Covington were now concerned primarily with speed, they continued to utilize the same materials the bay area provided past builders. The style under which *Island Blossom* was constructed is known as Tilghman style, for its design originated from the Tilghman Island area of Maryland's Eastern Shore. The logs that were used in building the canoe came from Trappe, MD, and were then floated down the Chesapeake Bay to Tilghman Island where construction took place. Remarkably, only those canoes built under the Tilghman style still remain under sail today. The canoes, such as *Island Blossom*, have come to be known as those that originated from the golden era of log canoe racing. *Island Blossom*, which continues to race after 100 years, has claimed many victories during her racing career.

The 18 remaining Chesapeake Bay log canoes that remain, including *Island Blossom*, represent an exciting piece of national and regional history. In 1985, these active log canoes were entered in the National Register of Historic Places. The *Island Blossom*, as a member of this historic fleet, has helped to preserve a meaningful local tradition that began in the many waterman communities of Maryland's Chesapeake Bay. In honoring this anniversary, we honor the rich history found in the Chesapeake region. I believe there is merit in the adage that "in honoring our past we may enlighten the future."

UNITED STATES HARNESS
WRITERS ASSOCIATION AWARDS

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 1, 1992

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, this coming weekend, the United States Harness Writers Association will be conducting its 44th annual awards banquet.

Those who have worked so hard to keep this majestic sport alive and popular certainly deserve recognition. Their efforts have brought about a resurgence in popular interest in a sport which grandly melds man and animal into a concerted and graceful team.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud that the Goshen Historic Track is located in my congressional district. This site was the birthplace of trotter racing in the United States, and it is the oldest location on the National Register of Historic Sites which deals with any sporting event.

I am pleased that the board of directors of the Goshen Historic Track will be presented with the President's award by the United States Harness Writers Association. These

fine men and women have worked hard throughout the years—on a volunteer basis—to ascertain that the Goshen Historic Track remains viable and remains an appropriate historic landmark through which we can teach future generations about our rich heritage as a people.

A number of other outstanding individuals will be honored by the United States Harness Writers Association:

Special Achievement Award to Mr. John Campbell.

Owners Award to R. Peter Heffering.

Breeders Award to Alfred Oschner, Jr.

Writer of the Year to Anzalone.

Rising Star Award to Brian Sears.

Dick Baker Trainer Award to Bjorn Berglund.

Garnsey Trainer Award to Per Eriksson.

"Good Guy" Award to Joe DeFrank.

Proximity Achievement Award to Lloyd Arnold.

Induction Into the Writers Corner Hall of Fame to Karel "Bud" Vanderveer, to Robert A. Hackett, and to the late Col. Dave Herman.

Induction Into the Living Hall of Fame to Hugh A. "Andy" Grant, to Gene Riegler, and to Lon R. Millar.

Perhaps the most deserving as well as the most overdue award to be presented Sunday night is the President's award to Mr. Vincent J. Bergamo.

Mr. Speaker, Vince Bergamo is being cited for 35 years of service to the racing industry as a racing official and a presiding judge. I have had the honor of knowing Mr. Bergamo and working with Mr. Bergamo for most of those 35 years and I would be hard pressed to name a more dedicated, hard-working, honest, and enthusiastic official. Vince brings to his profession every day a love for his work that makes it hard to believe he has been at it since the mid-1950's. When you are exposed to Vince's enthusiasm, you come away with the impression that today is his first day at it.

Vince has been an inspiration to younger people who look up to him and attempt to exemplify his ideals.

As a native of Goshen, NY, Vince grew up literally in the shadows of the historic track and thus was instilled with a respect and love for horseracing. At a young age, as a stable hand for the Harrimans, Vince became personally acquainted with some of the giants of the sport. This helped instill in him the lifelong love of harness racing which has been the motivating force in his life. Vince Bergamo has served as a judge and later a presiding judge at every racetrack in New York, as well as at tracks in Florida, Maryland, New Hampshire, and Pennsylvania.

Over 30 years ago, Vince realized that it was a major priority to save the Goshen Historic Track, the oldest existing sporting site in the United States. It was his tireless efforts, solely on a voluntary basis, which directly led to the listing of the track on the National Register of Historic Sites. He annually recruits the volunteers to perform the many complex tasks which together result in a successful horse race, and is well known for his unique, God-given skills at volunteer recruitment.

Vincent was one of the founding members and driving forces behind the Goshen Historic Track, which took over ownership of the track

when the Harriman family—which had owned it for nearly a century—divested their ownership. The 37 men and women who make up the Goshen Historic Track Board of Directors have successfully kept the track alive, well, and functioning as a nonprofit corporation.

Mr. Speaker, much of this credit belongs to Vince Bergamo, an unsung hero whose efforts are an inspiration to voluntarism and dedication to all endeavors of interest.

Mr. Speaker, the United States Harness Writers Association is deserving of our thanks and praise for underscoring a proud and sterling sport. I invite all of our colleagues to join with me in saluting the fine men and women of the United States Harness Writers Association.

SALUTE TO HEROISM

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 1, 1992

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor 18 Ventura County peace officers, rescue workers, and private citizens who are being honored for heroism by the Ventura County Peace Officers Association. Each of these individuals saved lives—in many cases, at the risk of their own lives—and I believe these fine men and women deserve special recognition:

The crews of two county sheriff's helicopters—pilots Chris Spangenberg and Dave Heald, chief crew deputies Larry Hanson and John Hoelker, Sgt. Earl Matthews, crew members Bob Naef and Amy Singleton, and volunteers Glenn Conley and Mark Smitley—are being honored for rescuing four people from the flood-swollen Ventura River.

Dominic Ortega is being honored posthumously for jumping into a dangerous backcountry pool in an attempt to save the life of a friend who was in danger of drowning. Although a third friend was able to pull the first man to safety, Mr. Ortega was pulled under by a whirlpool and drowned.

Ron Chambers and Craig Reiners, two police officers from my hometown of Simi Valley, are being honored for saving the life of a citizen being held by a gunman. Had they not placed their lives in extreme danger by approaching the gunman by approaching the gunman, the victim almost certainly would have been killed.

James Adams, an Oxnard bank manager, along with Raymond Landon, Eddie Houx, and John Estrada, pursued and apprehended a man suspected of holding up Adams' bank even though they didn't know if the suspect was armed. Police believe the suspect is responsible for 10 previous bank robberies as well.

Gary Jones, a Ventura police officer, saved at least 40 people on a bus from death or serious injury. While directing traffic, he saw a train approaching a bus that was stopped on the tracks. Disregarding his own safety, he jumped on the bus and was able to help the driver get the bus in gear and drive off, just a second before the train speeded by. Witnesses said a disaster was averted by just 6 inches.

Scott Hebert, an Oxnard police officer, edged along the narrow ledge of a highway overpass at the risk of his own life to rescue a woman who was threatening to commit suicide.

Mr. Speaker, all these brave individuals will receive Medals of Valor or Medals of Merit on Saturday. I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting them for their heroism.

LEGAL ANALYSIS OF MULTILATERAL TRADE ORGANIZATION PROVISION

HON. JILL L. LONG

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 1, 1992

Ms. LONG. Mr. Speaker, in January I wrote to the Congressional Research Service [CRS] asking them to prepare a legal analysis of the Multilateral Trade Organization [MTO] provision currently being considered as part of the Uruguay round of the General Agreement of Tariffs and Trade [GATT]. I am inserting the response into the RECORD for the review of my colleagues.

CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE,

Washington, DC, March 18, 1992.

To: Hon. Jill Long, Attention: Bart Chilton.

From: American Law Division.

Subject: Whether the Dunkel Draft of the Uruguay Round agreements would require the U.S. to change its laws.

This memo is in response to your request regarding whether the proposed changes¹ in the dispute settlement mechanism of the GATT and the proposed Multilateral Trade Organization (MTO), an institutional framework for the GATT, would require the U.S. to change its laws so that they are in conformity with the GATT.

First, it appears that any laws, grandfathered under the Protocol of Provisional Application of the GATT² and remaining grandfathered after the entry into force of the Uruguay Round agreements, would remain grandfathered unless they were otherwise amended substantially such that they forfeited grandfathered status.³ Laws for which the U.S. has claimed grandfathered status need not be changed to conform with the GATT.⁴ Although at least one leading GATT expert, John Jackson, has urged reforms of the GATT which would include the definitive adoption of the original GATT agreement and an end to provisional adoption,⁵ which he feels has led parties to delay changes unnecessarily,⁶ the Dunkel Draft apparently has not adopted this particular suggestion. Jackson notes that the definitive adoption of GATT is not a high-priority issue, but should eventually be addressed, possibly with any remaining grandfather rights being gradually phased out. The Multilateral Trade Organization agreement of the Dunkel Draft⁷ seems to preserve grandfathered rights that are not eliminated by the Uruguay Round agreements. A recurrent footnote to the MTO agreement states: "The provisions of the MTO Agreement are without prejudice to the substantive results of the Uruguay Round as it affects the existing rights of contracting parties under paragraph 1(b) of the Protocol of Provisional Application and under equivalent provisions of

Footnotes at end of article.

the Protocols of Accession."⁸ The MTO agreement provides the institutional framework for agreements annexed to it,⁹ which include the GATT "as it results from the Final Act of the Uruguay Round, and its associated legal instruments, except the Protocol of Provisional Application."¹⁰ Finally, the MTO agreement provides that "Contracting parties to the General Agreement of Tariffs and Trade and the European Communities which accept this Agreement and the Multilateral Trade Agreements, including acceptance on a definitive basis of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, shall become original members of the MTO."¹¹ Taken together, these provisions apparently provide that actual contracting parties who accept the GATT as it emerges from the Uruguay Round shall be the original members of the MTO, but may continue to claim grandfather rights unaffected by the Uruguay Round. However, the scope of the Uruguay Round is such that perhaps few grandfathered rights would remain. The U.S. currently continues to claim a few grandfathered rights, some of which are disputed.¹²

Secondly, under the MTO, although the U.S. would not have to immediately change all of its non-grandfathered laws, like other members, it would have to "endeavor to take all necessary steps, where changes to domestic laws will be required to implement the provisions of the agreements annexed hereto, to ensure the conformity of their laws with these Agreements."¹³ Anytime an international agreement is accepted by a state, the state is obligated to take whatever steps may be necessary to implement that agreement domestically, including changing laws inconsistent with the obligations of the agreement.¹⁴ Perhaps the key word is "endeavor." The MTO agreement does not state that the members shall change their laws but that they shall endeavor to do so. The restraint of the language is in keeping with the spirit of the GATT, which assumes general acceptance of GATT objectives and is meant to encourage progress toward trade liberalization as a means of securing world peace and economic well-being.¹⁵ A GATT party would have to make a good-faith effort to conform its law to the GATT, as it always has had to do. However, disputes have arisen partly because parties disagree about whether a particular policy or law of a party violates the GATT.

Under both the current system and the Dunkel Draft, if the U.S. believes that a law conforms to the GATT, it must change that law only if the law is successfully challenged by another party or parties and found to be a violation of the GATT in a panel report, the report recommends that the law be amended or otherwise modified to conform with GATT requirements, and the report is adopted by the GATT Council. Even currently, the losing party would have to implement a panel report adopted by the Council.¹⁶ At the same time, GATT enforcement procedures have often been viewed as weak or non-existent, with the GATT rarely authorizing retaliation by a winning party and with no deadlines for compliance.¹⁷

The proposed dispute settlement mechanism, however, would greatly streamline the current procedures and would strengthen enforcement. The Dunkel Draft would change current consensus practice by no longer requiring unanimous agreement by the GATT Council before it may take certain actions. Instead, a consensus would be required not to take them. Currently, a party, even a party to the dispute, can also block the initial establishment of a dispute settlement

panel, because the request for a panel is subject to approval by a consensus of the Council.¹⁸ However, in practice a request has always been granted.¹⁹ The Dunkel Draft would make the establishment of a panel automatic upon the request of the complaining party unless the GATT Council unanimously votes not to establish it.²⁰ Another major change would be the procedures for adoption of the panel report.²¹ Currently, a panel report must be adopted by a consensus including the parties to the dispute.²² This provision has been greatly criticized because effectively it could prevent panel reports from being adopted, although there are really only a few cases where adoption of a panel report was blocked by an intransigent loser who then refused to make any attempt to amend the challenged policy or law to conform with the GATT.²³ A losing party could simply vote against adoption of the panel report and then it could validly refuse to change its challenged laws to conform with the GATT. In contrast, the Dunkel Draft proposes the automatic adoption of a panel report within sixty days unless there is a consensus that the report should not be adopted.²⁴ The losing party to a dispute could no longer prevent adoption of a report by a one-vote veto, and therefore could no longer validly refuse to conform with the panel report on the grounds that it was not a formally adopted decision of the Council. In addition, the Dunkel Draft provides for authorized retaliation, subject to the new consensus rule, which would allow a prevailing party to suspend GATT concessions until the offending measure is removed.²⁵

The difference is perhaps analogous to the difference between binding and non-binding arbitration. Currently, a losing party does not have to change the challenged law if it blocks adoption of the panel report, so there is arbitration and an airing of the dispute, but no binding resolution of it. Under the Dunkel Draft the adoption of the panel report would be virtually assured, so there would be an effectively binding resolution of the dispute. Further, given the possibility of authorized retaliation, there would be a greater likelihood that the party who loses a challenge to its laws will change them. This likelihood could be reduced if adoption of a panel report could be blocked by something less than a consensus, e.g., if adoption could be blocked by the vote of two-thirds of the GATT parties. Given the impetus to develop a strong dispute settlement system, "automatic adoption" might have been viewed as a more effective means of having panel reports adopted and of possibly encouraging parties to negotiate a settlement. Also, "automatic adoption" would reduce the possible influence of political considerations on the adoption of a report, that is, of reducing the possibility that a losing party could block adoption by lobbying other parties.

Obviously, these changes would greatly increase the pressure to conform on a losing party whose laws were in violation of the GATT. It would expedite conformity with the GATT. However, the ultimate goal of GATT is to motivate all parties to conform with the GATT and to permit parties to change at a pace which is practicable, given such factors as their own constitutional requirements, and at the same time to be fair to other parties. This can be seen in the Dunkel Draft's provision for appeals, which would give the losing party a second chance to have the dispute examined and would ensure that reports are of a high legal quality with clear, tight reasoning,²⁶ and the provision for further negotiation between the dis-

puting parties about the time-frame for implementation of the panel report.²⁷ The panel report simply would find the challenged law or policy to be in violation of the GATT.²⁸ It would not mandate a mode of implementing conformity with the findings; it could make suggestions regarding implementation.²⁹ If a party could not practicably comply with a ruling immediately, it would be given a reasonable period of time in which to do so.³⁰ The losing party could still determine some of the specific changes to be made in its laws and could negotiate the time-frame for those changes with the winning party.³¹ Of course, if the losing party does not change its laws enough to satisfy the winning party, the latter might feel that there had not been a good-faith effort to conform to the GATT and the panel report and could call for further intervention by the dispute panel.³² As noted earlier, if a satisfactory agreement could not be reached regarding implementation of the panel report or compensation, the winning party could also decide to request authorization of retaliatory measures and sanctions.³³ Such sanctions would be likely to be automatically granted by the Council, which could only reject the request by consensus; however, the level of sanctions would also be subject to arbitration if the losing party protests.³⁴ The Dunkel Draft states, however, that sanctions alone are not a satisfactory result since the ultimate goal is progress, even gradual progress, toward GATT conformity.³⁵

The proposals in the Dunkel Draft facilitate real change but appear to maintain flexibility to accommodate the interests of a losing party, whose governmental framework or other circumstances may validly inhibit a good-faith effort to conform. Although one may be concerned over the potential loss of control over some domestic legislation upon acceptance of the proposed dispute settlement mechanism, the sword cuts both ways. Each time a party challenges the law of another party and wins, it could be assured that there would be serious discussion of changing the law and ultimate resolution, rather than evasion of the issue by the loser's blocking the adoption of the panel report or failing to conform with an adopted report.

Thirdly, the MTO would be the institutional framework of the GATT. Currently, the GATT secretariat is a sort of perpetually ad hoc institution funded by the Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization (ICITO) and by contributions from the parties.³⁶ It has developed according to custom and procedural rules. The General Agreement was supposed to be administered by the International Trade Organization (ITO), which was stillborn in the late 1940's. Ever since, the idea of a permanent, defined institution has been around but not implemented. Although the MTO would supervise the dispute settlement mechanism,³⁷ it would not be *per se* the dispute settlement mechanism, nor could it issue rulings on whether or not the laws of a GATT party conform with the GATT. As envisioned by the Dunkel Draft, the MTO does not appear to be an organization intended to enforce immediate conformity of all domestic laws with the GATT outside the context of the dispute settlement mechanism; the members of the MTO would only be required to "endeavor" to take necessary steps to conform to the GATT requirements.³⁸ As discussed above, the U.S. and other GATT parties who become members of the MTO would seem to have the same obligation they always have had to conform to the GATT. Probably the

Dunkel Draft does not authorize the MTO to make rulings on GATT conformity because it assumes that any laws whose GATT conformity is in doubt would eventually be challenged by an injured GATT party through the dispute settlement mechanism.

The proposed changes would make it easier for the GATT Council to adopt and enforce a decision that a party is in violation of the GATT, therefore a loser is far more likely to be required to change its laws. However, there are provisions for an appeals process and flexibility with regard to the time-frame for implementation of the Council decision. The bottom line is that a party that loses a challenge to one of its laws and policies would no longer have control over whether a panel should be established, because of the automatic establishment upon request, and over whether a panel report is adopted, because of the replacement of the consensus for adoption with the consensus for nonadoption. Thus, that party would no longer have control over whether or not it must change that particular policy or law to conform with the GATT. Note also that the Dunkel Draft would introduce a strong enforcement mechanism into the process with its virtually automatic authorization for suspension of concessions upon request.

MARGARET MIKYUNG LEE,
Legislative Attorney.
FOOTNOTES

¹Draft Final Act Embodying the Results of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations, §S. Understanding on the Rules and Procedures Governing the Settlement of Disputes under Articles XXII and XXIII of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade [hereinafter Dispute Settlement Mechanism of the Dunkel Draft] and Annex IV, Agreement Establishing the Multilateral Trade Organization [hereinafter Multilateral Trade Organization, or MTO, of the Dunkel Draft], MTN.TNC/WFA, 20 December 1991.

²Oct. 30, 1947, T.I.A.S. No. 1700, 55 U.N.T.S. 308.
³Id. at ¶1(b).

⁴Id.
⁵J. Jackson, *Restructuring the GATT System* 94, 102 (1990).

⁶J. Jackson, supra note 5, at 14.
⁷Multilateral Trade Organization Agreement, or MTO agreement, of the Dunkel Draft, supra note 1.

⁸MTO agreement of the Dunkel Draft, supra note 1, at 92, 96, 98. This footnote is appended to Art. II, Scope of the MTO, Art. XI, Original membership and Art. XVI, Final Provisions regarding reservations.

⁹MTO agreement of the Dunkel Draft, supra note 1, at Art. II, ¶1.

¹⁰MTO agreement of the Dunkel Draft, supra note 1, at Annexes, Annex 1A.

¹¹MTO agreement of the Dunkel Draft, supra note 1, at Art. XI.

¹²J. Jackson, supra note 5, at 15.

¹³MTO agreement of the Dunkel Draft, supra note 1, at Art. XVI, ¶4.

¹⁴K. Holloway, *Modern Trends in Treaty Law* 77-79 (1967).

¹⁵J. Jackson, supra note 5, at 93 and 94, and preamble to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), Oct. 30, 1947, T.I.A.S. No. 1700, 61 Stat. pts. 5 and 6, 55 U.N.T.S. 94.

¹⁶The current dispute settlement mechanism is established by the following: General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade [hereinafter GATT], articles II, ¶5 negotiation of tariff concessions; VII, ¶1, review of customs valuations; VIII, ¶2, review of fees for importation and services; Art. XII, ¶4, consultations on measures for protecting the balance of payments; XVIII, ¶7 and 12 consultations on measures for the assistance for the economic development of lesser developed countries; XIX, ¶2, consultations on emergency action on imports of particular products; and XXVIII, renegotiation of tariff schedules; Oct. 30, 1947, as amended, T.I.A.S. No. 1700, 61 Stat., pts. 5 and 6, 4 Bevans 639, 55 U.N.T.S. 94, and Understanding Regarding Notification, Consultation, Dispute Settlement and Surveillance [hereinafter Understanding] and Annex on the Agreed Description of the Customary Practice of the GATT in the Field of Dispute Settlement (Article XXIII:2) [hereinafter Annex], Decision Adopted by the Contracting Par-

ties 28 November 1979, GATT, 26th Supp., Basic Instruments and Selected Documents (BISD) 210 (1980). For further discussion of current procedures for dispute settlement, see generally Bello & Holmer, *Settling Disputes in the GATT: The Past, Present, and Future*, 24 *The International Lawyer* 519 (1990); J. Jackson & W. Davey, *Legal Problems of International Economic Relations* ch. 5, section 5.6 (2d ed. 1985); Plank, *An Unofficial Description of How a GATT Panel Works and Does Not*, 4 *Journal of International Arbitration* No. 4, 53 (1987) (a particularly interesting article by a former counselor for the GATT Secretariat, giving an insider's view of the realities of the dispute settlement mechanism); and Van Bael, *The GATT Dispute Settlement Procedure*, 22 *Journal of World Trade* 67 (1988).

¹⁷J. Jackson, supra note 5, at 63-65. The GATT Council has only once authorized suspension of concessions, permitting the Netherlands to suspend concessions against the U.S. for restraints on the importation of dairy products from the Netherlands. However, the Netherlands did not act on the authorization, nor did the U.S. act to comply with the panel report.

¹⁸Understanding, supra note 16, at ¶10.

¹⁹Van Bael, supra note 16, at 68.

²⁰Dispute Settlement Mechanism of the Dunkel Draft, supra note 1, at ¶4.1.

²¹Dispute Settlement Mechanism of the Dunkel Draft, supra note 1, at ¶14.4.

²²Art. XXIII:2 of the GATT; supra note 16, and other sources cited there generally.

²³J. Jackson, supra note 5, at 66. Adoption of the panel report was blocked in the following cases where the losing party was the respondent:

1. European Community Tariff Preferences Granted on Citrus Products from Mediterranean Countries Complaint: United States, June 1982
Issue: Preferences inconsistent with art. I

Disposition: February 1985 panel report suggested EEC should "consider limiting the adverse effect on U.S. exports of fresh oranges and lemons."

Result: E.C. blocked adoption of final report.

2. European Community Pasta Subsidies Complaint: United States, April 1982

Issue: Violation of art. 9 of the Subsidies Code; this was actually handled by a panel proceeding under the Subsidies Code, not under art. XXIII:2 of the GATT

Disposition: In May 1983, the panel ruled in favor of the U.S.

Result: E.C. and other countries blocked the adoption of the panel report.

This information was derived from the list compiled by the GATT Secretariat of Actions Taken Regarding Measures which were Found by the Contracting Parties to be Inconsistent with the GATT, MTN.SB/W/11, Oct. 26, 1990 and the comprehensive list of GATT disputes compiled by Raymond J. Ahearn in his 1985 CRS report on GATT dispute settlement and updated by Vladimir N. Pregelj in 1987. The latter list was derived in turn from R. Hudec, *The GATT Legal System and World Trade Diplomacy* (1975); Hudec, *GATT Dispute Settlement After the Tokyo Round: An Unfinished Business*, 13 *Cornell Intl'L.J.* 145, 147 (1980); also, various annual editions of the GATT BISD Supplements through March 1986, of GATT Activities through 1986, and Operation of the Trade Agreements Program (OTAP), published by the U.S. International Trade Commission, through 1986, these editions cover activities through 1985. Altogether, the lists cover activities until Oct. 1990, but the lists are not complete, since the various sources have gaps in coverage. For example, there are disputes that are settled and complaints that are withdrawn before the panel concludes its proceedings.

²⁴Dispute Settlement Mechanism of the Dunkel Draft, supra note 1, at ¶ 14.4.

²⁵Dispute Settlement Mechanism of the Dunkel Draft, supra note 1, ¶ 20.2 and 20.3.

²⁶Dispute Settlement Mechanism of the Dunkel Draft, supra note 1, at section 15, especially ¶ 15.6 and 15.13.

²⁷Dispute Settlement Mechanism of the Dunkel Draft, supra note 1, at ¶ 19.3 (b) and (c).

²⁸Dispute Settlement Mechanism of the Dunkel Draft, supra note 1, ¶ 17.1.

²⁹Id.

³⁰Dispute Settlement Mechanism of the Dunkel Draft, supra note 1, ¶ 19.3.

³¹Dispute Settlement Mechanism of the Dunkel Draft, supra note 1, section 19.

³²Id. at ¶ 19.5.

³³Dispute Settlement Mechanism of the Dunkel Draft, supra note 1, at ¶ 20.2 and 20.3.

³⁴Id.
³⁵Dispute Settlement Mechanism of the Dunkel Draft, supra note 1, at ¶ 20.1 and 20.6.
³⁶J. Jackson, supra note 5, at 10-17. This provided the information for this paragraph generally.
³⁷MTO agreement of the Dunkel Draft, supra note 1, at Art. III, ¶4.
³⁸MTO agreement of the Dunkel Draft, supra note 1, at Art. XVI, ¶4.

A TRIBUTE TO THE FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY BASKETBALL PROGRAM FOR MAKING IT TO THE SWEET 16

HON. PETE PETERSON

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 1, 1992

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, the Florida State Seminoles basketball team has served notice to the Atlantic Coast Conference [ACC] that, where intercollegiate athletics is concerned, Florida State is more than just a football and baseball school.

In their first game in the ACC, the Seminoles basketball team beat perennial powerhouse North Carolina at Chapel Hill and never looked back. The Seminoles finished second in the ACC, behind only the defending national champion Duke University. Florida State's miraculous run included a victory over the Tar Heels in a rematch at Tallahassee, a win that made every F.S.U. alumnus proud and sent scores of euphoric students and fans onto Tennessee Street celebrating.

As my colleagues may not know, I'm a former faculty member of Florida State University through the Psychology Department's special program at Dozier School for Boys in Marianna, FL. The Seminole basketball team, as well as all their athletic programs, have brought much pride to its faculty, students, and alumni. I am proud to represent such a fine university with an outstanding winning tradition.

The Seminoles overcame adversity following the loss of their point guard Charlie Ward with an emotional victory over Washington, DC's Georgetown University in the second round of NCAA tournament play. Although the team bowed out of the NCAA tournament at the hands of final four participant Indiana, I would like to echo the thoughts of all Seminole fans in congratulating the Florida State basketball team on a job well done.

I would also like to commend coach Pat Kennedy and athletic director Bob Goin for making the school's first season in the Nation's premier basketball conference a most memorable one.

INTRODUCTION OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ACT

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 1, 1992

Mr. BROWN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce today H.R. 4726, the Opportunities in Science and Technology Act of 1992. As the United States enters the 21st century, we

will need to work hard to ensure that we have a citizenry knowledgeable in science and technology. This legislation will, I believe, strengthen some of the key resources available to address that task: our Nation's junior and community colleges and non-profit science-technology centers. All across America there are museums and planetariums as well as junior and community colleges that are playing a significant part in awakening an interest and understanding of the role of science and technology in our society.

However, these non-profit institutions too often lack the means to keep their educational activities up-to-date, a situation that is especially perilous given the rapid advances occurring in science and technology. Moreover, in many cases, they are victims of their own success in reaching in public: their facilities have become overcrowded and outdated relative to the growth in public interest and participation.

I believe that it is an appropriate role for the Federal Government to assist these national assets in meeting the challenge of fostering increased knowledge and understanding of science and technology. I also believe that an effective means of providing this assistance is to make it the result of a coordinated national effort that involves the agencies most directly involved in the sponsoring of civilian science and technology: namely, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the National Science Foundation, and the Department of Energy. This bill makes such coordination a keystone. In addition, it makes assistance the result of a nationwide competitive merit review, rather than through the earmarking, however well intentioned, of specific projects that have never been assessed on their merits relative to other possible projects.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to briefly summarize the main provisions of the bill.

The bill establishes a joint program of competitive, merit-reviewed awards to provide instructional facilities and equipment at non-profit institutions to foster knowledge of science and technology.

The bill directs the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the National Science Foundation, and the Department of Energy to jointly administer the awards program.

The awards to be offered will be open to non-profit science-technology centers, which may include museums, planetariums, libraries, and zoos, as well as to junior or community colleges offering programs in science and technology.

The bill specifies that at least 25 percent of the annual funds are to be used for the purchase of audiovisual equipment, interactive displays, and other equipment and for materials to be used in fostering knowledge of science and technology. No funds are to be used for salaries.

Mr. Speaker, this is an important piece of legislation that will bring the resources of three of the premier Federal agencies involved in civilian science and technology to bear on the task of ensuring that all American citizens, young and old, are prepared for the challenges and opportunities that science and technology will offer as we enter the 21st century. I urge my colleagues to support this bill and give it speedy passage.

MOUNT VERNON, NY, CELEBRATES 100 YEARS OF PROGRESS

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 1, 1992

Mrs. LOWEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the centennial anniversary of the city of Mount Vernon, NY. Mount Vernon is a city steeped in history and rich in tradition. It began as a small farming village in 1853, and it was incorporated as a city 100 years ago today. It was the birthplace of one of our Nation's most important and treasured documents, the Bill of Rights. Over the years Mount Vernon has continued to be a meeting place for many of our Nation's most important political and cultural leaders, from William Jennings Bryan to Franklin Delano Roosevelt to Lyndon Johnson and from Samuel Clemens to W.C. Handy to Babe Ruth. Today, as Mount Vernon celebrates its 100th anniversary, it is a vibrant city with a diverse cultural and ethnic heritage.

We who know Mount Vernon, understand that it is indeed "the City of Homes." In fact, it is the lasting spirit of community in Mount Vernon that has served as a firm foundation for its residents who have accomplished so much over the last 100 years. Now, at the beginning of Mount Vernon's second century, we pay tribute to all that has already been accomplished, and we reaffirm our commitment to the future of this fine city.

As Mount Vernon's Representative in the Congress of the United States, I am proud to serve the nearly 70,000 residents of Mount Vernon, who have a tradition of meeting challenges and working to improve the quality of life for all. Mount Vernon has been a leader, a community ready and willing to change to meet the future.

For a century, Mount Vernon has been dedicated to the best that our Nation has to offer. As we pass this milestone, we look back with appreciation, and we look ahead with anticipation. And we know with certainty that the earnest pursuit of the American dream will always find a home in the city of Mount Vernon.

TRIBUTE TO RABBI MENACHEM MENDEL SCHNEERSON

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 1, 1992

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, April 6, 1992, supporters of Rabbi Menachem Mendel Schneerson, leader of the Lubavitcher movement of Orthodox Judaism, will celebrate his 90th birthday at the Hilton in Somerset, NJ. I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to this unique man, whose life has been dedicated to the preservation and cultivation of a proud and ancient religious tradition.

Rabbi Schneerson's 90 years have been filled with staggering accomplishments. From his base in Brooklyn, NY, he has overseen the establishment of more than 1,300 Chabad-

Lubavitch institutions and centers around the world. He has played a major role in inspiring Jews from all walks of life to rediscover and embrace the observance of the Torah and the traditions of their forefathers. He has inaugurated an impressive list of educational, charitable, religious and social programs worldwide. The author of more than 100 volumes, Rabbi Schneerson's Talmudic scholarship is unsurpassed. This spiritual reawakening has had a profound impact on the Jewish people, in the State of Israel, in the United States and throughout the World.

On this auspicious occasion, I join with the New Jersey members of Chabad and the millions of other followers and well-wishers throughout the world in saying, Mazel Tov Rebbe.

TRIBUTE TO AL GIAGNACOVA

HON. PETER H. KOSTMAYER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 1, 1992

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Al Giagnacova of Bristol, PA.

On Sunday, March 22, Al was honored as the 1991 Ecumenical Man of the Year by the Rabbi Herbert Hendel Foundation at Temple Shalom in Levittown. For the past 25 years Al has volunteered his time to help others. He currently serves on volunteer boards of the Walnut Street Theater in Philadelphia, the Hospital Trustee Association of Pennsylvania, the Delaware Valley Hospital Council, and several boards of the Lower Bucks Health System.

Al has helped to make Bucks County a better place to live for countless people. His service to the community is an inspiration for all of us, and he is the type of role model we need more of in America. Not content to enjoy his own success in business, he works to help those not as successful; not content to simply complain about the numerous problems we all experience, he works to solve them.

I have known Al Giagnacova for a long time. I am proud to count him among my friends. He can never be thanked enough for all he has done, and he does not do it for the thanks and the awards, he does it simply because he wants to give something back to the community.

Congratulations to Al for receiving this award. It is a privilege for me to represent him.

DEFENSE INDUSTRIAL DIVERSIFICATION AND COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE ACT

HON. ROSA DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 1, 1992

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation, the Defense Industrial Diversification and Community Assistance Act, that will confront the new realities posed by

cuts in defense spending. It will provide assistance, support and encouragement for businesses, communities, and workers that have faithfully served their country over the period of the cold war. This legislation will assist businesses move into new areas of enterprise, protect a vulnerable work force and provide necessary assistance to communities and workers that will suffer from the cuts in defense spending.

There is no question that it is crucial that our Nation maintain a strong defense that is appropriate to the challenges of the future. We also have an obligation to the men and women who make up the defense industrial base to insure that they are given the means to remain a competitive force in the future national security of our country and the increasingly competitive global economy.

A portion of any savings from defense cuts must be applied to programs that assist those that have given so much in the past. We owe that to them, as much as we owe an obligation to every other soldier of the cold war. In helping make the transition to a less defense dependent economy less damaging and less painful, we will also produce, in the end, an economy that is strong, vibrant and able to carry our Nation forward not only into the next decade but into the 21st century.

Connecticut is one of the most heavily defense dependent states of the Nation. In 1990, Connecticut was awarded defense contracts worth over \$4 billion for over 700 companies. Countless other businesses are also engaged in defense work through subcontracting arrangements. These companies employ more than 100,000 Connecticut workers. Fully 6½ percent of our total work force is employed by the defense industry.

The bill I am introducing today seeks to help these companies, and companies like them across the country. It seeks to help the workers whose livelihoods and family security are jeopardized. It offers support for communities that have supported these businesses and workers, but are now struggling to provide essential services in a time of severe recession.

A similar legislative package has been introduced in the other Chamber. If passed, the bill will draw on a small portion of the savings from expected defense cuts and lend assistance to the businesses, people and communities impacted by our Nation's changing defense needs.

Let me outline briefly the major components of the Defense Industrial Diversification and Community Assistance Act. The act addresses three major areas of our economy:

ASSISTANCE TO BUSINESSES

The bill establishes, through a defense diversification account or an investment tax credit, incentives for defense dependent businesses to invest their capital into ventures that are commercially oriented. The movement into new arenas of commerce demands large capital investment, and the bill gives companies the means to devote the necessary capital to make the transition.

ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE FOR SMALL BUSINESSES

While our larger companies have the benefit of highly trained staff and experts to help them plan for their future, many small businesses do not. These smaller businesses are an essential component to the economic health of

many of our communities. To help these businesses prepare for the change in their markets that the defense cuts will bring, this legislation would create within the Small Business Administration an office of Small Business Diversification that will offer guidance and expertise necessary to plan for the future of their companies.

Small businesses would also be benefited by the creation of a special loan guarantee and grant program that would allow them to undertake market research and analysis for nondefense products, the development of a business strategy that is nondefense-related, and for research into nondefense-related lines of business or other strategic planning and development.

ASSISTANCE TO OUR WORKERS AND COMMUNITIES

While helping our defense businesses through this transition, we also need to provide special assistance for both individual workers and whole communities faced with wrenching dislocation and hardship caused by defense layoffs or other work force changes. My legislation focuses funding for distressed communities and job training programs directly to communities and workers impacted by defense cutbacks.

The legislation also will allow displaced workers penalty free access to funds from their IRA accounts needed to pay for mortgage or rental costs of housing.

These laid off workers, these struggling communities, and these threatened businesses, have been on the frontlines of America's postwar defense for more than five decades. From New Haven to Seattle, businesses, workers, and whole communities have devoted the better part of the past 50 years working to make our Nation safe and secure.

Our obligation, at all levels of government, is to remember the companies, workers, and communities that helped our Nation remain strong over these many years. These companies and their workers represent an invaluable resource to our Nation—a resource that our Nation has invested so much in to build.

The Defense Industrial Diversification and Community Assistance Act will help our defense industry continue to be a vital part of our Nation's economy. For the men and women, and communities that depend on these companies, we should do no less. For the continued security of our Nation, we can afford to do no less.

TRIBUTE TO DR. JASPER G. CHEN SEE

HON. GUS YATRON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 1, 1992

Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Dr. Jasper G. Chen See from Reading, PA, who, for more than 20 years, has dedicated his life to the cause of chemical dependency education and treatment. As president of the Board of Directors at the Richard J. Caron Foundation, Dr. Chen See has been an effective advocate for quality treatment programs at the Caron Foundation. It is my distinct honor to come here today be-

fore the House and tell my colleagues about this distinguished man.

The Caron Foundation is an internationally recognized leader in the treatment of chemical dependency. It was founded in 1959 and has treated more than 35,000 people, from adolescents to seniors. The Caron Foundation's treatments are comprehensive and excellent, and they include medical detoxification, early intervention, residential and outpatient treatment, family counseling, codependency treatment and continuing care. Each year this highly respected institution in Wernersville, PA, treats nearly 5,000 chemically dependent individuals and their families.

Since 1960, Dr. Chen See has been leading the fight against drug and alcohol abuse on both the local and national level. In addition to his post at the Caron Foundation, Dr. Chen See holds several other important positions. Among these are president-elect of the American Medical Society on Alcoholism and Other Drug Dependencies, Secretary of the National Council on Alcoholism in New York, editorial board member of the professional magazine *Alcoholism: Chemical and Experimental Research*, and trustee at both Alvernia College and Villanova University. Dr. Chen See has played a key role in developing degree and counseling programs at these two institutions.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to recognize the efforts that Dr. Chen See has made to end the scourge of chemical dependency in the country. On April 9, 1992, this remarkable man will be honored with the Richard J. Caron Award of Excellence. The award is presented to those individuals who best exemplify the traits found in the Caron Foundation's namesake, Richard "Dick" Caron, who dedicated his sober life to treating chemically dependent individuals. I am sure that my colleagues here in the House agree that Dr. Chen See is an inspirational symbol to Mr. Caron's legacy. I congratulate him on the award and wish him many years of blessed health and happiness.

TRIBUTE TO JANNIE GLOVER: THE OLDEST WOMAN IN NEW YORK

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 1, 1992

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I want to acknowledge the birthday of Ms. Jannie Glover, the oldest woman in the city of New York. Ms. Glover is resident of my district in Brooklyn. Affectionately known as Aunt Jannie, she will be 112 years old on April 20. Born in 1880 this remarkable woman is older than our city landmark, the Brooklyn Bridge. She is the daughter of a sharecropper and a descendent of slaves. Born in Columbia County, GA, she has resided in Brooklyn since 1949.

Aunt Jannie's life has spanned the postreconstruction era, the invention of the television, the first trip to space, desegregation, and five wars including World Wars I and II. She is the mother of 1 living daughter, 16 grandchildren, 7 great-grandchildren, 8 great-great grandchildren, and 4 great-great-great-grandchildren. It is my great honor to recognize this wonderful woman on the occasion of her 112th birthday.

CONGRESSMAN KILDEE PAYS
TRIBUTE TO VIETNAM VETERAN
ARTISTS

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 1, 1992

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise before you today to recognize the numerous contributions of Vietnam veterans to the fine and performing arts. I am proud to announce that Buckham Alley Theater in my hometown of Flint, MI, will spotlight the achievements of Vietnam veterans with the production of "Firefight," a play authored by Joe Mishler, a disabled Vietnam veteran. This moving drama will be performed at Buckham Alley on April 2-4 and April 9-12.

While Vietnam veterans have not always enjoyed the level of recognition they deserve, they have never allowed this shameful oversight to stand as an obstacle to their strong sense of commitment to the community. One can find Vietnam veterans actively involved at every level of society, struggling to make the world a better place for all of us.

As proof of the Vietnam veterans' contributions, I point with great pride to their many achievements that span the complete range of the fine and performing arts. From directing several major Hollywood films to writing best-selling books to composing scores of music to producing visual arts in several mediums, the talents and skills of the Vietnam veterans have enriched the arts community throughout the Nation.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I ask you and my fellow Members of Congress to join me in recognizing the artistic achievements of Vietnam veterans that will be spotlighted at Flint's Buckham Alley theater this weekend. Nearly two decades after the war, they continue their commitment to freedom and to improving the quality of life of all Americans.

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, April 2, 1992, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

APRIL 3

9:15 a.m.

Joint Economic

To hold hearings to examine the employment/unemployment situation for March.

SD-628

9:30 a.m.

Armed Services

Conventional Forces and Alliance Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Defense, focusing on acquisition plans and policies and the impact on the industrial base.

SR-222

9:45 a.m.

Judiciary

Immigration and Refugee Affairs Subcommittee

Business meeting, to mark up S. 1216, to provide for the deferral of enforced departure and the granting of lawful temporary resident status in the U.S. to certain classes of nonimmigrant aliens of the People's Republic of China, S. 2099, to designate special inquiry officers as immigration judges and to provide for the compensation of such judges, and S. 2201, to authorize the admission to the U.S. of certain scientists of the Commonwealth of Independent States as employment-based immigrants under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

SD-430

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

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

Housing and Urban Affairs Subcommittee

To hold hearings on the single and multi-family mortgage insurance programs of the Federal Housing Administration (FHA).

SD-538

Judiciary

Immigration and Refugee Affairs Subcommittee

To hold hearings on the implementation of immigration sanctions against employers.

SD-226

APRIL 6

10:00 a.m.

Finance

International Trade Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, and the International Trade Commission.

SD-215

Judiciary

Patents, Copyrights and Trademarks Subcommittee

To hold hearings on cable compulsory licenses.

SD-226

APRIL 7

9:30 a.m.

Special on Aging

To hold hearings on the implementation of Medicare charge limits enacted as part of Medicare physician payment reform.

SD-628

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

Energy and Water Development Subcommittee

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

Room to be announced

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 Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

S-128, Capitol

2:30 p.m.

Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for foreign

assistance programs, focusing on Agency for International Development management issues and reform efforts.
SD-138

fiscal year 1993 for the U.S. Coast Guard.
SR-253

partment of Defense, focusing on strategic programs.
SD-192

Select on Indian Affairs
To hold hearings on S. 1752, to provide for the development, enhancement, and recognition of Indian tribal courts.
SR-485

Finance
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the U.S. Customs Service.
SD-215

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

APRIL 8

9:00 a.m.
Armed Services
Manpower and Personnel Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Defense, focusing on Reserve and National Guard programs.
SH-216

Foreign Relations
To hold hearings on Consular Conventions: with Tunisia (T. Doc. 101-12), with Algeria (T. Doc. 101-13), and with Mongolia (T. Doc. 102-14); on Extradition Treaties: with the Federal Republic of Germany (T. Doc. 100-6), with the Bahamas (T. Doc. 102-17), with Australia (T. Doc. 102-23), and with Spain (T. Doc. 102-24); and on Treaties Relating to Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters: with Jamaica (T. Doc. 102-16), with Argentina (T. Doc. 102-18), with Uruguay (T. Doc. 102-19), and with Spain (T. Doc. 102-21).
SD-419

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

9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
SD-366

Foreign Relations
To hold hearings on the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty (T. Doc. 102-22).
SD-419

Environment and Public Works
Superfund, Ocean and Water Protection Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on the implementation of the Superfund program.
SD-406

2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee
To hold hearings on childhood vaccine research and development issues.
SD-192

Veterans' Affairs
To hold oversight hearings on proposed legislation on homeless veterans.
SR-418

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

Armed Services
Defense Industry and Technology Subcommittee
To hold hearings on national and defense technology policies and initiatives.
SR-222

2:00 p.m.
Foreign Relations
European Affairs Subcommittee
To hold hearings on U.S. assistance to the New Independent States, focusing on recommendations from U.S. business and agriculture.
SD-419

10:00 a.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
To hold oversight hearings on the the Department of Agriculture's field structure.
SR-332

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

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

9:30 a.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
Agricultural Research and General Legislation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on the efforts by the U.S. Government to resolve the trade dispute with the European community over the application of the Third Country Meat Directive to U.S. processing plants.
SR-332

APRIL 10
9:30 a.m.
Finance
Health for Families and the Uninsured Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 2077, to provide for optional State coverage of coordinated care, and to improve Federal requirements with respect to the provision of coordinated care by health maintenance organizations in order to allow States to reduce costs and improve quality care in contracting for managed care services under the Medicaid program.
SD-215

APRIL 10

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings in conjunction with the National Ocean Policy Study on proposed legislation authorizing funds for

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the De-

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

9:00 a.m.
Environment and Public Works
Business meeting, to mark up S. 976, authorizing funds through fiscal year 1996 for programs of the Solid Waste Disposal Act. SD-406

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

Energy and Natural Resources
To hold hearings on the science concerning global climate change. SD-366

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 Sub-
committee

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

POSTPONEMENTS

APRIL 3

9:30 a.m.

Foreign Relations
Terrorism, Narcotics and International Operations Subcommittee

To resume hearings to examine allegations of certain criminal activity by the Bank of Credit and Commerce International (BCCI), focusing on its cooperation under the plea agreements.

SD-419

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