

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

RYDER'S TONY BURNS MEETS THE CHALLENGE OF CULTURAL DIVERSITY IN THE WORK FORCE

**HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 9, 1992*

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize Tony Burns, the chairman of Miami's Ryder System, who was recently featured in Hispanic magazine in a "CEO Roundtable on Workforce Diversity," along with executives from America's top corporations.

Reaching out to the Hispanic community is important to Ryder System, an international company which provides services to the transportation industry. Mr. Burns points out in the article that Ryder's location in Miami since 1933 has heightened its awareness of diversity, and made his company into a truly multi-ethnic community.

Mr. Burns has promoted work force diversity at Ryder through bonus programs for managers who achieve hiring goals. In order to meet these goals, Ryder recruits not only in the Miami area, but throughout the country. It also sponsors scholarships for Hispanics seeking MBA's at the University of Chicago and Wharton where Mr. Burns serves on the Board of Overseers.

Ryder also strives to create the proper atmosphere for Hispanics and other minorities to advance within the company. Mr. Burns is especially pleased with the Ryder Hispanic Council, a cross-section of Hispanics throughout the company that act as employee consultants to executive level management on issues of sensitivity.

Mr. Burns is also well known for his contributions to the south Florida community. Earlier this year, he received the Greater Miami Chamber of Commerce's 11th annual Sand in My Shoes Award which is the chamber's highest recognition of an individual community volunteer. During the last 17 years, his public service has touched dozens of organizations from the Boy Scouts to the United Way of Greater Miami.

I am happy to pay tribute to Tony Burns through this statement in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. He is one of the many community leaders who has worked tirelessly to create Miami's triethnic community. He has shown that working to promote cultural diversity is not only the right thing to do, but also is good business.

B'NAI B'RITH WOMEN OF UNION CELEBRATE 50TH ANNIVERSARY

**HON. MATTHEW J. RINALDO**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 9, 1992*

Mr. RINALDO. Mr. Speaker, the B'nai B'rith Women's Chapter in Union, NJ, is celebrating its 50th anniversary, and I wish to offer my congratulations for their exceptional service to the community. Officially chartered on April 13, 1942, the chapter has been involved in a number of worthwhile ventures, ranging from its scholarship program to the Anti-Defamation League Date Book which it distributes throughout the community.

In a period when we witness all too many negative images in the media, the Union chapter's program, "Dolls for Democracy," sends a positive impression to students of the lives and accomplishments of great Americans, including Washington, Lincoln, George Washington Carver, Eleanor Roosevelt, Dr. James Salk, Golda Meir, and Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. The women of B'nai B'rith also are involved in broadening interfaith understanding and respect for religion and culture through the Your Neighborhood Celebrates Program in Union.

Wherever there is a good cause that promotes harmony, civility and tolerance, the B'nai B'rith Women's Chapter in Union is involved. It supports an annual picnic for the Sadie Sachs Day Nursery in Vauxhall, the yearly veterans party at the East Orange, NJ, VA Hospital, the Eyes for the Needy Program in Millburn, projects for the Children's Specialized Hospital in Mountainside, the elderly in nursing homes, and donations to Russian Jewish immigrants.

In seeking a kinder, gentler America, we need to go no further than in our own communities where organizations like the B'nai B'rith Women of Union have been striving to help us build a better, more harmonious society for a half century.

I salute its members and officers for their remarkable spirit of good will, and offer my congratulations to the copresidents, Shirley Trencher and Adeline Friedman, and to the other officers who have raised funds, increased the membership, and who have worked as volunteers to assure the success, reputation, and traditions of this vital national organization that has done so much to foster racial, ethnic and religious tolerance in America.

TRIBUTE TO THOMAS SARACINO

**HON. DAVID E. BONIOR**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 9, 1992*

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, on the evening of April 10, Thomas Saracino will be honored

at a special dinner at Fern Hill Country Club. I am very pleased to join the Clinton Township Goodfellows in paying tribute to a remarkable individual who has generously contributed his time and energy to our community.

While a dedicated and thorough professional for over 40 years, Thomas Saracino has been equally involved with his community. His contributions and support to the Goodfellows organization has been invaluable. Tom is directly involved with the toy packaging committee and the annual spaghetti dinner. In addition to this he is also involved with American Legion Post 570.

On all accounts, his commitment and involvement are admirable.

Mr. Speaker, through his commitment and hard work, Thomas Saracino has touched countless lives as an active, responsible citizen. On this special occasion, I ask that my colleagues join me in saluting the fine accomplishments of Thomas Saracino and extend to him our best wishes for all his future endeavors.

SALUTE TO BILL SWINK AND BILL EDWARDS

**HON. ELTON GALLEGLY**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 9, 1992*

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to inform my colleagues of two outstanding citizens of my hometown of Simi Valley, CA—Bill Swink and Bill Edwards.

Bill Swink was named "Businessperson of the Year," and Bill Edwards was selected as "Citizen of the Year," by the Simi Valley Chamber of Commerce, and both deserve their honors.

Bill Swink has worked vigorously to improve Simi Valley and its business climate for many years. Besides owning three successful businesses, he has found time to devote hundreds of hours to our community.

He has supported Little League, Pop Warner, and Bobby Sox Softball teams for years and has been a Century Club member of the Boys and Girls Club for 11 years. In addition, he's a 10-year member of the Kiwanis Club, including serving as president; a 9-year member and board member of the Simi Valley Rotary Club; and active in Footprinters for over 10 years.

Bill also has been a member of the Chamber of Commerce for 30 years, where he served on the board, helped establish business seminars, the Trade Fair, and monthly mixers to help establish and expand business opportunities. He served as president in 1979 and 1980 and has always made time to help others become successful in their businesses.

Bill Edwards has been an integral part of the community for 26 years, and during that

• 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.

time he has become known as the Voice of Simi Valley for his work emceeding pageants, elegant affairs, fundraisers, charity events, and the Simi Valley parade.

Bill also is one of our community's biggest supporters of children, both personally and professionally. He has generously donated time to the Boy Scouts, the Boys and Girls Club, the Jaycees, the Salvation Army, the Free Clinic, and Care and Share, among organizations too numerous to mention.

As the chamber's citation stated,

His long-time dedication and commitment, his unflinching good nature, and love of Simi Valley and its people is why he was selected as Citizen of the Year for 1991.

Mr. Speaker, Bill Swink and Bill Edwards have proven themselves to be two shining points of light in the firmament of my hometown, and I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring them.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE SMALL BUSINESS INCENTIVE ACT OF 1992

### HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, today, along with Congressman RINALDO, I am introducing the Small Business Incentive Act of 1992 at the request of the Securities and Exchange Commission. This legislation would amend the Securities Act of 1933 and the Investment Company Act of 1940 in an effort to promote capital formation for small businesses by reducing certain regulatory requirements.

The last several years have seen many small businesses struggle to meet the financing demands that would enable them to remain vital and competitive. Small businesses create jobs, promote innovation, and contribute to the tax base in the United States. They also invigorate the local and national economies and promote the overall competitiveness of U.S. industry. It is significant that companies employing nine or fewer workers account for 75 percent of all business enterprises in this country. Without adequate capital, those companies lack the fuel to power this important employment engine.

Recent concerns about a credit crunch have focused largely on diminished bank funding available for small companies. The reasons for such reduced loan availability are many, not least of which is the general sluggishness of the economy itself. The effects of the credit crunch in my own State have been devastating. The self-fulfilling prophecy of a depressed economy resulting in less money available to small businesses, in turn further depressing the economy, needs to be addressed and rectified.

One way to provide small businesses with increased opportunities to raise funds for operations and growth is to make it easier for such companies to tap the securities markets. This bill seeks to facilitate such a goal. One concept that is certainly worth exploring is the creation of categories of specialized investment companies, geared toward investment in small company securities, that would require less

detailed regulation. The designation of certain classes of investors that require less hands-on protection also deserves careful scrutiny.

Yet, while efforts should be explored to improve access to capital for small businesses, we must at the same time remain vigilant in ensuring that consumers, taxpayers, and, in the case of the securities markets, investors, are not left in the lurch. Measures that may have the superficial appeal of, for example, reducing paperwork burdens on business may in fact have a profound negative impact on investors that rely on adequate corporate disclosures to evaluate the merits of an investment. Even such sophisticated investors as small towns and depository institutions may at times be ill-equipped to evaluate properly the risks of certain investments unless they have access to appropriate information and unless there exist rules to ensure proper disclosures.

The growth of the penny stock industry provides a case study in how illegitimate enterprises masquerading as legitimate small businesses can exploit laws intended to assist start-up companies. In fact, fraud and abuse in the penny stock industry was greatly facilitated by laws reducing regulation in the name of promoting small business. Through lack of disclosure and poor regulatory oversight, it is estimated that as much as \$2 billion per year in penny stock fraud was generated. In response to those rampant abuses, Congressman RINALDO and I introduced, and the Congress enacted into law, the Penny Stock Reform Act of 1990 (Pub. L. 101-429). The lesson we have learned from this and the other financial debacles of the 1980's is that whenever regulation is proposed to be reduced or modified, we must take a close look at whether the unintended consequence of such actions might be to harm those that the laws are designed to protect.

The SEC bill we are introducing today has laudable goals and is a timely addition to the debate on how best to meet the capital needs of small businesses. Our job over the next several months will be to explore the elements of the proposal, with an eye to both the extent to which the plan is likely to stimulate investment in small businesses and whether investor protection would be diminished as a result of the proposed changes. We will also explore the larger question of whether spurring equity investment via the public securities markets is the best way to broaden access to capital for small companies.

As John J. Cullinane wrote in the Boston Globe on March 1, 1992, "making it very easy for small companies in need of capital to go public shifts the burden of viability of the securities to the buyer, severely undercutting the intent of the legislation that created the SEC in the first place. . . . Small companies desperately need 'patient' capital that banks and venture capitalists are organized to and should provide. New companies often fail for the most obvious reasons," pitfalls that good venture capitalists and hands-on loan officers can help them avoid. Our task in the upcoming months will be to examine these issues, and to look closely at the potential benefits and costs of enacting this legislation.

#### INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION PROVIDING FOR PREPAYMENT OF SBA 503 LOANS

### HON. ROD CHANDLER

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to create jobs and help small business by adjusting the Small Business Administration 503 Loan Program.

Congress established the SBA 503 Loan Program to foster job creation and to expand the tax base through the growth of small business. Approximately 3,700 small business owners borrowed under the 503 program at a time when interest rates were extremely high. As interest rates have fallen, the prepayment premiums on these loans have placed a heavy burden on these small business owners.

Under the current system, many 503 borrowers cannot pay off their loans in advance without incurring onerous prepayment premiums often in the 20 percent to 40 percent range. These premiums have presented a serious impediment to further growth and expansion of many of these borrowers' small businesses.

The SBA 503 Program has been replaced by the SBA 504 Program. Small business owners who borrowed under the 504 program do not have these large prepayment premiums. Businesses that borrowed under the 503 program are not permitted to refinance in order to take advantage of lower interest rates. Lower rates may permit expansion in some cases or survival in others. Furthermore, purchasers of a business are not allowed to assume 503 loans. Therefore, these businesses cannot be sold without the sellers sustaining severe losses.

My bill will correct this inequitable situation. It will permit prepayment of 503 loans at a set prepayment penalty rate that is consistent with commercial lending practices. It replaces the current discount/premium prepayment formula that has produced unconscionable prepayment premiums. Today, I urge my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring this legislation that helps small businesses and promotes economic growth and the creation of more jobs.

#### IS THERE A CONNECTION BETWEEN MONEY AND GOVERNMENT?

### HON. DONALD J. PEASE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. PEASE. Mr. Speaker, sometimes I despair at how we are going to solve our campaign finance problems. There are few Members—and I am not one of them—who enjoy fundraising over policymaking. But the need exists—there is no getting around it—so we do it.

Nevertheless, Mr. Speaker, there is a light at the end of the tunnel. It is the Campaign Spending Limit and Election Reform Act of 1992 which we are voting on today. Granted,

it is not the perfect solution to our campaign finance problems, but it is a good start. In fact, in many respects, S. 3 is similar to legislation I introduced last year.

S. 3 controls campaign costs by establishing voluntary spending limits for House and Senate candidates. The bill also limits the amount of money that candidates may accept from PAC's; and it limits the amount of money that candidates may accept in large individual contributions. If candidates agree to spending limits, they will become eligible for matching campaign funds.

My regret is that the conference committee did not choose to include a tax credit for individuals who make small campaign contributions. I have always believed this to be the best way to bring the average citizen back into the political system and to counterbalance the influence currently wielded by PAC's and large individual contributors.

I urge my colleagues to vote for the conference report on S. 3. Let's send a signal to the American public that the Congress is willing to take the first step to cutting the connection between money and Government.

**KAREN VELAZQUEZ, HONORED  
TEACHER**

**HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize Karen Velazquez, who has been honored by the Dade County Public School System as being one of its best educators. She was one of seven candidates to be chosen to compete for the Golden Apple Award for Dade's best teacher of 1991-92.

Ms. Velazquez teaches advanced Spanish and English to speakers of other languages and is the administrator of the Bilingual Vocational Language program at Colonial South Dade High School. She uses unusual classroom techniques and outside projects to make learning fun for students. She was recently featured in the Miami Herald for her extraordinary commitment to education. The article "She Make Her Charges Aware of Their Abilities" by Alessandra Soler reveals why she is so loved and respected. The article follows:

South Dade High School students say Karen Velazquez is more than a teacher. To them, she's an adviser, a friend and someone who makes a difference in their lives.

"She helps us out with school and our personal problems," said Veronica Lozoya, 18, a senior. "She gives us a lot of work but always spends time with those of us who don't understand."

Velazquez, who teaches advanced placement Spanish and English to speakers of other languages, uses innovative classroom techniques and outside projects to involve students in education. Those techniques helped earn her the Region VI nomination as Dade's 1991-92 Teacher of the Year.

Velazquez, 40, works with about 70 students in grades nine through 12 and serves as counselor and administrator for the Bilingual Vocational Language Program. The program allows her students to take vocational classes while still in high school.

Velazquez also runs a computer lab to help kids learn English and sponsors the Mini-Corps Club, which encourages migrant students to get involved in school activities. She supervises the Spanish Honor Society and has arranged for the group to serve South Dade's migrant farmworkers community, providing food and toys for families and children.

In the class room, she sometimes lets students take over. Students in her ESOL classes learn about democracy by electing officers to do various jobs, such as keeping tabs on absentees and their makeup assignments.

"When given authority, the kids are a lot harder on themselves than I would normally be," she said. "They also become more aware of their abilities."

Marian Link, principal at South Dade, said Velazquez makes learning fun.

"She gets her students involved and active in the classroom," she said. "She allows them to make mistakes and still feel good about themselves."

Born in Grove City, Ohio, Velazquez graduated from Ohio State University with a degree in anthropology and foreign language education. She also has a master's in foreign language education.

Her interest in anthropology led her to Mexico, where she lived for three years before returning to Ohio to start her teaching career.

"I started teaching because I wanted to share the culture and the love I had for it with the students," she said.

Velazquez started in Dade at Carol City High in 1986. She returned to Mexico for a while, came back to Miami and was assigned to South Dade, 28401 SW 167th Ave. The school has a large Mexican population, tailor-made for Velazquez.

"I teach my students the language and how to cope with the American culture," Velazquez said. "My rewards are being able to see the students function within society. And I love working with the Mexican culture. I feel right at home here."

Mr. Speaker, I commend Karen Velazquez for her outstanding dedication to teaching. Her devotion in helping immigrant students get accustomed to the culture and language of the United States is an inspiration to all teachers in Dade County and around the Nation.

**MISS HARMONY MONAHAN IS ARIZONA'S "MEETING AMERICA'S CHALLENGE" CONTEST WINNER**

**HON. JON KYL**

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. KYL. Mr. Speaker, each year the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States and its Ladies Auxiliary conduct the Voice of Democracy broadcast scriptwriting contest. This year more than 147,000 secondary school students participated in the contest, the theme of which was "Meeting America's Challenge." Miss Harmony Monahan, a sophomore at Snowflake High School in Taylor, AZ, was the winner for my home State. Miss Monahan is knowledgeable and insightful, and I would like to submit her essay to my colleagues. This young woman is certainly "ready to meet the challenge of the future."

**MEETING AMERICA'S CHALLENGE**

(By Harmony D. Monahan)

If you watched the news every night for one week, anyone would realize that my generation is facing more serious challenges than any generation in the history of our country ever has. Things that were unthinkable in the past are happening right before our very eyes. America has never been so advanced.

In the medical field the breakthroughs are incredible. Genetic Engineering has opened the door to things that doctor's never believed possible. The application of this breakthrough is sure to have astounding results. Lives can be saved. Diseases wiped out, and problems solved before a child is born.

In the field of Technology new discoveries are being uncovered every day. The technologic world of computers holds America together. They have helped our country maintain the position as a world leader. In the Gulf War, although it was the weapons that won the war for us, it could not have been done without the computers behind them.

It is just now that we are beginning to realize the importance of Ecology in our world. We are seeing the damages we have done to the earth. Things we could not see before. Not only are we recognizing the problems, we are taking major steps to solving them. Companies are cooperating with environmentalists on safe packaging, pollution and nuclear waste disposal. Individuals have been made aware of the importance to recycle and care for our earth.

On the world's political front my generation has witnessed radical changes in the political make-up of the world. The fall of the Berlin Wall, the Declaration of Independence by the Baltic States, and the crumbling of the Russian Empire. All of these changes will reshape the political face of the world. No one is sure of what political system is going to replace communism, but whatever it is there is one thing that is for sure. It is the challenge of my generation to make sure that America stays the strong world leader it has been from the start.

The fields I have mentioned, medicine, technology, ecology and world politics all have one thing in common. When it comes down to it, it is people, human beings, who determine how these medical breakthroughs, technological advances, ecological needs and political maneuvers effect others.

To me the greatest challenge of our generation is to rediscover the values that America is founded on and that made her the great Nation she is today. All of the fields I have talked about require ethical decision making. The advances I have discussed are going to affect thousands, even millions of people. This is why it is so important for the people making these decisions to have a strong sense of values. Honesty, integrity, and respect for human life are just a few. The teenagers of my generation will be the people making these decisions in the near future. That is why it is so important that these values are instilled in the youth of America. The number one way to ensure this is to reconstruct the family unit. The family is the cradle of these values. It is the duty of the elderly to pass on all they have learned from the past. The lessons that will aide us in the future. We, the youth, need to listen to our elders and put their warnings and advice into action. Heeding the advice of our elders, learning from the mistakes of those who have gone before us and rekindling the values that have guided this country for 200 years, is what makes my generation ready to meet the challenge of the future.

**EFFORTS TO REVIVE THE  
SEMINOLE CULTURE**

**HON. ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA**

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 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 on-going series of this year, I am providing for the consideration of my colleagues an article from the March 25, 1992, edition of the Seminole Indian about Louise Jones Gopher, and her efforts to revive the Seminole culture.

**PEOPLE TO WATCH—LOUISE JONES GOPHER**

(By Nisha Pulliam)

At times, Louise Jones Gopher feels she is fighting against a tidal wave threatening to engulf Seminole traditions. Gopher is director of cultural education for the five Seminole reservations in Florida and is working to keep their language and culture alive.

After a survey was taken of the reservation children, it was found that many of them were losing their language and knowledge of the old ways. A cultural education program was established through the Seminole Tribal Council in 1982.

Gopher was hired and is the only cultural director of the tribes have had. She was the first Seminole woman and the second Seminole to graduate from a four-year college.

Although Gopher had opportunities to work off the reservation, she chose to stay with her people.

"I grew up in Fort Pierce and on the reservation and I wanted to stay here," she said. "The cultural program put it all into perspective for me."

Gopher, Miss Seminole of 1965, was born in a traditional Seminole camp in an orange grove on Orange Avenue in Fort Pierce. She spoke no English but attended public schools with her brother and sister in Fort Pierce where they were the only Indian children.

She continued her education at Indian River Community College, the University of Florida and Florida Atlantic University, where she received her degree.

"My father was a workaholic and strong on education because he didn't have any," she said. "He didn't push us but inspired us."

Gopher works out of an office on the Brighton Reservation in Glades County where Creek is the native language. To further complicate matters, Miccosukee is spoken at the other reservations and few of the approximately 2,000 Seminoles speak both languages.

"We're having a hard time hanging onto our language here at Brighton," Gopher said. "Most of the children understand it but don't speak it. It's easier for them to speak English."

Television has had a major influence on the tribes and Gopher is working to neutralize it. She has formed nursery schools and a

head start program where their native language is spoken.

She is documenting conversations with older Seminoles before their memories are lost.

Older women are now teaching the younger women basketmaking, beadwork and how to sew patchwork clothing. Gopher has brought Seminoles to the outside world at various festivals to display and sell their Seminole crafts.

She also travels to schools off the reservations to educate non-Indian children about the Seminoles.

"We get so many requests now, I have to turn many down."

Gopher feels the various programs have had an impact.

"We were so busy trying to keep up with the outside world getting TVs and VCRs in place that we were losing our culture."

But Gopher feels the existence of the cultural program has made the people aware and feels there is hope.

Personal. A widow for the past 15 years with three children.

Car. 1989 Chevrolet Lumina.

The best thing about living on the reservation. It's quiet, peaceful and safe.

The worst thing about living on the reservation. There isn't any worst thing.

My greatest asset. The ability to talk in front of people. I used to be very shy until I went away to school and had to hold my own, being the only Indian at most places.

My biggest weakness. I'm not as forceful as I should be. I'm too easygoing.

My biggest accomplishment. My kids and the good relationship we have. They are comfortable with me and me with them. My children tell all the other kids to call me when they have a problem.

My personal hero. My late brother Bert Jones, who died at 42, in a tractor accident. By that time he had become a medicine man for the Seminole tribe and was taking over the Corn Dance Festival. He had learned all the traditional medicine and did it on his own motivation.

The best part about being director of cultural affairs. Being able to go to other reservations and keep up with what's happening with other tribes around the country.

The worst part about being director of cultural affairs. It's like a losing battle trying to keep the language and culture alive.

Favorite midnight snack. Any leftovers.

Last good book I read. A Land Remembered by Patrick Smith.

Last good movie I saw. The Silence of the Lambs.

Most embarrassing moment. I took my daughter into the bathroom of a bank in Fort Pierce when she was a baby. The light was out and I forgot to pull up her diaper and she followed me out to the lobby with her diaper around her ankles.

If I couldn't be working in cultural affairs I'd be, probably, something working with the youth.

My personal philosophy. What goes around comes around.

Any other words of wisdom. I just try to mind my own business and treat other people fairly like I want to be treated. I try to listen to my kids and not take out my problems on them. When I'm not fit to be with, I shut myself in a room away from everyone.

**TRIBUTE TO MARIE ABDALLA**

**HON. DAVID E. BONIOR**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, on the evening of April 10, Marie Abdalla will be honored at a special dinner at Fern Hill Country Club. I am very pleased to join the Clinton Township Goodfellows in paying tribute to a remarkable individual who has generously contributed her time and energy to our community.

The willingness to take an active role in our community is a responsibility we all share, but few of us fulfill. Marie has unfailingly devoted herself to this task. While a dedicated and thorough professional for over 43 years, Marie has always been affiliated and involved with many community organizations. In addition to Goodfellows, she has been involved with the Clinton Township Senior Citizens Center, and Meals on Wheels.

Mr. Speaker, through her commitment and hard work, Marie Abdalla has touched countless lives as an active, responsible citizen. On this special occasion, I ask that my colleagues join me in saluting the fine accomplishments of Marie Abdalla and extend to her our best wishes for all her future endeavors.

**SALUTE TO DALE MILLER**

**HON. ELTON GALLEGLY**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Ventura County Fire Battalion Chief Dale Miller as he retires after 35 years of service.

Always a popular chief, Dale will be a hard act to follow as the battalion chief in Simi Valley. He also has been a strong community leader, serving in a variety of youth-related capacities and for 14 years as a member of the Simi Valley Rotary Club. It's fitting that as he retires, he is serving as the president of the local Rotarians.

Once his term of office is up, Dale and his wife, Barbara, will be pulling up stakes and moving north to Oak Hurst, CA, where he will build a home on a 40-acre lot, fish, and play golf.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Battalion Chief Dale Miller, and in wishing him well upon his retirement.

**IN REMEMBRANCE OF DUDLEY  
CARTER**

**HON. ROD CHANDLER**

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. Speaker, I am saddened to announce the passing of a world-renowned woodcarver, Dudley Carter, who died at the age of 100. Mr. Carter was a longtime resident of Redmond, WA.

A few years ago, I had the honor of presenting Mr. Carter with my first Heroes Award. The Heroes Award is given in recognition of individuals in my district who, like Mr. Carter, have unselfishly devoted their time to the community. Mr. Carter exemplified this type of individual in every way. He was an inspiration to many young artists as he provided an opportunity for them to work closely with him on many projects. In addition, he taught them the importance of hard work and striving to do your very best.

Mr. Carter, born to a pioneer family in 1891 in British Columbia, was a timber cruiser and forest engineer most of his life. He spent much of his time exploring and mapping Pacific Northwest wilderness. The chief inspiration for Mr. Carter's art was his childhood among the Haida and Kwakiutl Indians of British Columbia. The lofty totems, community houses, and war canoes of these tribes became motifs in Mr. Carter's work.

His career as an artist has been marked with numerous awards and achievements. Mr. Carter is best known for Forest Diety, a sculpture located at the entrance of Bellevue Square in Bellevue, WA, and Legend of the Moon, inside the entrance of Marymoor Park in Redmond, WA. Other works of Mr. Carter's are on display in Washington and Oregon and in other nations, including Japan and Germany.

Mr. Carter's strength, dedication, and love for his art were true gifts of an artist. He will be long remembered by his family and friends for giving so much of himself to the art community both locally and throughout the world. I am deeply appreciative for the wonderful works by Mr. Carter and the fortunate opportunity we have to be graced with his memory for many years to come.

#### EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE FOR WORKERS ON CLOSING MILITARY BASES

### HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill that makes technical corrections to the Base Closure Act of 1988 and 1990, to allow for job retraining assistance at the most advantageous time. I am pleased to have my colleagues, BEN NIGHTHORSE CAMPBELL, DAVID SKAGGS, JOEL HEFLEY and LEE HAMILTON, join me in sponsoring this bill.

This bill amends the 1988 and 1990 base closure laws to allow employment assistance under the Job Training Partnership Act [JTPA] once the base closure announcement is made.

The 1990 Defense Conversion Adjustment Program (29 U.S.C. § 1662d) provides for assistance under JTPA for employees of closing military bases. Employees are eligible for this assistance if they have either been laid off or received notification of layoff. \$150 million was authorized and appropriated in the Fiscal Year 1991 Defense Authorization Act for defense employee assistance.

When Congress enacted this Program in the fiscal year 1991 Defense Authorization Act, we

intended that the program provide timely and effective assistance for employees adversely affected by base closures and the drawdown in the military. We adopted the JTPA model as the vehicle for providing adjustment assistance. But this model does not neatly fit the base closure situation and needs to be changed in order to provide effective assistance.

Base closures stemming from the 1988 and 1991 base closure commissions have been announced and planning for the closures are being implemented. Although employees on these bases know that they will lose their jobs on the base, most have not received an actual notice of layoffs. Under OPM rules, this notice will come only 60 days before the actual layoff.

But without an actual notice of termination, the employee is not eligible for benefits under JTPA. For example, the retraining program at Lowry Air Force Base in Colorado received this instruction:

[E]ach targeted worker must have either received a notice of layoff or been terminated in order to be determined eligible for basic readjustment and retraining services. A notification that the base is closing is not considered a satisfactory "notice of termination" to provide service.

My bill corrects this problem, so the announcement that the base is closing is considered a "notice of termination" for JTPA purposes. Instead of qualifying for retraining only 60 days before being laid off, the employee can benefit from a longer transition period, once he or she effectively knows that the base will close and the jobs will be eliminated. This early intervention gives the employee the most benefit out of the assistance.

As the Office of Technology Assessment recently noted in its report "After the Cold War," "the elements that make up an effective displaced worker program are well known and long established" and cited the pioneering work of former Secretary of Labor (and Secretary of State) George Shultz:

Early action is critical. The best time to start a displaced worker program is before layoffs begin. It is the best time for workers to get financial, personal, and job counseling, to explore options, and to find a new job without demoralizing delay. (OTA, p. 67)

As we make the often difficult transition to lower defense spending, we need to insure that workers are given an ample opportunity to make a transition to a new job. This bill will allow workers to obtain the most useful job training assistance when they need it most. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in this effort.

#### BECKY NEIBURGER, HONORED TEACHER

### HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize Becky Neiburger, who has been honored by the Dade County Public School System as being one of its best educators. She was one of seven candidates to

be chosen to compete for the Golden Apple Award for Dade's best teacher of 1991-92.

As a reading and language teacher to at-risk students at the Corporate Academy, Ms. Neiburger's goal is to improve her students' reading scores on standardized tests through an intensive program. She was recently featured in the Miami Herald for her extraordinary commitment to education. The article, "Her Reward for Hard Work?: Seeing Students Make Grade," by Alessandra Soler, tells of her great efforts. The article follows:

As a member of the Peace Corps, Becky Neiburger helped build schools. As a teacher at Dade's Corporate Academy, she's making sure kids graduate from them.

Neiburger, 45, teaches reading and language to at-risk students in grades 10 through 12. She is Region IV's nominee for Dade's 1991-92 Teacher of the Year.

"She genuinely cares about the students and devotes her efforts on their behalf," said principal Jack Annunziata. "She has an intense dedication in caring for young people."

The Corporate Academy, an alternative school at 137 NE 19th St., is funded by Burger King and the Dade school system, and gets contributions from other local companies. It's designed to help potential dropouts finish high school and go on to college or a job.

A reading resource specialist, Neiburger works with students who have trouble reading. Her goal is to get them ready for the communications section of the High School Competency Test.

In an effort to improve reading scores among her students, Neiburger last year started a program dubbed HOTTER (Higher Order Thinking That Emphasizes Reading).

Students discuss and analyze books as they read them. The program improved reading skills to the point that 71 percent of her 11th-graders passed the reading portion of the competency test last year.

Her enthusiasm and dedication make Neiburger a favorite among Academy students.

"She's always there for me," said Yolanda Fleming, 17, a senior. "She tells you your mistakes and takes time out to help you with any of your problems."

Born in Guatemala City, Guatemala, Neiburger graduated from Miami University in Oxford, Ohio, with a degree in political science.

She came to Miami in 1982, taught at a private school until 1985, then took a year off to travel. She went to work at Nautilus Middle School in 1986 and transferred to the Corporate Academy in 1989.

"I love it here," Neiburger said. "The philosophy at this school is a therapeutic approach to helping students who have a problem."

Mr. Speaker, I commend Becky Neiburger for her outstanding dedication to teaching. Her devotion in helping students with reading difficulties to graduate from high school is an inspiration to all teachers in Dade County and around the Nation.

#### NEW JERSEY'S FESTA ITALIANA CELEBRATES COLUMBUS' 500TH ANNIVERSARY

### HON. MATTHEW J. RINALDO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. RINALDO. Mr. Speaker, the State of New Jersey has one of the largest Italian-

American populations in the Nation, and on June 13 they will celebrate their heritage at the 22nd annual Festa Italiana at the Garden State Arts Center in Holmdel, NJ. They are part of the more than 20 million American citizens who make up the Italian-American community.

New Jersey's Italian-Americans have strengthened the values of a society devoted to freedom and individual progress. They have been full participants in the life of this country, not only in time of peace but also in time of war. Indeed, Italian-Americans add to the rich cultural diversity of our State.

From the earliest immigrants to the newest generation, Italian-Americans played an important role as business men and women, professionals, teachers, artists, bankers, government officials, factory and service workers, homemakers, sport stars, entertainers, and hundreds of other productive enterprises. While they deeply love America, and identify themselves first and always as Americans, they still cherish and honor the rich cultural background of their Italian ancestors. Festa Italiana is an occasion at which they celebrate that heritage.

Daniel Webster once said that "there is a moral and philosophical respect for our ancestors which elevates the character and improves the heart." That respect is evident in the Italian community in New Jersey.

This year's celebration will pay a special tribute to Christopher Columbus. The 500th anniversary of Columbus' 1st voyage to America reminds us that he changed the world by uniting the old world with the new. That epic journey opened the way for successive generations of explorers and immigrants in search of freedom, opportunity, and new ideas.

We admire Columbus' faith in God, his sense of mission, his courage in the face of extreme adversity, his spirit of adventure, and his vision. Americans of all nationalities are proud of Christopher Columbus and what he means to America, and none more than the Italian people who followed him to America.

I salute the Festa Italiana committee under its general chairman, Anthony P. Lordi, Jr., of Linden, NJ, and his cochairpersons, Frank Guida of Metuchen and Carmen L. Urso of Linden, as well as the many others serving on the committee.

#### TRIBUTE TO MS. CHARLENE KING

### HON. JON KYL

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. KYL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in commendation of a woman from my own district in Arizona whose achievements I truly admire. Ms. Charlene King, a mother of four, once on welfare and living with her parents, was recently honored with the Humanitarian Award for Public Service for her tremendous contributions to her community. In addition to raising her children and studying carpentry at Rio Salado Community College, Ms. King participated in a community-service team which provided repairs and construction for low-income homeowners in Phoenix. Ms. King, a Navajo, hopes to someday return to her reservation in

Northern Arizona to serve her community there. I wish her the best of luck, and hold her contributions as an honor student and a community volunteer up to my colleagues and constituents as an example of dedication and initiative.

#### H.R. 4848, THE LONG-TERM CARE FAMILY SECURITY ACT

### HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, if you asked most American the best way to live out their last days, they'd say they would like to do it quietly at home. If you asked them the worst way to end their lives, they'd say years of bankruptcy and loneliness in a nursing home.

We must turn our attention to these issues as part of the health debate of the nineties. There is no true health reform without long-term care reform. There is no comprehensive health care without home care and nursing home care. There is no complete health insurance plan without a plan to pay for disability.

The legislation I am introducing today—along with the distinguished majority leader, Congressman DICK GEPHARDT—is to give Americans the chance to get the care they need and to choose the setting they want. Disabled people—old and young—should have the chance to get health services without impoverishing themselves, without burdening their families, without leaving their homes, and without living in fear of these things. This bill—a detailed summary of which appears below—will provide them with coverage for long-term care and protection against these catastrophes.

Mr. Speaker, the need for long-term care affects us all. The patients are our parents, our spouses, and inevitably ourselves. Most Americans have already dealt personally with a loved one in need of home or nursing-home care. Most Americans have had the experience of trying to find services and to arrange for payment. Most people know that such care is hard to get and even harder to pay for.

Our insurance system, public and private, doesn't help matters. Medicare, Medicaid, and commercial plans are all limited in eligibility and inadequate in coverage.

This bill establishes a new Federal program to address these problems. It provides assistance to severely impaired Americans, both elderly and non-elderly. It covers both home care and nursing facility services. It requires some forms of copayment for those who can afford it, but provides public payment for those who cannot. And it guarantees these things for all Americans.

The Long-Term Care Family Security Act is needed now. Illness and disability are tragedy enough. We should not compound them with fear and neglect.

#### SUMMARY OF H.R. 4848 THE LONG-TERM CARE FAMILY SECURITY ACT OF 1992

The Long-Term Care Family Security Act of 1992 is designed to achieve universal coverage for long-term care for disabled persons of all ages. A Public Program provides pro-

tection for home and community-based care and short-term nursing facility stays, without regard to income. The Public Program also provides a floor of income and asset protection for long stays in nursing facilities. All benefits are subject to cost containment and quality assurance mechanisms. Private long-term-care insurance policies for additional benefits are made eligible for favorable tax treatment if they meet Federal consumer protection requirements.

#### PUBLIC PROGRAM

##### Eligibility

All persons are eligible for either home and community-based or nursing facility care (regardless of their age, income or employment status) if they demonstrate any of the following:

Need for human assistance (including supervision) with three or more activities of daily living (ADLS) (bathing, dressing, transferring, toileting and eating).

Need substantial supervision due to cognitive or mental impairment and have at least one ADL limitation or require assistance managing their medications.

Need substantial supervision due to behaviors that are dangerous (to themselves or others), disruptive, or difficult to manage.

All persons who demonstrate any of the above needs and require long nursing facility stays are eligible for benefits when their incomes and assets reach protected levels.

##### Benefits

#### Home and Community-Based Care

Full range of home-care services (including skilled and unskilled services, personal assistance, and equipment to assist with ADLs); community-based services (including adult day care); and respite care services are available.

Benefits vary with degree of impairment: Eligible persons with limitations in fewer than four ADLS ("moderately disabled") are entitled to 52 hours of service per month. Eligible persons with limitations in four or more ADLS ("severely disabled") are entitled to 88 hours of service per month.

Additional hours may be made available to individuals with greater needs from pooled benefit hours (13 hours per month allotted to pool for each moderately disabled person; 22 hours per month allotted to pool for each severely disabled person).

Benefits are subject to 20% cost-sharing requirements, adjusted for sliding-scale low-income assistance.

#### Short-Term Nursing Facility Care

Coverage is available for two episodes of up to six months of nursing facility care.

Benefits are subject to 20% cost-sharing requirements, adjusted for sliding-scale low-income assistance.

#### Long-Term Nursing Facility Care

Asset protection is provided (in addition to the value of homes) in amounts up to \$30,000 for individuals, \$60,000 for couples.

Income for spouses, home maintenance, and personal needs is also protected.

#### Payment and Cost Containment

Payment rates for home and community-based services are Federally determined and are based on a fee schedule or prospective payment system developed by the Secretary.

Payment rates for nursing facilities are based on a specified prospective payment system, adjusted for severity of residents' impairments ("case-mix" system).

Payment rates for all types of services apply not only to services covered by the Public Program, but to any services deliv-

ered by participating providers ("all-payer" system).

Expenditures for home and community-based services may not exceed costs of entitlement hours plus pooled benefit hours.

Supply of nursing facility beds is limited to current bed-to-elderly population ratio in a State or the national average ratio, whichever is greater.

A Long-term Care Payment Assessment Commission is established to review and recommend to the Secretary and to Congress appropriate policy regarding rates, methods, and adjustments for payment for all services.

A Pharmaceutical Payment Assessment Commission is established to examine prescription drug costs and to explore issues relating to coverage of prescription drugs under government health care programs.

#### *Administration and Quality Assurance*

Designated assessment agency in each State determines functional and financial eligibility for benefits, and ensures specified quality of care standards.

Certified care managers, in cooperation with individual beneficiaries, develop plans of care for home and community-based services; arrange for, and oversee quality of, service delivery; and manage payment for services consistent with the limitations on expenditures.

Subject to Federal requirements, States certify and license care managers and providers.

Nursing home reform standards ("OBRA '87") remain unchanged.

#### *Relation to Other Federal Programs*

Medicare remains primary payer for persons eligible for Medicare benefits.

Medicare benefits remain unchanged except coverage for skilled nursing facility care is limited to 20 days.

Medicaid long-term care benefits are replaced by the Public Program except for intermediate care facility services for the mentally retarded ("ICFs/MR").

Long-term care programs supported through the Older Americans Act, Title XX, and the Protection and Advocacy Programs for Individuals with Mental Retardation or Mental Illness remain unchanged except for enhanced financing for the Ombudsman Program under the Older Americans Act.

#### *Impact on Disabled Americans*

3.1 million moderately and severely disabled Americans over age 65 are eligible for benefits.

800,000 moderately and severely disabled Americans under age 65 are eligible for benefits.

#### *Cost and Financing*

Preliminary CBO estimate of new federal costs for Public Program for first full year of implementation is \$45 billion (\$25 billion for home and community-based care; \$20 billion for nursing facility care).

Taxes to finance new Federal costs include a payroll tax (0.5% on employer; 0.5% on employee for all wages except the first \$5000); a tax on unearned income (2.5%); and a decrease in the tax-exempt inheritable amount (from \$600,000 to \$200,000).

Home and community-based care and short-term nursing facility benefits are fully Federally financed.

States are required to maintain current levels of financial commitment under Medicaid for population groups and long-term care services covered by the Public Program (indexed for increases in the medical CPI).

At full implementation, Federal and State governments share costs for increases in ex-

penditures for the long-term nursing facility benefit in excess of the increase in the nursing facility market basket.

#### *Phase-In Schedule*

Year 1: Development and publication of implementing regulations.

Year 2: Provision of limited number of hours of home and community-based care.

Year 3: Provision of additional hours of home and community-based care.

Year 4: Full provision of nursing facility care.

Year 5: Full provision of home and community-based care.

#### PRIVATE LONG-TERM CARE INSURANCE

##### *Relation to Public Program*

Private long-term care insurance remains available for persons seeking protection of assets above the level specified in the Public Program; for additional home care services; for cost-sharing requirements under the Public Program; and for service needs associated with impairment levels less than those specified under the Public Program.

Purchase of private long-term care insurance ensures protection of assets above the levels specified under the Public Program equivalent to the amount of insurance purchased.

##### *Standards*

The National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC) or, in its absence, the Secretary, is required to develop standards for State programs to regulate long-term care insurance policies; and for the issuers, sales practices, and content of such policies.

Standards for issuers include provision for examination of policy ("free look") and full refund; explanation of benefits relative to the Public Program; information on experience with claims denials; and limitations on agent compensation.

Standards for sales practices include requirements for agent certification and consumer education; prohibitions against unfair tactics, including "twisting", cold lead advertising, and high pressure techniques; and prohibitions against specified sales, including sales of duplicate policies and sales to Medicaid recipients.

Standards for policy content include coverage for a minimum benefit (protection for long nursing facility stays); optional development of standardized policies; protection against inflation, forfeiture, and use of pre-existing condition limits, and premium increases; and guarantees of renewability, continuation, conversion, and upgrade rights.

##### *Enforcement*

States are required to establish mechanisms to secure compliance with the specified standards, including the imposition of sanctions such as civil monetary penalties.

Secretary is required to establish mechanisms to ensure presence and operation of effective State regulatory programs ("look behind" authority).

##### *Tax Clarifications*

Private long-term care insurance policies are provided the same preferred tax treatment as accident and health insurance.

Expenditures for long-term care services are provided the same preferred tax treatment as medical expenditures.

REMARKS BEFORE THE CONFERENCE ON CONTEMPORARY CHINESE LAW WITH AN EMPHASIS ON TAIWAN

### HON. TIM JOHNSON

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I recently had an opportunity to address a very distinguished group of scholars who were meeting in Washington at the Conference on Contemporary Chinese Law With an Emphasis on Taiwan. I was particularly grateful to Dr. Tao-tai Hsia, of the Library of Congress, and a good friend, Dr. Winberg Chai, of the University of Wyoming, for their leadership at this important conference and for their very gracious hospitality. The following are thoughts which I shared with those in attendance at the conference:

#### REMARKS OF HON. TIM JOHNSON

Thank you for your kind invitation to join you at this luncheon in the midst of your conference on Contemporary Chinese Law with an Emphasis on Taiwan—I appreciate your hospitality and an opportunity to share a few brief thoughts with you.

The topics taken up by this conference—democratization, reunification, and economic and civil laws on the ROC are not only critically important, but extremely timely as well.

Having recently led a congressional delegation to Taiwan where we visited with President Lee, government officials and business leaders, let me say that our delegation came away impressed with the progress being made toward a more open, multi-party democracy on Taiwan. Much progress remains to be achieved, but I am confident that the people of the ROC will remain committed to pursuing the legal and constitutional reforms necessary to further the cause of democracy and individual civil liberties.

Obviously, the very difficult and sensitive issue of reunification is one which must be left to Taiwan and the Mainland, and it is only natural that differences of opinion should exist on Taiwan not only between the KMT and minority parties, but between factions of the KMT itself. Nonetheless, I believe that there is a great deal that the United States can and must do to promote needed political and economic changes on the Mainland which will facilitate the development of civil liberties for Mainlanders as well as allow for a better climate in which Taiwan and the Mainland can deal with the reunification issue.

We often refer to the Mainland as a socialist state—but the reality is that more than half their economy is no longer in state hands, and the share of the private economy has been growing rapidly. Further the unified state of the Mainland is fraying as economic reforms create effectively independent states, especially on coastal China. Mr. Deng's prevailing analysis is that the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe went about reform backwards—that they should have loosened their economies much sooner and their politics later, if at all. His argument is that people with full bellies will not complain too much about a lack of democracy, and that the Mainland should be prepared to absorb the ideas, money and technology of the outside world in order to assure economic growth. As a result, the Mainland's GNP

grew by 7% last year in real terms, and the coastal provinces more in the range of 25%—due in a significant part to Taiwanese investment.

But I believe Mr. Deng will not be able to have it both ways—a growing capitalist economy and continued political repression. It is the nature of free economies that they require free people and free minds in order to remain competitive in an increasingly global economy. While the United States should express absolute opposition to weapon proliferation and repression of human rights, it is in our nation's interest to strengthen Sino-American cultural, educational and economic ties and to assist the Mainland with its "four modernizations."

Taiwan has, to its credit, established organizations to promote greater cooperative contact with the mainland—the Unification Council, Mainland China Affairs Commission and Straits Foundation. Trade and visitation between Taiwan and the Mainland have grown enormously in recent years. It is not the role of the United States to tell Taiwan when it should liberalize postal, trade and navigation links with the Mainland, but it is in the mutual interest of the United States and Taiwan to work toward a political and economic climate on the Mainland with which Taiwan can feel comfortable and secure. In the meantime, the United States should work to assure GATT membership for the ROC to further assure Taiwan's ability to continue economic growth.

If we choose the correct public policies in the 1990's, I am convinced that the next century will usher in an era of unprecedented prosperity in Asia and a flourishing of Chinese culture which would enrich all of the world. Thank you for your work in helping to lay the difficult but essential intellectual groundwork for such a new era.

THE EVERY FIFTH CHILD ACT

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, if this Congress learned today that a debilitating, often fatal, condition threatened the lives of 13.4 million children—more than one-fifth of Americans under age 18; that afflicted children were three times more likely to die during childhood; that every day 27 U.S. children died from causes related to this condition; and that the ailment stunted not only the physical development of children, but also their social, emotional, and intellectual growth; would Congress take action?

If Congress found that remedies existed to correct the deadly conditions; that these measures saved lives and gave children a fairer start in life; but that this relief reached only a portion of the afflicted children; would Congress act to expand this relief?

If studies proved that this relief not only saved children's lives, but also saved money in later medical and social costs, would Congress act?

Mr. Speaker, I would like to believe that Congress would take decisive and immediate steps to free children from such an adversity. Yet the devastating circumstances I have described are not fiction but fact. The condition that afflicts one in five children is poverty, and

its results devastate millions of lives each year. Children do not ask to be born into poverty, but they live—and die—with the consequences. Every 14 minutes an infant dies in the first year of life. One in eight children is hungry, and hungry children are 2 to 3 times more likely to suffer health problems. Untold thousands of children and families are homeless, and children are the poorest age group, two times as likely to be poor as elderly people.

I would like to believe that Congress would place these children's needs at least as high as defense budgets. But the budget walls would not even come down for children. When will we realize that, above all else, the future and defense of this Nation depends on the health and well-being of its young people?

The voters already understand this, and you can bet they will ask us this fall what we have done lately to assist children. A new poll, conducted by a Republican pollster, reports that 95 percent of registered voters believe poverty and homelessness are serious problems, and that 93 percent believe hunger is a serious problem. Two-thirds are willing to pay \$100 more in taxes to end hunger among children and families.

Today, the esteemed chairman of the Education and Labor Subcommittee on Elementary, Secondary, and Vocational Education, Mr. KILDEE, is introducing the Every Fifth Child Act. This legislation responds to the overwhelming intention of voters to improve the well-being of children by increasing access to three outstanding cost-effective programs—WIC, Head Start, and Job Corps. I am pleased to be an original cosponsor of the bill.

The Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families, which I proudly serve as chairwoman, has documented the conditions facing children and the programs that improve well-being. The evidence is clear—WIC, Head Start, and Job Corps increase the nutritional, educational, and economic status of young people. They return significant savings in health, special education, public assistance, and crime costs.

Talk is cheap and time is short—this bill save lives and money, the best investment we can make. I urge my colleagues to support the Every Fifth Child Act.

ANGEL JONES, HONORED TEACHER

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize Angel Jones, who has been honored by the Dade County public school system as being one of its best educators. She was 1 of 7 candidates to be chosen to compete for the Golden Apple Award for Dade's best teacher of 1991–92.

Ms. Jones is a seventh grade science and biology teacher at Thomas Jefferson Middle School. She was recently featured in the Miami Herald for her extraordinary dedication to teaching. The article "High Standards Are Her Hallmark" follows:

In Angel Jones' seventh-grade class Wednesday, the students were not students.

They were taxonomists, scientists who study classifications. And they were desperately trying to hang on to their jobs.

"I told them because of the recession I'm going to have to cut down on some employees," said Jones, who has taught science and biology at Thomas Jefferson Middle School for three years. "Based on how well they classify the buttons, I was going to cut jobs."

Jones, one of seven finalists for Dade County Teacher of the Year, is no textbook teacher. "I'm not the kind or person who is going to tell you. 'Come in. Open your books and answer all the questions for me,'" she said.

"My job is not to come here and baby-sit. My job is to make sure you're learning," Jones said.

TRIBUTE TO HURON-CLINTON METROPOLITAN AUTHORITY

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, today I wish to congratulate the Huron-Clinton Metropolitan Authority on its 50th anniversary. Back in 1942 it was easy to buy a swimsuit; however, finding a beach to wear it on was difficult. So that same year the Huron-Clinton Metropolitan Authority was created to provide parks for public use in the five southeastern Michigan counties of Macomb, Wayne, Oakland, Washtenaw, and Livingston.

The inception of the HCMA brought hope that larger, more diversified parks would be created. Today, through hard work, the Huron-Clinton Metropolitan Authority has developed 13 parks located along the Huron and Clinton Rivers.

These parks provide a variety of outdoor recreational activities for residents, both young and old, of southeast Michigan. The HCMA has also made a strong commitment to the environment through education programs and preservation.

I would also like to take this opportunity to thank the Huron-Clinton Metropolitan Authority for its assistance in building the bike path from Metro Beach to Stony Creek. The bike path will ensure safe travel for bikers and pedestrians.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, the dedication and commitment of the HCMA to provide quality outdoor recreation has had a considerable impact in the 12th Congressional District and in southeast Michigan.

On this special occasion, I ask that my colleagues join me in congratulating the Huron-Clinton Metropolitan Authority on its 50th anniversary.

SNOWE SALUTES MAINE VOICE OF DEMOCRACY WINNER

HON. OLYMPIA J. SNOWE

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer my congratulations to Monique Mari

Gibouleau of Old Town, ME, on winning the Maine VFW Voice of Democracy broadcast script writing contest with her outstanding essay. I find Monique's firm grasp of the historical challenges our Nation has met, as well as those we are currently encountering, highly commendable.

Currently in her junior year at Old Town High School, Monique competed among 147,000 high school students nationwide and was chosen as the winner for Maine.

Each year the VFW chooses a theme for the contest, this year it was "Meeting America's Challenge." In her speech, Monique concluded that America's greatest challenge is educating its citizens both now and in the future. Because I share Monique's view that education is indeed of great importance to the future of America, I would like to share her speech with my colleagues.

#### MEETING AMERICA'S CHALLENGE

(By Monique M. Gibouleau, Maine winner, 1991/92 VFW Voice of Democracy Scholarship Program)

Throughout the years, America has met with many challenges, and the American people have dealt with them in various ways.

In the late 1700s, the challenge was the fight for independence and establishing a new nation and strong, wonderful government, and uniting several wary colonies.

In the 1860s the nation was torn in two as interests conflicted. The challenge of those times was to reunite the nation and to resolve its conflicts.

At the start of the twentieth century, the United States went through the challenge of foreign policy. Toward the 1900s, there was an explosion upon the USS Maine in Havana harbor which caused, eventually, America to go to war again. A few years later, the U.S. helped to get other nations out of tight places such as the Philippines which became a free country on July 4, 1946—nearly half century later. This was a time when the United States' challenge lay outside of the country for the most part.

Then the first World War began and the challenge of America was, at first, to stay out of it, and to be prosperous as other nations bought from the United States. But the United States became deeply involved with its allies, and the war to end all wars was through before the 1920s.

Later, a different challenge arrived in the form of the Great Depression, which improved with the coming of World War II when the neutral America sold goods and weapons on a "cash and carry" basis, stopping the unemployment crisis, after the United States went into World War II. The end came with an allied victory and there was temporary peace. The Vietnam Conflict and Korean War showed that there was not yet peace on earth.

There has been the challenge of stopping racism. There have been fights for the equality of the sexes. There have been many challenges throughout the history of our great nation, and today is no exception.

America's challenge of today is education. This is the education of everything! The people of today, not only the youth of today need education. People must be educated about all issues that need to be dealt with in life. People need to become aware.

America's challenge of today is the education of all things, of all people in the United States, of all the cultural backgrounds, and the great heritage of this nation. Beyond learning about the people making up the na-

tion, people must also be educated about the issues that are dealt with by our representatives. They need to become aware of the issues that are dealt with in states and in the national government. The people must be challenged to learn.

The challenge of America is education on the environment. It is learning about the effects of toxic dumping and about common household waste disposal. They must be educated on reducing waste and recycling what can be recycled and as well as using well thought out methods of disposal for what must be discarded.

The challenge of America is education for the future. Schooling, and learning, and striving for knowledge and the accumulation of knowledge are necessary things for the future of our nation. That is America's challenge.

America has met its challenges in the past with strength, hope and desire, from the signing of the Declaration of Independence to the recent Gulf Crisis. I do not fear for the future—America meets its challenges well.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE SMALL BUSINESS INCENTIVE ACT OF 1992

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I commend my colleagues, Mr. MARKEY, the chairman of the Energy and Commerce Subcommittee on Telecommunications and Finance, and that subcommittee's ranking Republican, Mr. RINALDO, for introducing today, at the request of the SEC, the Small Business Incentive Act of 1992. According to the Small Business Administration, in recent years, almost two-thirds of U.S. employment growth has come from the creation of new firms. The Congress must take steps to encourage the continued productivity of this and other sectors of our economy.

However, I do not believe we should move forward on this bill without very careful hearings. And these legislative proposals should be examined against the Commission's recent package of proposed rule changes to reduce or eliminate registration, reporting, and accounting requirements for small businesses and to deregulate certain venture capital investment pools. While some of these proposals appear to have merit, others appear overbroad in scope and would unnecessarily remove safeguards and not provide adequate investor protections. Specifically, I would like the subcommittee to examine whether the combined effect is not a near total evisceration of the penny stock reforms we did in the last Congress. We should also examine the American Stock Exchange's new emerging company marketplace, and what the State securities regulators are doing in this area. Finally, we need to assess the effects, beneficial and otherwise, of the Small Business Investment Incentive Act of 1980, H.R. 7554, Public Law 96-477, October 21, 1980. We took a number of deregulatory steps in this area only 11 years ago in the 1980 act and it is advisable to see what was effective and what was not before we tear more pages out of the rulebook.

The Federal securities laws play a central and salutary role in the American capital mar-

ketplace. The central mandate is a simple one: That persons raising money from our citizens tell the truth about themselves, the securities being sold, and their business plans. The honesty and transparency of our markets, whether for large multinational companies or mom-and-pop operations, should never be compromised. Trust lost is not easily regained.

#### DEFENSE CUTBACKS MUST SLOW DOWN

HON. FLOYD SPENCE

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, America is facing its biggest demobilization since World War II.

Stunned military people know what it means. Over half a million of them will be tossed out into an economy where few jobs await.

Civilian defense workers, Reservists, and Guardsmen will also join the struggle for pay checks. What's more, millions of defense jobs in the shipbuilding, aerospace, and electronics industries could disappear.

At this rate, over 1 million new jobs will have to be created in the next 3 years. And slashing deeper—as some are pushing for—could cost 3.3 million jobs.

Let's face it—defense is a business. It creates jobs that support military and defense workers' families across the country. Cutting back too fast and too deep will do further harm to an already weak economy.

We must slow the pace of these proposed defense cutbacks. This will allow time for the economy to improve, and give people a better chance to find comparable jobs.

This approach can work better than the \$1 billion economic conversion program that can't create jobs fast enough to help people now.

#### RECYCLING RANGERS AT PINE LAKE ELEMENTARY

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, by designating March as Recycling Awareness Month, Pine Lake Elementary has encouraged students, teachers, and parents to get involved in the recycling process. They were all part of a contest in which students competed for the best artwork created out of recyclable products. The school was recently featured in the Miami Herald for its efforts in saving the environment. The article "Kids Build An Awareness of Recycling" by Jon O'Neill tells of their accomplishments:

For students at Pine Lake Elementary, recycling is more than tossing things into a bin.

To prove it, the kids topped off a month of studying the subject by using recyclable things to make artwork and practical items. Their designs were on display in the media center at the school Tuesday.

Pine Lake, at 16700 SW 109th Ave., is a pre-kindergarten through third-grade school. Teachers wanted their young charges to get more involved with saving the environment, so they designated March "Recycling Awareness" month.

"We wanted to work with some basic ideas, but the kids really outdid themselves," said third-grade teacher Marilyn Carver. "We were impressed with what they did."

Each class designed its own recycling bin and learned what was OK to put in it. A team of students, the "Recycling Rangers," checked the bins each day and handed out rewards or warnings.

Students also held a bumper sticker contest. The best slogans now are being printed on bumper stickers that the school will sell. The money is going to help finance more environmental projects, Carver said. The kids also recycled old books.

The final projects, which took about two weeks, involved making items from recyclable goods, and having them judged. Winners were named from all four grade levels.

Malachi Green made "Space Robot Cat," a space-age kitty made from boxes, cans and sporting plastic fork whisksers.

"My mom helped some, but I did most of the work," said Malachi, 5, a kindergarten student. "I didn't realize I was going to be first place."

First-grader Clarence Harper, 7, also got an idea from his mother. He used dozens of aluminum cans to make a patio furniture set that was sturdy enough for little people to sit on. The set also featured a newspaper umbrella.

Diana Rairden, 7, won the second-grade competition with a book about how she made a composting pen at her house. The book includes pictures of Diana and her dad making the pen and mixing the compost.

"It was fun," Diana said. "Some of the food we mixed up was kind of disgusting, but I learned a lot. I learned we can stop trashing the earth."

Kaegan Blomseth, 9, was the third-grade winner. Using an idea she got from her sister, she built a birdbath made entirely of aluminum cans.

"It was real hard," Kaegan said. "Sometimes the cans wouldn't hold together."

Teachers and students say the month's lessons have been learned.

"They all want to tell me what I can and can't recycle now," librarian Toni Ziglich said. "It's amazing how much more aware they are."

Parents are learning, too. "I have to tell my dad to recycle because he doesn't," Kaegan said. "I'm going to make him now."

Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend the students and teachers of Pine Lake Elementary for their commitment in making ours a better world. Their involvement demonstrates how recycling can be both fun and simple. They are an example to us all.

SENSELESS REGULATIONS

HON. CASS BALLENGER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. BALLENGER. Mr. Speaker, needless regulations ought to be repealed to promote economic growth. A recent report concludes that government regulations now cost the

economy \$400 to \$500 billion annually. This means \$4,000 to \$5,000 per household per year, which reduces our country's ability to compete in international markets, prolongs the recession, and increases unemployment.

One burdensome regulation is the outdated Davis-Bacon Act. This depression era statute raises the cost of construction \$1 billion a year by requiring a federally mandated wage for Federal construction projects above \$2,000.

In my opinion, the Davis-Bacon Act needlessly pushes up Federal construction costs and in many cases pads the pockets of union workers. It shuts out minority contractors and others who bid competitively on Federal work. The act imposes artificial wages and causes construction costs to dramatically increase.

Today, Davis-Bacon does little more than milk the taxpayer. Rather than wasting millions each and every year on Federal construction, we could reinvest these dollars in low-income housing or health care.

Suspending Davis-Bacon, which is possible under Presidential authority, would send a strong signal to our constituents that we recognize we have a fiscal responsibility to spend their tax dollars wisely. Not only would it save money, the psychological impact of this decision could be enough to create an economic boom.

I hope the President uses his authority to suspend Davis-Bacon and help our economy get moving again!

NEW HAMPSHIRE-MAINE INTERSTATE SCHOOL COMPACT

HON. DICK SWETT

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. SWETT. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing H.R. 4841, legislation that would ratify the 1969 law of both New Hampshire and Maine's previously agreed to Interstate School Compact. Congresswoman OLYMPIA SNOWE and Congressman TOM ANDREWS of Maine and Congressman BILL ZELIFF, my colleague from New Hampshire, are joining me in support of the legislation.

Although this compact was signed into law in 1969 by both States, inadvertently it was not submitted to the U.S. Congress for the required approval. Finally, in 1992, we are taking steps to finish a process that should have been completed over 20 years ago.

This compact does not compel either State to establish interstate school districts, interstate committees, or even interstate discussions. It simply allows communities in either State who wish to look into the possibility of an interstate alliance to do so. Commissioner Eve Bither of Maine stated it best when she wrote, "The intent of this legislation is to enable towns from both States to combine their resources and form school districts if such a combination should prove economically and educationally feasible."

Our educational system faces severe fiscal restraints and limited resources as it struggles to provide quality education to our students. Local communities need the flexibility to pursue innovative solutions to their educational

challenges. That is what the New Hampshire-Maine Interstate Compact is all about. New Hampshire's Commissioner Charles Marston wrote, "The Compact recognizes that border communities share more similarities than differences. Educational opportunities should not stop at the State line, whether you travel from east to west or west to east."

Mr. Speaker, I look forward to enactment of this enabling legislation and to the possible betterment of the educational systems of both New Hampshire and Maine. Someone once said, "Procrastination is opportunity's natural assassin." After 23 years we cannot procrastinate any longer. It is time to ratify this New Hampshire-Maine Interstate School Compact which will provide the voters of these States additional educational opportunities for their children.

SALUTE TO THE HONORABLE JUDGE BRUNO LEOPIZZI

HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, it is with the greatest pride and admiration that I rise today to salute a truly outstanding individual from my Eighth Congressional District of New Jersey who has made an enormous contribution to his community, his State and our Nation over the past 20 years.

I am speaking of the Honorable Judge Bruno Leopizzi of Paterson, NJ, who will be honored for his innumerable contributions on Sunday, April 26, 1992, by the prestigious Nineteen Hearts Society of the Federation of Italian Societies with a dinner at La Neve's Restaurant in Haledon, NJ.

I know that this event will be a source of great pride, not only to Bruno Leopizzi, but to his devoted family; his loving wife Terry; his two daughters Elaine and TerriAnn; his son Raymond; and all six of Bruno Leopizzi's grandchildren Raymond, Ryan, Anthony, Michael, Christopher and Cara. Further, I know this event will also have great significance for the people who have come to know Bruno Leopizzi through his great involvement with the community both professionally and socially.

Mr. Speaker, Bruno Leopizzi was born in Houston, PA, to Luigi and Agatha Leopizzi. He received all of his education in the Sandy Hill section of Paterson, NJ. After receiving his law degree at John Marshall Law School, Bruno was admitted to the New Jersey Bar in 1951. He was later admitted to practice in the U.S. Federal Court and the Supreme Court of the United States.

In the early years of his career, Bruno Leopizzi established a private practice from 1951 to 1972 when he was appointed to the district court. Four years later in 1976 the Hon. Judge Bruno Leopizzi was appointed to the county court level and in 1979 to the Superior Court of New Jersey.

Bruno Leopizzi is not only an important member of the community but holds membership in the Passaic County Bar Association, the New Jersey State Bar Association, the

American Bar Association, the New Jersey Trial Lawyers Association and the Justinian Association. Judge Leopizzi has also in his spare time lectured at the New Jersey Judicial College, the Institute for Continuing Legal Education, the Skills and Methods Court for New Attorneys; been a visiting lecturer at Rutgers Law School and Drew University, as well as, a Moderator for Moot Court.

Judge Leopizzi has in the past held such notable positions as municipal prosecutor in Paterson, city attorney for Paterson, attorney for the Board of Health in West Paterson, NJ and numerous other positions. In his spare time Judge Leopizzi is a member of the Italian Circle, the Italian Sportsmen Hall of Fame, and a past member of St. Anthony's Catholic Club.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the opportunity to present a brief profile of a truly outstanding and dedicated citizen whose dedication to his profession and his community have made our community, our State and our Nation a far better place to live, the Honorable Judge Bruno Leopizzi of Paterson, NJ, honoree of the Nineteen Hearts Society for 1992.

U.S. GOVERNMENT-PRIVATE  
SECTOR EXPORT COOPERATION

**HON. DOUG BEREUTER**

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, as cochairman of the House Export Task Force this Member would like to describe how recent cooperation between the U.S. Government and the private sector will produce a boon to the U.S. telecommunications industry.

More than ever, U.S. exporters and the Federal Government need to work as a team to increase U.S. sales abroad. Although it is not often that business and Government work together, when it does happen, the results can be impressive. A good example of this is the sale of AT&T telephone switches to Indonesia.

Mr. Speaker, Indonesia is a developing country with a great need for modern telecommunications. The United States, without question, is a world leader in the production of telecommunications equipment. In terms of mutually beneficial trade, the two countries were a perfect match; however, Indonesia demanded generous financing concessions, requesting a loan at 3½ percent interest over 25 years and a 7 year grace period.

Now, this financing request might seem very demanding, but United States competitors in Japan and Europe were able to offer such financing with the help of their governments. Fortunately, for U.S. exporters, this Government and business leaders worked together to compete internationally.

Together, the Export-Import Bank, the Agency for International Development, and the Trade Development Program worked together to produce an attractive \$60 million dollar loan package. Even with such a financing package, there was a great deal of pressure from competing governments. To further compete, officials of the U.S. Government at the very highest level contacted Indonesian officials to let

them know the project was a United States priority.

Mr. Speaker, because of this teamwork, AT&T was able to demonstrate its superior technology and receive half of the \$380 million dollar award. Additionally, AT&T expects to receive many times that amount in follow-up business. Most importantly, the U.S. Government's investment will be returned many times over in additional U.S. exports and new jobs.

Mr. Speaker, it is the kind of teamwork which is increasingly important in a world where governments as well as companies compete for international markets.

CLIFF PEAKE RETIRES AS PRESIDENT OF UNION COUNTY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

**HON. MATTHEW J. RINALDO**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. RINALDO. Mr. Speaker, the business community in Union County will honor Clifford M. Peake, president of the Union County Chamber of Commerce, on his 22 years of exceptional service when he retires as president of the chamber of commerce. It is a well deserved tribute and public expression of appreciation for Cliff Peake's leadership in promoting new business, aiding existing enterprises and industries in dealing with local, county, State and Federal Government agencies, and in attracting investment and jobs into Union County.

Under Cliff Peake's leadership, businesses and industries in Union County have been able to play a significant role in promoting and planning improvements in public transportation, including the proposed rail connection between Newark Airport and the city of Elizabeth, and many other projects that are vital to the future economic growth and prosperity of Union County.

He began his career in 1950 after service in the U.S. Army and graduation from Idaho State University. Cliff Peake gained a broad view of the American business community, from agricultural-based counties to industrial cities, by serving with the chamber of commerce in five States—Jerome, ID; Golden, CO; North Platte, NE; Bellville, IL, and Gary, IN, before coming to the Union County Chamber of Commerce in Elizabeth, NJ, in 1969. Whether it was with ranchers in the Great Plains or industrial and corporate executives in Union County, Cliff Peake's personality, openness, knowledge, and salesmanship in behalf of American business and free enterprise earned him the respect and friendship of many people, including those outside the business community.

The competition the United States faces in the global marketplace, and the need for better trained and educated employees, led Cliff Peake to serve as cochairman of the Kean College Business Council, and membership on the executive committee of the Union County Industry Council.

But economic development and job training have not been his or the chamber of commerce's only interests. For the last two dec-

ades, Cliff Peake has been a catalyst in enlisting the support of corporations and business executives and employees in community fund drives and in supporting our hospitals, private social service agencies, and charities. Several million dollars have been raised through these charitable activities, and Cliff Peake deserves a great deal of the credit for appealing to the generosity and community spirit of many businessmen and women in Union County.

During the years that I served as a New Jersey State Senator and Member of Congress, I have dealt with Cliff Peake on many important issues affecting business and industry. He was always fair-minded, honest, dependable and well informed, and proved to be an invaluable contact between business and government.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Cliff Peake on his outstanding service to our county and State, and for his efforts in promoting our free enterprise system. I wish Cliff Peake and his wife, Jo, a long, healthy and happy retirement, and the appreciation of the community for a job well done.

NINA KASPER, HONORED TEACHER

**HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize Nina Kasper, who has been honored by the Dade County Public School System as being one of its best educators. She was one of seven candidates to be chosen to compete for the Golden Apple Award for Dade's best teacher of 1991-92.

As the teacher of Colonial Drive Elementary's special education prekindergarten class, Ms. Kasper's goals are to achieve integration between the physically and mentally impaired kids, and parent involvement. She was recently featured in the Miami Herald for her extraordinary dedication to children with special needs. The article "Her Special Classroom Magic Gets Kids, Parents Involved" by Roxana Sotc reveals why she is so loved. The article follows:

Region V's 1991-92 theme for Teacher of the Year is "A touch of Magic." The staff at Colonial Drive Elementary believes that definitely applies to Nina Kasper.

"In the classroom she is like a magician," said principal Paulette M. Martin. "She's very natural and talented at what she does. She's one of a kind."

Kasper, 28 is the teacher of the year nominee from Region V. She also is Colonial Drive's only special education prekindergarten teacher. She takes care of 11 kids who are visually impaired, physically handicapped, mentally handicapped or language impaired.

"We try to make our kids do the kinds of things that any other 3- 4-year-old might do." Kasper said. "Of course, our kids have special needs, but we try to provide hands-on, active and creative learning experiences to enable them to grow in a natural and functional manner."

Kasper's two main goals are integration and parent involvement.

"I wanted to expose children without disabilities to those with disabilities," she said.

"So I talked to a second-grade teacher and we decided to join our students in a special project."

That project is a garden the two classes planted together at the beginning of the school year.

"At first, the kids were wary of each other, but now, seven months into the program, we've noticed tremendous growth on both sides," Kasper said. "The second-graders are more compassionate and sensitive toward my students and they, in turn, have learned to become part of the mainstream."

A couple of weeks ago, the students picked and cleaned tomatoes, carrots and other vegetables they are growing and had a "salad party."

To Kasper, parent participation is very important. That's why she now has more parent meetings and sends newsletters home often so she can stay in touch with them.

"Nina makes a very big difference in the children's lives," said Mary Porter, whose 5-year-old son Joseph is in Kasper's class. "She spends time with them and they really learn with her. Joseph loves her. He talks about her all the time and he loves to go to school."

Born in Long Island, N.Y., Kasper came to Miami in 1984 to attend the University of Miami. In 1986 she got a bachelor's degree in special education and in 1990 she went back to UM to receive her master's degree in early childhood/special education.

She worked at Arcola Elementary in North Dade before coming to Colonial Drive, 10755 SW 160th St., where she has taught for four years.

Kasper loves to talk about her kids. She says they are very well attuned to each other's abilities and disabilities and that they always help each other out.

"It is always a challenge, but teaching them is very rewarding," she said. "It's touching to see a kid with Down's syndrome help a physically impaired one walk to the table."

Mr. Speaker, I commend Nina Kasper for her outstanding commitment to teaching. Her devotion to educating children with special needs is an inspiration to all teachers in Dade County and around the world.

## REGULATORY ASPHYXIATION

### HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. FIELDS. Mr. Speaker, I am submitting for the RECORD an article written by Joe Farrell, president of the American Waterways Operators. This article is especially timely as we are in the midst of a 90-day moratorium on Federal regulation called for by President Bush.

I would urge my colleagues to give consideration to this finely written article by Mr. Farrell. It is past time for Congress and the Federal agencies to give relief to an economy that is overburdened with government regulation. I hope that this article will give us all a better understanding of the need to reduce regulation in order to spur economic growth.

The text of the article follows:

#### REGULATORY ASPHYXIATION

(By Joe Farrell)

During the State of the Union address, President Bush announced that major cabi-

net departments and federal agencies would institute a 90-day moratorium on new federal regulations that could hinder economic growth. Moreover, the President ordered all major departments and agencies to carry out a "top to bottom" review of all existing regulations with the goal of eliminating those that hinder growth and speeding up those that stimulate economic activity. AWO applauds President Bush's initiative to take a fresh look at federal regulations which unduly increase costs, and which capriciously strangle—in miles of red tape—many sectors of the American economy.

We view the President's plan for reducing the burden of regulation as a timely and positive development. In our comments to the President and Secretary of Transportation, we have emphasized that the review will only yield real, tangible results if the agencies responsible for its view our industry's comments with an open mind and with a willingness to revise or repeal rules which sometimes enjoy strong support within the bureaucracy.

In AWO's response to the President's initiative, we gave particular attention to those rules that are unnecessarily burdensome, or which impose needless costs or excessive red tape. In the interest of brevity, we are providing you here with only the essential components of each issue. AWO has already provided the President and Secretary of Transportation with fuller, more developed commentary on each of these matters in response to the respective regulatory proceedings.

Perhaps one of the most absurd examples of regulatory overkill and bureaucratic arrogance is a pending EPA regulation to hold companies operating tank barges transporting reformulated gasoline "presumptively liable" if the gasoline at the distribution point does not meet environmental standards. These EPA proposed guidelines under the Clean Air Act will subject barge carriers to new, and wholly inappropriate, liability standards and cargo testing requirements.

AWO views the liability presumptions and testing requirements aimed at barge carriers as the kind of unnecessary regulation that chokes sound business activity. At the core of AWO's objection is the notion of "presumptive liability," an unacceptable and absurd premise. Even the statute which spawned the regulation exempted our industry from testing. And, as EPA itself acknowledges, carriers have traditionally not been presumed liable for violations detected downstream of the carrier. This proposal would shatter that precedent and include barge carriers in the liability chain for no real purpose and with no basis in law.

AWO is increasingly alarmed that the reasons behind EPA's proposal have not been publicly aired. Seeking to understand EPA's rationale, we were dismayed when our questions to an EPA attorney yielded an angry, defensive response, but little concrete information. We were told that oxygenated (and reformulated) gasoline were "simply too important" to take chances and that "things could happen [to the gasoline] in transit." When we asked whether EPA had encountered problems with cargo contamination during barge transport under other fuels enforcement programs, we were told only that "You [barge transporters] have the same obligations as everybody else." Of particular note, we were also told that "there's no way carriers won't be included" in presumptive liability and testing requirements. If this is a foregone conclusion, the notice-and-comment process is a shocking masquerade.

AWO has requested formal clarification that this attorney's apparent unwillingness to take seriously an agency's obligations under the Administrative Procedure Act is not shared by those in authority within EPA.

On another front, a pending Coast Guard rule would require pilots on tank barges when they are inside the boundary line. This is clearly without precedent. In 1985, the Coast Guard issued a regulation which affirmed the longstanding practice of towing vessel captains navigating their tug/tank barge units without having to engage the services of an independent pilot. Towing vessel captains, who spend much of their at-sea time navigating in ports and congested pilotage waters, have always served as pilots for barges in their tow. In 1988, the Coast Guard strengthened that provision, allowing towing vessel captains with a substantial specified level of experience piloting large barges to navigate those vessels. And in 1990, the Marine Safety Council, a panel of the most Senior Coast Guard Admirals, reaffirmed the policy.

Now, the Coast Guard appears ready to abandon the provisions. If so, the cost of hiring an independent pilot, at a modest four moves per voyage, would add from \$73,000 to \$290,000 to a vessel's annual operating cost.

We are told the decision is based on the vague and hazy assertion by the Coast Guard that "new considerations" in the post-Valdez era (presumably political ones), have made the agency wary. AWO strongly supports regulations which assure marine safety, but this is not an issue in which marine safety is at all involved. In spite of the President's call for reason in federal regulation, the Coast Guard's political concerns would produce regulations which saddle the tank barge industry—and those who rely on its services—with substantial, unnecessary costs.

Still another example of regulatory balderdash resides in the Coast Guard's effort to establish a range of user fees for Coast Guard inspection and licensing services. These fees, in some instances, bear no resemblance to the cost of providing the service, and, secondly, will require some vessel owners to pay twice for the same service. The operators of inspected, ABS-classed barges will be required to pay for largely duplicative inspections by the Coast Guard and by the American Bureau of Shipping. These are clearly unnecessary and burdensome costs which should be eliminated to the benefit of both the industry and the Coast Guard by allowing an operator to have his vessel inspected only once, by ABS.

A special case is the outrageous \$955 fee proposed for inspected deck barges. This is wildly inconsistent with the cost of Coast Guard inspection. A deck barge is neither complex nor time-consuming to inspect. Even with the Coast Guard's estimated cost of \$87 per hour of inspection time, AWO's analysis concludes that an annual fee of \$200-\$300 for small or medium-sized barges and no more than \$250-\$450 for large barges is more accurate.

Also note that a second Coast Guard user fee proposal would establish user fees for personnel licensing and documentation. This proposal also needs serious revision since the proposed user fees have been developed with virtually no input from the regulated community, and the Coast Guard has seriously underestimated the financial burden which the fees will represent.

As a matter of policy, AWO believes the Coast Guard should refrain from issuing final regulations for any category of user fees until public comments on each regulatory

proposal—merchant mariner licensing and documentation, vessel inspection, and vessel plan review and approval—have been received and evaluated. The true economic impact of user fees on marine transportation can only be evaluated when the cumulative effects of each new fee have been tallied.

A great deal has been said and written about the Coast Guard's proposed regulations regarding financial responsibility for oil pollution, and there is little value in regurgitating the debate here. However, there is a critically important principle at stake. Specifically, the Coast Guard's proposal, if implemented as written, will shut down the waterborne transportation of petroleum and petroleum products. To do so will severely disrupt what has heretofore been a stable and competitive marine transportation system, and will set in motion unacceptable financial, employment, and operational chaos.

The essence of the impasse which currently exists is the unwillingness of a major part of the marine insurance sector to issue Certificates of Financial Responsibility (COFRs) under the regulatory regime the Coast Guard has proposed. Therefore, either the regulations must be written in a way to allow the existing insurance mechanisms to continue to work, or, in the event that is not possible, then the Congress must assist in an appropriate way which allows such regulations to be written. What is clearly not an option is to develop regulations which halt the movement of petroleum and petroleum products by water into and within the United States.

The list of regulations and proposed regulations that merit review under the President's criteria is seemingly endless. Consider that in 1989, DOT issued a final rule on workplace drug testing programs which requires employers to use a laboratory certified by the Department of Health and Human Services. Employers must submit to the laboratory "blind" urine specimens, some spiked with drugs for which the employer is testing, and some blank. The samples must be submitted in such a way that the laboratory cannot distinguish them from genuine employee specimens.

AWO believes that to require employers to purchase services from government-certified laboratories, and then require them to take responsibility for the quality control of those facilities is patently wrong.

To require employers to perform this policing function not only represents an inappropriate abrogation of a responsibility properly vested in the government, but also imposes needless costs. The total per-sample cost of this process could range as high as \$75. AWO has encouraged DOT to remove this unnecessary burden upon private employers, and place responsibility for monitoring government-certified facilities where it properly belongs—with the government.

Other regulations which we have indicated to the White House are counterproductive to economic growth and which, based on measurable "cost-benefit," should be reviewed include:

The Department of Labor's proposed regulation requiring employers to require employees to wear seat belts and to hold periodic driver safety training sessions for all employees. Fines are imposed for any transgressions discovered. There are already laws in most states on this issue. This is clearly not a proper role for the private sector.

The pending Coast Guard rule which would define "tank vessel" for purposes of response plans required under OPA 90 to include tugs and towboats. This is unprecedented, not intended by Congress, and will levy a burden

on up to 7000 towing vessels which is not required by the law.

OPA 90 requires phasing-in of double hulls. The Coast Guard economic analysis shows that the benefit is well below the cost of so doing.

The pending EPA regulation which will require vapor recovery from tank vessels loading gasoline in ozone attainment areas. A Booz-Allen Hamilton study shows that these vapors contribute 0.2 percent of ozone precursors.

The regulatory proposal to be issued by the National Ocean & Atmospheric Administration concerning Natural Resource Damage Assessment. The highly speculative economic theory for determining dollar values for "nonuse" damages being utilized could cost industry billions with no discernable environmental benefit.

While many pundits—particularly in the media—have tended to dismiss this Presidentially-mandated regulatory review process as gimmickry, AWO has chosen to take the President at his word. We believe that if such a review is indeed carried out, the economic benefits and motivational stimulus this process could achieve would go a long way a restarting this country's long stagnant economy.

We take the President and this proposal seriously.

#### ISRAELI LOAN GUARANTEES

HON. TED WEISS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, recently several of my colleagues engaged in a special order on the Israeli loan guarantees. Regretfully, because of a prior commitment I was unable to participate in this important dialog. I would like to share my thoughts on this critical issue.

For more than two decades, securing free emigration for Soviet Jews was one of the central objectives of United States-Soviet relations. Among the revolutionary changes that we have witnessed over the past several years has been the fulfillment of this objective. Hundreds of thousands of Jews have left the former Soviet Union to settle in Israel; hundreds of thousands more are expected in the coming years.

One would believe that this historic achievement would be cause for celebration in the states of the former Soviet Union, in Israel, and here in the United States. Instead, the Bush administration has embarked on a path that has not only ended hopes of providing humanitarian assistance in the short term, but has damaged a relationship that has been special and strong for more than 40 years.

From the moment Israel requested assistance in the form of loan guarantees, the President and his administration's response can be termed confrontational at best. When the President declared himself to be alone in standing up to a thousand lobbyists pushing for loan guarantees, he instigated a long and acrimonious debate that continues still. What started as a debate on how best to help Israel absorb an estimated 1 million immigrants, has degenerated into a squabble that threatens the very foundation of United States-Israeli relations.

It is difficult to understand how we have come to this point. Israel has not asked for further financial assistance, but rather, the means to help themselves. The cost of absorbing the Soviet Olim has been estimated at many tens of billions of dollars. The vast majority of this money is to be raised in Israel. Only a portion is to be raised in the international financial markets. What Israel requested from the United States was support so that they themselves could obtain these desperately needed loans.

Claims that the loan guarantees would ultimately cost the United States \$10 billion are unfounded. Israel has a perfect record of repayment on loans and there is little risk that they will default now. In fact, a recent GAO study determined that there was little risk of Israel being unable to repay loans obtained with the assistance of American guarantee.

Furthermore, a substantial proportion of the money Israel intends to borrow will provide economic benefit to the United States. Much of the money will be spent purchasing pre-fabricated homes, construction materials, and other products made here in the United States.

In addition, if Israel is able to absorb these immigrants successfully, its potential for economic growth is substantial. The immigrants arriving into Israel are unique in the extraordinary level of skills that they bring. Many are doctors, engineers and scientists. These are the kind of skilled professionals that enable any economy to grow.

The United States has been presented with any opportunity to provide humanitarian assistance to one of its strongest and most important allies. Instead, Bush has allowed this situation to degenerate into a contentious and often bitter debate. The United States must reserve this and seize the opportunity to provide humanitarian assistance to this close ally. We can help Israel to help themselves. This we must do.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE CABLE CONSUMER PROTECTION AND COMPETITION ACT OF 1992

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to introduce the Cable Television Consumer Protection and Competition Act of 1992. This legislation, which yesterday was reported favorably by the Subcommittee on Telecommunications and Finance, is designed to protect consumers from unreasonable rates and the poor customer service practices of some cable operators and to promote competition in the video marketplace.

In 1984, Congress passed the Cable Communications Policy Act in order to facilitate the growth and development of the then fledgling cable television industry. The 1984 act removed a major obstacle inhibiting the growth of the cable industry by lifting the rate and other structural regulations imposed upon cable systems nationwide by local franchise authorities. Since then, cable has experienced

exponential growth that has exceeded the goals and expectations of the Cable Act. In 1991, there were approximately 10,800 operating cable systems in the United States, serving over 28,000 communities, reaching about 54 million subscribers. This means that perhaps over 158 million people, about 58.6 percent of the Nation's TV households, are now served by cable. This phenomenal explosion of growth has ensured that today most of the Nation's consumers have access to quality programming services through cable television.

However, the deregulation of the cable industry and its subsequent growth has resulted in some serious problems. Some cable operators have abused the license provided by the 1984 Cable Act to indulge in price gouging, indiscriminate rate hikes, and other monopolistic practices. The drastic increases in cable rates since deregulation provide a glaring example of these concerns. A series of GAO studies commissioned by the subcommittee, show that, in the 6 years under the Cable Act, cable rates for basic service have skyrocketed 61 percent, rising at more than three times the rate of inflation. The most recent consumer price index statistics released last month by the Bureau of Labor Statistics disclose that cable rates rose at a rate 250 percent higher than the price for other goods and services during 1991. In February 1992 alone, cable rates rose at a pace five times the rate of inflation. America's consumers rightfully demand relief from these excessive rate increases.

In 1990, the House passed legislation, H.R. 5267, that addressed issues related to the operation of the cable industry. H.R. 5267, re-introduced in the 102d Congress as H.R. 1303, included provisions intended to curb rate increases, promote access to programming for services in competition to cable, and promulgate universal standards for customer service. This bill, however, did not go far enough to meet the demands of today's marketplace and consumer needs and is deficient in several important areas. First, H.R. 1303 does not deal with the increasingly serious problems facing the television broadcasting industry, and the threat to the historic tradition that broadcasting has held in this country. Second, the 1990 bill was followed by two more years of excessive rate increases, which burden an increasingly vulnerable consumer public. And third, a fully competitive video marketplace providing meaningful consumer choice has not arrived; the current market is stagnant at best. Congress now faces a situation that demands passage of a stronger bill—one that will spark competition and give consumers more choice in multichannel video programming.

The legislation I introduce today, the Cable Consumer Protection and Competition Act of 1992, is a significant improvement on the 1990 bill. It will provide consumers with real choice in video programming and needed relief from the skyrocketing rates and poor service practices that have characterized the operation of some in the cable industry since deregulation. The bill will achieve these goals by enacting reforms in the key areas of rate regulation, competitive program access, consumer protection, and broadcasting rights.

On rate regulation, the bill includes provisions to promote competition and to empower

franchising authorities to oversee a rate formula established by the Federal Communications Commission [FCC] and implemented by the cable operators. In addition, the bill includes provisions to rein in the renegades of the cable industry by requiring the FCC, on a per case basis, to regulate unreasonable rates charged for service. The bill also reduces the regulatory burdens faced by small cable systems, particularly those in rural areas, in complying with the rate formula established by the FCC.

On program access, the bill remedies the discrimination faced by direct broadcast satellite, and other emerging video services, in acquiring programming necessary to compete with cable. It prohibits vertically integrated cable programming services from unreasonably refusing to deal with any multichannel video system operator, and from discriminating in the price, terms, and conditions in the sale and delivery of programming. The bill permits cost-based differential pricing, such as volume discounts, and takes cognizance of differences in the costs of creation necessary to attract entrepreneurial investment in programming. The bill also grandfather existing exclusive contracts that were in effect before June 1, 1990. In addition, the legislation includes a provision that prohibits exclusive contracts that deny access to a programming service for rural areas that are not served by cable.

The bill also protects local television broadcasters by giving them the choice of mandatory carriage, so-called must carry, or requiring the cable operator to obtain their consent before carrying their signal. These provisions promote the future viability of over-the-air television broadcasting by restoring equity to the relationship between broadcasters and cable operators.

On consumer protection, the bill shields consumers from unfair practices of cable operators. An anti-buy-through provision permits consumers to buy premium program services, such as HBO, without being forced to purchase any tier other than basic service. Recognizing that all cable operators currently do not have the technology available to implement this provision, the bill gives such systems a maximum of 5 years to adopt the technology necessary to conform to the bill. Additional provisions require the FCC to establish universal customer service standards, and set maximum permissible rates for additional hookups, installation, and equipment such as converter boxes and remote controls. The bill also requires cable systems to be compatible with the advanced features of consumer electronics equipment such as TV's and VCR's. Finally, and particularly significant from the consumers' standpoint, the bill makes remote control units commercially available so that consumers will no longer be forced to rent remotes from operators.

This bill will bring real change to the video marketplace and an industry in need of reform. It is a comprehensive and effective means of bringing consumers relief from excessive rates and of fostering long-term competition in the market for delivery of video services. It is good for consumers; good for competition; good for the future of free-over-the-air broadcasting; and yes, good for the viability of the cable industry itself—because the

discipline and opportunities promised by the legislation will stabilize the video marketplace and lead to fair competition. This legislation has the full support of a wide range of groups representing America's consumers, such as the Consumer Federation of America, the National Association of Broadcasters, the Association of Independent Television Stations, the National Consumers League, the National Council of Senior Citizens, and organized labor. I urge my colleagues to join America's consumers in supporting this bill.

#### TRIBUTE TO AL THOMPSON

#### HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to highlight the numerous achievements and contributions of Mr. Al Thompson, president and chief executive officer of Consolidated Beverage Corp. Through his vision and hard work a small vending machine company has become a successful wholesale/retail enterprise.

A native New Yorker, he is the father of two children, Valora and Albert. He attended Metropolitan Vocational High School and joined the U.S. Marine Corps in 1955 and served 2 years of active duty. He returned to New York after his tour of duty ended and remained active in the Marine Reserve. He retired from Reserve service in 1985 as a master sergeant.

A man of many talents and professional experiences, Al Thompson joined the housing authority police in 1958 as a patrolman. He rose to the rank of sergeant and subsequently was promoted to lieutenant. In his spare time he moonlighted as a salesman for the Miller Brewing Co. He worked in that position for 15 years. When he retired from the housing police in 1974 he started his own wholesale/retail beverage company, Abelson Distribution, Inc. Three years later, he started Consolidated Beverage Corp., which has grown to the point where the company has a fleet of 9 trucks and employees 39 employees.

Initially contracted as a wholesaler with Pabst and Ballantine Beer to serve the Harlem community, his marketing territory was expanded to include New York State and the Caribbean islands.

Generous with his time and resources, Mr. Thompson works extensively with young people. He serves on the board of directors of the Harlem-Dowling Children Services, New York Urban League, and the Urban Resources Institute. He contributes to over a dozen community organizations. He is directly responsible for creating the Bernice Riley-Thompson Foundation in honor of his mother. He has been the recipient of Man of the Year awards from the American Cancer Society and the New York City Partnership.

Ever ready to undertake new challenges and be an innovator, when appointed as deputy chief of the New York Fire Department he implemented the use of the rabbit tool, an instrument that promotes speedy entrance into barricaded doors. Recently, when the city

could not afford to purchase this device, he purchased one for the fire department using his own money.

A man of many talents and accomplishments, he currently serves on the 11th Congressional District Service Academy. Mr. Al Thompson is a testament to the American work ethic, and a credit to the African-American community.

GLENDNA NAJARRO HONORED AS 1  
OF DADE'S TOP 10 STUDENTS

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, this year's Do The Right Thing Program recognized 10 of Dade County's outstanding students for their work and commitment to our community. Among this year's recipients was Glenda Najarro, a senior at Jackson High School. Glenda has served as a volunteer for the Salvation Army and is involved in other organizations in the community.

At Jackson High School, she is a member of the Future Educators of America and of the Italian Club. Glenda has taken part in various activities for the betterment of our community. In her capacity as a member of the Salvation Army, Glenda helped to raise money for a young girl who was paralyzed in a car accident, and organized a food and toy drive for the New Family Shelter. Glenda has also volunteered at Jackson Memorial Hospital, has been involved in Miami Jackson's Clean-Up Campaign, the Ethnic Fair, and Hispanic Heritage Month.

Glenda's service to the community began soon after her brother was murdered. It was then that she decided to serve as an example by assisting and caring for others in our community.

I commend Glenda for her terrific work throughout our neighborhoods. I am delighted that Glenda and other young students like her have decided to work for the good of our community and to help others who need assistance. Her devotion to her work sends out a message to other young people in our community to make a difference and make your work count for others who need assistance.

I am pleased to honor Glenda Najarro for her terrific work and her desire to stand up for others. Her work is an example to all young people of our community.

COMMENDING FRANCE ON ITS  
MORATORIUM ON NUCLEAR  
TESTING IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC

HON. ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate news of great importance with our colleagues and the country. Yesterday, the nation of France, through an address by her Prime Minister to the National Assem-

bly, announced a moratorium for 1992 on its Nuclear Testing Program in French Polynesia.

France's decision to impose a nuclear testing moratorium is a monumental step forward for the nation of France, the peoples of the South Pacific, and the countries of the world. President Francois Mitterrand and Prime Minister Pierre Berezgovoy are to be highly commended for their courage and leadership in taking this decisive action.

The announcement of France's moratorium has especially been a moment of joyous celebration for the island nations of the South Pacific. For decades, Pacific islanders have stridently criticized the French for using their backyard—Tahiti's Moruroa and Fangataufa Atolls and surrounding waters—as a waste repository for close to 200 nuclear detonations. Last year, I introduced legislation, House Concurrent Resolution 243, which recognizes the concerns of the South Pacific people by calling upon the Government of France to cease all nuclear testing in French Polynesia.

The radioactive damage from France's nuclear testing to the fragile coral atolls, marine environment, and island populations nearby can only be imagined, as the French—for good reason—have not allowed unhindered study. It doesn't take a rocket scientist, however, to realize that when the equivalent of more than 200 Hiroshima-class bombs have been detonated in a small area, the effect will be monstrous. The world bears witness to the Hades-like destructiveness of a mere two detonations in World War II. Only the passage of years shall reveal the true legacy of France's nuclear testing in the South Pacific.

Today, it is the dawning of a new era. France's moratorium has temporarily brought the nuclear nightmare in French Polynesia to an end. I hope the nightmare never resumes.

Through a global perspective, President Mitterrand's moratorium, joining that of Russian—C.I.S.—President Yeltsin's imposed last year, is a call for sanity in a world often teetering on the brink of nuclear madness. All are agreed that nuclear proliferation must be stopped. Yet we read constantly about Third World countries, desperately aping the superpowers, with their attempts to gain nuclear technology. Clearly, before there can be a stop to nuclear proliferation and meaningful disarmament, there must be a halt to destructive nuclear testing.

Mr. Speaker, it is time that our country, the world's leading democracy, answer Russia and France's call for a comprehensive test ban. Mere rhetoric cannot suffice where other governments have acted. To continue nuclear testing while opposing nuclear proliferation as a signatory to the Non-Proliferation Treaty [NPT] is to invite ridicule, derision and charges of hypocrisy and bad faith. That is not what America is all about.

That is why I am a cosponsor of H.R. 3636, the measure calling for a 1-year ban on U.S. nuclear testing, which was introduced by the distinguished gentleman from Missouri [Mr. GEPHARDT], and the distinguished gentleman from Oregon [Mr. KOPETSKI]. I applaud these gentlemen, and all those who support H.R. 3636, for their vision and concern for a world that will be safer tomorrow for our children and generations to come.

Mr. Speaker, let us not let this historical opportunity for a solution to nuclear madness pass us by.

On the foregoing subjects, Mr. Speaker, I have four items that I will submit for the RECORD: Copies of House Concurrent Resolution 243 and H.R. 3636, a letter I have written to President Francois Mitterrand and a New York Times article on France's nuclear testing suspension, written by Alan Riding.

H. CON. RES. 243

Whereas the Government of France has been conducting nuclear tests in the atolls of Moruroa and Fangataufa in French Polynesia since 1966;

Whereas these tests have included more than 130 underground nuclear tests;

Whereas there is considerable concern among the countries of the South Pacific about the possibility of radioactive contamination in the region as a result of these underground tests;

Whereas the members of the South Pacific Forum agreed at the Forum's annual meeting in July 1991 to "give consideration to an expanded programme of opposition to France's nuclear testing in the region";

Whereas despite French claims that its nuclear testing program is absolutely safe, there is some scientific evidence to suggest both that some radioactive leakage has already occurred at the testing site and that additional, more serious leakage might occur in the next 10 to 100 years;

Whereas there is also concern in the region that the Moruroa atoll is in danger of disintegration as a result of the testing program; and

Whereas the Government of France would have the option of using United States nuclear testing facilities if it gave up testing in the South Pacific: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that the United States should recognize the concerns of the people of the South Pacific and call upon the Government of France to cease all nuclear testing at Moruroa and Fangataufa Atolls.

H.R. 3636

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 "Nuclear Testing Moratorium Act".

SEC. 2. ONE-YEAR MORATORIUM.

During the one-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Energy may not conduct any explosive nuclear weapons test unless the President certifies to Congress that the Soviet Union (or a successor state of any part of the Soviet Union) has conducted an explosive nuclear weapons test during that period.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, DC, April 8, 1992.

HON. FRANCOIS MITTERRAND,  
President, Government of France,  
Paris, France

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I was overjoyed to hear today, through Premier Pierre Berezgovoy's address to the National Assembly, that you have made the decision to suspend for 1992 France's nuclear testing program in French Polynesia.

Truly, the nuclear testing moratorium is a monumental step forward for the nation of France, the peoples of the South Pacific and the countries of the world.

Three years ago, you courageously pronounced that France would stop her nuclear testing program in the South Pacific if the United States, the former Soviet Union and others would stop their programs. As a Member of Congress and the House Foreign Affairs Committee, I took your offer to stop nuclear madness to the floor of the House of Representatives. In a speech on May 25, 1989, I strongly urged the United States to follow France's lead in stopping the destructive practice of nuclear testing.

Since then the world has changed greatly, and, surprisingly, for the better. President Yeltsin has boldly enforced a unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing in Russia/CIS. In the United States, Congress has current legislation (H.R. 3636) calling for a one year nuclear testing moratorium. This measure, of which I am a co-sponsor, has widespread support and momentum for passage can only grow with France's recent action.

Mr. President, I applaud your strength and leadership in enacting France's nuclear testing moratorium. It is through such decisive action, and not mere rhetoric, that the nuclear powers of the world shall inevitably be forced to reach accords for nuclear disarmament and limitation. History shall record that the world was made a safer place for us, our children and generations to come through the vision of men such as yourself.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely,

ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA,  
Member of Congress.

[From the New York Times International,  
Apr. 9, 1992]

#### FRANCE SUSPENDS ITS TESTING OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

(By Alan Riding)

PARIS.—France announced today that it was suspending its 32-year-old program of nuclear weapons testing in the South Pacific until the end of this year and suggested that it would extend the moratorium in 1993 if other nuclear powers followed suit.

In his first address to Parliament since taking office last week, Prime Minister Pierre Bérégovoy said President Francois Mitterrand had written to leaders of the other nuclear powers urging them to conclude their strategic disarmament negotiations and halt nuclear testing.

He added that France would retain its independent nuclear deterrent as "the keystone of our defense policy," but would continue to press for global arms reductions. "In 1993, we will see if our example is followed and if common sense has advanced," he said.

While the French decision is a direct result of the end of the cold war, the announcement was immediately interpreted here as a move by the Socialist Government to court two fast-growing environmental parties, which have long opposed France's nuclear testing policy.

In regional elections last month, the two parties, the Greens Generation Ecologie, won 13.9 percent of the vote against just 18.3 percent for the Socialists. The Government's defeat prompted Mr. Mitterrand to dismiss Edith Cresson as Prime Minister and name Mr. Bérégovoy in her place.

With parliamentary elections 11 months away, the main conservative coalition currently looks likely to win a big victory, but political experts say they believe that the Socialists have a small possibility of retaining power if they can form a coalition with the two environmental parties.

With an eye to next year's elections, Mr. Bérégovoy also pledged today to give prior-

ity to fighting unemployment, currently running at 9.9 percent of the work force, and he reduced the sales tax on luxury goods from 22 percent to 18.6 percent to help the auto industry.

Aware of public disenchantment with the country's political class because of several corruption scandals, the new Prime Minister further announced plans to legislate against conflict of interest and to require officials to disclose their wealth.

The decision to suspend nuclear tests was predictably welcomed by the green parties as well as by Greenpeace, the international environmental group. "It's fantastic," Lena Hagelin, a Greenpeace director, said. "Now we hope to be able to work together to convince the remaining countries to follow France's example."

While Russia suspended its nuclear testing for one year last October, the United States and Britain have not adopted a similar policy. France, which exploded its first nuclear device over the Sahara in 1960, has carried out 196 nuclear tests in French Polynesia since 1966.

Over the last 17 years, all tests have taken place underground, with successive governments arguing they were needed to maintain France's nuclear deterrent. In recent years, an average of six tests have been held annually.

But the policy proved costly in diplomatic terms. France's relations with New Zealand touched rock bottom in 1985 after French agents sank a Greenpeace ship, Rainbow Warrior, in Auckland harbor as it prepared to travel to Muroroa atoll to protest a scheduled nuclear test.

#### THE FEDERAL INSURANCE SOLVENCY ACT OF 1992

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce today the Federal Insurance Solvency Act of 1992.

When we buy insurance, we buy a promise—a promise to pay for hospital care in the event of a car accident or illness, to provide for a family's support and child education in the event of a parent's death, to provide an annuity for the retirement years—or any of the myriad other occurrences for which a person seeks protection. The purpose of this bill is to ensure that when a person buys insurance, the insurer keeps the promise of the insurer to pay.

We all know of the failures in the insurance industry in recent years. The collapse of Executive Life, Mutual Benefit, and others have caused great concern as to the stability of the insurance industry.

The business of insurance is, as I noted, the business of promises. An insurance company collects premiums today for payments it will make tomorrow. The essence of that transaction is trust: trust in the integrity of the insurer and trust in the system of regulation of the financial condition of the industry.

This trust, as has become even more clear over the last few years, is not always justified. For the past 4 years, the Energy and Commerce Subcommittee on Oversight and Invest-

tigations has studied the causes of insurance company insolvencies. What we have discovered is that insurance companies can be inviting targets for mischief, scoundrels, and fraud.

The subcommittee has also looked at the financial condition of the insurance industry and the regulation of insurance companies under the State regulatory system. Insurance regulation has traditionally been within the purview of the States. But recently, even State insurance commissioners, through their voluntary association, the National Association of Insurance Commissioners [NAIC], have recognized that more is needed. This is why the NAIC has established a national program of solvency certification and regulation. Even the insurance commissioners recognize that the issue is not whether there will be national regulation, but how this national regulation will be done.

The NAIC argues that national regulation should be done through a voluntary organization that attempts to pressure States to adopt national standards for the industry. It seems to me that we should consider doing this national regulation in a more straightforward manner by the Federal Government. This would simplify the regulatory system, for those companies that choose this route, by providing a single, coherent system of financial regulation for those parts of the industry that are clearly in and affect interstate and foreign commerce. This will leave to the States the financial regulation of those companies that choose to stay in the State regulatory system, and allow the States to focus even more of their attention on the protection of insurance consumers through the such efforts as the regulation of market conduct. The NAIC is a voluntary organization. We would not allow the solvency of banks or savings and loan institutions, the safety of airline transportation, or the purity of our air and water, to be overseen by volunteers. The insurance industry is no different.

We recognize, at the same time, that State regulation is important and that many insurance companies may be satisfied with State supervision. That is why this bill creates a voluntary system by which insurance companies may, if they choose, come within the Federal regulatory orbit. This system will be open to large and small insurers alike. If they choose to obtain a Federal certificate of solvency, then they will be exempt from State regulation of their solvency and their financial condition, although other State regulatory requirements such as those which protect insurance consumers, will generally apply. Federally certified insurers will be members of a national insurance protection corporation so that in the event a member fails, the policyholders will be protected. However, this corporation will not be backed by the U.S. Government and the member insurers themselves will pay all claims. The rehabilitation and liquidation of federally certified insurers will be handled by the Commission.

This legislation acknowledges the global nature of the insurance and reinsurance industry. This is particularly true with respect to reinsurance. The \$23 billion U.S. reinsurance market is the world's largest. With almost 1,800 foreign reinsurers accounting for over 40 percent of U.S. reinsurance premiums, only the Federal Government can set policy with these major international trading partners.

This sector of the insurance industry clearly needs to be regulated at a level of government that can adequately, forcefully, and legitimately address international trade issues. The issues involved in reinsurance regulation are not local. They are international, and include such vital national priorities as fair and open markets. Even more important for the sake of consumers, there must be sufficient access to reinsurance in the U.S. marketplace so that insurance is available and reasonably priced.

State regulators, though sincere in their efforts, simply lack the lawful jurisdiction and material resources to address these global economic issues. Investigations by my Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee has shown the inadequacy of a state-by-state approach of regulating the international components of the reinsurance business. The lack of uniformity in the State insurance codes, together with the fact that this business is conducted on an interstate and international basis, suggests that the Federal Government should regulate this part of the industry. By creating a single regulatory source for financial condition, with the resources, focus, and jurisdictional authority to adequately regulate this international marketplace, we can address the unique features inherent in the reinsurance mechanism.

The Federal Insurance Solvency Act ensures that U.S. insureds and reinsureds will have proper access to the vital insurance capacity of the international markets. This legislation, however, contains major new safeguards to protect American consumers of these insurers and reinsurers, including the establishment of significant financial standards, jurisdictional requirements, and reporting obligations on these entities.

This legislation will encourage financially sound international insurers and reinsurer to enter the U.S. market and continue to provide such essential coverages as medical malpractice, environmental liability, war risk, aviation and marine hull, cargo, and catastrophe reinsurance protection. It will, however, with its strict regulatory requirements, discourage bandits who have sought to prey on U.S. entities. The qualification requirements and the Commission's expansive investigatory authority will make the United States a much less attractive hunting ground for these elusive, and sometimes fraudulent, operators.

Mr. Speaker, I insert a more detailed explanation of the bill to follow my remarks. That statement sets forth the particular means by which this legislation would:

Establish Federal certificates of solvency for insurers;

Regulate reinsurance;

Set the parameters of Federal authority;

Establish a national insurance protection corporation;

Create a self-regulatory organization dealing with insurance agents or brokers; and

Set Federal standards and procedures for rehabilitation and liquidation.

The insurance industry is very complex and we need to be sensitive to the complexity in crafting a new Federal regulatory system. Many details, and perhaps even major new issues, may well need to be examined as this process moves forward. I know that this bill will be much debated, and I look forward to

that debate. I want to hear how this bill could be improved, and encourage those who care about this debate to join it.

Mr. Speaker, in the end, the debate on how to effectively regulate the insurance industry will revolve around a single question: How can we best protect the trust of American insurance consumers? Too often today, people say that government does not work. I believe that the American people expect us to make sure that it does work. And the work of insurance solvency regulation requires a Federal presence. The essence of this bill is to employ the good offices of the Federal Government to make sure that insurance promises, which have sometimes been failed promises, will be kept. And that that trust, once gained, is always deserved.

#### FEDERAL INSURANCE SOLVENCY ACT OF 1992

The Federal Insurance Solvency Act of 1992 establishes an independent regulatory agency to regulate the financial condition of insurance and reinsurance companies in the United States. Its purpose is to ensure that policyholders receive the coverage they pay for when they purchase insurance. This Commission, which is named the Federal Insurance Solvency Commission and is modeled on the Securities and Exchange Commission, will be the sole regulator of financial condition for the insurers and reinsurers that it certifies for solvency. The Commission will be self-funded and will carry out the functions specified below.

#### FEDERAL CERTIFICATES OF SOLVENCY FOR INSURERS

The Federal Insurance Solvency Commission will be authorized to grant Federal certificates of solvency to insurers which operate in the United States. The Commission will establish standards for these certificates that will include minimum capital and surplus requirements. The Commission will monitor the financial condition of certified insurers and their compliance with these standards, and will be authorized to suspend or revoke a certificate for failure to comply with the standards or if the insurer is no longer financially secure enough to continue to do business.

Federal certificates of solvency will be available for any insurers in interstate or foreign commerce, which may also choose to remain in the state regulatory system. The standards for a Federal certificate will vary depending on the size of the insurer, the type of business it does, and whether it is a domestic or foreign company. One of the main goals of the bill is to ensure that there will be sufficient insurance available in the U.S. marketplace so that policyholders will have reasonably priced insurance choices in a competitive environment. At the same time, while not favoring large or small companies or domestic or foreign companies, the standards and monitoring by the Commission will ensure that any federally certified insurer will be there at the end of the day to pay the policyholders for their claims, whether for personal injury arising from a car accident, replacing a home destroyed by a hurricane, or paying an annuity to a pensioner.

As noted, the Commission will be authorized to grant certificates of solvency to foreign insurers. Such certificates will require the foreign insurer to establish a Commission-approved trust fund in an amount adequate to ensure payment of U.S. policyholders. This extra level of protection from foreign insurers is necessary to ensure that the funds are there to pay U.S. policyholders

in the event the foreign insurer has difficulty with its business outside the United States. These foreign insurers will also be required to submit to U.S. legal jurisdiction; to provide for a recipient for service of process in the U.S.; and to allow the Commission to review all corporate financial records if there is reason to believe the U.S. operations of the insurer company might be financially threatened by the insurer's non-U.S. operations.

A Federal certificate of solvency will authorize the insurer to write business throughout the United States with no other regulation of its financial condition by any State. A federally certified insurer will also be able to obtain from the Commission a certificate to provide reinsurance if it meets the additional standards to do so.

All federally certified reinsurers will be members of the National Insurance Protection Corporation. This Corporation will ensure the payment of claims on insurance policies in the event a federally certified insurer becomes financially impaired or insolvent.

#### CERTIFICATES TO PROVIDE REINSURANCE

As an important step in ensuring that policyholders have their claims paid, all insurers in the United States will be allowed to take credit for reinsurance only if the reinsurance is provided by a federally certified reinsurer. There are two ways to obtain a federal certificate to provide reinsurance.

First, a reinsurer may obtain a certificate to be a professional reinsurer. This certificate will be available to those reinsurers that do only the business of reinsurance—that is, they do not write direct insurance for policyholders. To obtain this certificate, the professional reinsurer will have to maintain a minimum of \$50 million in capital and surplus. A reinsurer that obtains this type of reinsurance certificate will not be subject to any state regulation except for taxation and corporate governance.

Second, a Federal reinsurance certificate will also be available to any State-licensed insurer, to any insurer that holds a federal solvency certificate, and to foreign reinsurers. To obtain this reinsurance certificate, the applicant will have to meet higher capital and surplus requirements than are needed to provide insurance, and will have to submit to Commission regulation and monitoring of financial condition. In the alternative, applicants licensed to do the business of reinsurance in their State or country of domicile may obtain the certificate if they meet a different set of additional requirements, which include full funding of the risks they have covered in the United States, and, if appropriate, establishing an extra trust fund to guarantee payment on those risks. Both the funding and the trust fund will have to meet the standards set by the Commission, and the reinsurer will have to submit to the Commission oversight as to U.S. operations.

Holders of either type of reinsurance certificate will be subject to full monitoring of financial condition by the Commission. Foreign reinsurers that obtain reinsurance certificates will also be required to submit to U.S. legal jurisdiction; to provide for a recipient for service of process in the United States; and to allow the Commission to review all corporate financial records if there is reason to believe the U.S. operations of the reinsurer might be financially threatened by the reinsurers non-U.S. operations.

#### RELATIONSHIP OF FEDERALLY CERTIFIED INSURERS AND REINSURERS TO STATE REGULATORY AUTHORITY

Federally certified insurers will not be subject to any State regulation of financial

condition because this will be regulated solely by the Commission. They will remain subject to the corporate governance and tax laws of the States in which they are domiciled and do business. If a State chooses to regulate the rates of insurers, such rates will apply to federally certified insurers. They will also be required to participate in State-established residual risk pools and will generally be subject to State market conduct and policy form regulation. Federally certified insurers will not participate in State guaranty funds because they will be members of the National Insurance Protection Corporation.

There will be a partial exception from certain State regulation for highly capitalized insurers that provide commercial insurance to large insurance buyers. The partial exception will be from state regulation of market conduct, rates, and forms. The Commission will be responsible for market conduct regulation for this type of insurance. There will be no regulation of rates and forms.

This exception will be available only for highly capitalized property and casualty insurers, that is, such insurers that have more than \$50 million in net worth or in a trustee surplus account. Moreover, this exception will apply only when the highly capitalized insurer provides commercial insurance to a large insurance buyer. A large insurance buyer is a purchaser that has a net worth of at least \$10 million. As to this commercial insurance, only beneficiaries, not the buyer, will be able to make claims against the National Insurance Protection Corporation in the event of the insurer's insolvency, and then only if the large insurance buyer is itself bankrupt. Otherwise, the buyer must pay all the insurance claims owed by the insolvent insurer.

States will be explicitly prohibited from discriminating against federally certified insurers as to taxes, rates, or any other regulatory activity. States will also be explicitly prohibited from imposing barriers to the withdrawal of an insurer from either a line of business or all business in a State. The Commission will be authorized to direct any State to stop any regulatory or other action that substantially threatens the financial soundness of federally certified insurers operating in that State.

Federally certified professional reinsurers will be subject to regulation by the appropriate States as to corporate governance and taxation. They will not be subject to state regulation as to their reinsurance activities.

Holders of Federal reinsurance certificates will be subject to regulation by the appropriate States as to corporate governance and taxation. If they obtain a federal solvency license to provide insurance, their sole regulator for financial condition will be the Commission. The reinsurance activities of federally certified insurers will not be subject to state regulation. Their insurance activities will remain subject to state regulation in the same manner as any other federally certified insurer. If the certified reinsurer does not obtain a federal solvency license, then it will remain fully subject to state insurance regulation.

#### NATIONAL INSURANCE PROTECTION CORPORATION

All federally certified insurers will be required to join a nationwide self-regulatory organization supervised by the Commission that will cover the claims of the policyholders and beneficiaries of those federally certified insurers that become insolvent. This organization, to be known as the National Insurance Protection Corporation

[NIPC], will have an organizational structure, procedures, and requirements that are substantially similar to those of the Securities Investor Protection Corporation, which was established by the Securities Investor Protection Act of 1970 and operates under the supervision of the Securities and Exchange Commission. The Corporation will be prefunded by member insurers with risk-based assessments.

NIPC will be divided into three divisions: First, property and casualty insurance, which will include personal and commercial insurance except that sold to large insurance buyers; second, life and health insurance; and third, commercial insurance sold to large insurance buyers.

NIPC will have limits on the amount of recovery of a single claim. Categories 1 and 2 will each be divided into funds (a personal fund and a commercial fund for category 1; a life fund, a health fund, and an annuities fund for category 2). Claims will be paid first from the fund in a division that covers the type of claim. If that fund is insufficient, claims will be paid from the other fund in the division. Divisions and accounts may borrow from each other and the Corporation will be authorized to borrow to pay claims in the event funds are inadequate to cover current claims. The Corporation and its obligations will not be backed by the full faith and credit of the United States. The Corporation, and the accounts within it, must be repaid from assessments on member insurers of the account which was inadequate.

NIPC will be prefunded through assessments on member insurers, and assessments will be risk-based. The Corporation, with the approval of the Commission, will set a maximum that NIPC can collect through prefunding, as well as an annual cap on the amount of additional assessments that might be needed to cover the claims arising from insolvencies. Assessments will continue to be levied until the prefunded maximum is reached and, in the event of insolvencies, until claims are paid.

If a State imposes premium taxes on insurers, such State will be required to provide a premium tax offset or credit, or any other similar offset or credit, to the same extent that it provides such for assessments for its State guaranty fund.

#### NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF REGISTERED AGENTS AND BROKERS

Insurance agents and brokers will be allowed to become members of the National Association of Registered Agents and Brokers [NARAB]. The purpose of this organization will be to reduce duplicative regulatory requirements that are now imposed on agents and brokers that seek to do business in more than one State.

NARAB will be a nationwide self-regulatory organization that will operate under the supervision and oversight of the Commission, which will have the authority to review and modify its bylaws and rules. NARAB's organization, procedures, and requirements are substantially similar to those of the National Association of Securities Dealers, which was established pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and operates under the supervision of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

NARAB will have the authority to establish membership criteria as to the integrity, personal qualifications, education, training, and experience of members. States will continue to have the authority to regulate member agents and brokers as to those matters, such as market conduct, but will not be able to impose additional requirements in those areas subject to regulation by NARAB.

#### REHABILITATION AND LIQUIDATION

The Commission will be responsible for the rehabilitation and liquidation of all federally certified insurers and reinsurers. As to the federally certified foreign insurers and reinsurers, this authority will extend to the assets in the U.S. trust fund and the Commission will have legal authority to proceed against the foreign company in U.S. District Courts to recover any amounts due that exceed the assets in the trust fund.

State-licensed insurers which are not federally certified will be rehabilitated or liquidated by the responsible State regulator in the appropriate U.S. District Court. The procedures for rehabilitation and liquidation for state-licensed insurers will be those established by this Act for federally insurers and reinsurers.

#### COMMUNIQUE OF MEETING OF DEFENSE MINISTERS HELD AT NATO HEADQUARTERS IN BRUSSELS

#### HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, on the first of April NATO achieved another milestone at the meeting of defense ministers held at NATO headquarters in Brussels.

At that meeting, the NATO defense ministers and representatives of the former Soviet bloc, including representatives of 7 of the 11 republics of the Commonwealth of Independent States, established a long-range program designed to diminish tensions, enhance stability and improve the understanding and cooperation in the Euro-Atlantic area.

I commend the communique of that historic meeting for all my colleagues and to the American public for study and request that it be included in the RECORD. The communique follows:

STATEMENT ISSUED AT THE MEETING OF DEFENCE MINISTERS AT NATO HEADQUARTERS, BRUSSELS ON APRIL 1, 1992

(1) We NATO Defence Ministers and Representatives of Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom, the United States, and the Defence Ministers and Representatives of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, Estonia, Georgia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Russia, Tajikistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan met today in Brussels for the first time.<sup>1</sup> We considered how we could deepen dialogue and promote co-operation between us on issues that fall within the competence of Defence Ministers.

(2) Much has already been done to develop the partnership between our countries. The Rome Declaration of the North Atlantic Alliance and the Work Plan for Dialogue, Partnership and Co-operation of the North Atlantic Co-operation Council as well as bilateral contacts and exchanges in the defence field provide an excellent basis for further

<sup>1</sup>Kazakhstan attended as an observer. Turkmenistan, although unable to be represented, has indicated that it wishes to be associated with this statement.

progress. Today, in a spirit of friendship and goodwill, we discussed the contribution which we, as Defence Ministers, can make to this process in order to promote our common objectives.

(3) The positive changes in the security environment of recent years have major implications for the organization of our defences. In this context, we are determined to achieve early entry into force without renegotiation and full implementation as soon as possible of the CFE Treaty and expect to see the Treaty in force by the time of the Helsinki Summit in July. In the interest of further strengthening security and stability in Europe, we also support the determination of the participants in the CFE IA negotiations to reach, in connection with the entry into force of the CFE Treaty, an agreement to limit the personnel strength of their conventional armed forces in time for the Helsinki Summit at the end of the CSCE meeting. We welcome the Open Skies Treaty and the Vienna CSBM Document 1992 as major new steps towards greater openness and confidence-building in the security field. Complementary bilateral and regional efforts aimed at achieving enhanced confidence and security can also make a positive contribution.

(4) We all agree on the importance of the safe, responsible and reliable control of the residual nuclear arsenals. We took note of the assurances given in this regard with respect to the reliability, security and single control of the nuclear weapons of the former Soviet Union. We equally took note of the intention of the states concerned to join the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons as soon as possible as non-nuclear weapons states. We confirm the need to ensure full respect for the Treaty and to contribute in all possible ways to efforts aimed at preventing proliferation of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction.

(5) Many of us are faced with major restructuring of defense efforts and some are addressing basic issues of defense organization and planning for the first time. All of us can benefit from an intensification of contacts and co-operation. It is therefore with satisfaction that we note the progress which has already been achieved through an extensive visits programme, discussions, courses and frequent military contacts at all levels. But more can and will be done. To this end our Chiefs of Defense Staff will meet on 10th April 1992 in the framework of the first Meeting of the Military Committee in Co-operation Session. It will be the beginning of a regular series of meetings at the highest military level.

(6) Furthermore we have agreed that:

A high level seminar on defense policy and management will be held covering the role and constitutional position of armed forces in democratic societies, as well as strategic concepts and their implementation; a key purpose will be to identify specific issues to be pursued during subsequent co-operation in defence related matters;

An initial workshop will address practical aspects of defence management and the reform and restructuring of armed forces. This will be followed up by several panel tours to capitals conducted by small groups of experts as well as by participation of co-operation partners in relevant NATO training;

A workshop will be held to provide an opportunity to share experiences and to identify the most suitable practices and work methods for the environmental clean-up of defence installations;

Small teams of civilian and military defence experts, drawn as appropriate from

several Alliance countries, could be sent, on request, to countries desiring advice. These teams will be made available as quickly as possible to assist in Ministries of Defence or other areas in the defence establishment and will be prepared to stay in place as necessary. Detailed arrangements for meeting the needs of co-operation partners can be pursued in the Group on Defence Matters;

Further agreed activities of mutual interest in our field of responsibility will be organized in the framework of the Group on Defence Matters and reported to us or our representatives on a regular basis. The Group on Defence Matters could also act as a clearing house for proposals for co-operation in the defence field, including bilateral or multilateral activities not necessarily involving all of us.

The aim is not only to increase mutual understanding and confidence among us, but also to provide practical assistance on defence related matters at a time of profound transformation and transition. NATO members have promised to make available for this purpose the considerable expertise and experience they have developed in defence related issues. The list at annex, which is not intended to be exhaustive, provides an initial basis for discussion of areas for co-operation in defence related matters.

(7) We have entered a new era of partnership amongst our states. The resulting improved understanding and transparency will help develop patterns of co-operation and create conditions that encourage peaceful solutions to political problems. We are determined to grasp this opportunity to deepen our relationships, enhance security and contribute to the evolving process of a Europe whole and free. In our capacity as Defence Ministers we shall therefore play a full part in dialogue, partnership and co-operation. We shall meet to review the progress of work in the defence field annually or more frequently should circumstances warrant it.

#### AREAS FOR FURTHER COOPERATION IN DEFENCE RELATED MATTERS

The following is a list of possible areas for cooperation in defence related matters. There are various ways in which they could be addressed: seminars, workshops, panel tours, courses, bilateral or multi-lateral co-operation. Some topics will be most suited to military contacts, others dealt with primarily through civil channels; many will involve joint activities. As well as acting as a clearing house for proposals for co-operation, the Group on Defence Matters could also help organise activities in the following areas. The list is not intended to be exhaustive, but it could form the basis for a future work programme including practical activities.

Military strategies.—including discussion of concepts such as defensive sufficiency, stability, flexibility and crisis management;

Defence management.—the planning and management of defence programmes in democratic societies, to include accountability, financial planning, programme budgeting and management, research and development, equipment procurement procedures, personnel management.

The legal framework for military forces.—the establishment of a constitutional framework, the position of armed forces in a democracy, the democratic control of armed forces and civil-military relations, parliamentary accountability.

Harmonisation of defence planning and arms control.—the consequences of arms control for defence planning, the role of military forces in verification, proliferation, resource implications of CFE.

Exercises and training.—the philosophy, format, requirements and standards of training and exercises.

Defence education.—Organisation of education for both military and civilian defence personnel.

Reserve forces.—mix of active and reserve forces, force structures, training.

Environmental protection.—the military and the environment, protection, conservation, clean-up of facilities.

Air traffic control.—military contribution to air traffic management.

Search and rescue.—military contribution to search and rescue activities.

Military contribution to humanitarian aid.—practical experiences, planning, co-ordination, civil-military co-operation.

Military medicine.—organisation and practical issues (occupational health, preventive measures, hospital management, medical supply, education).

#### TRIBUTE TO ABRAHAM EPSTEIN

#### HON. TED WEISS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and work of the late Abraham Epstein whose 100th birthday anniversary will be celebrated on April 20, 1992. Abraham Epstein was one of America's leading advocates of social security legislation and was a true pioneer of social justice. His renowned book, "Insecurity: A Challenge to America" is regarded as the primary source book in the field of social insurance. He was the executive secretary and founder of the American Association for Old Age Security which later became the American Association for Social Security. Mr. Epstein's work galvanized public opinion and made passage of social security legislation possible. He remained a strong advocate of health insurance and a reformed unemployment insurance system until his death in 1942. At the time, he had been working on a plan for postwar social security to adapt the system to meet the specific needs of a society in the process of demobilization.

Mr. Epstein was born in Russia and emigrated to the United States in 1910. He graduated from the University of Pittsburgh and later studied at Columbia University. He was an acclaimed lecturer on social insurance at New York University and Brooklyn College.

Before founding the American Association for Social Security, Mr. Epstein was research director of the Pennsylvania Commission on Old Age Pensions and he organized and served as secretary of the Workers Education Bureau of America. His concern for social issues and justice led him abroad to study economic and social conditions in Germany and Russia. Mr. Epstein also acted as the American representative to the Social Insurance Commission of the International Labor Office from 1934 until 1937 and was a consulting economist for the Social Security Board as well as an executive board member of the New York City Affairs Committee.

Abraham Epstein dedicated his life to the fight for social security, health insurance and other pertinent social causes. His work played a significant role in shaping the programs and

politics of the social assistance system in the United States today. His sudden death in 1942 cut short a brilliant and successful career. Today, I join Abraham Epstein's sister Esther, wife Henriette, and son Pierre in honoring and celebrating the life and work of this exceptional social pioneer.

NATIONAL FORMER PRISONER OF WAR RECOGNITION DAY

HON. BOB McEWEN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. McEWEN. Mr. Speaker, it was with deep honor and much gratitude that I had the opportunity, earlier today, to address the gathering of the American Ex-Prisoners of War in Statuary Hall in the Capitol, to again call national attention to the unique sacrifices, suffering, pain, and hardship endured by those brave Americans who were prisoners of war.

As we have learned from their stories of captivity in enemy hands, the dangers of combat did not end with their capture. Rather, many were forced to undergo cruel treatment in unhealthy conditions.

In steaming, dehydrating Pacific and South East Asian jungles—in the freezing cold wintertime of Korea and Central Europe—and, as many of us suspected, and was recently confirmed, in the harsh wastes of Soviet Siberian concentration camps—our former prisoners of war were forced to face unusual punishment under the roughest of conditions.

Rather than the sudden shock of combat, they often were forced to deal, on a daily basis, with a brutal enemy. For many, the suffering was endured for years at a time. Sadly, many of their comrades did not survive.

National Former Prisoners of War Recognition Day honors not just those who were captured, but also their families, who lived long months, and even years, in uncertainty.

This day of national recognition cannot fully reward, nor adequately express our appreciation for these special Americans. But, it is an expression of thanks to them, and it sends a strong message that we will never forget their extraordinary bravery under the most difficult circumstances.

PAULETTE COVIN, HONORED TEACHER

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize Paulette Covin, who has been honored by the Dade County public school system as being one of its best educators. She was one of 7 candidates to be chosen to compete for the Golden Apple Award for Dade's best teacher of 1991-92.

Ms. Covin is an English teacher at Drew Middle School who has dedicated 11 years to her dream. She was recently featured in the Miami Herald for her extraordinary dedication

to teaching. The article "She's Fulfilled a Life-long Dream" follows:

As a child, Paulette Covin always emulated the role of a teacher. She knew when she was little that she wanted to educate others.

"As a kid growing up, I was always the one to be a teacher," said the language arts teacher at Charles Drew Middle, 1801 NW 60th St. "I had all the toys."

For 11 years, Covin, 33, has been teaching English and reading to Drew Middle School students.

"I love the way my life has been going," she said, "I was sent here for a purpose. I plan to fulfill that purpose—to educate our children. I want them to have a purpose in life."

Mr. Speaker, I commend Paulette Covin for her outstanding commitment to education. Her devotion to helping students have a purpose in life demonstrates her exceptionalism as a teacher

PUT BUSINESS OF RUNNING PRISONS BACK IN THE HANDS OF STATE PRISON OFFICIAL

HON. PETE GEREN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. GEREN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, crime is one of the biggest problems facing communities all around this Nation. Not a day goes by that we don't hear from our constituents about the growing incidents of crime in their neighborhoods. Parents are afraid to let their children walk to school alone, the elderly are afraid to leave their homes, and men and women are afraid to walk outside after dark. Freedom is the greatest right shared by all Americans, Mr. Speaker, but all too often, Americans have lost this freedom because they are afraid of becoming another victim of crime. And why shouldn't they be afraid when convicted rapists and murderers are serving, on average, 6 and 7 years, of their sentences respectively.

You would think that we would be doing everything we can to make sure that the people that commit crimes pay their debt to society. But, unfortunately, many States have had their efforts to combat crime hampered by the Federal courts. The demand for increased prison space has never been greater, but as we all know, construction of new prisons is extremely expensive and is often politically charged. According to the Criminal Justice Institute, 27 States have one or more of their prisons operating under a population cap or limit imposed by the Federal courts. Removing these population caps would result in a direct increase of available beds for prisoners at an overall savings to the taxpayer.

Currently, State prison systems around this country are operating, on average, at 115 percent of capacity. However, the Federal prison system, which is not bound by any court orders establishing prison population limits, is operating at 165 percent of capacity. According to the U.S. Department of Justice, if State prison systems were allowed to operate at the same capacity as their Federal counterparts,

an additional 268,000 beds would become available at a savings of \$13 billion.

Unfortunately, criminals are well aware of the situation with the prisons of our country. They know that in most cases, if they are caught and convicted, the sentence that they will be given is not the maximum sentence that the crime could bring because of the shortage of prison space. And in most cases, they will never even serve the full time of the sentence imposed because States have to abide by burdensome Federal court restrictions on prison space. My own State of Texas is a case in point, where criminals convicted of violent crimes serve an average of only 23 days for every year of their sentence.

Crime is becoming more attractive every day because the deterrent has become less and less.

Mr. Speaker, these criminals are not being released early for good behavior. They are being released to make room for others. The need for increased prison space is growing every day. But instead of filling Texas prisons to 100 percent of their capacity, the State prison system is now operating under a Federal court consent decree that establishes a 95-percent cap on prison populations. If we were allowed to operate at just 5 percent more, or 100 percent, it would mean an additional 2,517 prison beds in Texas.

Tomorrow, the Texas Board of Criminal Justice will decide whether to allow the early release of 2,900 inmates to provide space for new prisoners. If this population cap were removed 85 percent of those considered for early release would remain in prison to serve our their term. We have all heard the horror stories of convicted murderers being let out of prison early only to murder again. How many horror stories do we have to hear before we do something to correct the situation?

Mr. Speaker, today I am joined by Congressman BUD CRAMER of Alabama in introducing legislation to remove the Federal courts jurisdiction from hearing any cases dealing with inmate capacity of State penal or correctional institutions. The legislation would limit original jurisdiction and the appeal of these cases to the State courts, with ultimate appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court. Our legislation will put the business of running prisons back where it belongs—in the hands of State prison officials.

States are well equipped to determine the proper capacity rates of their respective prison systems while still guaranteeing the constitutional rights of inmates housed within the system. This legislation does not give prison officials the authority to act with indifference to the rights of inmates, and does not effect a person's right to appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court to ensure that the constitutional rights of prison inmates are protected. However, it tells the Federal courts, in no uncertain terms, that they will no longer be able to unfairly tie the hands of State prison officials.

The Federal courts should not have the authority to force prison officials to improve prison conditions beyond the basic necessities required by the Constitution, and the Constitution does not mandate comfortable prisons. However, many States including Texas are now operating under court orders or consent decrees that impose conditions on prisons that

go well beyond the requirements of the Constitution.

Our legislation has received the endorsements of groups whose names alone bear testimony to the situation in our Nation. Groups like Parents of Murdered Children, Justice for Murder Victims, Justice for Homicide Victims, Inc., and Citizens for Law and Order. These groups represent the opinions of the citizens of this country. They want something done that will allow them to breathe a little easier when their children go out to play or when they go for a walk after dark. Let's show them that we are serious about our war on crime and keep prisoners where they belong—in prison.

Our legislation is certainly not a cure-all, Mr. Speaker, but it's a step in the right direction and I urge all my colleagues to support Mr. CRAMER in this endeavor.

#### PUT BUSINESS OF RUNNING PRISONS BACK IN THE HANDS OF STATE PRISON OFFICIALS

##### HON. BUD CRAMER

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the bill introduced by my colleague from Texas [Mr. GEREN].

This bill is supported and endorsed by groups like Parents of Murdered Children, Justice for Murder Victims, and Justice for Homicide Victims, Inc. This bill is a solace for the relatives of slain innocent victims. Of course, it will not bring back their loved ones, but it can help ensure that those guilty of committing a heinous crime will do their time.

Crime is a growing blight on society. It knows no borders and does not discriminate. It is causing people to fear sitting on their porch at night or letting their children play in the park or walk to school alone.

The bill we are introducing is not a panacea to this problem. However, it does render assistance to several States. Several States have one or more of their prisons operating under a population cap or limit imposed by the Federal courts.

Currently, State prison systems around this country are operating, on average, at 115 percent of capacity. However, the Federal prison system, which is not bound by any court order establishing prison population limits, is operating at 165 percent of capacity. According to the U.S. Department of Justice, if State prison systems were allowed to operate at the same capacity as their Federal counterparts, an additional 268,000 beds would become available at a savings of \$13 billion.

The question is, Mr. Speaker, do we allow convicted felons to go free because of a population cap that is not related to the heinous nature of their crime? Do we allow murderers to go free to murder again? The answer is no.

This bill would prohibit the Federal district courts from having jurisdiction over any action to determine questions regarding the inmate capacity of any State penal or correctional institution. The bill would limit original jurisdiction and the appeal of these cases to the State

courts, with ultimate appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court.

This legislation does not give prison officials the authority to act with indifference to the rights of inmates, and does not affect a person's right to appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court to ensure that the constitutional rights of prison inmates are protected.

I urge my colleagues to seriously review this issue and work with us to make our communities safe.

#### TRIBUTE TO ALLENE S. ROBERTS

##### HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to introduce my colleagues to Ms. Allene Roberts, manager, public programs for Philip Morris Companies, Inc. corporate affairs. This remarkable woman has been with the company for over 20 years. She has held numerous positions of responsibility in the areas of sales management, training and development, including government relations and corporate affairs.

Ms. Roberts attended Bronx Community College and Baruch College of the City University of New York.

Combining organization and civic involvement is one of the hallmarks of this outstanding woman. She is a member of the NAACP, the Coalition of 100 Black Women, Government Affairs Professionals, the EDGES Group, the National Association of Black County Officials Business Roundtable, the corporate advisory board of the Association of Minority Enterprises of New York, and the National Black Caucus of State Legislators Corporate Roundtable. Her volunteer activities include work with the Harlem YWCA Black Achievers in Industry Mentors Program, Urban League Black Executives Exchange Program, and the Mid-Bronx Senior Citizens Council.

Ms. Roberts maintains the very difficult balance of being a working professional, performing community service, and serving as a devoted wife to her husband Allen, a New York businessman.

#### TRIBUTE TO MR. JERRY GILMORE

##### HON. MARTIN FROST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to bring recognition to Mr. Jerry Gilmore, who will be honored on April 21st for his 16 years of service as a member of the Dallas County Community College District Board of Trustees.

Jerry is someone I know personally and hold in the highest regard and personal respect. His work as a public servant has been commendable. He has given of his time and intellect to serve Dallas County.

During his term of service as trustee, he served as Vice Chairman from 1978-80 and twice as Chairman of the Board, 1980-82 and

1984-86. In the 16 years in which he served as fiduciary officer, 6 of the 10 existing DCCCD facilities were opened: Cedar Valley College, North Lake College, Brookhaven College, the District Service Center, the Bill J. Priest Institute for Economic Development, and the R. Jan LeCroy Center for Educational Telecommunications.

While serving his tenure on the board with four DCCCD Chancellors—Bill J. Priest, R. Jan LeCroy, Lawrence W. Tyree, and J. William Wenrich—and interim Chancellor Ted B. Hughes, Jerry gained the respect of many. He is appreciated within the Dallas County Community College District and throughout his constituency for his genuineness, deep concern for the welfare of students, sense of humor and his clear understanding of the role of trustee as policymaker and custodian of the public trust.

I would like to offer congratulations to Jerry for his excellent service on the Dallas County Community College District Board of Trustees. I am certain that he will continue to be active in the community, and look forward to working with him in the years ahead.

#### PATENT SYSTEM HARMONIZATION ACT OF 1992

##### HON. WILLIAM J. HUGHES

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. HUGHES. Mr. Speaker, today Representative MOORHEAD, the ranking Republican on the Judiciary Subcommittee on Intellectual Property and Judicial Administration, and I are introducing a bill that would improve intellectual property protection world-wide and would harmonize our patent system with patent systems of the rest of the world.

The United States leads the world in technological innovation. Regrettably, some countries are not providing fair and adequate protection for American inventions. Last year, my subcommittee held 2 days of hearings to examine how best to protect American intellectual property world-wide. We are closely monitoring multinational and bilateral efforts to harmonize our patent law and improve protection abroad.

There could be much to gain from international harmonization of our patent laws. For example, it would be very much in the United States' interest for other countries to reduce the time it takes to review patent applications. A harmonization treaty could also eliminate the cost that is involved in filing a different patent application in every country. However, as in any give and take exchange, harmonization would require changes in our American patent system.

Congress must consider whether a harmonization treaty, including both the changes to U.S. laws, and the changes in the laws that would be made by our sister countries, would overall benefit the American people. The bill that we are introducing today provides Congress with the opportunity to consider these changes in the event that a treaty is worked out. We would not, at this time, consider making these changes absent the concessions

that the United States is seeking in the laws of other nations that are necessary to assure adequate and effective protection of intellectual property.

The Patent System Harmonization Act of 1992 anticipates the likely components of a harmonization treaty and reflects the ensuing changes that might be called for in our patent laws. These include a conversion to a first-to-file system; the recognition of prior user rights; the publication of patent applications 18 months after they are filed; and a change in the term of patents. These provisions will each be considered by the subcommittee.

**First-to-file:** The United States currently awards a patent to the first-to-invent. Most countries of the world, however, including those of Europe and Japan, operate on the basis of a first-to-file system. It is probable that the United States must agree to change to a first-to-file system if we are to have a patent harmonization treaty. Accordingly, if we do not want to change from the first-to-invent system we must be willing to forego the benefits of harmonization. Many American inventors already operate on a first-to-file basis in order to preserve their ability to obtain world-wide patent protection. Also, the Patent and Trademark Office estimates that, in most cases, it issues the patent to the inventor who is not only the first-to-invent, but who is also the first-to-file.

However, American inventors and American industry have raised serious concerns about the first-to-file system. In particular, inventors fear that legitimate innovators will not always win the race to the Patent Office because of inadequate resources to file a patent application. Consequently, the bill we are introducing today includes a provision that would allow inventors to file an inexpensive provisional application, whereby an inventor could pay a partial application fee to hold his or her place in line and secure an early priority date.

**Prior user rights:** The Patent System Harmonization Act would grant certain prior user rights to inventors who independently develop innovations that are included in another inventor's patent application. This is a secondary feature of a first-to-file patent system. The subcommittee will carefully examine whether prior user rights are in the public interest, and what the proper and fair scope of prior user rights should be in a first-to-file system.

**Publication of patent applications after 18 months:** This bill would provide for the publication of patents 18 months after they are filed. By contract, the United States currently keeps all information relating to a patent application confidential throughout the period that the application is pending. This enables individuals to maintain nonpatentable inventions as trade secrets. However, countries of Europe and Japan publish the patent applications 18 months after they are filed. American inventors do not have the same access to scientific and technological information that our foreign counterparts enjoy. Also, because European countries and Japan take much longer than the United States to determine whether to grant a patent, American inventors do not reap the benefits of confidentiality in the United States when they file abroad.

**Expedited search and examination:** Many inventors are concerned that publication of their

patent applications will jeopardize their trade secret protection on inventions that turn out not to be patentable. Accordingly, the Patent System Harmonization Act contains procedures for expedited review and examination of a patent application. Under the procedures, an individual could learn whether the invention is patentable before the application is published, and could withdraw or abandon the application before 18 months in order to avoid having the information made public. This would be particularly useful for independent inventors and universities that may not seek worldwide protection for their inventions.

**A 20-year patent term:** The current patent term in the United States is 17 years. The Patent System Harmonization Act would provide for a 20-year patent term, consistent with a patent harmonization treaty. However, instead of beginning on the date that the patent is issued, the 20-year term would begin on the date that the patent application is filed. The bill further provides for protection for the provisional rights of the patent owner during the pendency of the application.

Senator DECONCINI, the chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Patents, Trademarks, and Copyright, will be introducing similar legislation in the Senate. The Subcommittee on Intellectual Property and Judicial Administration, which I chair, will hold joint hearings with our counterpart subcommittee on the Senate Judiciary Committee to consider this legislation. I look forward to working with Representative MOORHEAD and with my other colleagues on the Judiciary Committee in assessing the merits of the harmonization treaty and of the specific provisions of the Patent System Harmonization Act. In addition, our subcommittee will seek the views of members of the public, including the very inventors, commercial enterprises, and other organizations who use the intellectual property system to the betterment of our society.

I am hopeful that multilateral negotiations will produce a treaty that benefits the American people and improves the protection of intellectual property worldwide. By introducing this legislation today, we expect that Congress will be ready to promptly consider a final treaty agreement and any ensuing implementing legislation.

GEORGE WALTERS, HONORED  
TEACHER

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize George Walters, who has been honored by the Dade County public school system as being one of its best educators. He was one of seven candidates to be chosen to compete for the Golden Apple Award for Dade's best teacher of 1991-92.

Mr. Walters is a music teacher at Hialeah Middle School whose jazz band has received great reviews under his guidance. He was recently featured in the Miami Herald for his extraordinary dedication to teaching. The article "Music Instructor Credits Students" follows:

With waves of his hand, George Walters conducts a symphony as if he were climbing a ladder—up to the altos, then down to the baritones.

"I need more from the tubas and the trombones," the music teacher told his students. "Accent that note."

Being nominated for teacher of the year is a great honor, but credit belongs to the students, said Walters, who teaches at Hialeah Middle School, 6027 E. Seventh Ave.

Under Walters' guidance, his jazz band has received superior marks from the Florida Bandmasters Association all eight years he has been teaching there.

Mr. Speaker, I commend George Walters for his outstanding commitment to education. His devotion to helping students understand the beauty of music demonstrates his exceptionalism as a teacher.

GENDER EQUITY IN AMERICA'S  
SCHOOLS

HON. DICK SWETT

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. SWETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express great concern about a serious situation occurring in our Nation's schools. Recent studies by the American Association of University Women indicate that America's educational system is not equally meeting the needs of both male and female students. Although girls and boys are approximately equal in their abilities when they enter school, upon graduation 12 years later, girls have fallen well behind their male counterparts in academic areas such as math. As a result, they have also suffered a greater loss of self-esteem.

Under title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, discrimination by sex is illegal in any education program that is federally funded. Enforcement of title IX should be a priority in order to ensure every girl a fair chance to obtain an equal education. But apparently, it is not. In 1990, researchers found that 37 percent of district administrators in 21 States not only had not complied with title IX to any extent, but also felt there was no need to address the issue of educational equity between boys and girls in schools.

Mr. Speaker, a number of suggestions have been made as to how these differences arise. Starting in preschool, girls are separated from boys because girls at that age are found to display a higher development of motor skills. Boys usually require more help, and thus demand more attention from the teacher. Researchers Myra and David Sadker have studied this pattern for many years. One of their findings was that boys were more apt to call out in class, eight times more apt than girls. When a boy spoke out, the teacher listened to him and responded to his remarks, but when a girl called out in class, she was told to raise her hand if she wished to speak.

The problem of poor self-esteem which girls suffer from stems in part from the widespread sexual harassment they encounter in junior high and high schools. One study found that 65 percent of female high school students in vocational courses reported harassment by male classmates and even by some teachers.

Girls are rated when they walk into classes, are made to feel inadequate when they are the only girl in a class, and are teased to the point of tears by boys thinking it is all in fun. Contrary to the opinions of these boys, as well as to school personnel, this behavior is not funny. This situation should not be judged as boys being boys. Girls need to feel secure in order to achieve in an educational setting. Sexual harassment is also prohibited under title IX and that prohibition should, likewise, be enforced.

Many recommendations have been made as to how to solve the gender equity problem. Title IX guidelines ensuring this equality should be strictly enforced. School curriculum should include some course work on gender issues and encourage new research on women's issues. Women should be given greater opportunities to participate on education reform boards and commissions. Finally, school administrators should create and enforce a policy against sexual harassment in the school system.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to work with our Nation's educators to find ways to address this serious inequity. We must find ways to ensure an educational environment that is gender equitable and, hence, will give young American girls a better chance for the future.

TRIBUTE TO REAR ADM. JAMES PERKINS III

**HON. BEN GARRIDO BLAZ**

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. BLAZ. Mr. Speaker, on the 28th of this month, a typical change of command will take place in the Territory of Guam during which the Commander of Naval Forces, Marianas, will be relieved following a typical 2-year tour. But, what is not typical about this particular change of command is the fact that an extraordinary officer will be leaving behind a commendable list of accomplishments over a relatively brief of time.

Admiral Perkins is from a new breed of flag officers who are not only technically proficient in their individual professional responsibilities but widely versed and aware of the dynamics, strategically, politically and economically, of the region in which they serve. It would not be inaccurate to say that more changes have conspired in the political, cultural, and security aspects of activities in this region over the past 2 years than any similar period in recent history.

Both as Commander of Naval Forces in the Marianas and the representative of the Commander-in-Chief, Pacific, Admiral Perkins devoted much of his energy to understanding the problems of the region, to helping find solutions to those problems and to anticipating and projecting the region's potential. Although he had to address his military responsibilities within a highly politicized environment, he skillfully managed to advocate the interests of the Navy and the Department of Defense while at the same time ensuring an excellent working relationship with the leaders in the community and countries in the region.

From a personal standpoint, I have had the privilege of knowing virtually every officer who has served as Commander of Naval Forces in the Marianas since it was established following World War II. I can state, without reservation, that Admiral Perkins has served as well as the best of them and has exceeded the performance of most of them. In this day of rapidly changing national and international relationships, it is very comforting and reassuring that our country has senior officers of his stature in highly responsible positions serving our country in an ever widening array of responsibilities.

I have come to this floor today to pay tribute to this outstanding officer for a superb performance. This tribute is the most I can offer my friend as he departs for another assignment, but it is the least that he deserves.

Adios, Admirante. Thank you, maraming salamat po, and dangkulo na y Si Yuus Maese.

ORPHAN DRUG AMENDMENTS OF 1992

**HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to join my distinguished colleague, Mr. STUDDS, in introducing the Orphan Drug Amendments of 1992.

In order to protect consumers, the Federal Government, and other institutional purchasers of orphan drugs from paying unreasonably high prices, this bill is necessary.

The Orphan Drug Act has been a tremendous success in stimulating research on drugs for rare diseases. Orphan drugs are drugs that have so little prospect of profit that they would not be developed without the incentives of the Orphan Drug Act. They are called orphans because they had no parents to sponsor them.

The purpose of the act was to create incentives—in the form of tax breaks, grants, and market exclusivity—for research and marketing of orphan drugs. The most important incentive is the 7-year protection against competition. Under the act, 500 orphan drugs have been designated for research and 60 orphan drugs have been approved for marketing.

In addition to the drugs for which it was intended, the Orphan Drug Act has been used as a shield against competition by some of the most profitable drugs that have been developed in recent years. For example, it is estimated that by the end of 1991, Genentech will have reaped almost \$600 million in sales from human growth hormone. Human growth hormone is used to treat a thyroid deficiency in children who are not growing normally.

Another example is Amgen's drug, EPO, which generated approximately \$900 million in sales during its first 2½ years on the market. EPO is used for patients on kidney dialysis and its principal purchaser is the Federal Government. There are three other drugs which have been given market exclusivity under the Orphan Drug Act and which are reaping between \$50 and \$100 million in sales each year.

That is not the end of the story; it is only the beginning. Equally troubling is the fact that there are a significant number of other potential blockbuster orphan drugs in the pipeline.

The bill that Mr. STUDDS and I are introducing today would refine the Orphan Drug Act to provide that a product loses the market exclusivity conferred by the Orphan Drug Act if its total sales exceed \$200 million, unless research costs are greater than sales. For orphan drugs, \$200 million in sales will lead to substantial profits, and certainly to profits that provide a sufficient incentive to continue to stimulate the production of orphan drugs. The vast majority of drugs that have qualified for orphan drug status under the law will not be affected.

Mr. Speaker, the original Orphan Drug Act, adopted in 1983, required a showing that the drug would not be profitable in order to take advantage of the market exclusivity and other incentives of the Orphan Drug Act. The 1983 act was too restrictive; it did not stimulate research into orphan drugs. In 1985, the definition of orphan drug was changed so that potential profit was no longer an issue. Instead, a drug qualifies as an orphan drug if it is designed to treat a patient population of fewer than 200,000 patients. The 1985 amendments were successful in stimulating research on orphan drugs. But the 1985 amendments were too broad in that it confers orphan drug status on drugs that plainly would have been developed without the incentives of the Orphan Drug Act.

The bill being introduced today strikes the appropriate middle ground. The vast majority of orphan drugs will not be affected because they generate sales far under \$200 million. But the small number of extraordinarily profitable orphan drugs will lose their market exclusivity once sales exceed \$200 million. This will allow for competition in these important markets which should lower the prices of these drugs. The resulting benefits will flow to consumers, the Federal Government, and other institutions that purchase drugs.

THE INTRODUCTION OF THE STATE MARITIME ACADEMY CADET LICENSING RELIEF ACT OF 1992

**HON. JACK FIELDS**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. FIELDS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce today a bill to provide relief to the young men and women who attend our state maritime academies.

Regrettably, during the last Congress, the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act removed long-standing prohibitions against the collection of certain Coast Guard user fees.

In response to this legislation, the Coast Guard has proposed a number of new fees, including one for issuing licenses for our Nation's merchant mariners. Under the Coast Guard's proposed rule, those who seek to work in our maritime industry would have to pay fees up to \$500 to obtain their maritime licenses.

While I oppose establishing any fee or charge for the issuance of a license, I am particularly distressed that there are no exemptions from these fees, and that they will apply to cadets graduating from our State maritime academies.

These cadets, who normally take a licensing examination with 3 months of graduation, do not have the financial resources to pay these onerous fees. They have just completed 4 years of college, have spent thousands of dollars on college expenses, and have yet to earn a penny in their chosen profession.

In addition, unlike students enrolled at our National Service academies, cadets at our six State maritime academies which are: Texas A&M University at Galveston, the California Maritime Academy, the Great Lakes Regional Maritime Academy, the Maine Maritime Academy, the Massachusetts Maritime Academy, and the New York Maritime Academy pay tuition and receive no income while attending school.

Mr. Speaker, these fees place a heavy burden on these cadets at a time when they can least afford it. These fees, if implemented, would serve a powerful disincentive to those contemplating a career in the U.S. maritime industry. Also, the implementation of these fees would be unfair, in that other transportation professionals, like airline pilots and train engineers, do not pay licensing or examination fees.

While these fees will do little to reduce our Federal deficit, they will cause tremendous pain for our State maritime academy graduates as well as the U.S. merchant marine industry, which is struggling for its survival.

In testimony before the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, the superintendents of the State maritime academies stated that "it is unconscionable to mandate to young men and women who pay for an education which clearly supports our national security to take and pass a licensing exam, and then charge them a fee to take it. In essence, the user fee is a graduation tax which is exorbitant in relation to an entry level cadet's income history."

These superintendents strongly recommended that the user fees for licenses be waived for all cadets taking an entry level examination, and Mr. Speaker, that is the purpose of this legislation.

Under my bill, the approximately 2,600 cadets who graduate each year from our six State maritime academies would not have to pay for their initial, entry-level license fees. While my bill would reduce annual Federal revenues by about \$250,000, it is a sound investment in these men and women who will help revitalize our maritime industry.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join Representatives BILLY TAUZIN, BOB DAVIS, NORM LENT, OLYMPIA SNOWE and me in support of the State Maritime Academy Cadet Licensing Relief Act of 1992.

## NATIONAL RECYCLING DAY

### HON. LOUISE M. SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to be a cosponsor of House Joint Resolution 396, designating April 15, 1992, as National Recycling Day. On that day we should remind ourselves about and renew our commitment to the importance of recycling.

Decades ago, trash was simply taken to the town dump. It was piled into a pit that soon became a giant hill, to be visited by animals in search of food. Eventually, the dump was abandoned and another one started. Ignorance was bliss, and people did not see a problem.

Today, knowledge has banished ignorance and we are looking beyond dumps. But as old dumps are closed, new landfills often cannot be opened to receive the debris of our society. We no longer have the space or the ability to overlook the environmental and health effects from improperly controlled landfills.

Incineration is also not the final answer for how to get rid of our trash. Burning creates sometimes toxic ash, which must still be disposed of, as well as additional air pollution.

So society has returned to an old idea: recycling.

I am proud that the communities in my congressional district have begun aggressive curbside recycling programs. I participate at home, and also recycle cans, bottles, and paper in my offices.

The Kenneth B. Keating Federal Building in Rochester, the location of my district office, is a shining example of recycling in action. All agencies in that building have joined a recycling program which is continually processing more material: 6,320 pounds last month, up from 2,300 pounds in August 1991. I applaud these efforts to decrease our landfill waste.

Like many others, I have switched to using recycled paper and stationery, and I have initiated and supported initiatives to expand recycling on Capitol Hill. It is a timely acknowledgement of National Recycling Day to note that this statement will probably appear on recycled newsprint in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, which will be using only recycled paper by the end of April. This switch will save money, as well as natural resources.

To broaden the market for recycled goods, I have introduced the Recycling Initiatives Grant Act which will offer the first Federal grants to support the creation of innovative methods of recycling, and marketing or transporting recycled goods. Our goal is to disseminate information about techniques that have the potential to help communities across the Nation.

In order to preserve our precious environment, we must make changes now to stop degradation and restore what we have polluted. Recycling is cost-effective, energy efficient, and resource conserving, and it will be a centerpiece of any energy, economic, and environmental policy of the future.

I am proud to represent constituents who take recycling seriously and are committed to changing their habits and attitudes for the benefit of our environment. National Recycling

Day is an appropriate occasion to recognize their efforts.

## THE NEW HAMPSHIRE-MAINE INTERSTATE SCHOOL COMPACT

### HON. THOMAS H. ANDREWS

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. ANDREWS of Maine. Mr. Speaker, education of our youth is a critical issue. Towns across this Nation are finding it more difficult to offer programs due to budget cuts. Budget cuts have a ripple effect on students, teachers, and our Nation's economic future. Because of escalating costs in educating our youth, in addition to decreased revenues, communities are forced to look for creative alternatives to educate their children properly. At Federal, State and local levels, we must invest time and dollars in education now, to help students gain the skills necessary to succeed.

Acton, a small town in my district of Maine, has experienced a population boom. In fact, its secondary school population has doubled since the 1960's and is expected to double again within the next 10 years. Acton students currently attend Wells High School, which is part of the Wells-Ogunquit Community School District. While the quality of education provided to Acton students has been excellent, concerns have been raised about the long hours of travel between Acton and the Wells-Ogunquit area, the high transportation costs incurred, and the difficulty students encounter in trying to participate in extracurricular activities. Furthermore, additional questions have surfaced over whether or not the State tuition rate is adequate to meet rising costs for expanded high school facilities at Wells High School.

Interaction between State school districts is becoming an alternative for communities to explore. The Maine State Department of Education has informed me that Acton has discussed possible educational options, such as an interstate school, for its secondary students with the towns of Wakefield and Milton, NH. Both towns have indicated they would welcome having Acton as a part of their school district. Obviously, there are a number of complex issues in the formation of an interstate school district, such as State required curriculums, tuition arrangements, and special and vocational education. Unfortunately, the primary obstacle to the formation of an interstate school district is the absence of a congressional ratification of the New Hampshire-Maine interstate school compact.

Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to introduce with my colleagues, Congresspersons SWETT, SNOWE, and ZELIFF, a bill granting the consent of Congress to the New Hampshire-Maine interstate school compact. This is a result of working with many people including the Maine State Department of Education. In particular, I appreciate the hard work of Congressman DICK SWETT. I am excited about creating an opportunity for Maine and New Hampshire to combine resources and offer alternative means for educating students.

The purpose of this compact is to increase educational opportunities within the States of

Maine and New Hampshire by encouraging the formation of interstate school districts. The intent of the legislation is to enable the towns in both States to determine if an interstate school is indeed feasible. The compact was originally passed and signed into law by both States in 1969. Granting congressional consent for this nonbinding compact will allow members of the communities in both States to discuss viable possibilities for such a school. It does not in any way commit or mandate any town to form a district or build a school.

It is imperative we encourage the expansion of educational opportunities for our youth through creative alternatives. Support for the New Hampshire-Maine interstate school compact will do just that.

DEMOCRACY AND DEMOCRATIC  
TRADITION ARE ALIVE AND  
WELL IN JAMAICA

### HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize the transition of power which recently took place in Jamaica. That transition is, I believe, important for two fundamental reasons. One, it represents an end of the active political career of one of the most admired and respected men in world politics, Michael Manley. Second, that transition is very important because it once again demonstrates how democracy and a democratic tradition are alive and well in Jamaica.

Prime Minister Michael Manley is from one of Jamaica's leading political families. His father, Norman Manley, was a leader in Jamaica's pro-independence movement and one of the country's five national heroes. He also was founder of the People's National Party [PNP] which is the party currently in power. Never before has the PNP been headed by anyone other than a Manley. The demitting of Prime Minister Manley from office represents an historical moment both in Jamaican history, and, indeed, in the history of world politics in general.

There is no dispute that Michael Manley has been one of the 20th century's greatest leaders. He successfully led Jamaica to a path of free market, private sector-led growth and was a charismatic leader who inspired people both in Jamaica and elsewhere.

During the past 2½ years as prime minister, Michael Manley implemented sweeping market reforms and adjustment programs that liberalized the Jamaican economy and paved the way for foreign investment and rapid economic development. Jamaica has created the most attractive investment climate in the Caribbean and is the first Caribbean country to qualify for the enterprise for the Americas initiative and the Inter-American Development Banks; multi-lateral private sector development fund.

The peaceful transition of power is a tribute to Jamaica's long democratic tradition. Jamaica's ruling PNP chose a new prime minister strictly adhering to party rules and to the Jamaican Constitution. The democratic tradition in Jamaica remains strong and intact. Serious

debate was allowed to occur yet in the end, all agreed to accept the winner of the contest and all agreed to serve for the good of the party and the country.

I would like to extend a personal congratulations to the victor of the campaign and Jamaica's new Prime Minister, P.J. Patterson. I am sure that during his administration Jamaica will continue to prosper economically and serve as a clear example of a functioning democracy which provides stability with a responsiveness to the needs of its citizens.

GLORIA MITCHELL YOUNG,  
HONORED TEACHER

### HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize Gloria Mitchell Young, who has been honored by the Dade County public school system as being one of the best educators. She was 1 of 7 candidates to be chosen to compete for the Golden Apple Award for Dade's best teacher of 1991-92.

Ms. Mitchell is the director of a child-care center at the D.A. Dorsey Education Center for adult students. She was recently featured in the Miami Herald for her extraordinary dedication to teaching. The article "Community, Kids Are Her Priorities" follows:

Gloria Mitchell Young probably has enough credentials to work almost anywhere. But her heart remains devoted to the community and kids at the D.A. Dorsey Education Center in Liberty City.

Young is the director of a child-care center at the adult education school and trains adult students who want to be child-care center workers. At the Dorsey Center, adult students get training with children whose parents drop them off on the way to work.

Student Monica Ragin, 24, said Young is an excellent teacher. "She goes over with you step by step until you get it," Ragin said.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Gloria Mitchell Young for her outstanding commitment to education. Her devotion to helping adult students improve their lives demonstrates her exceptionalism as a teacher.

TRIBUTE TO DR. CHARLES  
HILDEBRANDT

### HON. DICK SWETT

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. SWETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding educator from my home State of New Hampshire—Dr. Charles Hildebrandt. Dr. Hildebrandt, a professor of sociology, is also the founder of the Holocaust Resource Center at Keene State College. The center houses one of the 15 largest collections of books on the Holocaust in the United States as well as a growing video collection. Later this month, the center will reopen in its recently renovated home, marking the first day of this year's national remembrance of the Holocaust.

In addition to his responsibilities as director of the Holocaust Resource Center, Dr. Hildebrandt has helped teachers throughout New England integrate the Holocaust into their regular educational curricula. He has also actively participated in Holocaust remembrance events over the past 15 years. Dr. Hildebrandt is deeply committed to the struggle for justice, and his work delineates for us the potential destructiveness of human intolerance.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in congratulating Dr. Hildebrandt upon the reopening of the Holocaust Resource Center and particularly, in paying tribute to him for his outstanding work. By keeping alive the memory of the 6 million Jews and the 5 million other victims of the Holocaust, Dr. Hildebrandt reminds us of the need for human tolerance and social justice. George Bernard Shaw once said, "Life is not a 'brief candle.' It is a splendid torch that I want to make burn as brightly as possible before handing it on to future generations." Dr. Hildebrandt's life burns brightly, illuminating the minds of the people of New Hampshire. His efforts to establish and maintain the Holocaust Resource Center demonstrate his dedication to underlining the responsibility we all share to ensure that tragic events like the Holocaust are never repeated.

THE F-15 SALE AND ARMS  
CONTROL IN THE MIDDLE EAST

### HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, today I will be sending a letter to the President with 236 of my colleagues urging him to refrain from formally notifying Congress of a rumored sale of 72 advanced F-15 fighter aircraft to Saudi Arabia. Congressional leaders who joined me in signing the letter include: Representative DANTE FASCELL, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee; Representative WILLIAM BROOMFIELD, ranking minority member of the Foreign Affairs Committee; Representative DAVID OBEY, chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations; Representative MICKEY EDWARDS, ranking minority member of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations; Representative DAVID BONIOR, the majority whip; Representative NEWT GINGRICH, the minority whip; Representative VIN WEBER, secretary of the House Republican conference; Representative STENY HOYER, chairman of the Democratic caucus; Representative VIC FAZIO, vice-chairman of the Democratic caucus; and Representative BILL PAXON.

A sale of this nature does not serve America's long-term interest. Just over 1 year ago, American troops returned from the Gulf after defeating Saddam Hussein. Our sons and daughters were sent to fight a war in a region teaming with American and other Western manufactured armaments. But this administration just doesn't understand that by pumping billions of dollars' worth of America's best weaponry into the Persian Gulf region, it is more likely, not less, that American troops will one day have to return.

In the aftermath of the gulf war, there was a lot of pious talk from the Bush administration about Middle East arms control, but this has turned out to be just rhetoric.

The Bush administration's reckless approach to arms sales also ruins United States credibility to promote arms control issues with the new states of the former Soviet Union. Cash starved, the new Republics are expropriating Soviet military hardware that has been deployed on their territory and exporting it to dangerous countries like Syria and Iran. Our credibility to stop arms exporting countries from making these destabilizing arms sales is directly related to our own willingness to lead by example. Clearly, the Bush administration does not have the political will to do this.

I have inserted the full text of the letter for the RECORD. I also urge my colleagues to review the following editorial from *The New York Times*, "F-15 Sale: Wrong New World Order," March 8, 1992, which outlines the absurdity of a large-scale F-15 sale to the Saudis at a time when we have an historic opportunity to stem the flow of arms to this volatile region.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, April 9, 1992.

The Hon. GEORGE BUSH,  
President, *The White House, Washington, DC.*

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: We are writing to express our concern over recent arms sales to the Middle East. Since the Gulf war, the Administration has sold \$14.8 billion worth of major military equipment to Saudi Arabia. Now, we have seen reports that the Administration is considering another sale of advanced F-15 aircraft to the Saudis. This emerging pattern leaves the impression, at home and abroad, that the Administration is not serious about arms control in the Middle East.

A central theme of U.S. post-Gulf war policy towards the Middle East has been to "change the way" the nations of the region interact with one another. Genuine arms control must be an integral element of this approach. The sale of additional F-15 aircraft to Saudi Arabia is incompatible with any meaningful arms control policy. Such an F-15 sale would represent a significant escalation of the regional arms race.

The Administration has succeeded in bringing together the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council—who account for 80% of the world's weapons trade—to talk about arms control. This is an accomplishment that must be built upon, not undermined. The Administration's current approach to arms sales puts the U.S. in a position where we are unable to ask a country like Russia to refrain from selling top-of-the-line SU-24 aircraft and T-72 tanks to Iran because we are unwilling to stop our own sales.

Congress wants to work closely with the Administration in establishing a comprehensive security arrangement that protects and promotes American interests in the Middle East. We urge the Administration to consult with and share its plans with Congress on these matters so that U.S. arms policy to the region can be effectively coordinated. For instance, we believe Congress should be fully consulted on the conclusions of the recent survey and report prepared by the Defense Department on the long term needs of Saudi Arabia and what this means in terms of arms transfer policy.

Thank you for the opportunity to express our views.

[From the *New York Times*, Mar. 8, 1992]

#### F-15 SALE: WRONG NEW WORLD ORDER

Why should the U.S. stimulate competition to sell advanced fighter planes to the Middle East when it could instead promote international cooperation to shut down arms sales? Congress has to face that question now that the Bush Administration says it intends to sell 72 F-15 fighters to Saudi Arabia.

The sensible answer is to delay the sale and instruct President Bush to seek agreement from Britain and other leading arms merchants not to sell such planes to the Middle East. That would give Mr. Bush a chance to fulfill his previous pledges to curb arms sales to that volatile region.

Days after the defeat of Iraq, Mr. Bush told Congress: "It would be tragic if the nations of the Middle East and the Persian Gulf were now, in the wake of war, to embark on a new arms race." At his urging the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council—also the leading arms suppliers to Iraq and the world—are drafting guidelines to curb sales to the region.

Yet in the year since, his Administration has approved \$8.6 billion in new arms sales to the region, the highest one-year total ever. That sends the wrong message to would-be buyers and sellers.

The sale of 24 F-15H's and 48 F-15E's makes an ideal test case for restraint. The F-15H ranks as a top-of-the-line aerial combat fighter. The F-15E is America's most advanced ground-attack aircraft, never before marketed abroad.

As defense budgets decline, commercial competition has intensified. F-15 manufacturers argue that if Congress simply blocks the proposed sale, Saudi Arabia will buy the British-built Tornado instead. Whoever loses the Saudi contract may have to shut down production and lay off workers as early as 1994. That's why curbs won't work without British agreement.

Such curbs could also induce Russia to limit the size of its sale of MIG-29 fighters to Iran, a transaction that gave Saudi Arabia a new reason for wanting to add to its arsenal. Andrei Kokoshin, a Russian arms control expert, said that "if other countries would have started reducing arms deliveries, this would have some effect, but it turned out that most democratic countries are not stopping arms sales."

That point has not been lost on the Chinese, who continue marketing their missiles while calling for dollar limits on Mideast arms sales.

The F-15 is Congress's notion of an ideal weapon system: parts are produced in 346 Congressional districts in 47 states. And the manufacturers' case comes down to "jobs, jobs, jobs." But U.S. security could be jobbed if Washington doesn't exercise restraint and induce other sellers to do the same.

HOUSE ADMINISTRATOR—CAN IT WORK WHEN THE DEMOCRATS REFUSE TO WORK WITH THE REPUBLICANS?

#### HON. CASS BALLENGER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. BALLENGER. Mr. Speaker, today the House will consider House Resolution 423, a bill to establish the position of House Administrator. The Democratic leadership took this

step reluctantly, only taking action after a series of scandals involving the House bank, the House post office, the House restaurant, and the House elevators became public knowledge. These scandals, which horrified America, have plagued Congress for years and are clearly indicative of the type of leadership the Democrats offer.

It had been my hope, and that of other Republicans in the House, that frank discussions between the parties could yield a constructive reform that all sides supported. Unfortunately, House Resolution 423 is just another example of the same old game that the Democrats like to play.

A bipartisan task force negotiated for over a week in order to bring a bipartisan reform package to the floor. And as the Republican leader BOB MICHEL said, "Republicans have not been increasing the playing field but rather narrowing it in hopes of reaching an agreement. While there has been progress towards incorporating some of the Republican ideas the devil remains in the details."

The Democratic package addresses the day-to-day management of the House and as may be expected retains their power and authority in this area. The Republicans are seeking much broader reform, not only in administration, but in the legislative and procedural workings of the House.

I plan to support the substitute offered by Republican leader MICHEL. The Republican plan: Creates a Chief Financial Officer elected by two-thirds vote of the House, with responsibility for all financial and managerial responsibilities and supervision of the post office; creates an inspector general position to conduct independent audits and investigations; eliminates the Doorkeeper and the Postmaster, transferring Doorkeeper duties to the Clerk; requires equal representation of majority and minority parties on the House Administration Committee and the Subcommittee on Legislative Appropriations; and requires the membership and staff ratios of each committee and subcommittee to reflect the ratio of majority and minority party Members in the House at the beginning of each Congress.

In addition, my party is demanding either a ban on proxy voting in the committee meetings and an increase in the Republican Representatives on the Rules Committee from four to six members—the Democrats have nine members; limits continuing resolutions to 30 days and requires them to list all appropriations contained in the bill not previously authorized by law; requires laws on labor, safety, antidiscrimination, and freedom of information to apply to the House, and prohibits franked mass mailing by Members outside their congressional districts. Republicans also support a bipartisan task force to study congressional reform and report to the caucuses by the time Congress adjourns, and a vote on a reform proposal offered by Representatives GRADISON and HAMILTON to create a Committee on Congress.

With the current crisis of confidence in the House and its elected Members, we must solve the problems of this institution, but the scandals of the past year indicate we need fundamental changes in the way the House operates. The Republican package makes these changes. I deeply regret that my col-

leagues on the other side of the aisle refused to accommodate these important changes.

**ELLEN MEWBORNE SHULER: A  
VOICE OF EXCELLENCE**

**HON. FLOYD SPENCE**

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, each year the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States and its Ladies Auxiliary conduct the Voice of Democracy broadcast scriptwriting contest. This competition is open to secondary school students who submit a script on a theme chosen by the program. This year's theme was "Meeting America's Challenge."

It gives me great pleasure to announce the name of this year's winner from the State of South Carolina: Miss Ellen Mewborne Shuler. A resident of my district, Miss Shuler attends the Orangeburg Preparatory School of Orangeburg, SC. I extend to her and her family my heartfelt congratulations and commend her for her excellent script.

At this time in the RECORD, Mr. Speaker, I wish to insert Miss Shuler's winning script on "Meeting America's Challenge." I am sure that my colleagues will agree that her words are an inspiration to all of us.

**MEETING AMERICA'S CHALLENGE**

(By Ellen M. Shuler, South Carolina winner, 1991/92 VFW Voice of Democracy Scholarship Program)

In 1789, the developing nation of America inaugurated their first President to lead their entire nation. Those early citizens wanted a leader with experience, motivation, honesty, perseverance, and dedication. George Washington exhibited such qualities. As Jefferson stated of Washington, "never did nature and fortune combine more perfectly to make a man great". But have these leadership qualities changed over the centuries? No—it is still America's challenge to find the ideal leader with those same qualities. Experience, motivation, honesty, perseverance, and dedication are still America's challenge.

America's first challenge is finding a leader with experience. Theodore Roosevelt knew what he was doing when he began the conservation movement in America. Roosevelt, a lover of the outdoors, owned two ranches out west and would spend 14 to 16 hours a day riding horses over his land. His experience out west gave him a heart felt sense of the word conservation. This experience led him to add more than 125 million acres of land to the national forests during his Presidency. Because of Roosevelt's influential quality of experience, conservation is still important in our nation.

Motivation is another key quality in a leader. John F. Kennedy's "New Frontier" campaign motivated our country to new and greater heights. His famous quote, "Ask not what your country can do for you—ask what you can do for your country" raised the spirits of American citizens. This eagerness continued through his term. For example, Kennedy began the Peace Corps which is still helping the underdeveloped nations of the world. Motivation helped Kennedy achieve his goals as a leader.

The perfect leader can also gain his goals through honesty. Who else demonstrates

honesty better than our 16th President "Honest Abe" Lincoln? His term came during the difficult years of the Civil War. Lincoln's honest hatred of slavery may have caused him to lose the South's favor, but it gained freedom for all Americans. Obviously, Lincoln decided to be true to his own feelings of what is right for our nation. Lincoln vowed to always be honest even if he lost all his friends. He said, "I shall have at least one friend left, and that friend shall be down inside of me." Abe Lincoln knew the importance of being an honest leader.

Leaders must also know the importance of perseverance. Susan B. Anthony persevered all her life toward the goal of women's rights. When she was barred from speaking at a temperance movement rally because she was a woman, she persevered, forming the Women's State Temperance Movement Society. Her contribution of the International Women's Suffrage Alliance helped achieve the 19th Amendment which gave women the right to vote. Susan B. Anthony's perseverance as a leader helped make that possible.

Martin Luther King also demonstrated perseverance as a leader in the movement for black equality. He struggled under harsh circumstances to fight for the right of blacks. He said "I have a dream". King's dream came to life when blacks gained their civil rights. His perseverance made his dream a reality.

And finally, the American challenge is to find a leader with dedication. Just as leaders should show dedication to their people, the people should show dedication to their leaders. Thus, we need to dedicate ourselves to finding and supporting the ideal leader. As American citizens we are responsible for finding such a leader. And voting is our way to do so. When you vote, you make a conscious effort to strengthen the leadership in our country.

America's challenge to find the ideal leader has continued for over 200 years. And to remain a great nation, we must continue to value the leadership qualities of experience, motivation, honesty, perseverance and dedication. In the early part of this century, the great leader of India, Ghandi stated, "We must be the change we hope to see in others." This was India's challenge then and I believe it should be America's challenge now. "We must be the change we hope to see in others." The challenge of finding the ideal leader depends on us.

**INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION  
REGARDING DUTY SUSPENSION**

**HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of two bills I am introducing today to suspend the duty fees on two products that are critical to the future of the Dupont Merck Pharmaceutical Co., a growing company with a major plant in Billerica, MA.

Dupont Merck currently employs more than 600 employees in a region of Massachusetts which currently suffers from double-digit unemployment. The future growth of the Billerica operation is no small matter for the people who are struggling in the recession-racked Massachusetts economy.

My bill would lift the duty fees on cardiolite and neurilite, two products with enormous

growth potential. The duty suspensions would help make Dupont Merck competitive in world markets, which, would, in turn, lead to continued growth and job creation. As you know, standard procedure on these bills is for the Ways and Means Committee to ask the International Trade Commission and other executive departments to review the proposed suspensions to ascertain whether there are American producers of these products. A preliminary review has indicated there are no American producers. If the formal review indicates otherwise, I would, of course, reevaluate my support for these two bills.

**THE TIME IS NOW TO ADDRESS  
WORTHY WAGES**

**HON. SCOTT L. KLUG**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. KLUG. Mr. Speaker, today as we conclude our business in Washington, early childhood professionals, including child care teachers and providers in Madison, are participating in a national day of action and empowerment called Worthy Wage Day.

According to the Wisconsin Early Childhood Association [WECA], "There is no single, quick, or simple strategy for solving the problem of low wages. The WECA believes the staffing crises must be addressed through several activities including: educating the public about the causes of the current crises, advocating for public policies and resources that support quality child care, and most importantly, building a unified and organized work force willing to raise the problem of inadequate compensation from the level of a problem that must be solved now. Without a strong voice for child care teachers and family care providers, the public can and will turn away from the problem."

In these changing socioeconomic times, with single parents working or both parents of a family working, child care, nursery schools and different programs for kids have become an important element in our communities. The Madison/Dane County Worthy Wage Coalition makes two very important points: Paying the price of quality care is a sound investment in our community and that quality child care for children is linked directly to the wages, status and working conditions of the caregivers.

That's why I am particularly pleased that we have made progress on increasing funding for Head Start programs. For every dollar we spent on Head Start, we can save another \$3 from what would have been spent on remedial services later in that child's life. Head Start is a sound investment in our country's future. It strengthens family relationships and builds stronger communities.

Whether it's through Head Start, child care, nursery schools or other children's programs, we must be mindful of those who play such an important role in the early development of our kids. I'd like to thank the Worthy Wage Coalition for their work to remind us all of the importance of our children's caregivers and teachers.

## PROTECTING HEALTH WITH RU-486

HON. LOUISE M. SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, Last week-end more than half a million people flooded into Washington to march for women's lives. I hope that all people in the executive, legislative, and judicial branches heard that message.

One of the ways that we can protect both women and men's lives is to support research on a drug known as RU-486. Although RU-486 is most widely known as a means to terminate early pregnancy, research is also being conducted on its potential use in the treatment of glaucoma, breast cancer, female infertility, Cushing's syndrome, acquired immune deficiency syndrome and as a contraceptive. The United States, however, has prohibited all import and Federal research of this drug.

The Sarasota, FL, Independent recently published an article by Kappie Spencer that outlines the reasons and effects of the United States' shortsighted view toward RU-486. I would like to insert this article in the RECORD for my colleagues to read:

THE POLITICS OF ABORTION AND THE IMPACT OF RU486 IN IRELAND AND THE UNITED STATES  
(By Kappie Spencer)

Editor's Note: Kappie Spencer is a member of the American Association of University Women and founder of the Florida Women's Consortium, both of which passed resolutions to support the import of the controversial drug RU486, commonly called the "morning after pill" which could be used to terminate pregnancy, but may also be used in the treatment of cancer, Alzheimer's disease and AIDS. The Florida Senate is currently considering a resolution which would request this state be chosen for national research on RU486.

How many American hearts ached for the 14-year-old Irish girl who was raped, pregnant and then denied permission to travel to Britain for an abortion? And how many Americans cheered when on February 26, 1992 the ruling by a lower court was reversed by Ireland's Supreme Court to allow the trip? It was a good decision. Ireland, however, is not alone in having imposed oppressive political regulations.

There are two exceptions to Ireland's highly restrictive constitutional law on abortion. One would allow abortion to save the life of the mother. The second would allow the use of a "morning after" pill to terminate the pregnancy within 72 hours of conception. What a boon to the victims of rape and incest who suffer a double trauma when sexual abuse is compounded by pregnancy. In allowing the use of the pill, Ireland is a shining example of an enlightened humanity. How many Americans know that we are being denied the use of this drug in our own country?

Unfortunately, in America a rape or incest victim is left without that recourse. The "morning after" pill has been banned for import. If a pregnancy occurs, then a surgical abortion is the only way to terminate the pregnancy. Abortion politics is a nasty business. The banning of this drug adversely affects not just young women but all Americans—the young or old, rich or poor, black or white, male or female.

In Europe the pill, RU486, is being hailed as a "miracle drug" and is being tested for use

in the treatment of cancer, glaucoma, Cushing's syndrome and other maladies. Although it is being marketed as an abortifacient, it may prove to be a breakthrough in the treatment of a number of the great curses of humanity, including AIDS and Alzheimer's disease.

Because of its properties as an abortifacient, this drug is being withheld from Americans. It has been banned in this country even for use in clinical research and testing. The Right to Life forces are claiming "credit" for the "feat".

I am pro-choice. I firmly believe that the government should neither forbid nor mandate (as China does) abortion. Although I abhor the thought of abortion I view it as a necessary alternative in our imperfect world.

Abortion is legal and has been a medical option for two decades in the United States. It is unconscionable that a small segment of society, because of the right-wing religious beliefs, would act to block a drug which holds such great promise.

I am confident that this pill will ultimately be the answer to the abortion issue. In France and other European countries the new "miracle drug" is being used as a morning after pill to prevent pregnancies or to terminate pregnancies in the very early stages thus reducing the need for surgical abortion.

It is now clear that the politics of abortion have kept this drug out of the hands of doctors, clinics and research labs in the United States. It has been called a national disgrace that a drug so widely hailed throughout the world as the most significant discovery in reproductive medicine since the oral contraceptive is being controlled by the Right To Life forces. All Americans are being held hostage by the dictates of radical anti-choice crusaders who threaten to boycott any pharmaceutical house which makes the pill available in this country even for research on cancer.

How dare any group call themselves Right To Life while blocking a drug which holds such tremendous promise? How dare they call themselves Right To Life while watching women die of breast and ovarian cancer and men die of prostate cancer? How dare they call themselves Right To Life while depriving people of their eyesight and therefore a more enjoyable life? How dare they use political blackmail to block even the research and testing properties of the drug not related to reproduction?

How many reading these words will develop cancer in the next ten years? How many wives, mothers and daughters must die of breast cancer, and how many men must die of prostate cancer or brain cancer, and how many reading this page will be unable to read this or any other page when glaucoma takes their vision and eyesight? Will the research come too late for me? Or you? Or your child or loved one?

The moderates in this Pro-life camp should rejoice in the very properties of the RU486 which radical Right To Life members have pledged to fight. Because RU486 prevents a fertilized egg from being implanted in the uterus, it can be administered "the morning after" to women and girls who are victims of rape and incest, thus eliminating the possible need for abortion.

It now appears that the drug may be also be useful in the treatment of certain types of infertility—those caused by endometriosis for example.

RU486 can be used to induce labor when a fetus has died in utero. It can also be used as an aid to cervical dilation, thus reducing the

need for cesarian sections, and as an adjunct to normal labor in expediting delivery in cases of prolonged and difficult labor without harm to the fetus.

Americans everywhere should get involved. Too many appear to view the great debate on abortion as a spectator sport. The ideological suppression of science may have the most devastating effect on those who sit on the sidelines and watch the abortion debate.

We have a lot to lose by being reluctant to talk about the abortion issue. This issue affects all of us. Let's talk about it with our neighbors, our friends, our health officials, our candidates for public office, and let's include our pro-life friends who are not blinded by "fetal life at any price". To do nothing, and to avoid talking about abortion is a conscious choice. Everything we do, or don't do, conveys a message to somebody.

Among the many health and science organizations which support the importation of RU486 for research and testing are the American Medical Association, the World Health Organization, the American Public Health Association, the World Congress of Obstetrics and Gynecology and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

We can no longer sit back and watch. It is time for Americans everywhere to write or call their Congressmembers in support of the RU486 Regulatory Fairness Act of 1991 to overturn the current ban on the importation of this drug for clinical research and testing.

A miracle drug is on the market in France, Great Britain and other countries, but it is being kept out of the United States. Isn't it time to become involved?

## INTRODUCING CONVERSION BILL

HON. BARBARA B. KENNELLY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Ms. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to discuss the plight of the thousands of Americans who will be displaced because of impending defense cuts across this Nation and to introduce the Defense Economic Reinvestment Act of 1992, which will play a critical role in assisting these workers.

World events have left the world a vastly different place than it was just 1 year ago. The failure of communism and the breakup of the Soviet Union have removed the threat which has driven our defense spending for the last 40 years. Our country can finally realize the peace dividend which for so long was a distant hope. With the cold war now over, we can begin to reduce the immense level of resources we have dedicated to our national security and begin to refocus our efforts on technologically advancing our society.

However, while most concede defense cuts are necessary, I have heard distressingly few ideas from the administration concerning the fate of the loyal citizens who have dedicated their lives to building the weapons which have secured our Nation for a generation. These Americans are our true peace dividend. To simply cast them aside because they are no longer needed is senseless, shortsighted, and unacceptable. The Federal Government must tend to the needs of these Americans, as it always has. A portion of the savings to be realized through defense cuts must be utilized to

assist displaced defense workers. We must ensure they are given the tools to compete in this changing world.

To fill the leadership vacuum left by the administration, Congress must act. The Defense Economic Reinvestment Act of 1992 would provide the assistance to communities, workers, and industry, that will be critical to our economic well-being in the coming years.

The first provision includes \$1.4 billion to create an incentive for companies to hire displaced defense workers. The incentive would be equal to 25 percent of the first \$20,000 of qualified first-year wages paid to a qualified worker. Eligible workers include those displaced due to contract cancellation, defense industry downsizing, base closings, and force reductions.

Some \$2.8 billion would be authorized over 5 years to create a Reemployment Assistance Program. States would have the option to establish Worker Readjustment Assistance Programs for dislocated workers. States would have access to a pool of Federal money, in the form of a credit of up to 12 percent of the current Federal unemployment tax that is paid by employers. These funds could be used for: job counseling, job search and relocation assistance, retraining, and income supplements while in training. Eligible workers include those displaced due to contract cancellation, defense industry downsizing, base closings, and force reductions.

Some \$100 million would be authorized for the Department of Defense to make funds available to tier 1 public research universities within 50 miles of defense distressed areas to establish programs to retrain engineers laid off from the defense industry or recently discharged from the military. This funding would be in the form of one-time startup grants in an amount not to exceed \$2 million per qualified university. Such programs would retrain engineers as environmental engineers. Engineers enrolled in the engineer retraining program would also be eligible for income support under title 2.

The second section of the Defense Economic Reinvestment Act of 1992 would focus on communities hard hit by defense cuts. A \$1 billion Grant Assistance Program, the Defense Economic Development Block Grant [DEFBG] would be established for defense distressed areas. Grants would be available to defense-distressed areas to assist in the economic transition necessary as a result of contract cancellation, defense industry downsizing, base closing, or force reductions. The Department of Defense would be required to give preference to those defense-distressed areas that submit a comprehensive economic development plan and those which emphasize the creation of export-related or manufacturing jobs.

In addition, the Department of Defense would be required to give preference to those communities which suffer the largest proportional damage. Grants would flow from the Department of Defense directly to the defense-distressed area—not through State governments. For purposes of this act, a defense-distressed area is any area within a 50-mile radius of a defense-distressed community.

The Defense Economic Reinvestment Act of 1992 takes important steps to assist industries

remain competitive in these changing economic times. DOD currently requires companies to reimburse DOD for a pro rata share of the development costs for technologies developed at DOD's expense if that technology is being commercially sold to non-U.S. Government customers.

DOD also insists on sharing data rights with numerous companies for a variety of reasons. A section 800 panel study is underway in an effort to review acquisition laws at the Department of Defense with a goal of streamlining those laws.

A report to the Under Secretary for Acquisition is due on December 15, 1992. The Secretary of Defense must then report to Congress by January 15, 1993. At present, a Government-Industry Committee on Rights in Technical Data is reviewing rights regarding technical data. This committee will also report to Secretary Cheney upon completion. This bill states that it is the sense of Congress that the Secretary review this study and report to Congress without delay. We must make it easier for industry to compete by removing stifling regulations.

This legislation also calls for \$500 million to be authorized for the development of alternative technologies which would be available to tier 1 public research universities with existing campuses within 50 miles of a defense-distressed area and independent not-for-profit research institutions with advanced degree programs. Funding would be available only to those qualified entities which conduct: biotechnology, photonics, agro-environmental and marine science research including underwater robotics, and marine biotechnology.

With regard to universities only, funding priority would be given to those institutions that conduct research as part of a comprehensive State economic development and conversion plan to create new commercial enterprises. In addition, the Secretary should consider giving funding priority to those qualified entities whose research has potential for dual use applications.

The Defense Economic Reinvestment Act of 1992 would also elevate the Office of Economic Adjustment to a higher level headed by a new Assistant Secretary for Economic Adjustment within the Office of the Secretary of Defense. OEA would also receive \$200 million for additional staffing resources and a discretionary fund. An enhanced OEA could better facilitate and assist the economic adjustment and industrial diversification of industries, communities, and workers that are adversely affected by defense cuts. An elevated OEA could assist in minimizing job and economic loss due to reduced levels of defense spending by identifying and notifying the communities and businesses within the United States that will be adversely affected by defense downsizing.

OEA could serve as the liaison between Federal Government programs on technology transfer, marketing assistance, small business, economic development, job training, and export enhancement in order to ensure that all available Federal resources are utilized to minimize the adverse effects of defense downsizing. OEA could also assist State economic development offices in the planning and implementation of diversification strategies.

A proven way to improve the results of assistance programs is to ensure a rapid response to impending layoffs. The sooner help arrives on the scene, the better the chances of providing the necessary resources and guidance necessary for a worker to make a successful transition from one job to the next. An advanced plant closing/layoff notification provision patterned after the Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act [WARN] would be created in an effort to close some of the large loopholes in the current WARN legislation. This bill would require contractors and subcontractors to notify OEA, the local worker representative, and the chief elected official of local and State government as soon as possible after a facility receives actual or constructive notice of a cancellation or delay of a defense contract held by that facility, if it results in 50 or more workers being terminated. This notification requirement would remain in effect even if the layoff or closing does not stem from a weapon system cancellation.

We are at an important time in our Nation's history. We simply cannot allow our highly skilled workers to be treated recklessly. We must remember those forgotten by the present administration. I hope you will join me in standing up for the well-being of defense workers who otherwise have no place to turn for help.

MARKING THE BICENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF THE U.S. CONSULAR SERVICE

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, April 14, 1992, marks the bicentennial anniversary of the U.S. Consular Service. Everyday throughout the world Americans turn to Consular Service employees for help and guidance. When they do, they are served by some of the finest people that this Government has to offer. The Consular Bureau is unique in Government service. It is a team comprised of foreign service and civil service employees working successfully together to accomplish both a domestic and overseas mission of serving and protecting American travelers.

All who have served as consular officers should be proud of the significant role that they have played in promoting our foreign policy goals and in promoting the highest ideals of the United States here and abroad.

Consular and passport officers are truly important links in maintaining and expanding world freedom. Their assistance to travelers permits the free exchange of ideas, which enables people throughout the world to meet and forge the strong and lasting alliances essential to maintain open and free societies.

Last year consular and passport officers issued over 3 million passports and 6 million visas. They visited over 6,000 Americans jailed overseas, helped resolve over 100,000 welfare and whereabouts cases and assisted with over 7,000 foreign adoptions. They provide a vital link between American travelers in trouble overseas and families here at home.

Their ability to handle this overwhelming volume of work with the care and concern that each individual case requires is worthy of praise.

The Consular Service has a distinguished tradition for which it can be proud. I am sure that the American travelers throughout the world join me in wishing best regards and sincere congratulations to the men and women of the Consular Service. I am confident they will continue to serve the American people with the same dignity and dedication that they have for the past 200 years.

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL SALUTE  
TO PASSAIC SEMIPRO BASEBALL  
REUNION DINNER

HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to four great Americans who will be honored on Friday, May 1, 1992, for their outstanding athletic contributions to Passaic County baseball. On that special day, the Seventh Annual Salute to Passaic Semipro Baseball Reunion Dinner will be held at the Athenia Veterans Hall in the great city of Clifton, in the heart of my Eighth Congressional District of New Jersey.

The weather is getting warmer and spring is in the air. As a nation, we prepare to once again celebrate the annual rite of spring which uniquely binds us together as a society. Of course, I am referring to the great game of baseball, our national pastime.

Mr. Speaker, it is a high honor indeed to recognize and pay tribute to those athletes who put Passaic semipro baseball on the map. Their outstanding talents, which they displayed between the lines, truly made the diamond shine.

Of course, I refer to the following greats of Passaic semipro baseball: Charlie "Brown" Benigno, James Labagnara, Andrew Sabo, and Stephen Sargent. Each and ever one of these individuals has made vital contributions to the game that gave them so much pleasure.

Mr. Speaker, the name Charlie Benigno is synonymous with Garfield baseball. His career started when he was a player and manager of the Garfield Jewells. Later in 1938, he organized the Garfield City League which was classified as a twilight league. This league, reputed to be one of the strongest in New Jersey, included teams from Clifton and Passaic.

In 1946, under Benigno's sponsorship, the Benigno club entered the North Jersey League. In 1954 they won the title and proceeded to win the New Jersey Tournament of Champions, a prestigious competition that occurs at the end of the year.

Benigno also took steps to promote women in sports by sponsoring the Garfield Flashettes in the early 1950's. The Flashettes were the first women's softball team in the area. They played all throughout the Northeast and acquired many State and regional awards recognizing their playing abilities.

Charlie Benigno has strived to expand baseball's popularity in Garfield and northern New

Jersey at large. Not only has he served on the executive committee of Garfield's Babe Ruth League, but also served on the executive committee of Garfield's Little League, which he helped organize in 1953. In 1976, he was inducted into the Bergen County Semi-Pro Baseball Hall of Fame. Currently, he serves as the president of their board of trustees. In 1985 he received a contribution award from the reunion committee of the North Jersey Baseball League. Charlie "Brown" Benigno has done an outstanding job in promoting baseball's popularity in northern New Jersey.

James "Labby" Labagnara has dedicated his life to baseball and is being honored for his vital contributions to the game. As a player for such teams as the Prospects, Eastside Red Sox, Gavins, Davenport, and P.S. Electric, his pitching contributions provided the winning edge.

As a pitcher, "Labby" was tough to defeat. In 1931, he went 9-1 and was named to the New Jersey State All Star Team for the third consecutive year. He went on to an outstanding career, compiling a record of 450 games won against only 64 losses, while batting .335.

Labby continues to be involved in the game, devoting many hours to coaching American Legion baseball teams. He has won 10 county titles as well as State titles in 1962 and 1972. Passaic County baseball has truly been enriched through his love of the game.

Andrew Sabo has played for many local and semipro teams throughout his career. Some of his great achievements include leading the Paterson Industrial League in batting one year and going to Wichita, KS with the Curtiss Wrights and playing in the Baseball Congress Tournament.

When Andy played for the Midland Park Ranger, he had the opportunity to play against Johnny "No Hit" Vandermeer. He later played against Cleveland Indian great Larry Doby. Andy also played for Glen Rock A.C., Ridge-wood A.C., Porky Osheas of Hackensack, Benignos, Jewell A.C., Lutheran A.C. and Paradise A.C. of Garfield.

Tonight we recognize Andrew Sabo for his outstanding contribution to baseball in our area. He has demonstrated dedication and love for our national pastime, baseball.

Stephen Sargent started his baseball career in Passaic, on the sandlots of Passaic High School. He played semipro ball with the New York Parkways. A highly talented shortstop, he was offered a professional contract by the Cincinnati Reds after a try out at the Polo Grounds. Steve starred on the Manhattan Rubber Team, which won the 1938 Industrial Championship with his magnificent play at short.

Steve joined the U.S. Navy and proudly served during World War II. Upon leaving the Navy, he became a police officer in Passaic. He was strongly involved with the Police Athletic League, managing the PAL in the little league division.

When these titans of amateur ball played, the quality of semiprofessional baseball was of an extremely high caliber. Major league baseball had only eight teams in each league, not yet having expanded to the west coast. Semiprofessional teams were the pride of their communities, with keen competition between local towns. This is an era that has gone by us now, but it is certainly not forgotten.

Mr. Speaker, I am certain that this year's dinner will be a smashing success, as it has been each and every year. I applaud the tireless workers of the outstanding dinner committee, which is once again comprised of those individuals dedicated to preserving our semipro baseball heritage in Passaic County. We owe a tremendous debt of gratitude to Ted Lublanecki, Sr., Ted Lublanecki, Jr., Ben Lublanecki, Jean Lublanecki, Charles Lajeskie, and Mike Ivanish. Without their dedication, this event would not be possible.

Mr. Speaker, the talents of this select group of honorees and their most important contributions to semiprofessional baseball in Passaic will live on as the legacy they have bequeathed to today's promising athletes. I salute these great Americans for their outstanding achievements.

ARTS EDUCATION: A FOUNDATION  
FOR LEARNING

HON. TED WEISS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, much has been said and written on the need to reform our young people's education—both for their futures and the future of our Nation. Yet, one of the best learning tools in every aspect of education is often trivialized or treated as something less than a priority—namely, the arts.

Studies continue to show the direct positive correlation between ability and experience in the arts and other academic skills—not only in creativity, imagination, self-confidence, and self-expression but in mathematics and even standardized tests.

Moreover, the arts have an enormously valuable role beyond education. Where other methods may fail, the arts are often the sole window to recovery, communication, or healing. Particularly in underserved and inner-city areas, the arts have been used effectively in therapy for young victims of violence or children with physical or emotional disabilities.

In short, it serves our youth and the Nation well to make the arts an educational priority. Proper attention and resources must be devoted to arts education programs—not only for a child's educational development but for their human development as well.

I recommend the following article from U.S. News and World Report, entitled "Looking for a Renaissance: The Campaign to Revive Education in the Arts," to my colleagues and ask unanimous consent that it be inserted in the RECORD.

[From U.S. News & World Report, Mar. 30, 1992]

LOOKING FOR A RENAISSANCE; THE CAMPAIGN  
TO REVIVE EDUCATION IN THE ARTS

(By Miriam Horn with Jill Sieder)

At a time when reformers are struggling to remake a failing educational system, the South Bronx's St. Augustine School of the Arts stands as a model of the possible. Serving Kids in the nation's poorest congressional district, a blighted neighborhood where only 1 in 4 children will ever graduate from high school, the school uses a curriculum built around music, dance, the visual

arts and creative writing to defy the odds: Ninety-five percent of St. Augustine students are reading at or above grade level. All but a few will go on to high school and graduate. And though many come from single-parent families damaged by drugs, AIDS or violence, virtually all are model students; disciplined, cooperative, confident.

Successes like St. Augustine's are fueling a growing campaign nationwide to restore the arts to their former place in the basic curriculum. Mounting evidence that comprehensive programs in the arts can radically improve graduation rates, grades and overall achievement levels has captured the attention of an array of groups with a vested interest in educational reform, from the Future Business Leaders of America to the National Council of Teachers of Mathematics.

These seemingly unlikely advocates are taking on those who view music, dance and painting as frills that can safely be axed in a budget crunch. This week, two suits being filed by the American Civil Liberties Union and 26 local Louisiana school districts, both charging that the state has failed to provide an adequate education for its children. Supported by music educator Ellis Marshallis (father of jazz stars Wynton and Branford) and New Orleans Parish District Attorney Harry Connick Sr. (father of pianist Harry Connick Jr.), the suits focus in part on the state's arts-impooverished schools and recent attempts to save money by further slashing arts education. The Louisiana plaintiffs have modeled their complaint on a successful suit brought against Kentucky in 1989. Among the remedial actions ordered by the state supreme court was the provision of "sufficient grounding in the arts to enable each student to appreciate his or her cultural and historical heritage."

#### NOT CRITICAL

The lawsuits in Kentucky and Louisiana are testimony to the dismal state of arts education nationwide. Only nine states mandate arts curricula for all high-school students. In New York City, two thirds of the 600 public elementary schools have no art or music teachers. Fewer than 1 percent of all students in Los Angeles County receive comprehensive arts education, and 30 percent fewer juniors and seniors now study music than in the '50s. The arts are simply not viewed as critical to the job of preparing young people for the workplace—an attitude that was reflected in the six National Educational Goals announced by the president and the governors in 1990. No mention was made of the arts.

That stance may be softening. In a speech last week to the President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities, Secretary of Education Lamar Alexander outlined plans for an America 2000 Arts Partnership. His proposals included a national clearinghouse to share information on community-based arts education programs and a national center for arts education to develop curricula and standards.

Such initiatives clearly stop short of a major commitment. Yet even if school is viewed in the narrowest possible terms—as preparation for standardized tests and the job market—research has shown arts education to be an asset. Recently, a College Entrance Examination Board study found that students who took more than four years of music and arts scored 34 points higher on verbal SATs and 18 points better on math SATs than those who took music for less than one year. At the University of California at Los Angeles, a study of students served by the Music Center of L.A. County's

Artist-in-Residence program found improvement in reading, writing and speaking skills, social studies, science and math.

The explanation for such improvements is not mysterious, given the close connection between disciplines such as music and math. Through the study of rhythmic and harmonic structures, for instance, fractions and ratios acquire concrete meaning. In fact, the study of music may affect basic brain development. Scientists at the University of California at Irvine are finding that musical training at a very early age, even before the development of verbal skills, stimulates neural activity. They believe music exercises the brain and expands a child's thinking ability. The visual arts are similarly useful. A study by the National Arts Education Research Center found that nonart majors significantly improved their understanding of geometry through the study of sculpture and architecture. Among female students, who typically lag in math skills, the gains nearly closed the gender gap.

Such alternative approaches to education owe much of their inspiration to the work of Howard Gardner and Project Zero at Harvard's Graduate School of Education. Educators miss a great opportunity, argues Gardner, by focusing too narrowly on the development of linguistic and logical-mathematical abilities. Equally important, he believes, is the development of spatial, musical, bodily-kinesthetic, interpersonal and intrapersonal skills. "The arts are a major area of human cognition, one of the ways in which we know about the world and express our knowledge," he says. "Much of what is said in the arts cannot be said in another way. To withhold artistic means of understanding is as much of a malpractice as to withhold mathematics."

#### INTO THE CLASSROOM

Karen Gallas, a teacher at Lawrence School in Brookline, Mass., has had great success teaching biology by putting Gardner's philosophy to work. Her students are required to observe and record the anatomy and physiology of insects, but Gallas encourages them to present their knowledge in whatever medium they choose. One child wrote a poem imagining life as an ant, while others drew or acted out what they learned. The exercises displayed a much deeper assimilation of the basic concepts than conventional rote memorization. "Knowing isn't just telling something back as we receive it," asserts Gallas. "It means transformation and change."

Historically, American educators shared that view. For most of the country's history, arts instruction was well financed and a source of great prestige, according to Diana Korzenik of the Massachusetts College of Art. Skill in the visual arts was seen as critical to those entering the professions, including the sciences. "The way you understand an organism or solve a problem," said renowned biologist Louis Agassiz, "is by drawing it." While American educators lost sight of this connection in the '60s, Japan and West Germany continue to require arts education for all students from kindergarten through high school. That they also design the most competitive products on the world market has not gone unnoticed by America's corporate leaders, who have become outspoken champions of arts education.

#### JOB SKILLS

In fact, despite the current perception of the arts as dispensable luxuries, a growing number of educators believe they provide valuable preparation for the working world.

Indeed, the U.S. Department of Labor issued a report last summer urging schools to teach for the workplace of the future. The skills they called for—the capacity for working in teams, communication, creative thinking, self-esteem, imagination and invention—are precisely those found to be fostered by arts education.

Outside of a few states heavily invested in arts education—notably South Carolina and Minnesota—it has been left to the nation's museums and orchestras to expose kids to the arts. The most comprehensive program offered nationwide is that developed by New York City's Lincoln Center Institute, which provides intensive teacher training and long-term artist residencies in the public schools; the program has been replicated in 15 cities. Similarly far-reaching are the Music Center of L.A. County's multicultural workshops and performances, which reach 1 million students a year with programming in French, Tagalog, Navajo, Korean, Spanish and Chinese. More-targeted programs, such as Jacques D'Amboise's National Dance Institute and the Dance Theater of Harlem, provide arts training to inner city kids and often locate talent that might otherwise be overlooked.

Though some of these programs have received support from the National Endowment for the Arts, it has only been in the last several years that the agency has begun working directly with the states to achieve the goal established at its founding: to make the arts a basic part of every kid's education. Not generally a favorite agency among conservatives, the NEA in this instance can appeal to advocates of a traditional education built around the great works of Western civilization. It was Plato, after all, who called music "a more potent instrument than any other" for education, and schools like St. Augustine are modeled on the cathedral schools of the Renaissance and the classical *lycees*.

Ultimately, the greatest value of the arts may be that they offer children the means to envision other worlds, to know that they can transform reality with the exercise of their own creative will. For kids whose horizons extend no further than the dead ends of the inner city, that leap of imagination can be critical.

[From U.S. News & World Report, Mar. 30, 1992]

#### REACHING THE NEEDIEST KIDS WITH PAINTING AND DANCE

As effective as the arts are for enhancing basic education, they can be even more valuable as therapy for children with a range of physical and mental disabilities.

At the Harlem Horizon Art Studio in Harlem Hospital's Trauma Center, Bill Richards teaches a rigorous painting course for children who have been injured by falls or gunshot wounds. The former Moore College of Art professor has had startling breakthroughs with several hundred children.

Against all odds, The most dramatic involved 15-year-old Abraham Daniel, who after falling three stories from scaffolding spent a month in a coma and awoke a paraplegic. Under Richards's guidance, Abraham managed to control the violent shaking of his hands sufficiently to paint. As he improved, his teacher provided larger challenges, larger canvases. When one afternoon, Abraham found himself unable to reach the top of a canvas, he stood up. He finished the painting, put down his brush and walked to the bathroom.

At the Nordof-Robbins Music Therapy Clinic at New York University, children with

problems ranging from cerebral palsy to Down's syndrome learn to express themselves through music and frequently display remarkable abilities. The discipline of music, according to the founder, "brings order to their disorganized inner world." Drama and dance work particularly well with learning-disabled children, who often withdraw into a passive protective shell.

Dance away. Sandra Hook, a former teacher at McKingley Elementary School in Muscatine, Iowa, recalls one "emotionally scarred little boy" asking permission, after several weeks of study with a dancer in residence, to go up in front of the student body to dance with the professionals. "It was the first time he ever volunteered to do anything in front of others."

Another teacher in Vancouver, Wash., took an autistic child to a children's theater festival. At the end of the performance, the child began to converse with one of the puppets. It was the first time the child had ever spoken.

#### S&L'S BEAT THE CLOCK—WIN AGAIN

#### HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to be a cosponsor of the Resolution Trust Corporation Reform Act of 1992 and the Financial Consumers Association Act of 1992. This important legislative package should be included as a core part of any RTC reform bill the House passes.

The American taxpayers have already invested billions of dollars in the S&L bailout, and will invest billions more before the mess is finally cleaned up. Passage of this reform package will help ensure that their investment is protected.

In particular, section 8 of the bill contains the text of H.R. 4710, a bill I recently introduced which is designed to substantially assist banking regulators in recovering billions of lost dollars in S&L deposits. I want to thank my colleague, Mr. JONTZ, for including my legislation in this important package.

Specifically, section 8—and H.R. 4710—of the Resolution Trust Corporation Reform Act of 1992 extends the statute of limitations applicable to civil actions brought by the Federal conservator or receiver of a failed depository institution from 3 to 5 years, amending the Federal Deposit Insurance Act and other laws. By doing so, it helps the Federal Government to bring cases against officers of failed financial institutions and their advisors, like lawyers and accountants.

The S&L crisis has cost taxpayers hundreds of billions of dollars. It has cost thousands of depositors their life savings. Those responsible for these outrageous crimes should not be allowed to escape payment and punishment for their actions by hiding behind a statute of limitations.

The clock has already run out on suits for over 100 thrift failures, and it's expected that the regulators may want to file lawsuits over the next 3 years for up to 400 more. American taxpayers shouldn't be penalized because there are too many court cases against corrupt S&L's to pursue every one adequately.

The RTC has already brought big cases under these laws, including those against former Lincoln Savings and Loan Association chairman Charles Keating and a number of other well-known thrift directors. Without this extension, many more high-dollar cases may never be fully prosecuted.

I urge my colleagues to support both of these bills and include them in any House RTC reform package.

#### TRIBUTE TO FRANCES S. REESE

#### HON. HAMILTON FISH, JR.

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and pay special tribute to Frances S. Reese, a very dear friend and one of a handful of individuals who transformed America's attitudes and laws about preserving our natural environment. Franny Reese is being honored by the Exchange Club of Southern Dutchess County at their 24th Annual Meritorious Award Breakfast in Fishkill, NY on April 28 in recognition of her work to save the wild-life and preserve the scenic beauty of one of the country's most important waterways—the Hudson River.

I join her many friends and admirers and compliment Franny on being chosen to receive this honor. Throughout her life, she has displayed an intense resolve to enhance the quality of life in the Hudson Valley. As a founding member, chair, and now chair emerita of Scenic Hudson, she focused public attention on landmark cases in which our precious natural and historic resources were at risk.

An ardent environmentalist before that word even entered our daily lexicon, Franny played a pivotal role in the Storm King conflict which inaugurated the national environmental movement. From 1963 to 1980, when a landmark environmental decision on the preservation of Storm King was handed down, no volunteer devoted more energy or played as central a role for as long a period of time as Franny Reese. She secured the support of 22,000 contributors from 48 States and 14 foreign countries. She raised the money for legal costs; spoke tirelessly at public meetings and with the press; wrote articles and editorials; and, in so many other ways, was unstinting in her efforts to raise the public's awareness of and support for Storm King's preservation.

The Storm King case would establish the rights of ordinary citizens to sue in the courts on behalf of the environment. When the U.S. Court of Appeals handed down its decision on December 29, 1965 requiring the Federal Power Commission [FPC] to consider scenic and historic resources and alternatives, it was the first time the court had ever reversed an FPC license for a powerplant. The decision would spark the Federal Environmental Protection Act and the New York State Environmental Quality Review Act. Never again would any agency or corporation start a construction project without first considering how it would affect the natural resources and wildlife of the area.

During more than a quarter century, her voice has been a strong one, leading a chorus that has helped give the Hudson River Valley a rebirth. Marshes have been reclaimed under the National Estuarine Sanctuary Program; New York State has adopted a coastal management program; PCB's are no longer spilling into the river; and, hundreds of properties have been added to the National Register of Historic Places.

Most recently, Franny was very active in the planning of the Hudson Valley Greenway, which will create a linked chain of parks, trails and historic, and cultural sites stretching from New York City up to the Troy Dam. Franny Reese has been a most vocal and tenacious defender of and ambassador for the environment and a model for a generation of environmentalists in the Hudson Valley and throughout the Nation.

Her involvement in quality-of-life issues goes far beyond the environment. She has lent her considerable talents to numerous causes within her community of Dutchess County, NY, serving on the boards of the Grinnell Library, Zion Church Vestry, the Boscobel Restoration, the Young-Morse Historic Site, and the Retreat House of the Redeemer. She also serves as vice president of the Auxiliary of Columbia-Presbyterian Hospital, secretary of the board and chairman of the student life committee at Marist College, and is a member of the Greater Hudson Valley Coordinating Council.

Among the many awards and honors she has received over the years: EPA's Environmental Quality Award; the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Award; the Garden Club of America National Environmental Award; Marist College 1991 President's Award; and, the American Conservation Society's For the Environment Award.

Mr. Speaker, I am well aware that the exceptional contributions that Franny Reese has made over the years have benefited not only the people of the Hudson Valley but this Nation as well. I am pleased to call her my good friend and am confident that she will continue to provide invaluable service to her community. The impact she has had on the Hudson Valley will be felt for generations to come.

#### TRIBUTE TO BISHOP ROY E. BROWN

#### HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, today I want to acknowledge the spiritual efforts of Bishop Roy E. Brown, senior pastor of Pilgrim Church located at 628 Central Avenue in Brooklyn, NY. Bishop Brown was ordained in April 1964. In 1966 he became the pastor of Pilgrim Baptist Church. Under his pastorate the church has grown in size and stature. In 1976 the congregation and the church moved to its present location.

In 1989 and 1990 the church purchased, renovated, and opened two new churches in Brooklyn along with the Renaissance Conven-

tion Center. On July 18, 1990 Bishop Brown was consecrated to the Bishopric as the presiding bishop of Pilgrim Assemblies International Inc.

This year on April 19, the church will convene its annual convocation in Brooklyn. Delegates from throughout the United States will come together in the spirit of faith and brotherhood to further the religious efforts of Pilgrim Assemblies International Inc. I am delighted to recognize and praise the tireless efforts of Bishop Brown, a man loved and respected not only in the Borough of Brooklyn, but throughout our Nation.

#### SKI AREA PERMIT SIMPLIFICATION

#### HON. PAT WILLIAMS

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing two bills for the purpose of bringing common sense into our Federal policy toward downhill ski areas. The first bill will simplify the formula under which ski areas pay rental fees to the United States for the use of national forest lands. The second bill will set out the conditions in which the Forest Service may consider requests to build employee housing on national forest land. I am joined in this legislative effort by 44 of my colleagues who are persuaded of the need for this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I want to emphasize at the outset that this legislation effort should not have been necessary. The ski industry has tried for 3 years to work with the U.S. Forest Service to simplify the fee system. Instead, the end result of these negotiations and appeals is that the Forest Service has refined its fee system so as to be so complex, so open to subjectivity and interpretation that the industry was left with no other choice but to come to Congress for relief.

Mr. Speaker, the policy of this Nation has been that downhill skiing is an appropriate use of public land. Skiing is good for the physical and mental health of our citizens. Many of those who have enjoyed the mountains and hills of the East, Midwest, and West have done so at downhill ski areas. Should the corporations that operate these areas pay the Federal Government fair market value for the use of these public lands? Absolutely. Should the Federal Government make the ski business so complex and so uncertain that it becomes impossible to make basic investment decisions in the development of ski areas? Absolutely not.

The problem, Mr. Speaker, is that the Forest Service has created a 40-page regulatory nightmare for the process of determining the fees owed for the use of national forest land. The regulations have redoubled in complexity in recent years as the agency has tried to bring into the equation the value of facilities which are in some way associated with the ski area, but not physically located on or perhaps even near the national forest portion of the resort. As one might expect this has caused wide varieties of interpretation between Forest Service offices, and so the simple fact is that confusion reigns.

For example, at the Big Mountain near Whitefish, MT, the Forest Service has now determined that receipts from the adjacent cross-country ski trails, located entirely on private land, should be considered in the fee determination. They also state that receipts from businesses adjacent to the ski area but located on private land—a photo shop, a bar, a hot dog stand, a hotel reservation service, and a chocolate shop—should also be counted in the overall determination of the fee. Mr. Speaker, this scenario is being played out at virtually every national forest ski resort in the Nation.

What we propose in this legislation is to take the existing 40 pages of fee determination instructions and reduce it to a one line calculation. Fees under the bill would be calculated by multiplying ski area gross revenues by four graduated revenue brackets. My bill proposes, and the ski industry supports, a progressive fee schedule, in which very large areas will pay a higher percentage of gross revenue. The total effect is that smaller, community based areas will find their fees reduced slightly; this is appropriate because many of these areas are financially marginal, yet they provide top-notch recreation for the millions of people who live near such an area.

Large destination ski resorts will find their fees increased under the bill. Despite this, the large areas support the new formula because it will greatly reduce their administrative and bookkeeping burdens. And, by providing certainty about the fee basis, will allow these resorts to develop their areas without worry that the Forest Service will be looking for ways to bring new, private land investments into the fee determination.

Mr. Speaker, it is my intention, and the intention of the 44 cosponsors of this bill that the new system will be revenue neutral to the Federal treasury. I repeat—revenue neutral. In furtherance of this discussion, and because we believe it critical that the Congress be fully confident about the revenue consequences of this proposal, I have asked the U.S. Forest Service to conduct a specific comparison of this proposal with their own to verify the revenue consequences of the new formula.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is a sensible proposal which will reduce paperwork, accounting, and administrative burdens on the ski industry and the Forest Service, while at the same time return a fair market value rental fee to the United States. It will say unequivocally to ski area operators and potential ski area developers that when you operate on public land, these are the rules: stable, sensible, and not moving targets.

The second bill I am introducing today addresses the problems ski resorts have in finding appropriate housing for ski area employees. The problem is that because real estate and rents in ski resort towns are so expensive, employees often wind up being forced to commute from two or three towns away to get to work at the ski area. This creates a dangerous and unnecessary situation for the young people who have chosen to take a couple of years off in order to work as a desk clerk or lift operator and maybe get some skiing in.

This bill will provide the Forest Service with direction, and importantly, discretion, to work with the ski area permittee to identify suitable

locations for ski area employee housing on national forest land. We believe, Mr. Speaker, that if a suitable location exists, in the vicinity of a resort, but on public land, that there should be some ability of the agency to help address the problem.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, we should reaffirm that skiing is a good use of public lands, and that millions of people find great outdoor enjoyment through the sport. Our Federal policy should encourage this good activity.

#### MEETING AMERICA'S CHALLENGE

#### HON. PETER A. DeFAZIO

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. DeFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I submit for the RECORD the essay by Laura K. Reinhardt, who was the Oregon winner of the "Meeting America's Challenge" essay contest.

#### MEETING AMERICA'S CHALLENGE

(By Laura K. Reinhardt)

The rays of sunlight begin to fade behind the horizon. My strength dwindles as the glowing sun sinks lower in the western sky. An autumn wind darts through the trees and blows the leaves of orange, rust, and gold. The boy, ahead of me, stops along the rocky path. I shrug off my burdensome backpack and collapse to the earth. Nine other high school students and I, are part of an Outward Bound survival program on an adventure of a lifetime deep in the wilderness. We will meet challenges. We have pacted to meet them together. Our survival depends on each of us—united. Two days have passed and we've struggled across a river and now, a fearful canyon looms ahead. I stop to think.

I scoop up a bit of earth in my hands and watch it sift through my fingers. This is the soil of America and as I think of my country I realize that it too, is on a journey of survival. Our forefathers started on a journey to create a better life for the citizens of a young democracy. Now the challenge grows. Two hundred and fifteen years later, we stand on the edge of a new world order, with the U.S. in front, having led the free world through two World Wars and a recent crisis in the Gulf. But there is trouble at home.

The United States of America is at a crossroads. New world orders cannot be forged abroad if we are deteriorating from within. We can restore Kuwait to its homeland, but we struggle with restoring our homeless to dignity. We can bring peace to the Middle East, but can we bring peace to Brooklyn? We can bring technology to Eastern Europe, but will we use the same technology to smear ourselves on television?

If we are to meet this awesome challenge successfully, we must be committed to ourselves and our country. We must get our strength through leadership and teamwork. We must be prepared for the tumbling rocks and falling trees that may strew our path. It is up to us to search and build it in the right direction with the tools of a true democracy; a powerful economy, a strong military, and a caring heart. Are you willing to accept the challenges of the mighty wilderness that stands before us? I am, help me.

We must first have a purpose, goals for us to strive for and reach. Every one of us must take an oath of devotion to our country to care and serve it well. A different world cannot be built by indifferent people. This is the

people's challenge. Let us use our "Voice of Democracy". It is time to build bridges to help in the understanding and uniting of our people; to eliminate violence and suffering and demand human rights. Speak out to save our land so we can experience the greatness of our forests, oceans, and skies for years to come. Use our voices to talk with other countries and work for world peace. President Ronald Reagan said, "The most powerful force in the world comes not from balance sheets or weapon arsenals, but from the human spirit."

On the trail, darkness has come and so has a silence found only in the stars above. I gaze into the red flames of our campfire dancing against the black of the forest. I think of the young and the old of our country uniting to meet this challenge. The old's wisdom and experience are the burning coals of the fire and the youth's idealism and energy are the sparks jumping from the glow, igniting America's flame of growth.

America's citizens have shown us former vistas, former summits that have enheartened us. In 1920, with the enactment of the 19th amendment, women climbed the summit called suffrage. In 1954, after the Supreme Court's decision in *Brown vs. Board of Education*, young black children seated next to white children in a Kansas school, climbed the summit called equality. In 1969, less than a decade after President Kennedy urged us to the moon, with Apollo II's Eagle resting in the lunar dust, America climbed the summit called space. America's youth must seek new peaks.

Oliver Holmes said, "I find the greatest thing in this world is not so much where we stand as in what direction we are moving." There are no shortcuts through this rugged terrain of hills and gullies and cliffs but together we can strive for, and attain to anything. We need to strengthen our countries ideals and morals by absorbing, listening to, and understanding each and every individual by seeking new approaches to timeless values. We must employ all of our skills and abilities. Summits are reached by climbing. Tomorrow is another day; a canyon is to be crossed. Stars twinkle.

I lick the morning dew from my lips, yawn, and reach with my arms to the sky. I know my friends and I will meet this test but will America meet her's? It is the challenge facing all of us. As our horizons are ever always distant, let us not stand still and look into their purple shadows. Instead, let us seek the higher purposes that lie beyond.

#### THE MIDDLE CLASS BOOM OF THE 1980'S

HON. BOB McEWEN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. McEWEN. Mr. Speaker, the Congressional Budget Office, a highly partisan arm of the congressional Democratic leadership, has been engaged in a concerted effort to rewrite the economic history of the 1980's.

In order to support the party's political theme that the economic prosperity of the Reagan era was illusory and unfairly distributed, the Democratic leadership's CBO has contrived deceptive statistics and a number of distorted reports.

It is a credit to the CBO staff's creativity and skill in torturing innocent statistics that it takes

a significant amount of time and effort to decipher their deceptions and explain just how distorted their presentations are.

Mr. Speaker, the following piece by Alan Reynolds, the highly respected director of economics at the Hudson Institute, explains in detail just how intentionally deception and distorted a recently released CBO study is.

Although the highly partisan and economically absurd CBO study received significant attention from the national media, thus serving its purpose of further distorting the record of across-the-board economic growth of the Reagan administration, I commend the following column by Allan Reynolds to everyone who prefers to know the economic truth about the 1980's.

[From the Wall Street Journal, Mar. 12, 1992]

#### THE MIDDLE-CLASS BOOM OF THE 1980'S

(By Alan Reynolds)

One of the more persistent myths about the previous decade is that a small number of people saw huge increases in their incomes, while middle-class incomes stagnated and the poor fell behind. A front page New York Times story last week, "The 1980s, A Very Good Time for the Very Rich," thus claims that 94% of all gains in real, after-tax income between 1977 and 1989 went to the most affluent 20% of families, with 60% of the gains supposedly concentrated among the top 1%.

The source of these figures is a December study prepared for the House Ways and Means Committee by the Congressional Budget Office. The CBO has once again tortured innocent statistics with typically creative agility. The biggest problems arise from using a "tax simulation model" to estimate capital gains. The largest capital gains for the middle class have been on houses and pensions, but such accrued gains are not taxable—so the CBO pretends they don't exist.

#### NOT ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION

Taxable gains, which alone are counted as income, are often realized on assets held for many years. Yet the CBO fails to adjust the basis of these gains for inflation, and fails to subtract non-deductible capital losses, and thus vastly overstates real income at the top. Since the CBO's estimates of realized, nominal gains in a single year are counted as regular income, the effect is to overstate grossly real gains at the top while excluding, by definition, most gains in the middle. And since more high-income taxpayers realized gains while the capital gains tax was reduced, such increased sales of assets automatically show up as increased "income."

To make matters worse, CBO estimates of capital gains for recent years have been enormously inflated. In 1989, the CBO estimated that capital realizations would total \$254 billion in 1990. However, Rep. Richard Arney (R., Texas) notes that the actual figure came in at around \$120 billion.

Census Bureau surveys are not concocted from tax returns and dubious estimates, and they reveal a far different picture. For all U.S. families, average real income rose by 14.9% from 1980 to 1989, compared to 8.3% in the previous decade. Such a huge increase could not possibly have been confined to a small fraction of families.

A recent *Business Week* story claims "the bottom 20% of wage earners lagged behind inflation through the 1980s." This is misleading on two counts. First of all, very few family heads in the bottom 20% are "wage earners." Half of the family heads in the lowest fifth didn't work at all in 1990, while only

21% worked full-time all year. By contrast, more than 83% of the families in the top fifth had at least two people working (the average was 2.3).

Second, the claim that the bottom 20% lagged behind inflation is justified by starting with the inflationary boom of 1979 and ending with the recession of 1990. Average real income among the poorest fifth of families fell by 14.5% from 1979 to 1982, but then rose 11.9% between 1982 and 1989. Using 1979 as a base year (or using 1977 as the CBO did), simply averages the Carter collapse against the Reagan recovery. Average real incomes rose in every income group from 1982 to 1989, and were still significantly higher in the recession year of 1990 than in 1980.

The graph shows the really interesting story about what happened in the 1980s. If the middle class is defined as those earning between \$15,000 and \$50,000, in constant 1990 dollars, then there was indeed a "vanishing middle class" in the 1980s. But this certainly did not mean that those in the middle earned less. On the contrary, it means that 5.3 million families left the middle class by earning a lot more money. What actually happened is not that a fixed percentage of families earned higher incomes, but rather that a much larger percentage of families earned higher incomes.

As the graph shows, 30.5% of American families earned more than \$50,000 in 1990 (in constant dollars); only 24.7% earned that much in 1980. The percentage of families earning more than \$100,000, in 1990 dollars, rose to 5.6% in 1989 from 2.8% in 1980, before slipping to 5.4% in 1990 (the "top 5%" thus included all families with incomes above \$102,358, including all members of Congress).

It is impossible to describe accurately this increased percentage of families earning high incomes in term of fifths (or "quintiles") of the income distribution. Because there were so many more families earning high incomes in 1990 than in 1980, it meant families now require a much higher real income to be averaged within the top 20%, top 5% or top 1%. In 1980, an income of \$53,716, in 1990 dollars, would put a family in the top fifth. By 1990, though, that goal post had to be raised to \$61,490. After all, it is not possible to fit 31% of all families into the top 20%.

Suppose some miracle had lifted the incomes of 60% of U.S. families above \$61,490, rather than 31%. At first glance, this would seem to be a good thing. Certainly the families affected would think so. Yet the effect on income distribution statistics would infuriate habitual income levelers. Since the income currently defining the "top 20%" could not possibly accommodate 60% of all families, a family might then need an income of something like \$200,000 to remain in the top fifth. Clearly, the average of all incomes above \$200,000 is bound to be higher than the average of those above \$61,490.

So, in this hypothetical widening of prosperity, there would doubtless be many hysterical stories reporting that average incomes rose sharply among the top 20%. Indeed, this must be true, by definition. However, incomes in this example would have risen sharply below the top 20% too, which is precisely why the minimum cutoff point defining the top 20% would have to be raised so high. This hypothetical example is simply an extreme illustration of what did, in fact, happen in the 1980s, and why it remains so widely misunderstood.

When statisticians added up all the incomes in the top 20% in 1990, they no longer included incomes between \$53,716 and \$61,490,

which were included in the 1980 average. Any "average income" among the top fifth today is therefore certain to be much larger than before, simply because the supposedly comparable average in 1980 used to be diluted by lower incomes that no longer qualify. This is even more true of the top 5%, or top 1%, where the lowest cut-off point has risen far more sharply. In 1990 dollars, the top 5% included all families with incomes above \$84,088 in 1980, but only those with incomes above \$102,358 in 1990. Once again, we can scarcely be surprised that an average of all incomes above \$102,358 is larger than an average of incomes above \$84,088.

Averaging the incomes above two different income levels is particularly nonsensical at the top. This is because, unlike any other "fifth," the top has no ceiling. The middle fifth in 1990 consisted of families earning between \$29,044 and \$42,040, so the average in that group was roughly in the middle, \$35,322.

Even if thousands of families in this group managed to raise their incomes above \$42,040 in 1992, that would have very little impact on the average income of the group. Instead, families with increased incomes below the top fifth will simply move up into a higher fifth. If millions of families do that over time, the thresholds will gradually be pushed up a bit, raising the average. But the fact that every quintile below the top has a ceiling means it takes a very large number of families earning much larger incomes to create big gains in any of the lower four-fifths of the income distribution.

This is not so at the top, since all pay increases within a top income group must raise the average, rather than moving people into a higher group. At the top 1%, even a few hundred rock stars and athletes can boost the averages.

#### TAUTOLOGICAL CBO

Any average of "top" incomes—from "X" to infinity, where "X" must become larger as more families increase their incomes—is almost certain to grow faster than more narrowly defined income groups, where increases are limited by definition. CBO studies based on this simple tautology are no more enlightening than discovering that an average of all families earning more than \$10,000 a year always experiences greater average income gains than families whose incomes are between zero and \$10,000.

What happened in the 1980s is that a much larger percentage of U.S. families moved up above income thresholds that used to define "the rich." This pushed the thresholds up, necessarily raising the average above the higher top thresholds.

The much-lamented "vanishing middle class" may be a political problem, resulting in a shrinking audience for politicians who base their campaigns on class warfare. But a larger percentage of relatively affluent families is not an economic problem. And all the statistical confusion resulting from an increased percentage of families with high incomes makes the fuss about shares of income going to the top fifth, or top 1%, quite misleading, if not absurd.

## LEGISLATION SUSPENDING DUTY ON CONTINUOUS OXIDIZED PAN FIBER TOW

### HON. BEN NIGHTHORSE CAMPBELL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. CAMPBELL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation that will make a significant contribution to ensuring the continued competitiveness of U.S. industry. My legislation will suspend for a the 3-year period the duty on continuous oxidized polyacrylonitrile [PAN] fiber tow.

BF Goodrich manufactures airline carbon brake assemblies in a facility in Pueblo, CO, in my district. These brake assemblies are recognized worldwide for their high quality and dependability. Their brake structures are so well respected they were able to capture a large portion of the European consortium Airbus business—outbidding a number of European companies. As a result, they are exporting a vast majority of their carbon brakes to France for assembly on various aircraft. Additionally, a recent award to supply Boeing's 777 carbon brake along with their 747-400 program will result in a significant amount of exported goods around the world.

While BF Goodrich has shown the technical ability to deliver a superior product to airframe manufacturers, they still have difficulties competing economically with overseas competitors. The only qualified source for the principal raw material for the carbon brakes is located in Scotland, supplying BF Goodrich and its chief competitors. Unfortunately, BF Goodrich's competitors are able to receive the raw material duty free while our trade policies dictate a 6½-percent duty. Even worse, BF Goodrich will soon be facing a drastic increase in the duty, up to 10 percent.

BF Goodrich has recently requested that U.S. Customs classify this material under the provision for "friction material for brakes for civil aircraft." This duty-free subheading describes the merchandise but they have been advised that for some very technical reasons the provision cannot be applied. Additionally, Customs is currently reviewing the classification of the product and may change the classification to increase the rate of duty to 10 percent. BF Goodrich has been given a drawback rate which will allow them to eventually recover the majority of the duty that is paid. However, because of the long manufacturing cycle, it will be some years before the duty is recovered. The foreign competitors in this industry have an immediate duty advantage over U.S. companies because of duty-free movement of their product within the EC.

The aircraft braking business is extremely competitive since it ranks second, dollarwise, on the list of aircraft components that require replacements due to wear. Since any given aircraft will be in production for 20 years and the life of the aircraft is 20 years, the replacement costs are a significant factor both at Boeing and Airbus, but more importantly the airlines. The 6½-percent or possible 10-percent rate of duty would put BF Goodrich in a competitive disadvantage that could ultimately impact its ability to assist in the balance of

trade issues that are impacting the United States today.

Since no domestic supplier exists for PAN, the only option available to BF Goodrich is a suspension of the 6 percent duty. I believe my proposal would make a great contribution to an extremely important industry. I look forward to working with my colleagues on this issue in the coming weeks.

## NATIONAL QUILTING DAY

### HON. BEVERLY B. BYRON

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mrs. BYRON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer a resolution that will designate the third Saturday in March 1993 as "National Quilting Day." I am introducing this resolution to recognize the long and colorful history of quilting, a practice that has been woven into our society for over 3,000 years.

Along with the quilts themselves, quilting as a practice has been passed down from generation to generation. Quilting is practiced for a variety of reasons. Long before the advent of central heating, quilts were made to keep people warm. One can only imagine the warm, cozy feeling one gets as they snuggle under a soft quilt. Quilts were also practical because they often made use of old scraps of material, that were otherwise destined for disposal. These scraps of material were often pieced together and made into a quilt. This was very popular during wartime, when most material went to the war effort, and were scarce at home. This was no more evident than during the Revolutionary War, when quilters showed their true patriotic colors. When the Continental Congress called upon the colonists to promote native industries, women from all classes and walks of life joined in the quilting process and gave the Colonies a sense of self sufficiency and nationalism. During the Great Depression, quilting was seen as a great opportunity for families struggling economically, to be thrifty in troubled economic times. Eleanor Roosevelt incorporated quilt making into the new deal, making it part of the Work Projects Administration [WPA]. Women throughout Appalachia, the Carolinas and Midwest were introduced to this wonderful craft.

Aside from practical purposes, quilting has been a central component in the social landscape of our society. The quilting bee was by far the most popular activity associated with quilting. Along with church and barn raisings, quilting bees were highlights of the social season, particularly along the frontier where contact with neighbors was sporadic at best. These bees afforded the people an opportunity to gather with their distant neighbors and socialize, catch up on old news, and of course, make new quilts.

Contrary to popular belief, quilting is not a practice reserved solely for women. Boys and men were often recruited by the women in the family to aid in cutting and sewing of quilts. In fact, two of our past Presidents, Dwight Eisenhower and Calvin Coolidge, were both enlisted for such tasks. As boys, Dwight Eisenhower and his brothers aided their mother in making

a family quilt, while Calvin Coolidge helped cut figures for a quilt used during his Presidency. The product of their labors can still be seen at their respective family museums.

Today, quilting is just as popular as ever. Women continue to quilt out of love for the colors, designs, and the act of quilting itself. Many find it therapeutic and relaxing. I would like to extend my thanks to the National Quilting Association [NQA], located in my district in Elliott City, MD, for their support on this resolution. The NQA was founded by seven women in 1970 and chartered in 1972. Membership is now at 5,500 with over 200 chapters worldwide. Their purpose is to preserve and promote quilting and all activities associated with it. Please join me as cosponsors in honoring this tradition that has become an indispensable component in the American landscape.

DEAR COLLEAGUE

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. DORNAN of California. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to introduce for the RECORD a copy of a Dear Colleague that will be circulated to other Members of the House tomorrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, April 10, 1992.

DEFENSE ALTERNATIVES FOR THE 1990S AND BEYOND: STRATEGY FOR SUCCESS OR DESIGN FOR DISASTER?

DEAR COLLEAGUE: In the wake of the apparent collapse of totalitarian communism in the former Soviet Union and the probable end of 50 years of bipolar superpower competition, President Bush seized the initiative and announced large defense reductions, in addition to those previously planned by the Pentagon.

The President in his state of the Union address declared, "Two years ago I began planning cuts in military spending that reflected changes of the new era. But now, this year, with imperial communism gone, that process can be accelerated." The reductions President Bush approved will save an additional 50 billion dollars over the next five years. By 1997, defense spending will be reduced by 30 percent since the President took office. These reductions are considerable, but President Bush is firm in his determination not to risk our national security through further cuts. "These cuts are deep, and you must know my resolve: This deep, and no deeper."

As the Secretary of Defense pointed out at a briefing regarding the President's plan, defense outlays as a share of the U.S. gross national product will now fall to just 3.4% in FY 97, well below any time since prior to WW II. Meanwhile, mandatory federal spending will increase 33% and domestic discretionary spending will increase 8% over the same period.

The President's Budget, the "Pentagon Plan," recognizes world changes with increased reductions but still manages to preserve a strong base force for future potential conflicts. Unfortunately, despite these major cuts and the President's commitment to preserve adequate defense strength, Congress has proceeded forward with plans of its own to further reduce defense spending.

Les Aspin, Chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, has outlined several additional defense alternatives for the future. These options, unlike the Pentagon's plan, are based more on past rather than future potential conflicts. Despite the unique circumstances associated with Panama and Iraq, including very modern host facilities, more than adequate time to build up U.S. forces, and the failure of the enemy to properly use the resources at hand, these conflicts are used for justifying additional cuts.

Meanwhile, the Pentagon, looking forward, has focused on seven potential scenarios for future conflict. These scenarios recognize the possibility of various regional confrontations that could require a U.S. military response. While some may question the probability of any of these scenarios, no one can argue against the possibility and the danger of these conflicts occurring. Ten years ago, few would have predicted major U.S. military operations in Panama and Iraq. Tomorrow's wars could be even more serious.

The FY 1993 Budget, recently passed by the House, calls for \$7 billion in cuts on top of those already planned by the administration. This House budget basically recognizes Option C of Chairman Aspin's alternatives. With the President's and Mr. Aspin's plans at hand, as well as the Pentagon's assessment of future defense requirements, it seems prudent to examine how these force structures stack up against potential future requirements.

Listed below are the force requirements for three of the seven Pentagon scenarios, as outlined in a New York Times article, and the force structures proposed by DoD and Chairman Aspin:

	Army divisions	Fighter squadrons	Air-craft carriers	Marine MEFs <sup>1</sup>
P. Gulf	4-5	15	3	1
Korea	5+	16	5	2
P.C. & Korea	10+	30+	8	3
Europe	7+	45	6	1
FY91 force	16	108	15	3
DoD base force	12	45	13	2+
Option C	9	30	12	2

<sup>1</sup> Marine expeditionary force.

The two most glaring differences between Option C and the DoD plan, and potential deficiencies in Mr. Aspin's plan, are the lack of adequate active Army divisions and Air Force fighter squadrons for a European conflict or concurrent Korea/Persian Gulf conflicts.

The Aspin plan for active Army divisions would not cover concurrent conflicts in the Persian Gulf and Korea, and would be dangerously stretched in a European scenario. Meanwhile, all 30 fighter squadrons in Option C would barely cover two simultaneous conflicts, with no additional assets left for other contingencies. These 30 squadrons would not even come close to fulfilling the requirements of a European scenario.

The implications for airpower in Mr. Aspin's plan are especially dangerous. Desert Storm should have proved once and for all the value of U.S. air superiority for quickly projecting power and enhancing the effectiveness of ground units. The DoD proposal, which already reduces active Army divisions by a third from 18 to 12, preserves an adequate number of fighter squadrons at 45. By slashing that number to just 30 in the Aspin plan, we risk not only losing air superiority, but more importantly, the lifesaving support Air Force squadrons provide our ground units and allied ground forces.

Chairman Aspin also claims that his proposed reductions will not result in large cuts

in personnel. However, with Air Force and Army force structure reduced so drastically, it will be extremely difficult to prevent personnel reductions to meet these lower force levels.

While the \$7 billion FY 93 cut in Mr. Aspin's plan may not leave our fighter squadrons and other units dangerously limited this year, the five-year proposed cut, \$114 billion, promises to make our future force structure perilously small. With modernization programs such as the F-22 not scheduled for production until early next century, our forces will not be able to compensate for this lack of size with technological superiority.

Four times this century we have failed to reduce our military forces wisely. We didn't reduce forces wisely after World War I and it cost lives in World War II. We didn't reduce forces wisely after World War II and it cost lives in Korea. We slashed recklessly after Korea and again after Vietnam. In his recent testimony before the House Armed Services Committee, Admiral Leon Edney, Commander in Chief, U.S. Atlantic Command, echoed the warning of most of our other senior military commanders:

"I believe the force levels associated with the base force presented in the budget before you are prudent. To go deeper faster as some members of Congress have outlined would place our ability to reduce in a balanced manner at risk and could jeopardize the quality as well as the readiness of our forces."

When President Bush states "This deep, and no deeper," he seeks to preserve our national security. The Pentagon proposal for defense reductions is a sound strategy for future success. Unfortunately, additional cuts, such as those proposed by Congress, are not well designed for potential future conflicts and could result in disaster for our military forces.

Yours for a strong and secure USA,  
ROBERT K. DORNAN,  
U.S. Congressman.

BOTH FEDERAL JUDICIAL VACANCIES IN THE VIRGIN ISLANDS SHOULD BE FILLED

HON. RON de LUGO

OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. DE LUGO. Mr. Speaker, the Legislature of the Virgin Islands recently passed a resolution petitioning to have both long vacant judgeships in the two-judge Federal District Court of the Virgin Islands filled within 6 months.

The resolution expresses the great frustration of the people that I represent with the failure of the President to fulfill his statutory obligation to nominate candidates for both judgeships and the great problems this has caused for the exercise of justice in our territory.

As the Virgin Islands' Delegate in the Congress, I have been asked to make sure that every Member receives a copy of this resolution. I am including it in the RECORD for this purpose and to continue my efforts to have qualified judges put on our bench as soon as possible.

The text of the resolution follows:

RESOLUTION

Whereas, two judgeship vacancies have existed on the bench of the District Court of

the Virgin Islands for in excess of twenty-four months; and

Whereas, during the period of these two judgeship vacancies, numerous representations have been made to the President of the United States and to the United States Congress pointing out the crucial need to fill the positions; and

Whereas, the representations made to Congress have included but have not been limited to personal visits to Washington D.C. by the liaison to the White House, the Honorable Lilliana Belardo de O'Neal, who accompanied by her colleague, the Honorable Senator Holland Redfield, met with federal officials in Washington in January 1991 and appealed for positive action with respect to nominating qualified Virgin Islanders to the positions; and

Whereas, in addition to the efforts of the liaison to the White House, the Honorable Lilliana Belardo de O'Neal, the V.I. Delegate to Congress, the Honorable Ron De Lugo, members of the V.I. Bar Association and the Executive Branch of the V.I. Government as well as U.S. Judges, those who have business before the courts, several civic and public organizations and others, have all tried to encourage President Bush and members of the Judiciary Committee of the U.S. Senate to fill the two judgeship vacancies; and

Whereas, on the local level both the St. Croix Avis and the Virgin Islands Daily News have editorialized on the subject, taking the position that the unfilled vacancies stymie the judicial system of the Virgin Islands; and

Whereas, letters to the editors have been published in both the St. Croix Avis and the Virgin Islands Daily News demonstrating the anxiety of the V.I. populace in general over the continued existence of the judgeship vacancies; and

Whereas, the matter has escalated into one which has drawn national attention inasmuch as an article which appeared in the July 1, 1991 edition of the Washington Post, entitled "For Some Federal Judges, Long Days in Paradise," highlighted the problem created by the void and the cost to the federal government of the hiatus; and

Whereas, according to the July 1, 1991 Washington Post article, at the last account some 22 judges from various cities on the mainland had served as makeshift judges on the bench of the District Court of the Virgin Islands; and

Whereas, the situation, whereby numerous travelling judges preside on the District Court bench, has caused a scheduling nightmare, a backlog of cases and an environment where visiting federal judges are assigned the highest caseload per judge among all the federal courts; and

Whereas, the lack of consistency evident in this arrangement has resulted in more than one attorney having a criminal case heard by three, four or more visiting judges; and

Whereas, on the sociological level, many concerned citizens in the Virgin Islands have stated that the problem of visiting judges is a serious one because of the preconceived prejudices they may bring with them, on the one hand, and their lack of familiarity with the norms, values and customs of the islands, on the other hand; and

Whereas, according to a December 6, 1990 article in the Daily News, the then visiting Chief Judge, of the Third Circuit Court of appeals, A. Leon Higginbotham, is reported to have said that it is a tragedy that there are not two permanent judges sitting in the Virgin Islands and that he himself has expressed both to the Attorney General of the United States and to the Judiciary Committee of

the United States Senate that these two appointments should be the highest priority of the Bush Administration and the Senate Judiciary Committee; and

Whereas, the then Chief Judge Higginbotham is said to have noted that there are a large number of highly competent attorneys in the Virgin Islands who should fill the two judgeship vacancies; and

Whereas, on August 6, 1991, the issue of the two vacant judgeships existing in the U.S. Virgin Islands became internationalized when in an interview with United Nations Radio, Dr. Carlyle Corbin correctly pointed out that it is inexplicable that U.S. Government officials have failed to respond positively to the many representations made to them with respect to the two judgeship positions; and

Whereas, Dr. Carlyle Corbin's comments clearly implied that the federal government was acting capriciously and arbitrarily with respect to the two positions; and

Whereas, by a facsimile letter to the Honorable Lilliana Belardo de O'Neal, Liaison to the White House, on May 20, 1991, Mary McClure, Special Assistant to the President for intergovernmental affairs, stated that two excellent candidates were "currently" in the clearance process; and

Whereas, since May 20, 1991, the Honorable Belardo de O'Neal, Liaison to the White House has written several letters, forwarded dozens of newspaper clippings, made numerous telephone calls, and met formally and informally with federal officials in an attempt to resolve the problem; and

Whereas, despite, several promises by White House officials that action on the U.S. Judgeship vacancies was impending, only one person has been nominated to fill a position and no action has been taken to confirm that nominee; Now, Therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Legislature of the Virgin Islands:*

Section 1. The Congress of the United States is respectfully petitioned by the Legislature of the Virgin Islands on behalf of the people of the Virgin Islands to employ its power and authority to ensure that the judgeship vacancies on the District Court of the Virgin Islands are filled within six months of the date of passage of this Resolution.

Section 2. Copies of this Resolution shall be forward to the President of the United States, each member of the United States Senate and United States House of Representatives, the Attorney General of the United States and the V.I. Delegate to Congress.

#### LAWMAKERS INTRODUCE ANCIENT FOREST LEGISLATION

WASHINGTON.—Reps. George Miller (D-Calif.) and Bruce Vento (D-Minn.) today announced joint introduction with leaders of the House Agriculture and Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee of legislation to protect old growth forests of the Pacific Northwest.

The Committees agreed to mark up the legislation during the first two weeks of May—beginning on May 6.

"Last year, a panel of eminent scientists, working with hundreds of forest experts, delivered a devastating indictment of the state of the old growth forests of the Pacific Northwest," said Miller, chairmen of the House Interior Committee. "They told us that if we do not take drastic action soon, an entire unique ecosystem and the wildlife and fish species that depend on it will collapse.

"The time for action to meet this crisis is now," Miller said.

"The chairmen of the House committees and subcommittees with jurisdiction over this critical issue are united in our determination to move a bill based on the sound and reasoned advice of knowledgeable scientists," said Vento, chairman of the Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands.

Reps. Miller and Vento, with Agriculture Committee Chairman Kika de la Garza, Forest Subcommittee Chairman Harold Volkmer, Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee Chairman Walter Jones and Fisheries and Wildlife Subcommittee Chairman Gerry Studds, introduced their bill on Thursday.

The chairman indicated they intend to add provisions to their bill to help ease the transition for timber-dependent workers and communities in the Northwest and strengthen protection of watersheds as well.

The measure calls for the establishment of an old growth forest reserve as outlined in a report entitled "Alternatives for Management of Late-Successional Forests of the Pacific Northwest" last October, commonly referred to as the Portland Panel report. It would require the U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management to prohibit timber harvest and take other management actions necessary to save old growth forest ecosystems.

The report by the Scientific Panel on Late Successional Forest Ecosystems, convened at the request of the Agriculture and Merchant Marine Committees, outlined a series of alternatives and options to achieve various levels of protection for old growth forest ecosystems and wildlife dependent on those ecosystems.

"We support the least restrictive management alternative the scientists have reported is necessary to provide a high degree of confidence that the diverse old growth biodiversity which includes wildlife and fish such as salmon and trout are going to survive and will not result in another endangered species gridlock," they said. "It is the alternative necessary to assure the protection and enhancement of watersheds and forests."

Miller also emphasized that he would be offering an additional amendment to initiate a similar scientific panel review of the Sierra Nevada forests in California and will propose strong interim protections of the Sierra old growth ecosystems.

The chairmen agreed to the following mark-up schedule: Agriculture Subcommittee on Forests, Family Farms and Energy, May 6; Interior Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands, May 7; Interior Committee, May 13; Agriculture Committee, May 14.

#### UNACCOUNTABLE CONGRESS: IT DOESN'T ADD UP

HON. TOM DELAY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, when Joe DiGuardi left the House in 1989, his interest in congressional accounting, budgeting, and financial management never waned. In fact, Mr. DiGuardi has been serving as chairman of Truth in Government, a citizens' educational watchdog organization he founded, serving as president of the Albanian American Civic League, and is currently running for reelection

on the Republican ticket in New York's 20th Congressional District.

In addition to keeping an active political schedule, Mr. DioGuardi has also written a timely and compelling book, "Unaccountable Congress: It Doesn't Add Up." This bill should be read by every voting American, and especially every Member of Congress.

Applying his experience as a certified public accountant [CPA] and firsthand knowledge of the inner-workings of Congress, Joe DioGuardi poignantly exposes the fancy fiscal footwork, phantom funding gimmicks, and bogus budget balancing that legislators use to deceive the American people by failing to disclose the true cost and financial condition of our Federal Government.

Determined to have his voice heard among citizens, legislators, and reporters who have become desensitized to House Democrat mismanagement, Mr. DioGuardi has constructively exploited the current House scandals and other allegations of financial and sexual improprieties lowering the public opinion of Congress to build upon an earlier 1987 expose, "A House of Ill Repute," authored by him and nine other Congressmen and now updated as chapter 6 in DioGuardi's "Unaccountable Congress."

Finding it both ironic and telling that no Member of Congress has ever been hounded into disgrace and retirement because his or her sneaky gimmick was exposed, former Representative DioGuardi details how the phoney accounting principles and budget practices Congress delights in are a far greater threat to our country than anyone's sexual escapades or personal enrichment schemes.

Although Mr. DioGuardi had earned a partnership, at age 31, in Arthur Anderson & Co., a Big Eight accounting firm, he still found that auditing government books was no easy task. "Exploring the financial management of the United States Government," DioGuardi writes, "is very much like being blindfolded and lost in the New York subway system: you don't know where you are, have no idea where you are going and you could fall off the edge at any moment."

"Unaccountable Congress" is more than a book about accounting. Mr. DioGuardi guides his readers through a maze of devices legislators use to obscure spending.

In layman's language, Mr. DioGuardi explains "fudging economic numbers" to make budget projections work, the "off-budget treatment" for hiding Federal expenses, the "current services budget" ploy for faking spending reductions, the "fraud, waste, and abuse excuse" to create theoretical savings and, when all else fails, the "magic asterisk" which deceptively balances a budget by promising—somehow—to find savings later.

"We are living," DioGuardi concludes, "in a fiscal fantasyland that, unlike Cinderella, ends unhappily ever after."

## FIREARMS RELATED ACCIDENTS HAVE DECLINED

### HON. RICHARD T. SCHULZE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. SCHULZE. Mr. Speaker, I commend to my colleagues the following article which appeared in the New Gun Week. It points out that through proper education and training firearm accidents have declined an impressive 50 percent in the last 20 years to a scant 0.6 per 100,000. The dramatic decline in firearms related accidents over the last two decades is in good part attributable to nationwide hunter safety training program conducted by the National Rifle Association and local gun clubs.

[From the New Gun Week, Feb. 14, 1992]

Recent accident records reveal that, statistically, it is safer to hunt than it is to take a bath. While no one would suggest that everyone stop bathing and instead take up hunting, a comparison of hunting and other shooting accidents with accidents from other common activities helps to put firearms accidents in perspective.

Hunting is one of the country's oldest and most popular outdoor traditions with some 20 million Americans taking to the fields and forests annually in pursuit of game. According to the latest available figures from the Hunter Education Association, hunting continues to be one of the safest forms of recreation. In 1990, there were 146 firearms related hunting fatalities—bath tub drowning account for more than twice as many, an average 350 deaths annually.

Getting back to the original point; all of the shooting sports are safe and getting even safer. The National Safety Council's most recent data from the agency's Accident Facts, 1991 Edition, reports 93,500 accidental deaths in 1990. Nearly half, 46,300 were a result of motor-vehicle accidents. Falls accounted for 12,400. Poisoning claimed 6,500; drowning 5,700 and fires took another 4,300. Suffocation by ingested objects, choking, claimed 3,200. Firearms accidents accounted for 1,400, less than two percent. During the 20-year period from 1970 to 1990 the number of accidental firearms deaths declined more than 41 percent, from 2,406 in 1970 to an 87-year record low of 1,400 in 1990.

The rate of firearms accidents is also very low. For 1990, the overall death rate for all accidents was 37.5 per 100,000; the firearms rate was only 0.6—again, less than two percent of the overall rate. For the same 20-year period, 1970 to 1990, the rate of firearms accidents declined an impressive 50 percent from 1.2 per 100,000 to 0.6 per 100,000.

According to Robert Delfay, executive director of the National Shooting Sports Foundation, "the dramatic decline in firearms related accidents over the last two decades is in good part attributable to nationwide hunter safety training, the firearms safety programs conducted by the National Rifle Association and local gun clubs, almost universal use of 'hunter orange' safety clothing and industry sponsored educational programs."

Through 1991, nearly 20 million hunters and shooters have received safety instruction through accredited state hunter education programs. Many of these programs incorporate firearms safety literature such as the National Shooting Sports Foundation publication "Firearms Safety Depends On You," a 12-page pocket booklet that re-em-

phasizes and reaffirms the basics of safe gun handling and storage.

## TRIBUTE TO RICHARD AURELIO

### HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize the considerable achievements of Richard Aurelio, a cable industry executive with 30 years of experience who serves as president, Time Warner New York City Cable Group which services 775,000 subscribers in Brooklyn, Manhattan, and Queens. No stranger to the cable industry, Mr. Aurelio served as president and general manager of Brooklyn Queens Cable Television [BQ Cable] a Warner company prior to the merger of Time, Inc., and Warner Communications.

This gentleman has had a varied and distinguished career in communications, government, and journalism. He embarked upon his cable industry career in 1979 when he worked for Warner's cable operations as a senior vice president of governmental affairs.

His professional experiences include serving as president of D.J. Edelman, of New York, Inc., an international public relations firm. He also served as deputy mayor to former New York City Mayor John V. Lindsay, and was the former press secretary and administrative assistant to former U.S. Senator Jacob K. Javits.

Mr. Aurelio also served for 6 years as a founding member of the board of directors of the New York City Off-Track Betting Corp. and for 2 years as a member of the New York State Charter Commission.

He received his B.S. degree in journalism from Boston University and subsequently worked for several New England newspapers. He also worked as a reporter and news editor for Long Island's Newsday newspaper.

Richard Aurelio is a former Air Force veteran who served in the Korean war. He resides in New York with his wife, Suzanne. He is the proud father of a son, Marco. I am pleased to recognize his 30 years of service to the cable industry and the people of New York City.

## TRIBUTE TO STEPHEN J. FARKAS

### HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to Stephen J. Farkas, my uncle, upon his retirement from Commercial Intertech after nearly 40 years.

Stephen Farkas was born in the midst of the Great Depression in 1930 in Campbell, OH, to Stephen and Helen Kish Farkas, my maternal grandparents who moved to Youngstown from Pennsylvania where my grandfather had worked in the coal mines. Growing up in Youngstown with his sister, my mother Agnes, Uncle Steve attended St. Matthias and Woodrow Wilson High School. While at Woodrow

Wilson High School, Steve excelled at basketball, football, and baseball lettering in all three sports.

In fact he did so well, that in 1985, Woodrow Wilson High School inducted Stephen Farkas into its All Sports Hall of Fame as an "Outstanding Running Back." While he was at Woodrow Wilson, he was not only the leading rusher on the football team, but the leading scorer on the basketball team and the top pitcher on the baseball team.

In fact in his senior year versus Struthers High when I was but a boy in attendance, I can remember Uncle Steve receiving a kickoff 3 yards in the end zone and returning it 103 yards for a touchdown. This amazing feat of athleticism still stands to this day as a record for the longest kickoff return in the Youngstown metropolitan area's history.

Uncle Steve led the league in rushing yards and average yards per carry during his sophomore year in 1946 during Woodrow Wilson High School's only undefeated season, one of the greatest teams in Ohio history.

After I had completed my career at Cardinal Mooney High School, I enrolled at the University of Pittsburgh where I was the starting quarterback from 1960-62. On nearly every occasion, my Uncle Steve and Aunt Eleanor and my parents would be at the game. Uncle Steve was always there lending a helping hand and advise to me and my brother, same.

At the age of 21, Stephen Farkas enlisted in the Navy and served aboard the USS *Ashland*, LSD-1. One year later, he married the beautiful Eleanor Babik of Lansingsville. How vividly I recall seeing this handsome couple together at family and community functions. Stephen represented the U.S. Navy in the Mediterranean and the Panama Canal for 4 years until 1955. He then returned to the Youngstown area to work for Commercial Intertech, formerly Commercial Shearing, as an electrician where he followed both his father Steve, my grandfather, and Uncle Charlie Kish at the Youngstown industrial landmark.

Uncle Steve and Aunt Eleanor completed the American dream when they built a home in Austintown, where they raised their two children, Steven and Lori. Their daughter, Lori, and her husband, Mark Bleggi, are the proud parents of Stephen and Eleanor's first grandchild, Ashley, a most beautiful young lady, indeed.

So after nearly 40 years of service to the Commercial Intertech Corp., Stephen Farkas has earned his retirement.

I am sure that I join our immediate and extended family, plus all of his coworkers in congratulating him on his service to both the Commercial Intertech Corp. and the community.

Uncle Steve Farkas is a great friend, a great uncle, great father, great husband, and I love him dearly. He is truly a great American patriot, as well.

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### PASS THE REFORM PACKAGE TODAY

#### HON. THOMAS R. CARPER

OF DELAWARE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. CARPER. Mr. Speaker, in recent years, we have witnessed an embrace of democracy by people in nations throughout the world; from the Soviet Union to Eastern Europe to Latin America to Southeast Asia and, even, to South America. Ironically, that embrace is occurring at the very time when a number of Americans, here in the cradle of democracy, are losing faith in our basic Democratic institutions, including our Nation's Congress. As I sit here this afternoon, listening to the tenor of this debate, I must confess that I am losing a little more of my faith, too.

A question on the minds of too many Americans in recent months has been, "How can we trust those in Congress to manage our Nation's business when they can't even manage the running of Congress on a daily basis?" It is a good question, one that demands both answers and action.

A number of steps must be taken if we are to begin to restore the confidence of the American people in us, in this institution, and in our ability to govern. Today, we have the opportunity to take one of those steps. Not all of the steps. Not the last step. The first step.

In judging the legislation before us today, however, we should ask ourselves at least three questions.

First, are these changes comprehensive and real, or are they largely illusory;

Second, do they provide for professional management and independent auditing of House operations, or will they simply mask the continuation of a decades-old, political patronage system of mismanagement; and

Third, will these changes begin to alter the perception of many Americans that Members of Congress have become some kind of privileged class, served by the people, rather than servants of the people.

I believe these reforms, while long overdue, represent genuine change and incorporate some of the best ideas of both Democrat and Republican Members alike.

A professional administrator for non-legislative affairs, selected on merit by the bipartisan leadership of the House, likely will produce a sea of change in the way that business is conducted here. The designation of an inspector general to audit the financial management of the House, promises to hold the collective feet of future Congresses to the fire if that person is truly independent. And, finally, a number of the perks that Members have enjoyed, and taxpayers have decried, will be abolished. Those that remain—haircuts, meals in House restaurants, a gymnasium, access to a physician—must be paid for by Members at market prices. And they should be.

In closing, let me just add that I did not come here 10 years ago to enjoy the perks of Congress, to vote by proxy on my committees, or to abuse our franking privileges. I doubt that any of us did. We came here to help govern our Nation. There is much that needs to be done, much that demands our full atten-

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tion—the availability and affordability of health care, budget deficits approaching \$400 billion, stagnant productivity, a declining standard of living, dysfunctional families, and schools where too little learning occurs.

Let us pass this reform package today. But let us also pledge to work together this year for badly needed reforms in the way we finance our campaigns and in overhauling the legislative process of this body. And while we do so, let us get back to work—now—on the issues and concerns that brought each of us here in the first place.

### A TRIBUTE TO GLENVILLE HIGH SCHOOL: NATIONAL BICENTENNIAL COMPETITION

#### HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to pay tribute to the Glenville High School students for doing exceptionally well in February during the National Bicentennial Competition on the Constitution and Bill of Rights. The Glenville High School students recently captured the districtwide championship, and although they were unsuccessful in securing the bid in Columbus, we are extremely proud of them.

The competition, which is viewed as the most extensive educational program in the country, is part of the 200th anniversary of the Bill of Rights celebration. For the past 4 years, the tournament has allowed students, nationwide, to become well-versed on the Bill of Rights.

Mr. Speaker, Not only does the competition help the students to become experts on the Bill of Rights, but it prepares them for the future. The 29 students are able to meet with individual adults who serve as role models and mentors throughout the competition process. Constitutional scholars, lawyers, Congressmen, Senators, and Government leaders all participate in the learning process.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to rise today to praise the achievements of the Glenville High School students. I also commend Glenville High School Principal Elbert Cobbs and his staff for their outstanding work. I wish them much continued success.

### VICTORIOUS VETERANS' PEACE DIVIDEND

#### HON. MAXINE WATERS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I am privileged to be introducing pieces of legislation today that constitute the Military Coalition's Victorious Veterans' Peace Dividend.

I came to Congress in 1991, just after the collapse of the Soviet Union. With the end of the cold war, many people—representing many different constituencies—realized the potential a peace dividend could have on their

communities. Clearly, with our primary military threat extinct, it would no longer be necessary to spend \$300 billion a year for national security. Those savings could be reinvested and meet the needs of our people.

The legislation put forward today does not deal with precisely what this country ought to spend to defend itself. Rather, it focuses on one fundamental principle. Those military service men and women—and their families—who have given so much to fight the cold war, deserve to share in the fruits of victory.

When I came to Congress, I thought of the peace dividend as a way to house the homeless, heal the sick, educate our children, and train the jobless.

However, serving on the Veterans Affairs Committee has opened my eyes to another great American tragedy. This Government has a promise to keep to our veterans and the military servicepeople who have trusted us. I have heard horror stories from around this country of Persian Gulf veterans, burned and homeless—of career military men and women let go, just before they were to qualify for their pension. The list goes on and on.

It must be said—over and over again—veterans and military families are at the top of the list of those who deserve a slice of the peace dividend.

Military downsizing is ruining the lives of tens of thousands of people who thought they had a career in the military. The last 10 years has seen a continuous erosion in veterans benefits across the board. It does not seem unreasonable to earmark some portion of the projected savings in military spending to those who have sacrificed so much. Veterans have gone from parades to poverty in one short year. How soon we can forget. My package would do several important things. Let me briefly explain what each of the five bills introduced would do.

First, we would give enlisted military personnel who have served between 18 and 29 years the same rights to retention as officers—thereby giving them a chance to earn their military pension.

Second, we would repeal the provisions of the 1990 Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act which curtailed a series of veterans benefits including pensions, health care reimbursement, and compensation for certain widows.

Third, we would assist the so-called forgotten widows, widows of retirees who died before 1974, who currently receive no survivor benefits.

Fourth, we would clarify and enhance the military survivor benefit plan so surviving spouses receive the same benefits as those under the civil service survivor plan.

And finally, we would provide a one-time 10 percent cost-of-living adjustment for pre-1963 military retirees whose COLA's have not kept up with other retirees.

I would like to make one additional point. Last week, the House failed to pass legislation that would have allowed transfers within spending accounts. I supported this measure and believe it to be important. However, in today's case, the proposals we are advocating could be paid from the military account of the budget. No budget transfer would be necessary. Thus, while it may be difficult to get money for housing or health care or job train-

ing in this year's budget, we can still reprogram military funds to meet the needs of our military families. It may be all that is possible this year.

The total cost for this package would not exceed \$2 billion a year, although a precise estimate is difficult to make. President Bush's most recent defense budget cuts an \$50 billion over the next 5 years. Most think this number will be even lower.

In conclusion, this much is clear—if we choose to act, we can pay for these reforms—and pay back a great debt to the military men and women of this country.

Finally, this battle for the peace dividend is only beginning. Next year, the budget walls will be eliminated. It will be a scramble to fund priority programs, but it will certainly be possible.

BILL TO END FEDERAL PERKS

HON. WILLIAM J. HUGHES

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. HUGHES. Mr. Speaker, today I am joining with my colleague, Congressman ROB ANDREWS of New Jersey, in introducing legislation to prohibit the use of taxpayer funds to provide subsidized meals or other services throughout the entire Federal Government, including the executive branch, independent agencies, and Federal court system.

Our bill is a followup to the legislation we introduced last month to end similar congressional perks. Our latest bill would do the following:

First, prohibit the use of taxpayer funds to provide meals, medicine, medical services, athletic facilities, entertainment, or other services at any Federal agency or department at costs lower than those charged to the public, except where those services are directly related to the official business of the agency;

Second, prohibit the use of Government cars or drivers at all Federal agencies except where such transportation is necessary for purposes of national security, the personal safety of the official, or is the most practical and cost-effective means of transportation available to carry out official functions of the agency; and

Third, require the detailed, public disclosure of all travel taken outside the United States by employees of all Federal agencies on an annual basis.

I realize that many of these services have traditionally been provided, but it's a new age. While I understand full well the need to provide some conveniences to Federal agencies, it should not be done at public expenses.

I urge my colleagues to join with us cosponsoring this legislation, so that we can eliminate the perks and begin to rebuild public confidence in all our institutions of Government.

THIRTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ACCOKEEK FOUNDATION, A MARYLAND INSTITUTION

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, 35 years ago this month, a group of farsighted citizens established a nonprofit organization " \* \* \* to preserve, and study for the benefit of the people of the Nation, the historical sites and relics, trees, plants, and wildlife rapidly disappearing from an area of great natural beauty along the Maryland Shore of the Historic Potomac River."

The Accokeek Foundation, working in close cooperation with the U.S. Congress, the Mount Vernon Ladies Association of the Union, and the U.S. Department of the Interior, has accomplished its goal and much more in the ensuing years. As a result of its efforts, the 4,700-acre Piscataway National Park, which lies in Charles and Prince Georges Counties in Maryland, has been preserved. The precious and pristine view from George Washington's historic home in Mount Vernon, VA, has been protected for present and future generations. Creation of the park represents the largest assemblage of voluntary donations of scenic easements by private property owners in the history of the National Park Service. And a variety of programs have been established to increase the public's awareness of our national and regional identity, based on our heritage of natural richness, agricultural productivity, environmental quality, and cultural diversity.

The Accokeek Foundation operates the national colonial farm, which is open to the public year round and demonstrates ordinary life on a middle-class tobacco plantation on the eve of the American Revolution. It also has an arboretum, nature trails, rare varieties of farm plants and animals, and a long-term project to restore the American chestnut tree.

Furthermore, the Accokeek Foundation has taken the lead in the Potomac River heritage project, an effort to bring together the business, environmental conservation, historic preservation, museum, and tourism communities along the entire 350-mile length of the Potomac River in a common recognition of the vitality and significance of this corridor in our American heritage.

The foundation is also actively involved in studying the best techniques and principles of sustainable agriculture: A mission which could influence the way food is produced in the future. This new project is a living memorial to the Accokeek Foundation's founder, Mr. Robert Ware Straus who died last August.

To think that all of these activities are being undertaken by one institution is amazing, but to consider that it is taking place only a dozen miles from our Nation's Capitol, in Piscataway National Park, is overwhelming.

The relatively small investment made by the Federal Government has produced enormous conservation and cultural dividends. The foundation's board of trustees, advisory council, and honorary institute include more than 50 distinguished individuals committed to working

with the foundation's staff and expanding corps of volunteers.

The Accokeek Foundation is a model of cooperation between the Federal Government and the private sector. Its projects have been held up and replicated many times, both in the United States, and abroad. A genuine asset to Maryland and the Nation, the Accokeek Foundation celebrates its 35th anniversary with a renewed commitment and vision to influence the future for the better.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE WHISTLEBLOWER PROTECTION ENFORCEMENT ACT

### HON. THOMAS H. ANDREWS

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. ANDREWS of Maine. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation that helps ensure better treatment of our Nation's whistleblowers.

It takes courage to speak out against wrong-doing. It takes even more courage to bring attention to fraud when you fear retaliation or losing your job. Nevertheless, genuine whistleblowers take this risk. They believe it is the right thing to do.

We need to encourage such honesty in the workplace and protect those who strive to stop illegal or fraudulent activity. Our Nation depends on people to do this. Unfortunately, our Government has not done enough to provide basic protections to those who seek to prevent waste, fraud, or abuse. Unless we improve our Government's response to whistleblowers, we will continue to send them the message that it is not worth trying to change the system, that the Government won't get involved, and that they are on their own.

In 1989, a good law was passed—the Whistleblower Protection Act. This act sets out a clear path for Federal employees to follow when they are penalized for blowing the whistle on waste, fraud, and abuse. There is a serious problem, however. Once whistleblowers seek the Office of Special Counsel, they are left to wait, and wait, and wait.

The Office of Special Counsel is set up to investigate cases and determine if there are reasonable grounds to a whistleblower's allegations. Every 60 days the Special Counsel is required to notify the whistleblower of the status of its investigation. Unfortunately, there is no deadline for the Office of the Special Counsel determining whether or not a whistleblower's case has reasonable grounds.

Paul Camire, a worker at the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard in my district, has waited for 2 years to hear from the Office of Special Counsel. His case represents what can go wrong when an honest person speaks out.

In 1988, Mr. Camire raised concerns about quality controls on parts being used in the construction of nuclear reactors for submarines at the shipyard. He found defects in the metal fasteners used in nuclear submarines, potentially a very serious problem. Following Naval Sea Systems Command procedures, he issued a letter to Navy quality assessment personnel detailing the deficiencies.

Before the Navy could take action, Mr. Camire was ordered by his superiors to cancel the letter. When he refused, they canceled it for him. Shortly thereafter, he was reassigned out of his job in the quality control division, and put him to work in an area where he had little expertise, thereby ending his career advancement. He became subject to ridicule. Prior to this reassignment, Mr. Camire had an unblemished career record. He had received both performance awards and a monetary bonus for his excellent work at the shipyard.

After trying to work things out at the shipyard, Mr. Camire turned to the Maine congressional delegation for help. On January 17, 1990, the Office of Special Counsel accepted his complaint and said the case was under active review. In early February 1991, I contacted the Special Counsel's office to determine the status of the case. I was told it was still under active review. In May 1991, I called the Special Counsel again to request an expedited review. In July 1991, Senator GEORGE MITCHELL and I wrote to the Office to ask, yet again, for the Counsel's final investigation report. More than 2 years after first receiving this case, the Office of Special Counsel still has the case under active review.

This is completely unacceptable. Mr. Camire deserves to be freed of waiting. There is no doubt in my mind that Mr. Camire felt that he was doing the right thing. He was concerned about safety and the potential danger to military crews aboard nuclear submarines. Now, years later, Mr. Camire still has no answer. He has not won back his position at the shipyard. His health has suffered. Mr. Camire has been left to twist in the wind after trying to do what he thought was right, and essential, to protect lives.

My legislation would help prevent this situation from occurring in the future. Rather than have whistleblowers wait for months and years, the Office of Special Counsel would be required to notify the whistleblower within 18 months of receiving the allegations whether or not the Special Counsel finds support for the whistleblower's case. This deadline gives ample time for a full and thorough investigation. This does not restrict the Office of Special Counsel from further gathering information on a case. The whistleblower, however, would not be left in limbo, waiting for years without an answer, whatever it may be.

This is just the first step in improving conditions for whistleblowers. I will work on additional legislation to increase and strengthen whistleblowers' rights and protections. We should be encouraging honest citizens to come forward, not treating them poorly. We benefit from their honesty. Whether we like it or not, Mr. Camire's case is an example for anyone else who sees wrong-doing. People see how Paul Camire has been treated and see that they could not win by speaking out. This must change. Citizens who demonstrate integrity and honesty should be rewarded, not penalized.

CONGRESSMAN GEORGE MILLER  
SALUTES PUBLIC PRIVATE VENTURES

### HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I have recently had the great pleasure to get to know more about a Philadelphia group called Public Private Ventures.

PPV was created in 1977 as an outgrowth of the CETA Program. It was an attempt to develop a research-oriented organization charged with responsibility for finding the best ways to deal with poor youth, and, as part of that, to measure the effectiveness of various approaches.

Last month, as the leadoff witness in hearings chaired by the gentleman from New York, Mr. DOWNEY, Michael Bailin, the president of Public Private Ventures presented to the Ways and Means Human Resources Subcommittee an important report on a summer program called STEP, Summer Training and Employment Program. The report is entitled, "Anatomy of a Demonstration."

The STEP Program has been a model of public/private initiatives, funded by the foundations, corporations, and the Department of Labor. It was first tried in five demonstration sites—Boston, Portland, Oregon, Fresno, Seattle, and San Diego—and involved 5,000 poor youth, 14- and 15-year-olds.

STEP's was focusing on stemming summer learning loss and preventing teen pregnancy. The young participants were paid for doing work and took classes as well. Because one summer was viewed as not enough to have a solid positive impact, participants were offered two summers in the program.

The report released last month by PPV was startling in many respects. First, it found that STEP had positive short-term impacts on the young people involved. Over the summer, STEP significantly boosted the youth's academic competence and knowledge of responsible sexual behavior. Second, it found that the program originally implemented in the five demonstration sites could be replicated in another 100 communities with considerable effectiveness.

What the research did not find—and here's the more sobering news—was any appreciable long-term positive impact on the young STEP participants.

This was one of the most indepth evaluations of any program ever undertaken. The effort looked back 8 years and asked the tough question: What became of these young people once they were out of the STEP Program and back in the community? The answer is not much in a positive sense.

What is the lesson from "Anatomy"? Some might say that we may conclude that nothing works and we should stop funding such things.

Others though would surely come to a different conclusion. I am one of those who believes strongly that the problem is not that STEP did not work. We know that it did in the short-term. The problem is that we throw children into these programs to get short-term

boosts. Whether it is Head Start for the youngest or STEP for the teenagers, we should never expect that such boosts are enough.

Mr. Bailin and the authors of "Anatomy" believe that we must find effective ways to attack not only the problem of summer, when so many poor children lose so much ground, but also the problems created by other periods of gap time in these youngsters lives—weekends and evenings, for example, as well as the period between their completing high school and—for those who do not continue their education—their entry into the job market.

Public Private Ventures continues its search for the best approaches to helping poor youth. Their ongoing initiatives on mentoring, their focus on unwed teen fathers, their indepth look at youth service, all deserve our attention and our support.

In the meantime, their work serves as a reminder that unless we take the problems of poor youth more seriously, we will relegate another generation to the scrap heap.

#### FUNDING NEEDED FOR IMPROVEMENTS AT NATIONAL PARKS IN THE MARIANA ISLANDS

##### HON. BEN GARRIDO BLAZ

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. BLAZ. Mr. Speaker, in 1978, Congress established War in the Pacific National Historical Park in Guam and American Memorial Park in Saipan to commemorate the bravery and sacrifices of those who participated in the Pacific theatre during World War II. Unfortunately, in their current state, these Parks do not deserve to be called National Parks nor are they fitting memorials to our Pacific World War II veterans.

We, in Congress, were all very conscious of the 50th anniversary of the attack on Pearl Harbor in December 1991. The summer of 1994 will mark the 50th anniversary of the liberation of Guam and the capture of the Northern Marianas from the Japanese. The recapture of Guam liberated the only American community occupied by the enemy during World War II. But, as we have seen repeatedly, freedom rarely comes easily and the liberation of Guam and the capture of Saipan was no exception. For the nearly 6,000 who perished and the over 20,000 who were injured during the Campaign, the fact that these park sites lie on American soil is the only testament to their many sacrifices. While other countries have erected monuments in Guam and Saipan, our parks have received minimal funding and appear abandoned for lack of interest. The makeshift visitors' center at War in the Pacific NHP consists of a refurbished office building with limited space and few interpretive devices while American Memorial Park in Saipan consists of the acreage and a single plaque. This can hardly be considered a national park and does little as a memorial to the Americans who perished at the sites. Needless to say, it is an affront to anyone whose relative fought in the Pacific to allow these parks to remain in such ignoble condition during the 50th anniversary of the Marianas campaign.

Mr. Speaker, in an effort to rectify this woefully embarrassing state of affairs with respect to our treatment of our World War II veterans, I am introducing legislation on behalf of myself, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. PICKETT, Mr. STUMP, Mr. BREWSTER, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. KENNEDY and Mr. LAGOMARSINO. This bill is very similar to S. 2321 introduced last month by Senator DANNY AKAKA who has once again proven to be a great friend of both our veterans and of our people. Both bills will increase the authorization level from \$500,000 at War in the Pacific NHP and \$3 million at American Memorial Park to \$8 million for each park. These increases will allow for construction of appropriate facilities for the interpretation of the events which occurred in the Mariana Islands. These facilities will provide a suitable forum for the 50th anniversary celebration on June-July 1994 as well as a lasting remembrance for future generations.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE FLEXIBLE MEDICAL ACCESS PLAN

##### HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Flexible Medical Access and Cost Containment Act. This legislation abides by the three cardinal principles of health care reform by controlling costs, providing for universal access and retaining the high quality of medicine.

One role of the Federal Government is to ensure that every American has access to health coverage. Much of the debate on health care reform focuses on what role, if any, the Federal Government should play in directly providing health insurance. Conservatives—of both parties—argue that Government involvement in health insurance creates bureaucracies and other inefficiencies in the health market. They believe the competition among private insurers guarantees efficiency and a fair market price for insurance. Liberals have argued just the opposite. They compare our private insurance system with single payer systems and claim we can save up to \$100 billion by eliminating the duplicative administrative costs of the private health insurance industry.

My bill calls the bluff of both conservatives and liberals. It would create a level playing field for competition between private insurance companies and the Federal Government. As insurers both would be subject to the same underwriting and marketing restrictions: no group insurance may discriminate based on health status or medical history; insurers must guarantee availability on a continuous, year-round basis and guarantee renewability; pre-existing condition exclusions would be limited to the first 6 months an individual is insured; and all small group plans must be community rated. Both private and public insurers would be required to pay health providers the same reimbursement rates. The Federal Government would sell its insurance products to businesses and individuals based on a premium per enrollee, just as private insurance compa-

nies do. This is in contrast to other pay-or-play schemes in which businesses buy public insurance based on a percentage of payroll. My proposal would provide increased tax breaks to help small businesses purchase insurance, but these tax breaks would apply equally, regardless of whether the business purchased public or private insurance.

A mandate on employers to provide insurance would be phased-in over several years. The option to buy public insurance would be available only to small- and medium-sized firms with up to 100 employees. If the Federal Government can provide an attractive product at a lower cost than I imagine most of these businesses will buy the public plan and big businesses will begin lobbying for the right to buy into the public plan. If the public plan cannot compete with private insurance, then the debate on moving toward a single payer system should end. Private insurance will live or die by the market. Public insurance will live or die by its claimed efficiencies.

To address the needs of the poor and the near poor not in the work force, Medicaid would be abolished and replaced with a new, Government-sponsored plan administered as a separate program under Medicare. This public plan would pay the same reimbursement rates as all other insurance plans to ensure there would be no cost shifting by the Government to private insurance plans and to encourage more doctors to treat poor patients.

I would note several considerations provided for small businesses in my proposal. Only small- and medium-sized businesses will have the option of purchasing the new public plan. The mandates for small businesses to provide health coverage do not take effect until cost containment efforts have been in place for 4 years. The bill also provides for a tax subsidy to help small businesses to purchase health insurance.

Another major role for the Federal Government is to control health costs which have been increasing as if there were no bound. Some reform proposals would establish one set of payment rates for all health services throughout the country. While I am not philosophically opposed to rate-setting, the possibility of these important health decisions being made on a national basis concerns me. Many Members of Congress, particularly my colleagues on the Ways and Means Committee, share my frustration at the inability of Medicare's prospective payment system to change the behavior of hospitals.

It is notable that the one State that has been able to control hospital costs without disruptions in the delivery of care is exempt from the national prospective payment system. My legislation builds on the model of local rate-setting best illustrated by Maryland's Health Care Cost Review Commission for hospital reimbursements. Maryland is exempt from the Medicare hospital payment system so long as costs per admission in Maryland hospitals remain below the national average. By setting its own rates, Maryland has been able to reduce costs per admission from 25 percent above the national average to about 9 percent below the national average. These savings have been achieved without resorting to rationing and have allowed such prestigious institutions as Johns Hopkins Hospital and the University of Maryland Hospital to prosper.

My proposal would have a national commission establish limits on the rate of growth of all health costs and apportion this spending among the States. It would be the States' obligation to create payment systems to meet these spending targets for all covered health services. The Federal commission would set payment systems for States that fail to establish rate-setting commissions. Health needs vary throughout the country and States should be empowered to respond to these needs, just as Maryland is using its rate system to respond to the State's disproportionately high incidence of cancer. Local rate-setting also allows for experimentation from State to State on the best methods for improving the public health.

The bill provides for a phased-in reduction in the rate of growth of health care until costs are growing no faster than the economy. The all-payor systems and the other administrative simplification provisions will allow for significant savings. On top of this, the financial incentives to reduce unnecessary care will allow for real constraints on spending without reducing the quality or availability of health care.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation will accomplish the three major goals of health reform: providing universal access to health coverage; making health care affordable; and ensuring the continued high quality of medicine in our country. It allows for diversity and encourages innovation in our health care delivery system. It is fiscally responsible and politically possible; I believe it is significantly less costly than the pay-or-play plans. I urge my colleagues to consider this legislation as the health reform debate moves forward.

#### ADMINISTRATION RESPONSE TO PALAU MISLEADING DOES NOT SPEAK FOR CONGRESS

##### HON. RON de LUGO

OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. DE LUGO. Mr. Speaker, an administration official has finally responded to proposals made last year by the leaders of the trust territory of Palau to resolve the future political status of their islands.

Unfortunately, the response was misleading and contrary to our Nation's obligation to help the territory develop into a self-governing status appropriate to its circumstances and the wishes of its people. According to a report by the Associated Press, the response has jeopardized the future status that the Federal and territorial governments have been working to develop for years.

I want to make it clear that the response does not reflect the views of the U.S. Government as a whole.

Mr. Speaker, as you know, the United States has approved an arrangement to make the territory a state in free association with our Nation through legislation that I, as chairman of the Insular and International Affairs Subcommittee, sponsored. But, although the arrangement was negotiated with Palau's Government, it has not been approved in seven referendums in Palau.

Last May, Palau's leaders told the subcommittee and the administration that the arrangement would not be approved "as is." They also, though, asked that Federal representatives work with them to overcome its problems.

In making this request, they stressed that they would not ask for more money; that their proposals would be negotiable; and that, if an understanding could be reached informally, they would seek their people's approval of a modified arrangement before seeking formal U.S. approval.

The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee responded by having representatives discuss the issues with representatives of Palau last July. Our bipartisan conclusion was that what Palau wanted to propose was a reasonable starting point for negotiation.

After bipartisan pressure from our subcommittee, the administration assigned a representative to listen to Palau's proposals, but it never really engaged in the negotiations Palau sought.

Instead, officials asked Palau's leaders for demonstrations of their good faith—which they received—and sent both counterproductive signals and hints that there would be a substantive response to Palau's proposals.

There are several specific problems with the response that they finally gave Palau a few days ago that I want to note.

First and foremost, the response implied that it spoke for the Congress.

It did not.

Second, it declined to negotiate, asserted that there would not be further cooperation and progress between the United States and Palau until free association is approved, and threatened that the United States might abandon its trust responsibility for Palau.

This was a crude attempt at intimidation, unworthy of this great Nation and inconsistent with the obligations regarding Palau assumed by law in 1947. It was particularly outrageous because Palau is so powerless: There are only 15,000 people in the islands.

Third, it suggested the Congress would be likely to take back much of the money already appropriated for the arrangement if any modifications whatsoever were made. Its contentions in this regard will cause unrealistic fears.

Fourth, it recognized only three of the possibilities for Palau's future political status: the free association arrangement as negotiated to date; independence; and—contradicting the administration's own arguments against negotiating—a modified arrangement.

Finally, I would also like to note that the response's discussion of Palau's proposals themselves indicates that the proposals are a reasonable basis for modifications.

Mr. Speaker, consensus in Palau on the proposed status arrangement is even more essential than it usually is for an area's status development. This is because Palau's constitution requires 75 percent approval of the arrangement since it would grant the United States military nuclear rights that are otherwise prohibited by the islands' constitution.

For almost a year now, many of Palau's leaders have agreed to try to get the arrangement approved if modifications that overcome the problems with it can be agreed to. The worst aspect of the administration's response

to date to the proposals of Palau's leaders is that it subverts the consensus that exists to try to gain approval of a free association arrangement.

Not living up to our Nation's commitments to help Palau develop into a self-governing status appropriate to its circumstances and the wishes of its people now will not eliminate the need to do so later. And we may have an even more difficult job of working out a future status arrangement with Palau if we do not take advantage of this opportunity.

So, the administration should provide Palau's leaders with a constructive and sympathetic response to their proposals rather than undermine their efforts to resolve the territory's future status.

In concluding, Mr. Speaker, I want to explain that we have not criticized the administration's lack of response to Palau over the past months in the hope that their eventual response would be more positive than it has turned out to be. I make these critical remarks today not for any political purpose; but to encourage more responsible efforts in the future.

#### HOW WILL IT PLAY IN PEORIA

##### HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, national attention has recently been focused on Peoria, IL; specifically on the labor dispute between Caterpillar, Inc., and its employees represented by the United Auto Workers of America. On April 1, 1992, April Fool's Day as it is known colloquially, Caterpillar announced that it was unilaterally implementing key provisions of what it terms to be its final contract offer. But the threat to permanently replace any striking worker who failed to return to work by April 6, 1992, was not an April Fool's joke.

The contract between the UAW and Caterpillar expired on September 31, 1991. Of the 17,000 Caterpillar employees represented by the UAW, 12,500 represented on the picket line. The company clearly resorted to economic weapons. It stockpiled goods in advance of the strike; it sought to bargain directly with employees rather than through their representatives at the bargaining table; it replaced striking workers with managers and salaried employees; and it locked out union employees in its efforts to gain concessions from the union.

The workers at Caterpillar are utilizing the only legal means available to them—they have chosen to legally withhold their services in an effort to force management to take seriously what these workers feel are fair and adequate terms and conditions of employment. They are undergoing severe deprivations in order to protect their long-term ability to provide for their families. By hiring permanent replacements, Caterpillar has made a mockery of the only rights workers have in a labor dispute—the right to strike.

Mr. Speaker, the practice of permanently replacing strikers is insidious and destroys more than the rights of American workers. As the citizens throughout this country from Jay, ME,

to Morenci, AZ, can testify, resorting to hiring permanent replacements destroys the social fabric of entire communities. It pits neighbor against neighbor and exalts self-interest at the expense of community interest. Having seen what has occurred in other places, it is difficult to overstate the foreboding I feel for the citizens of Peoria. The hate and mistrust engendered by Caterpillar's hiring of permanent replacements is likely to last a generation.

The permanent replacement of striking workers is a loophole in our labor laws that this country can no longer afford. It makes hollow the right of workers to exercise a voice in the determination of their terms and conditions of employment. It destroys the partnership between management and worker, exacerbates both the severity and the duration of the labor dispute, and imposes costs on businesses resorting to this tactic from which they frequently cannot recover.

The House of Representatives has already passed legislation I have sponsored to end the practice of permanently replacing strikers—H.R. 5, the Workplace Fairness Act. Unfortunately, President Bush has said that he will veto the bill.

Clearly, the practice of permanently replacing striking workers is one that employers and business owners feel is in their best interest. As elected Representatives, however, our duty is to the welfare of the Nation as a whole. Where the self-interest of one's friends so clearly conflicts with the common good, we have a duty to tell our friends that what they ask for is too much. It is on this basis that I ask all my colleagues, and particularly my Republican colleagues, to work with me to ensure that the Workplace Fairness Act becomes law. The practice of permanently replacing workers who exercise their lawful right to strike must end once and for all.

Mr. Speaker, I commend to my colleagues' attention two articles from the "Daily Labor Report", a publication of the Bureau of National Affairs, Inc. The first article appeared on October 21, 1991, and is entitled "Chief U.S. Mediator Says Use of Permanent Strike Replacements Makes Bargaining Difficult". The second article appeared on April 3, 1992, and is entitled "Analysts Say UAW-Caterpillar Dispute Could Have Significant Ramifications".

#### CHIEF U.S. MEDIATOR SAYS USE OF PERMANENT STRIKE REPLACEMENTS MAKES BARGAINING DIFFICULT

Bernard E. DeLury, the head of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, disagreed with the Bush administration Oct. 18 on the effectiveness of U.S. labor law when it comes to the issue of permanent strike replacements.

DeLury, who heads the federal agency charged with mediating disputes between labor and management, said in an interview that the permanent replacement of economic strikers "exacerbates the collective bargaining process" by making it more "difficult" for the parties in collective bargaining to settle their differences over a new contract. "There are times when we will help the parties get through the wages and the conditions and the benefits, et cetera, et cetera, only to still have the issue of what to do about permanent replacement workers still on the table," DeLury said. Under these circumstances, he said, "it is difficult to get rank-and-file members to ratify that agree-

ment if they don't have any assurances of coming back to work. That's what I mean about exacerbating the process."

Pressed to expand on how the use of permanent strike replacements affects the outcome of bargaining, DeLury agreed that it has a negative influence on the process. "It makes [the process] more difficult," he said, "because the idea of collective bargaining is to reach an agreement together from beginning to end."

DeLury said he believes the use of permanent strike replacements is only one of many factors contributing to the decline in strike activity in the United States over the past decade. But he said he thinks that strike activity would have declined even if the use of replacements had not been a factor because the majority of employers and labor leaders "know they have to work closer than ever before" to compete in an increasingly global marketplace.

According to the latest FMCS data, the number of strikes that began in fiscal year 1991, which ended Sept. 30, was 589, the lowest ever recorded by the agency. The peak level of strike activity in the United States, he said, was in 1977 when 3,111 strikes were begun.

President Bush has threatened to veto legislation approved July 17 by the House (HR 5) that would make it illegal for businesses to replace union workers who strike for economic reasons (138 DLR A-11, 7/18/91). The Senate is expected to take up an identical version of the House bill (S 55) early next year.

In testimony last March before the House Education and Labor Committee, Labor Secretary Lynn Martin defended the status quo and warned that the proposed change in the law would lead to more strikes. Current labor law, she said, "has served the public interest well, and has contributed to the economic well-being of this country by reducing labor strife and encouraging dispute settlement." Martin also testified that passage of H.R. 5 would "eliminate a major check on precipitous striking, promote increased labor unrest, and disrupt the flow of commerce."

#### NOT A STRIKE-HAPPY CULTURE

DeLury said he does not share the view that a ban on the permanent replacement of strikers would open the floodgates to more strikes in this country.

"I don't agree with that. I don't agree with that at all," he said, adding he thinks that the relationship between management and labor in the United States had reached a more "mature" level.

"By and large, most of the major corporations that have collective bargaining agreements work within the system, and they even work very well without the federal mediation service. We had 28,000 negotiations in fiscal year 1990 . . . 7,000 of those negotiations used a federal mediator to help them reach an agreement . . . 21,000 did it on their own . . . and out of it in that year there were 711 strikes or about 2.5 percent. That's what I mean about the maturity level. . . . It has been 2.5 to 3 percent for three decades. It's just not a strike-happy culture," he said.

DeLury said he is often asked by foreign visitors about the apparent inconsistency of American labor law that guarantees workers the right to strike, but permits employers to replace them permanently. "I tell them that's the stage we're in right now because we are a free country and we live by law, and our elected representatives try to create the law that's the best for us to live with," he said.

DeLury, a Bush administration appointee, said he hopes that a compromise will be reached between the White House and Congress in the interest of improving labor-management harmony and U.S. competitiveness.

"How this is going to turn out, I don't know . . . but I hope it turns out in such a fashion that the bitterness on both sides will evaporate to the point where we can get down to working together to be competitive as a nation. We sure as heck aren't going to get there if we waste our time fighting," he said.

The FMCS director said he declined an invitation earlier this year to testify on the legislation because he felt that it would be inappropriate for the head of the agency to take a position for or against the bill.

"I want the parties to use the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. I'll work with whatever laws that the Congress of the United States gives us, and I have to maintain that type of a posture," he said.

"As far as whether there should be a law or whether there shouldn't be a law, I leave that to the politicians. That's not my job. I'll work with whatever they give us to work with," he said.

DeLury, who was appointed by President Bush in March 1990, made his remarks after a speech to the 64th convention of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Department.

#### ANALYSTS SAY UAW-CATERPILLAR DISPUTE COULD HAVE SIGNIFICANT RAMIFICATIONS

DETROIT.—The protracted and often bitter United Auto Workers conflict with Caterpillar Inc. may turn out to be one of the key labor combat fields of the decade, analysts said April 2.

Caterpillar moved first April 1, announcing it is implementing key provisions of its final contract offer, which the UAW has rejected, and threatening to permanently replace workers who don't return to work April 6.

The UAW's reaction was to widen its strike to include four additional facilities in Illinois, putting 1,800 more workers on the picket lines. That brings the total number of strikers to about 12,500.

The Peoria, Ill.-based construction equipment manufacturer contends it must decrease its labor costs in order to compete in global markets. The union, for its part, wants to maintain pattern bargaining, job security for all future and current workers, and fully paid medical insurance regardless of where workers seek treatment.

The Caterpillar fight is being watched closely by labor and management officials throughout the nation. In fact, the outcome could set the agenda for labor relations in the 1990s, said Harley Shaiken, labor professor at the University of California at San Diego.

"It could have a very large impact, given the importance and visibility of Caterpillar, and given the intensity of the conflict so far. How it's resolved could have a very important, precedent-setting effect on a number of industries," he said.

For one thing, the UAW is concerned that if the company succeeds in getting around pattern bargaining, Big Three automakers may try to scrap it in contract talks next year.

"And it isn't simply that Cat wants out of the pattern with Deere & Co., but, what with the new divisions and tiers there, it doesn't want a uniform pattern at all for the company," Shaiken said.

Caterpillar in the last decade was a model of U.S. competitiveness against Japanese firms in global markets. "So at issue is:

What are the domestic implications of success in the global marketplace? The irony here is that Caterpillar is saying to succeed internationally, it has to pay less domestically," Shaiken said.

Both the UAW and Caterpillar officials are expecting a dramatic confrontation at picket lines April 6.

After it determines how many workers have returned, the company will begin recalling furloughed workers and advertising for permanent replacements. A company official April 2 said Caterpillar needs between 10 and 15 percent fewer workers now than when the strike began, so those who don't return "may lose their place in a reduced workforce."

The UAW said in an April 1 statement that Caterpillar is attempting to break the union, and predicted that workers will remain united and force the company to reopen negotiations.

Caterpillar has proposed wage hikes of up to 4 percent over three years for skilled workers only, plus a two-tier wage system in which new parts plants workers get about half as much as workers with higher seniority. Following a pattern set last year at Deere, the UAW is seeking 3 percent wage increases across the board, plus two lump-sum payments, a UAW spokesman said.

In what it has termed a final offer, the company also has offered fully paid health care only to workers who use the company's network of doctors and hospitals. Otherwise, workers pay 30 percent of costs.

#### ACTIONS VIEWED AS RISKY

Caterpillar's April 1 actions were viewed by analysts as extremely risky, even though the firm soft-peddled those risks.

For one thing, the action could result in severe damage to the morale and to the skill level of Caterpillar workers if long-time workers are replaced, Shaiken said. For another, with production tied up and inventories drained, continuation of the dispute could make it impossible for Caterpillar to take advantage of a sales rebound expected later this year.

The company lost \$404 million in 1991 on sales of more than \$10 billion. Analysts expect losses to reach \$100 million in the first quarter next year, largely because of the strike.

"Caterpillar is really playing hardball with this strike. As of yesterday, it is redefining the rules," Shaiken said. "When they had the last strike, in the early 1980s, the issue was the agreement, not the future of the union."

Another observer said the company is adamant that it needs an agreement that allows it to be more competitive, but said high-stakes politics are taking their toll. "It's a game of semantics: There's a new chairman at Caterpillar, and election time at the UAW," said Eli Lustgarten, a PaineWebber analyst. "But it shouldn't be something that reasonable people at a bargaining table couldn't negotiate out. It's peculiar that it's come to this."

## NORTH AMERICAN ENVIRONMENTAL, LABOR, AND AGRICULTURAL STANDARDS ACT AND WESTERN HEMISPHERE ENVIRONMENTAL, LABOR, AND AGRICULTURAL STANDARDS ACT

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. BROWN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing two bills that would require U.S. trade negotiators to deal directly with environmental, labor, and agricultural concerns as part of any future free trade agreement. These bills—the North American Environmental, Labor and Agricultural Standards Act of 1992 and the Western Hemisphere Environmental, Labor, and Agricultural Standards Act of 1992—would require our trade negotiators to address legitimate environmental, labor, and agricultural standards as part of any free trade agreement.

Last spring, Congress engaged in a heated debate on whether to grant President Bush's request to extend fast track authority to negotiate a North American Free Trade Agreement [NAFTA] with Mexico and Canada. Most of the concerns raised dealt directly with the adverse environmental impact and the extensive labor dislocations that may result from a free trade agreement.

Congress narrowly approved the President's request, but not before passing a resolution expressing the sense of Congress that the proposed NAFTA must address five priority concerns:

First, labor rights and standards; second, environmental standards; third, strict rules of origin; fourth, a workable dispute resolution mechanism to enforce the terms of the NAFTA; and fifth, an acceptable adjustment assistance program for workers, firms, and communities adversely affected.

Since that time, however, it has become clear that our trade negotiators are not heeding the advice of Congress to actively address these legitimate labor and environmental concerns within the context of this unprecedented trade agreement. Yes, the Bush administration has sent its representatives to the Hill. But what has the administration done to incorporate labor standards and environmental standards into the proposed NAFTA agreement? I think we all know the answer to that question.

More importantly, the administration has no intention to include labor and environmental standards in the NAFTA negotiations. The President and his trade advisers refuse to tackle these crucial issues, perhaps under the mistaken impression that the politics associated with a free trade agreement will force Congress to grudgingly approve any free trade agreement. That gamble is not worth taking.

Since this Administration is unwilling to negotiate these legitimate trade-related issues, it is up to this Congress to force our trade negotiators to pursue labor and environmental standards in any proposed free trade agreement.

Our first priority must be to structure a free trade agreement to serve the needs of the men, women and children who will be directly

affected by any agreement, and not simply enter into an agreement that will increase the bottom line of multinational corporations. We must take a people first approach to all free trade agreements. Granted, any free trade agreement must serve a multitude of needs. Most importantly, any free trade agreement must not only expand investment and trade between nations, it must also serve the broader objectives of creating good jobs at decent wages, cleaning our environment, and providing greater public safety.

We have a responsibility to our constituents—millions of whom will be directly affected by the decisions made at the bargaining table—to include labor standards and environmental standards in any free trade agreement. The long-term implications of building economic integration on a low-wage competitive strategy threatens the national interest of the United States, of Canada, and of Mexico. Reliance on such a strategy, as is currently the case, will lead only to the erosion of living standards in the United States and Canada while doing nothing to alleviate the profound inequality and poverty in Mexico.

Moreover, a narrowly drawn free trade agreement will only increase the likelihood that the three countries will seek to harmonize national standards at the level of the lowest common denominator.

This is unacceptable. Let us send our trade negotiators a wake-up call.

I would like to make clear that I am also a cosponsor and supporter of House Resolution 246, proposed by my colleague from California, Representative WAXMAN, which announces Congress' intent not to approve the enabling legislation of any trade agreement that jeopardizes U.S. labor, environmental, public health, or consumer protection standards. The bills I am introducing today in no way are intended to contradict the Waxman sense-of-Congress resolution. More importantly, the North American Environmental, Labor, and Agricultural Standards Act of 1992 and the Western Hemisphere Environmental, Labor, and Agricultural Standards Act of 1992, complement Mr. WAXMAN's proposal. While the Waxman resolution clearly reflects growing unhappiness with the dynamics of the current international trading system, my legislation charts a new course toward constructing an alternative trading system that serves to protect the rights of workers and the environment and not just the interests of corporate managers and financiers.

Both of the bills I am introducing contain identical labor, agricultural, and environmental standards, the highlights of which are the following:

Proposes, as principal U.S. negotiating objectives, fundamental labor, agricultural, and environmental standards—for example, freedom of association and full public disclosure of toxic chemical and hazardous substance discharges;

Proposes that it be a principal U.S. negotiating objective to threat the systematic denial or disregard of the aforementioned labor and environmental standards, as a means of gaining a competitive trade advantage, as an actionable unfair trade practice;

Provides for the establishment of a dispute resolution mechanism to enforce the terms of

any free trade agreement and to adjudicate unfair trade petitions filed by governments or informed persons in any signatory nation; and

Authorizes technical assistance to bring scientific and technological expertise to bear in resolving trade disputes and facilitating continental solutions to trade-related environmental and workplace safety and health problems across national borders.

The stakes are far too great for Congress to sit back on its heels while the Bush administration is negotiating a free trade agreement that will affect our economic competitiveness, our standard of living, and the environmental quality of the Western Hemisphere will into the 21st century. I hope you join with me in supporting these bills, in elevating the discussions that have taken place to date, and in bringing to the negotiating table the concerns of millions of Americans, Mexicans, and Canadians.

#### CORDIS CORP. FORTUNE

### HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize Cordis Corp., whose strategic changes several years ago allowed it to deviate from a struggling company to a much stronger one today. The Miami-based company, who in 1991 enjoyed a net income of over \$9 million, is a medical equipment manufacturer, a business of much competition. It was recently featured in the Miami Herald for its incredible growth during the past 3 years. The article "Cordis Corp.: Strategic Change Spur Rebound" tells of its accomplishments:

When it came to corporate turnarounds, the judges had just one thing to say: Cordis.

The company made a major strategic change several years ago, moving from the manufacture of heart pacemakers to artery-clearing angioplasty equipment. Since then, it has come back healthier and wealthier than anyone ever expected.

It has kept its product line narrowly specialized. It has tapped global markets. And it has grown very quickly.

For the six months ended Dec. 31 Cordis earned \$10.2 million, or 71 cents a share, compared with \$7.9 million, or 58 cents a share, for the same period a year earlier. Six-month sales were \$105.4 million, compared with \$94.9 million in 1990.

Sales of angiographic equipment, the bulk of Cordis' business, increased 13 percent. Sales of neuroscience products, a new field, jumped 10 percent.

Those increases are particularly impressive, Mobley said, considering the tough competition in the health-care sector.

Fedor said Cordis has made a remarkable comeback, considering it divested more than half the company.

"They've come from nowhere all the way back to be a stronger company than they were three years ago," he said.

Kraft said it is unusual for a company to pull off such a strategic about-face so quickly.

"Their success is due to management that shifted focus and found a new niche," he said.

Hille said the key to Cordis' successful turnaround was that it developed new markets in conjunction with its new focus.

"This is a company with a narrow product line that has been able to penetrate a world market very quickly," he said.

Wyman praised Cordis for steady improvement in its return-on-equity, a key indicator of financial health.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Cordis Corp. and its talented management for its prosperous efforts to become a better company. In these difficult economic times, the company's quick and successful turnaround is admirable to all in the business world.

#### WE NEED REAL LEGISLATIVE PROCESS REFORM NOW

### HON. BOB McEWEN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. McEWEN. Mr. Speaker, There was an unfortunate time in the 1970's when the U.S. military, and those who wore the uniform of this Nation, were held in low esteem by many Americans.

Stories of \$600 toilet seats, \$200 screwdrivers, and \$5 nuts and bolts that cost a nickel at the local hardware store. All those stories brought disgrace to the Pentagon and every single serviceman.

There was some mismanagement in the Armed Forces. There was never an excuse, and never will be an excuse, for \$600 toilet seats and such.

But, that didn't mean every man and woman who served their Nation in the Armed Forces was dishonest or wasteful. Quite to the contrary, there were still excellent people serving this Nation with honor and professionalism.

This House is presently held in just such a state of low regard. Rather than overpriced screwdrivers and bolts, the House post office, restaurant, and pay disbursement office have proven to be horribly mismanaged.

Those management disasters have brought shame to every Member of Congress.

Nevertheless, just as it was wrong to condemn every soldier, sailor, and airman who served in the Armed Forces because of abuses in the Pentagon procurement system, it is wrong to blame every Member of the House for the post office and bank problems.

There are administrative problems in the House. The Democrat leadership tried to manage, or should I say mismanage, support services such as the post office and restaurant the same way they've done it for the past four decades of one-party rule in the House.

The single most important thing that the American people must understand about this management system is that it is completely partisan. One party, the majority, the Democrats, they run this place. Essentially, every management decision is made on the other side of the aisle.

They consider it bipartisan when they ask for advice. But usually the House Republicans read about these administrative disasters in the paper, rather than participate in the process.

House Resolution 423 begins to address those problems by attempting to develop a nonpartisan administrative structure. Even that limited goal is unattainable because the

Democrats, at the very time that Congress is held in utter disrespect by the American people because of failed administrative management, have crafted a partisan response. A purportedly bipartisan administrative subcommittee—three Democrats and three Republicans—would refer tied measures to the utterly partisan full House Administration Committee.

Even now, the Democrat leadership refuses to accept true bipartisanship when it comes to running the restaurant and post office.

Considering that bipartisanship is too much to ask for with important matters such as serving lunch in the House dining room, is there any surprise that truly needed reforms in the legislative process are far too much to hope for.

The American people need to understand the legislative process in the House is run completely by the Democrats.

If you think administration of the post office is a partisan issue to the Democrats, you can't imagine the level of partisanship on the Rules Committee, or just about anywhere else in this legislative process.

The Honorable minority leader, Mr. MICHEL, has tried his best to make some needed reforms in the legislative process along with correcting the administrative problems.

The post office, restaurant, and bank may make the front page of the papers, but they don't effect the lives of the American people. The problems with this partisan legislative process run by the Democrat leadership do hurt the American people.

The legislative process in this House needs serious reform. The Democrat leadership, which runs roughshod over the minority on a regular schedule, obviously oppose these real reforms.

They say we don't have time. They say "solve the administrative problems now, and we'll work on the other stuff later." Sure.

Quite simply, we need real legislative process reform now. That's the real important issue. Anyone can figure out that the post office, restaurant, disbursement office, and other services shouldn't be partisan and political.

The real reforms that will help this country are in the legislative process. Support an open rule for once. Support the Michel reforms. Support reforms that matter so this Congress can work for once.

#### UNITED STATES FACES CHALLENGES ON MANY FRONTS

### HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, our distinguished colleague from California, the Honorable ANTHONY C. BEILENSON, in a report to his constituents, has set forth his views on some of the major issues facing our Nation. I found his examination of our economy, the need for health care reform, and the role of the United States in a changing world to be insightful and thought provoking.

I'm sure our colleagues would find much food for thought in his commentary, which I am pleased to enter into the RECORD.

REPORTS ON THE ECONOMY, HEALTH CARE REFORM, AND THE UNITED STATES ROLE IN A CHANGING WORLD

(By Congressman Anthony C. Beilenson)

1. PROMOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH

Leading economists are predicting that the U.S. will emerge from the recession sometime this year, but most expect the recovery to be weak. In an attempt to help end the recession, President Bush and Congress have been trying to enact some tax cuts, even though that would likely make the economy worse in the long run without doing much to help it now.

Responding constructively to this recession has been far more difficult than it was in previous downturns because we face two very different economic challenges: ending the recession, and reversing the far more serious long-term problem of slow growth caused by too much borrowing and spending, and too little savings, investment, and productivity. Unfortunately, the traditional remedy for recession—deficit spending—is precisely the opposite of what is needed—lower deficits—to promote sustained economic growth and strengthen our ability to compete in the global market.

*The budget deficit problem*

As economists have been saying for years, reducing our federal budget deficits is the most important step the government can take to increase jobs and productivity. Cutting federal borrowing would free up more of our nation's limited pool of savings for private capital investment. At the same time, by reducing the amount of money required to pay interest on the national debt (now more than \$200 billion a year), more tax dollars would be available for investment in public programs.

To put our deficits and debt in perspective, it took the United States almost 200 years to accumulate a total national debt of \$900 billion. But in just the last 11 years, that debt has quadrupled to \$3.6 trillion because of our staggering annual budget deficits. No relief is in sight: this year's deficit is expected to be \$400 billion and, even under optimistic assumptions, the government will continue to borrow more than \$200 billion annually for years to come unless the President and Congress enact sizeable spending cuts or tax increases.

*A tax cut?*

Republicans and Democrats began wrangling over different tax-cut plans after President Bush challenged Congress to pass his proposal by March 20. The President's plan emphasized capital gains tax cuts and tax breaks for certain business activities, most notably real estate. The packages approved by the House of Representatives and the Senate contained many of the tax breaks proposed by the President, but also provided a modest amount of tax relief for middle-income families, and an increase in the top tax rate for high-income earners.

When the House considered this legislation, I voted against all the tax-cut alternatives. None of the measures would have done much to stimulate the economy now, and all of them would have made it worse in the long run by plunging us further into debt. Fortunately, it now appears unlikely that anything but a very limited tax-cut bill, if any at all, will be signed into law.

*Real help for the economy*

Many economists believe that lower interest rates are beginning to generate new economic activity and, in fact, will do more to help the economy than any action Congress

or the President can take. That is not to say that Congress should not do anything. We ought to be spending more money to improve the skills of our work force and update our infrastructure. More investment in such areas as education, job training, research and development, new technologies, and roads and bridges is essential if we are to compete successfully in the international marketplace and create jobs that pay steadily rising wages. And more spending in those areas would also create jobs right now.

We should pay for that additional spending—so that we do not increase the deficit—by raising modestly the tax rate on income over \$200,000. We should also use the savings from cuts in the defense budget (which ought to be about double the five-year, \$50 billion reduction proposed by President Bush) on investment that will generate jobs, including the conversion of defense facilities into civilian plants which could use existing workers and equipment to make commercial products. The House of Representatives has approved a budget plan for 1993 which takes some important steps toward reducing the amount of money spent on defense and increasing the amount spent on domestic programs, but we ought to be moving faster in that direction.

Once the economy begins growing again, we must return to reducing our annual budget deficits and slowing the growth of the national debt. Until we find a way to live within our means, we will not be able to ensure rising living standards for Americans. Nor will we be able to make any substantial progress in addressing the pressing problems we are facing in such areas as education, health care, infrastructure, public safety, illegal immigration, and environmental protection. Solving the deficit problem is the key to solving virtually every other problem our nation faces.

2. RESCUING OUR HEALTH CARE SYSTEM

The cost of health care is continuing to rise at more than double the rate of inflation, while growing numbers of Americans are unable to afford the care they need. Everyone agrees that the system needs to be fixed, but no consensus has yet emerged on the best way to do that.

*What's wrong with our system*

Besides the 40 million Americans who have no insurance at all, an additional 50 to 60 million Americans have inadequate insurance. And even people who have sufficient coverage know that they can lose it in a moment if they change jobs or if their employer changes or drops the company's health benefits plan.

Many employers are in fact already cutting back on the health benefits they offer because of the skyrocketing cost of health insurance. Sometimes they have no choice: if just one employee of a small business has an illness requiring costly health care, the company might be unable to obtain any insurance at all.

Insurance coverage for older Americans is also insufficient. Almost all Americans over 65 are covered by Medicare, but that program—despite the fact that it is projected to quadruple in cost over the next decade—provides no coverage for long-term care, and leaves beneficiaries spending an average of 17 percent of their income for medical care.

Incredibly, we are spending almost twice the average amount per person that Europeans spend on health care. And the problem is only getting worse: if we don't revamp the system soon, health care costs will increase to about 17 percent of our gross domestic

product—up from 6 percent in 1960—by the year 2000.

To make matters even worse, costs are distributed unfairly. A disproportionate share of the high cost of health care is being borne by small businesses and by individuals who buy their own insurance because they cannot negotiate discounts with insurers as large companies and federal, state, and local governments can. And everyone who has private insurance pays more for it because hospitals and doctors commonly shift part of the cost of treating uninsured patients to privately insured patients.

*Solving the problems*

Three principal ways of addressing these problems have emerged:

*Tax Subsidies for Purchasing Insurance*

President Bush has proposed providing tax credits and deductions to help people buy their own insurance, along with some market reforms to help those who have been denied coverage because of pre-existing health conditions. The President's plan would cost about \$35 billion a year, but he did not propose a way to pay for it.

Among the major plans being discussed, the President's would cause the least amount of change for health care providers, insurance companies, and businesses in general. But it has two major flaws (besides the fact that it would greatly increase the federal budget deficit): it would not ensure coverage for everyone; and it would do next to nothing to help control rising health care costs or solve the cost-shifting problem.

*Play or Pay*

Many members of Congress support an approach that has come to be known as "play or pay." Under this plan, all businesses would be required to provide insurance for their employees, or to pay a per-worker tax enabling their employees to participate in a government-sponsored health insurance program. Older Americans would continue to be covered by Medicare, and everyone else would be eligible for some type of government-sponsored insurance.

A play-or-pay plan would guarantee coverage for everyone, and it would avoid a disruptive change to the health care industry. But, like the tax-subsidy approach, it would pour more money into a health care system that already costs too much while doing little to control those costs.

*Single Payer*

Other members of Congress, including myself, are supporting a plan under which the government would provide health coverage for everyone, for all necessary services, including nursing-home care. Although it would be paid for through payroll and income taxes, all but the wealthiest five percent of Americans would actually pay less for health care, through their taxes, than they pay now for health care through insurance, hospital and doctors' fees, prescription drugs, and other health-related expenses combined. Patients would be free to choose their own doctors and other health care providers.

Immense savings are possible under a single-payer plan because the entire system would be on a budget within which doctors' fees and hospital charges would be negotiated annually. In addition, by having one insurance plan for everyone rather than the myriad of public programs and the thousands of private insurance plans we have now, administrative costs would be reduced dramatically.

Some worry that this approach could lead to waiting periods for elective surgery, as it

sometimes does in Canada, whose system is the model for this plan. But even if that turned out to be case, it would be a price worth paying for ensuring that everyone has access to the care they need and that no one would ever face bankruptcy because of an illness. Equally important, a single-payer plan is also the only alternative that would keep health care from consuming an ever-increasing share of our nation's wealth, draining our resources away from more productive uses, and hurting our ability to compete in the global marketplace.

Although a number of congressional committees have been holding hearings on health care reform, a comprehensive bill in this area is unlikely to be signed into law this year. Whether we enact legislation next year depends largely upon who is elected President in November and whether he can gain the support of Congress for the particular plan he favors.

### 3. PLAYING A CONSTRUCTIVE ROLE IN THE WORLD

Foreign policy issues have been all but ignored in Washington this year as President Bush and Congress concentrate on the economy and other domestic problems. But no matter what difficulties we face at home, we cannot afford to relinquish our responsibilities in global affairs. We are still the only nation to whom the majority of peoples in the world look for political, economic and moral leadership—and, as the most powerful nation on earth, we have special obligations that no other country has.

Now that the Cold War is over, we have an exceptional opportunity to begin concentrating on issues where U.S. leadership can make the difference between whether or not future generations of Americans live in a safe and humane world and enjoy a decent quality of life. Our top international goals should include helping other nations establish democratic governments, preventing regional conflicts, stopping the proliferation of sophisticated weapons, slowing population growth, and protecting the earth from further environmental degradation.

#### *Promoting democracy and stability abroad*

The U.S. needs to be playing a large role in fostering democracy abroad—particularly this year, as we witness emerging governments in the former Soviet Union and eastern Europe struggling to establish and maintain viable democracies. Through diplomacy and such means as trade agreements and assistance from international lending institutions, we could be doing much more to ensure the success of these nascent democracies. Similarly, many countries in our own hemisphere could use more help from us in strengthening the often-fragile democratic rule.

Promoting democracy is important from a human rights perspective, of course. But it also enhances our own security. Popularly elected governments seldom start wars of aggression against their neighbors—wars that often end up involving others, including ourselves. The Persian Gulf war is an obvious example, and our failure to push harder for democratic reforms in Middle Eastern nations has been one of the more disappointing aspects of our post-Gulf war policy.

#### *Resolving regional conflicts*

The U.S. also needs to take a stronger role in preventing and, when necessary, helping to resolve regional conflicts. The most useful policy we can pursue is to support the United Nations in its growing role of negotiating solutions to conflicts and monitoring and enforcing peace agreements. Even though the

cost of U.N. peacekeeping is increasing (primarily because of missions in Cambodia and Yugoslavia), it is an enormous bargain compared to the costs of fighting a war we might otherwise be drawn into—and compared to the costs of a defense establishment we would otherwise have to maintain. Our share of the cost of U.N. peacekeeping will be \$800 million this year; fighting the war in the Persian Gulf last year cost the U.S. \$1.5 billion a day. While we are downsizing our own military, it makes sense to use a modest amount of the savings to support international efforts to keep the peace.

#### *Halting weapons sales*

Besides supporting collective action through the U.N. as an alternative to costly and risky unilateral action by the U.S., we ought to establish as a principal objective of American foreign policy a determined effort to end sales of advanced weapons to developing nations.

The most likely military threats facing us today and for the foreseeable future are from authoritarian regimes, such as Saddam Hussein's in Iraq, which are eager to acquire whatever high-potency weaponry they can lay their hands on. Sadly, current U.S. policy does more to help distribute sophisticated weaponry than to halt it. We are the largest provider of conventional arms to the developing world, having sold over \$18 billion worth of advanced weapons to Third World nations in 1990 alone. In addition, more than half of our \$15 billion foreign aid budget consists of military assistance for many of these same governments.

It is in our own best interest to stop transferring arms ourselves, and to press other arms-producing nations (most of whom are our good friends and allies) to halt them as well. Slowing the proliferation of weapons is the right and moral thing to do; it is an effective means of lessening the likelihood of regional conflicts into which we might be drawn; it would save U.S. taxpayers' money both by lowering the cost of foreign military aid and by enabling us to spend less of our own defense budget. And it would help build a better world, in which impoverished countries could devote their resources to providing for the needs of their people rather than developing their military capabilities.

#### *Reducing population growth*

In addition to our traditional foreign policy focus on military threats to our security, we must begin addressing much more seriously the problems of population growth and environmental degradation throughout the world.

The most urgent problem mankind faces for the remainder of this century and beyond is the rapid growth of the human population. More than a quarter of a million babies are born every day, 90 percent of them in the poorest nations in the world, where populations are now doubling every 20 to 25 years. This rapid growth is far outstripping the ability of those countries to provide food, shelter, and jobs for their people, as well as taking a huge toll on their resources—decimating forests, eroding fragile soil, and polluting and exhausting water supplies. More and more land is becoming desert, and tens of millions of people are moving to increasingly crowded urban slums, living in desperate conditions that often lead to political unrest.

Even though the natural growth of U.S. population is moderate, we are feeling the effects of rapid growth in the rest of the world as hundreds of thousands of immigrants enter the U.S. each year. Southern Califor-

nia, in particular, has become a magnet for many who are fleeing difficult economic and environmental conditions in their homelands. Although we should be doing much more than we are at the moment to control illegal immigration, all the resources we can possibly muster for that task will not stop people from finding their way into the U.S. if these enormous population pressures continue to mount.

The most useful and humane step that we can take to slow population growth is to continue a substantial amount to the United Nations-led effort to ensure that family planning services are provided to everyone who wants them by the year 2000. The U.N. plan projects that if voluntary family planning services were available universally by the end of the decade, the world's population would eventually stabilize at about 10 billion, rather than the 15 billion currently projected.

Unfortunately, the abortion issue has crippled U.S. aid for international family planning. Over the last decade, both Presidents Reagan and Bush have vetoed or threatened to veto any foreign aid bill which contains funding for family planning organizations that pay for abortions—despite the fact that those organizations are already prohibited by law from using U.S. funds for that purpose.

One cost-free way to increase our support for international family planning programs would be to eliminate most bilateral aid for economic development in Third World nations and offer, instead, generous amounts of assistance for family planning. No matter how much economic aid is poured into those countries, there will be no noticeable improvement in the living conditions of their people if they do not curb their population growth.

#### *Protecting the environment*

The U.S. also needs to take a more vigorous role in leading efforts to reverse the many different kinds of serious environmental damage occurring throughout the world.

We did help forge an international agreement to phase out of the use of chlorofluorocarbons (CFC's), the prime culprit in the thinning of the ozone layer. And, because of newly discovered ozone damage, we have moved to halt CFC production even faster than originally planned. But the Bush Administration has been reluctant to commit to stabilizing emissions of carbon dioxide, the primary cause of the global warming phenomenon. Because our country is responsible for one quarter of the world's carbon dioxide emissions, little progress can be made in reducing them without our cooperation.

Global warming will be one of the key issues at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (the "Earth Summit") in June, where the U.S. will have an opportunity to take the lead in promoting international action on the environment. In addition to global warming, the conference will address deforestation, air and water pollution across international boundaries, toxic waste, and other matters. Along with like-minded colleagues, I have urged President Bush to attend the conference, as many other heads of state plan to do, to make it clear that our country is fully committed to solving these problems.

The U.S. should also be striving to include environmental protection measures in trade agreements negotiated with other nations. A group of us in Congress have been urging that the Bush Administration incorporate strong environmental provisions in both the

new round of General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and the proposed North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). It is essential in the latter agreement to ensure that Mexico does not become a haven for businesses seeking to avoid stricter environmental protection required by U.S. law.

Now, with the East-West rivalry gone, it is more possible than ever to offer our leadership and help on a wide array of issues—and it is necessary for us to do both to serve our own interests and the broader concerns of all humanity.

TRIBUTE TO THE DUKE UNIVERSITY BLUE DEVILS BASKETBALL TEAM

HON. TIM VALENTINE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. VALENTINE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute the remarkable achievement of an outstanding group of scholar-athletes from Durham, NC—the Duke University Blue Devils basketball team.

On Monday night, two outstanding academic institutions—Duke and the University of Michigan—played in the final game of the NCAA Basketball Tournament. Both of these teams truly represent the best and brightest of American higher education today.

I am tremendously proud of Coach Mike Krzyzewski and all of the Blue Devils. Their unique ability to mix scholarship and athleticism provides a positive example for the students of this Nation to follow. Duke has established and maintained the highest standards both educationally and athletically, and I take great pleasure in highlighting their most recent accomplishment.

The Blue Devils' string of victories in the postseason tournament was impressive, and their record of achievement on and off the basketball court has been unparalleled. In fact, I suggest that head coach Mike Krzyzewski bring his team up to Washington to help us clean up our image. Maybe their being here will help bring up our sagging poll numbers.

Mr. Speaker, I take great pride in representing the best congressional district in the United States, and I am pleased that I can say again this year that I represent the best college basketball team as well.

A SALUTE TO AMBASSADOR JOSEPH VERNER REED

HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, people always seem eager to spread bad or negative news. I would like to take this occasion to do just the opposite. I recently heard His Excellency Chitmansing Jesseramsing, Ambassador of Mauritius, pay high tribute to former United States Chief of Protocol Joseph Verner Reed, who retired from this position last October.

Ambassador Reed now serves as Under Secretary General of the United Nations and

Special Representative for Public Affairs. Prior to his tenure as Chief of Protocol, he was Under Secretary for Political and General Assembly Affairs—the highest ranking American in the U.N. Secretariat—and, before that, was United States Ambassador to Morocco. He came from, and returned to what he refers to as "The Parliament of Man," much to the delight of the diplomatic community.

It is a proud moment when a foreign diplomat speaks so highly of a top U.S. official, and states why he has been so effective. I think His Excellency's remarks should be shared with you and the American public, and hereby submit them for inclusion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Ambassador Jesseramsing represents the small multiparty, democratic island nation of Mauritius in the Indian Ocean, off the East Coast of Africa, which became a new Republic on March 12 of this year. He came to the United States about 25 years ago and is one of the longest-serving diplomats and a suave, discerning observer of American life. He also serves as envoy to Canada and to seven countries in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Leonard H. Robinson, Deputy Assistant Secretary for African Affairs, says Ambassador Jesseramsing does well at that. Mauritius, he states:

Is looked upon as the Hong Kong or Singapore of the African orbit, but it is also an unknown country and has little weight in the world at large. Jesseramsing doesn't have a lot of blue chips to play but he has done a marvelous job of keeping this little island nation visible in Washington.

As a developing country, Mauritius has been able to forge one country out of many different cultural strains and languages. In this way, Jesseramsing likens his nation to the United States. "My country has been called the crucible of God's laboratory," he says. "People have come from all over the world, yet they have kept all their cultures alive. That is also the strength of the United States." It is in this vein—of recognizing differences but also appreciating the contributions which each group of people and each nation make to the international community. That, Jesseramsing speaks of Reed.

Ambassador Jesseramsing came to know Ambassador Reed well when Mauritius Prime Minister Sir Anerood Jugnauth came to the U.S. on an official visit. Also, as dean of the Commonwealth Ambassadors, Jesseramsing followed closely what he called "the excellent manner in which he [Reed] shepherded H.M. Queen Elizabeth II during her 1991 visit to Washington."

In his remarks, Ambassador Jesseramsing commented on the erroneous mental pictures brought to the minds of many by the phrase "Third World." He went on to state that many assume the term equates with either poverty and/or lacking in sophistication.

Not so with former U.S. Chief of Protocol Joseph Verner Reed. He will be missed especially by countries whose economy and population do not compare well with the wealth and size of the United States and whose cultural heritage might not fit easily into what many consider to be mainstream western civilization.

Unlike some of his colleagues, Ambassador Reed always saw in cultural and other dif-

ferences between nations a unique and rich heritage that bespoke his truly global view and heartfelt conviction that all people are created equal. He had a true understanding of the pride other people take in their own national heritage of culture and custom.

There is much to be said for this man who, for nearly three years, balanced graciousness and propriety with a depth of real concern and caring for foreign diplomats from nearly 150 different embassies. With his prior service at the United Nations, he was devoted to the pursuit of international fellowship. He developed a profound sensitivity to the needs and hopes of emerging nations, especially African nations, and he succeeded in developing a special rapport with the so-called "Third World representatives."

At the same time, Joseph Reed was never lax in his obligations to the larger and/or more economically powerful nations. They were as much a part—no more, no less—of his "diplomatic beat."

He promoted international brotherhood in his own special, inimitable fashion. He was not one who bandied slogans; rather, he let his actions speak for him. As a result, he earned the respect and admiration of virtually every member of the international diplomatic community in Washington, as well as in other capitals of the world.

My colleagues in the diplomatic world and I experienced Ambassador Reed's enduring friendship. In the embassy milieu, true friendship is a most valued item. Two of the important ways in which Joseph Reed exhibited his friendship were sharing information in a timely fashion and always being available when needed. For these reasons, Jose Luis Fernando Lopes, former dean of the diplomatic corps, praised Reed for "facilitating exchanges of vital importance to our respective nations."

Other qualities which drew Joseph Reed to those who knew him were his genuine sense of humor, his truthfulness, and his exceeding tact. He was knowledgeable and highly principled. He was an accomplished diplomat who held a fierce loyalty to his country and to his President.

Probably most endearing to his friends was his exuberant personality. He always gave the impression he was excited about his post. It was never just a job; it was a commitment. And that was the standard against which he measured his own performance.

It was an exacting standard. But it was tempered with being able to take everything in stride. He faced life with an infectious smile and with an acute understanding that the American novelist F. Scott Fitzgerald was wrong when he wrote, "The rich are different from you and me."

To Joseph Reed's way of thinking, neither that dictum nor its corollary (that the haves-nots might be essentially different from the haves) was ever a serious consideration. This "Mr. Right" of the American diplomatic stage held the conviction that every ambassador—from whatever country—was far more than just a "bit player" in the act. Simply stated, "That's class."

Joseph Verner Reed is, indeed, a class act. In fact, he has set a new standard for that rare designation. Truly, he is a man for all seasons.

THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE COUNCIL OF NATIONAL LIBRARY AND INFORMATION ASSOCIATIONS

**HON. MAJOR R. OWENS**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. OWENS of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to extend my congratulations to the Council of National Library and Information Associations [CNLIA], which this year is celebrating its 50th anniversary. The council is an organization founded to promote cooperation and coordination among national library associations. Since 1942, it has served as a forum in which library and information associations have been able to discuss their common problems.

A list of successful projects which were originally conceived and developed through the council includes the Bowker Annual of Library and Book Trade Information; the American National Standards Committee (Z-39). On Library Information Sciences and Related Publishing Practices, which became a prime influence in the formulation of national standards of modern information services; and the U.S. Book Exchange. The latter grew out of the council's first project in 1945, the American Book Center for War Devastated Libraries, later to become the Universal Serials and Book Exchange, Inc.

Other activities of the council have included the fostering of the start and development of the library manpower project, the revival of Who's Who in Library and Information Services, and the establishment of a study group on library education which suggested the creation of the Continuing Library Education Network and Exchange [CLENE]. In addition, CNLIA was a major force in the library community in seeing that the U.S. Congress passed revisions to the Copyright Act of 1976 which struck a balance between the rights of creators and users. It has also been credited with crafting the notice used by libraries to alert individuals that the materials they are photocopying could be protected by the Copyright Law.

Today, the Council continues to be active in the library world. The membership now numbers 19 library associations. Each member is usually represented on the Council by its president and one appointed delegate. The following library associations are current members: American Association of Law Libraries, American Library Association, American Society of Indexers, American Theological Library Association, Art Libraries Society of North America, Association of Christian Librarians, Association of Jewish Libraries, Catholic Library Association, Chinese American Librarians Association, Church and Synagogue Library Association, Council of Planning Librarians, Library Binding Institute, Lutheran Church Library Association, Medical Library Association, Music Library Association, National Librarians Association, Society of American Archivists, Special Libraries Association, and Theater Library Association.

As CNLIA looks toward the future, it will continue to promote closer relationships

among its members of in the United States and Canada. Through the individual and collective efforts of these associations, librarians will be empowered to fulfill their rightful role in society.

TRIBUTE TO THE AMERICAN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF IN HARTFORD, CT

**HON. BARBARA B. KENNELLY**

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend and congratulate the American School for the Deaf, located in Hartford, CT. This institution celebrates its 175th anniversary tomorrow. Founded in 1817, the American School for the Deaf was the first facility in the Western Hemisphere dedicated to continuing special education, and it was and is still today, Connecticut's only educational organization devoted exclusively to serving the deaf community.

This outstanding institution was originally founded by Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet. Gallaudet, a native Philadelphian, moved to Hartford, CT, as a small child. A prominent Hartford surgeon, Dr. Mason Fitch Cogswell was a Hartford neighbor whose daughter had been deafened during infancy. Gallaudet observed Dr. Cogswell's daughter, Alice, and become convinced that she had the ability to learn and communicate. More important, he believed she should be afforded the opportunity to attend school. Dr. Cogswell optimistically considered the prospects for educating not only his daughter but all of the hearing-impaired children in New England. After researching, Cogswell and Gallaudet along with other Hartford leaders determined that a school for the deaf was desperately needed here in America. There were afterall, schools in Europe for the hearing impaired but not one to aid the deaf population in America in the early 19th century. With that in mind, Gallaudet set out to Europe with the intent of mastering a method to educate deaf children. On his journey home, Gallaudet met a deaf French teacher, Laurent Clerc. Over the course of their 55-day journey across the Atlantic, Gallaudet learned the language of signs from Clerc, and Clerc learned English from Gallaudet.

In April 1817, the American School for the Deaf first opened to three students, including Alice Cogswell. And every year since 1817, in April, the American School for the Deaf observes Founders' Day in honor of Thomas Gallaudet and Laurent Clerc.

The American School for the Deaf is celebrating 175 years as a successful educational institution with a long list of accomplishments. Since its opening, the American School for the Deaf has been recognized as both a national and world leader in educating the hearing impaired. In 1920, the school moved from its original location in Hartford to its present location in West Hartford. The utilization of innovative models and instructional techniques was instrumental in its recognition as 1 of the 25 foremost programs in this Nation to prepare students with special needs for employment or postsecondary education.

Among its accomplishments are a series of firsts. Allow me to list these significant firsts. It was the first school in the United States to employ deaf teachers; it was the first school to receive State aid for primary and secondary education and also the first to receive Federal support; the first deaf superintendent of a school came from the school's faculty. In addition, the American School for the Deaf implemented the first vocational education program for the deaf and it continues to offer the only rehabilitative program for deaf adults in New England, and the only program for the emotionally disturbed deaf children in New England. The widely used form of American Sign Language was first created at this school.

This remarkable institution continues to provide comprehensive education and other related services to deaf students and their families—families not only from my State of Connecticut, but to students and families from other States and other countries.

Mr. Speaker, the education of our Nation's youth has always been a priority for me because I believe education is key to our success as a nation. Meeting the needs of our children is a step in the right direction. While we will embark upon reforming our Nation's struggling school system in May, let us not forget that there are schools and institutions across this country that are successful in their mission.

Mr. Speaker, I commend and congratulate this fine institution, the American School for the Deaf, as it celebrates its 175th anniversary tomorrow.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION REGARDING INVESTMENT TAX CREDIT

**HON. BYRON L. DORGAN**

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing legislation to restore, on a temporary basis, an investment tax credit to help stimulate some much needed economic growth in this country.

I think that a temporary, targeted investment tax credit [ITC] is an efficient and effective device for promoting the kind of investment in machinery and equipment that is needed to spur real growth and productivity in the U.S. economy. A temporary cut in capital costs and increased cash-flow for business entrepreneurs and farmers will provide a spark to the country's economic engines that have sputtered far too long during this prolonged recession.

In my legislation, I have attempted to minimize the potential revenue costs of the bill by targeting ITC only to the purchase of equipment used as an integral part of manufacturing, production, or extraction. Moreover, I expect that such a provision would be included in a comprehensive revenue-neutral economic growth package that would not have an adverse budgetary impact. It just seems to me that we can no longer afford to delay investing in an approach calculated to accelerate economic recovery, to increase productivity in

manufacturing and on our farms, and to help stimulate long-term investments in America's future.

Generally, my bill provides a temporary 10-percent tax credit for investments made in manufacturing and production property that a taxpayer places in service in the United States before January 1, 1994. The normal business credit limitations and recapture rules would apply.

Finally, I believe that the ITC is an approach with a proven track record that can be supported by both the Congress and the President. And I think that Congress should act quickly to pass an ITC, while there is still an opportunity to help get the Nation's economy back on track.

A detailed summary of the bill follows:

**SUMMARY**  
**IN GENERAL**

This legislation provides a temporary investment tax credit for certain property that is used as an integral part of manufacturing, production, or extraction activities. The amount of the credit generally equals 10 percent of the adjusted basis of the property. The credit generally is allowed for property that is placed in service after the date of enactment of the bill and before January 1, 1994.

**DEFINITION OF QUALIFIED PRODUCTIVE PROPERTY**

The ten-percent tax credit is allowed only with respect to "qualified productive property." For this purpose, qualified productive property is defined as tangible property (other than a building or its structural components) that is used as an integral part of manufacturing, production, or extraction but only if: (1) a depreciation deduction is allowable with respect to the property for federal income tax purposes and the useful life of the property is at least three years; (2) the original use of the property commences with the taxpayer; and (3) the property is placed in service after the date of enactment of the bill and before January 1, 1994.

For the purposes of the bill, the term "manufacturing, production, or extraction" includes (1) the construction, reconstruction, or making of property from scrap or salvage, as well as from new or raw materials; (2) the cultivation of the soil and the raising of livestock or other agricultural produce; (3) the mining, processing, and refining of minerals, including oil and gas; (4) the processing of food; (5) the cultivation of orchards, gardens, and nurseries; (6) the construction of roads, bridges, or housing; (7) the operation of sawmills and the production of lumber products; and (8) the rebuilding of machinery.

The credit provided for by the bill generally is not allowed with respect to any property which is used predominately outside the United States. In addition, the credit is not allowed with respect to any property to which the energy credit of present law or the rehabilitation credit of present law applies, unless the taxpayer elects to not claim such credits.

**DETERMINATION OF AMOUNT OF CREDIT**

Under the bill, the amount of the credit for any taxable year generally equals 10 percent of the aggregate basis of qualified productive property placed in service during the taxable year. To enhance the incentive under the bill for taxpayers to purchase assets with longer economic lives, the entire basis of the qualified productive property with a useful life exceeding three years under the accelerated

cost recovery system is eligible for the 10-percent credit. However, in the case of qualified productive property with a three-year useful life under the accelerated cost recovery system, only 60 percent of the basis of such property is taken into account in determining the amount of the credit.

**OTHER RULES**

The adjusted basis of any qualified productive property is reduced by the amount of the credit allowed with respect to such property. In addition, the at-risk rules and recapture rules (if property is prematurely disposed of) provided for by present law apply to property for which a credit is allowed under the bill. Finally, the credit provided for by the bill is included as a general business credit and, thus, is subject to present-law rules that limit the total amount of certain business-related credits that may be used for any taxable year.

**EFFECTIVE DATE**

The bill applies to qualified productive property that is placed in service after the date of enactment of the bill and before January 1, 1994. In the case of qualified productive property that is constructed, reconstructed, or erected by a taxpayer, the bill generally applies only to the portion of the basis of the property that is attributable to construction, reconstruction, or erection occurring during the period after the enactment and before January 1, 1994.

**THE U.S. NAVY'S FINEST BASS SOLOIST; HOWARD T. PATTON**

**HON. STENY H. HOYER**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to applaud the talent of Howard T. Patton of the U.S. Navy. For whom I have great respect and admiration.

Mr. Patton is a bass vocalist and soloist with the Sea Chanters, the U.S. Navy band's chorus. While with the band Mr. Patton has been recognized as the Navy's finest bass soloist. A personal favorite is "Wind Beneath My Wings". Mr. Patton sings this song with such passion, so that all who hear can appreciate the diversity of his voice and the love he has for music.

Mr. Patton has studied the piano, the organ, and the trumpet. He has received formal voice training from Wright State University in Dayton, OH, the University of Cincinnati, and George Washington University. Mr. Patton has been recognized as a featured soloist with the Dayton Philharmonic and the Cincinnati Philharmonic Orchestra. And has performed the complex classical works of Bach, Beethoven, Handel, and Haydn. Mr. Patton's appreciation for music and his commitment to enrich the lives of others has led him to learn and perform songs in French, German, Latin, and Hebrew.

Born of African-American decent in Dayton, OH, Mr. Patton has dedicated his life to encouraging and uplifting people through his music.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I recognize the talent of Mr. Howard T. Patton, one of the Navy's finest as well as a fine citizen of the United States.

HONORING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL SCHOOL OF NURSING

**HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to speak today in honor of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital School of Nursing. Between April 24 and 26, over 1,000 alumni and guests are expected in Pittsburgh to celebrate the 100th Anniversary of this esteemed school of nursing.

Nursing has changed in many remarkable ways over the course of the past one hundred years. Still, one characteristic of nursing which has gone unchanged is the commitment to providing quality care for the injured and the ill.

The West Penn Hospital School of Nursing has played an active role over the past century in educating and training nurses. Nursing and the education of nurses has changed remarkably from the early days when student nurses would sweep and mop the floors of their units, boil surgical instruments, plan patient menus, and scrub and disinfect beds. The training and commitment to professionalism found at West Penn School of Nursing has contributed to the development of nursing. West Penn has played an active role in ensuring that the nursing profession obtain much of the respect and stature to which it has long been entitled.

In September 1892, West Penn Hospital established the School of Nursing and began training its inaugural class of 17 students. During this first year, West Penn admitted male students and became one of the nursing schools in the United States to admit men. Within 5 years, the student body grew to 45 students, including 9 men.

These students experienced a rigorous training schedule which began at 6:45 a.m. daily with rollcall and uniform inspection. At the same time, these future nurses were aware that they were receiving one of the best nursing educations available anywhere in the world.

The West Penn School of Nursing grew along with the great demands for skilled nurses during the First World War. School enrollment grew to 200 students. Many of the graduates would serve their country in military service caring for fellow Americans and others wounded or injured during that war.

The growth of West Penn School of Nursing led to the establishment of new facilities at the school's present location in the Bloomfield community of Allegheny County. By 1923, construction began on a School of Nursing dormitory and the classroom structure at the present location.

The outbreak of the Second World War again witnessed significant contributions by nursing students from West Penn to the Army Nurse Corps. West Penn also soon became the first hospital nursing programs in Allegheny County to affiliate with a college and offer a bachelor's degree. In addition, West Penn became one of the first nursing schools to become accredited.

Today, graduates from the West Penn School of Nursing receive state-of-the-art health care training. In addition to the intensive academic work that students complete during a 2-year diploma program, students who wish to may obtain a baccalaureate degree with an additional 2 years of study onsite at West Penn through an affiliation with Clarion University of Pennsylvania. Nursing students also enjoy the benefits of studying nursing in Pittsburgh with its many internationally renowned medical facilities. This dynamic health care environment provides West Penn nursing students with regular contact with professionals and technologies which are at the cutting edge of modern medical science.

West Penn has been a leader in expanding the role of nursing among health care professionals. These women and men are trained to take their rightful place alongside other health care professionals in providing the best possible care for their patients.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join in commending the contributions of West Penn School of Nursing to the development of health care excellence in our country. I wish the alumni, the school's professors and staff, and its students the very best as West Penn begins its second century.

EDWARD "REDDY" GEORGE IS  
FIREFIGHTING LEGEND IN  
BALLSTON SPA, NY

**HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, in rural districts like New York's 24th, citizen volunteers are the only fire protection we have. That is why I was a volunteer fireman for more than 20 years. And that is why I have such enormous respect for someone like Edward George of Ballston Spa, who's been a volunteer firefighter for 70 years. That is longer than most people have been alive.

Volunteer firefighters like Edward George save countless lives and billions of dollars worth of property every year. I think it is in recognition of such long service that friends of Edward George, those who knew him by his nickname of Reddy, are planning a banquet in his honor on April 25. I certainly plan to be there.

Reddy is going on 89, and he's been one heck of a firefighter for a long time.

But that is not all. He was Ballston Spa police chief in the midfifties and undersheriff of Saratoga County for 2 years. He also had quite a reputation as a semipro football player and a baseball catcher back in the 1920's. And he used to own and train trotters.

But he is best known for his long service to Union Fire Co. No. 2, which he joined in October 1922. We can all imagine the changes in firefighting tactics and equipment since that time. One thing has not changed and that is his dedication.

Reddy was second assistant foreman in 1931-32, first assistant foreman from 1933-40, and second chief in 1942. Naturally, he is not quite as mobile as he used to be, but it

seems as though just a few years ago he was still driving firetrucks around.

Mr. Speaker, what would the communities of America be without people like Edward George?

Please join me in paying tribute today to a great firefighter and a great American, Edward Reddy George of Ballston Spa, NY.

USDA'S ANIMAL AND PLANT  
HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE  
CELEBRATES 20TH ANNIVERSARY

**HON. E de la GARZA**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. DE LA GARZA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service [APHIS], an agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, on its 20th anniversary.

APHIS is one of the Department of Agriculture's most important regulatory agencies. Its primary responsibility is to protect American agriculture and the American public from plant and animals pests and disease and from damage caused by predators and certain nuisance wildlife. In addition, APHIS enforces Federal laws for the human care and treatment of animals.

The agency carries out its responsibilities through a number of programs and activities here in the United States and abroad. It conducts pest exclusion activities at our Nation's borders, facilitates exports, carries out cooperative control and eradication programs, maintains domestic and international pest and disease surveillance, conducts animal damage control, ensures that animal biological products are safe and effective, and regulates the release of certain genetically engineered organisms.

Since its creation on April 2, 1972, APHIS has achieved several successes. It has successfully brought under control outbreaks of animal disease such as exotic Newcastle disease in birds and hog cholera in swine. APHIS has also tackled such plant health emergencies as the Mediterranean fruit fly and citrus canker. The agency has been engaged in a long-term effort to eradicate the boll weevil and brucellosis that will also hopefully be successful.

I am particularly proud of the work APHIS has done in eradicating the screwworm from the United States and Mexico. This parasitic blowfly in years past has caused serious losses to the livestock industry of the Southwestern United States and has threatened human health as well.

Through USDA efforts the screwworm was eradicated from the United States in 1966. With APHIS support, Mexico was declared screwworm free in February 1991. Now the agency is engaged in cooperative efforts with several Central American governments to eradicate the screwworm from that area, too.

APHIS activities in the years ahead will be extremely important. Global agricultural trade continues to expand bringing with it the need to be vigilant in protecting the health of our

own agricultural sector. The agency's role will be particularly important if the proposed North American Free Trade Agreement becomes a reality.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate APHIS on its 20th anniversary as a protector of American agriculture and the American public. And I comment its employees for their dedication and success in carrying out the agency's mission.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE  
BENTON RANGERS

**HON. GLEN POSHARD**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate the Benton Rangers for their third place finish in the Illinois class A basketball championships.

If ever there was a basketball hotbed, it's Benton. The team has an outstanding tradition of top players and supportive fans. And the 1991-92 edition did not disappoint.

The Rangers finished this season 26-7, capping it off with a 76-69 win over Augusta Southeastern and a third place finish. That is quite an accomplishment, because in Illinois you don't get to Champaign without earning it every step of the way.

I have always been impressed with the Benton tradition and this team upheld that with distinction, whether in victory or defeat. I am proud to represent the Benton Rangers and the people of Benton in the U.S. House of Representatives.

1991-92 Benton Rangers roster: Brian Kern, Jason Tate, Bryan Drew, Ben Rice, Chad Fuson, JoJo Johnson, Shane Smith, Doug Payne, Kevin Elko, Trampas Diefenbach, Toby Corn, Matt Harmon, Brian Holman, Bryce Kearney, and Travis Kays.

Varsity cheerleaders: Deni Bennis, Niki Harben, Gina Hutchcraft, Melissa Mitchell, Melissa Monroe, Erin Moore, Cara Phillips, Amy Sample, Amanda Smith, and Julie Wright.

Administration: Rod Shurtz, head coach/athletic director; Don Webb, J.V. coach/assistant athletic director; Jeff Roper, sophomore coach; Jeff Johnston, Freshman coach; Mona Williams, ticket manager; Mary Blomdi, cheerleader sponsor; Gary Messersmith, principal; Dr. John O'Dell, superintendent.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION  
308

**HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing House Concurrent Resolution 308, a resolution condemning the military regime in Burma, also known as the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC], for its ongoing, horrifying abuses of human rights, the trafficking of illicit drugs, and the mass buildup of military arms for domestic repression.

SLORC is an international terrorist organization that is causing critical problems for the region, the people of Burma and our own national security.

Refugees from Burma continue to flee to neighboring countries with as many as 500,000 residing in Thailand, Bangladesh, India, and China. Regional stability, already tenuous, is threatened as these nations seek to cope with the huge influx of desperate people. In addition, the Armed Forces of Thailand and Bangladesh have had serious clashes with SLORC's soldiers who were pursuing prodemocracy forces and fleeing refugees.

The Burmese people who won their democratic freedoms through a fair election now live in a constant state of fear of torture, imprisonment, forced labor, rape, and execution. Asia watch reports that there is a "complete lack of basic freedoms" and that there is "continuing imprisonment of thousands of suspected opponents of SLORC."

SLORC's support for their nation's production of opium directly affects our own national security as American communities desperately seek to cope with illicit drug consumption.

The resolution calls on the President to seek an international arms embargo against the State Law and Order Restoration Council until power has been transferred to a legitimate, democratically elected government. House Concurrent Resolution 308, also calls on the President to instruct the Secretary of State to call privately and publicly for an end to China's military sales and economic support to SLORC until such time as all political prisoners are unconditionally released—including Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, martial law is lifted, and the results of the May 1990 elections are fully implemented.

According, I ask that House Concurrent Resolution 308, be printed in full at this point in the RECORD and that my colleagues support the resolution.

#### H. CON. RES. 308

Whereas, since 1962, Burma, known as the Union of Myanmar, has been ruled by a military dictatorship;

Whereas the founding of the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC) in 1988 signalled a crackdown against pro-democracy demonstrators and anti-government insurgents;

Whereas independent human rights organizations, the United Nations Human Rights Commission, the United States Department of State, and other groups document widespread and continuing human rights violations against students and others exercising their basic rights to freedom of expression, association, and assembly;

Whereas those organizations agree that SLORC abuses against the people include egregious actions such as arbitrary arrests, torture sometimes leading to the death of those in custody, compulsory labor such as forced portering for the military, and unfair trials before military tribunals;

Whereas the United Nations Human Rights Commission on March 3, 1992 voted a unanimous resolution condemning Burma for human rights violations and appointing a special rapporteur to give a public report to the next meeting of the United Nations General Assembly and Human Rights Commission;

Whereas the United States Department of State describes Burma as having one of the worst human rights records in the world;

Whereas in democratic elections held on May 27, 1990 the Burmese people voted by an overwhelming majority for the representatives of the National League for Democracy;

Whereas the National League for Democracy is led by the 1991 Nobel Peace Prize winner Daw Aung San Suu Kyi who has been under house arrest since July 1989;

Whereas the United States recognizes the individuals who won the 1990 elections as the fairly chosen representatives of the Burmese people;

Whereas despite the clearly expressed will of the people of Burma, the military regime headed by generals Saw Maung and Ne Win has refused to transfer power to the people's elected representatives;

Whereas according to the 1992 International Narcotics Control Strategy Report published by the Department of State, the production of illicit drugs in Burma has doubled since the formation of the SLORC in 1988;

Whereas, according to the same Department of State report, Burma is the world's largest source of illicit opium and heroin, producing 60 percent of the world's supply;

Whereas, since 1989, the SLORC has provided both military and economic support to drug trafficking groups and allows them to produce and trade illicit drugs at will;

Whereas the majority of all opium and heroin produced in Burma is exported to the United States;

Whereas drug use in the United States has contributed to or directly caused the death of thousands of Americans, especially young people and the urban poor;

Whereas the SLORC military regime reportedly used proceeds from the sale of illegal narcotics to purchase up to \$1,000,000,000 of arms in 1991 from the People's Republic of China;

Whereas it has been reported that the SLORC purchased these arms through the Chinese Polytechnologies Corporation which is managed by Deng Xiaoping's son-in-law;

Whereas the Chinese arms purchased by the Burmese military regime include tanks, jet fighters, rocket launchers, assault rifles, armored personnel carriers, patrol boats, anti-aircraft guns, and other assorted arms;

Whereas the SLORC uses arms obtained from China and other suppliers to wage war against the pro-democracy forces, including groups such as the Democratic Alliance of Burma and the All Burma Student Democratic Front;

Whereas SLORC repression includes the murder of thousands, the rape of women and young girls, and the enslavement of men, women, and children as porters in Burma army campaigns against minorities and pro-democracy forces;

Whereas the SLORC obtained from China and other suppliers arms to wage war against ethnic minorities and religious groups, including the Karen, Kachin, and Rohingya;

Whereas, in July 1991, the European Community announced a total arms embargo against Burma;

Whereas, in December 1991, the European Community announced that they would no longer accelerate military attaches to Burma;

Whereas SLORC suppression of human rights is forcing tens of thousands of Burmese people to flee to Bangladesh and Thailand;

Whereas, in March 1992, United Nations Secretary General Boutros-Ghali declared the mass exodus of tens of thousands of Burmese people to Bangladesh as threatening to

regional stability and called upon the Burmese military regime to rectify the causes of the tragic situation there; and

Whereas the cycle of narcotics sales and arms purchases must be broken: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that—*

(1) the President should seek an international arms embargo against the Burmese military regime until power has been transferred to a legitimate, democratically elected government; and

(2) the President should instruct the Secretary of State to call privately and publicly for an end to China's military transfers to the Government of Burma until such time as all political prisoners are unconditionally released (including Daw Aung San Suu Kyi), martial law is lifted, and the results of the May 1990 elections are fully implemented.

#### THE SCHOOL TO WORK TRANSITION AND YOUTH APPRENTICESHIP ACT

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, today my distinguished colleague from Wisconsin, Mr. GUNDERSON, and I are introducing the School to Work Transition and Youth Apprenticeship Act. The bill is designed to address the problem of providing support for American youth who do not currently intend to seek a post-secondary education. The bill will help these students make a successful transition directly into the workforce or into further education and training which is directly related to the occupation of the student's choice. Since about half of American youth do not go on to college and since the United States provides little assistance in making the transition from school to work, this bill addresses a critical need by supporting these students and assisting them for a smooth transition into the workforce.

The bill is in three titles. Title I improves national efforts by building a Federal compact between the Department of Education and the Department of Labor in order to design a framework for a system of youth apprenticeship programs and to define the respective roles of business and industry, organized labor, educators, and the training community in the integration of academic and occupational standards and assessments. Further, the compact will create partnerships of interested groups such as the business community, the education community, and the training community which will identify and develop voluntary national skills standards, develop methods to assess the skills standards, recommend curricula for achieving skills standards, and ensure that the skills standards will be useful.

Title II provides challenge grants to States to encourage States to design and implement a school to work transition system including the establishment of a youth apprenticeship system within the State by changing policies in order to enable youth to make the successful transition into the workforce or other education which is related to an occupation. This title

also encourages States to serve noncollege and college bound youth equitably and to expand the post high school options and opportunities available to these students. In order to achieve the goals of the act, the State is allowed to conduct such activities developing curriculum for school to work transition programs, conducting teacher training, promoting alternative learning programs, and soliciting assistance from the private sector.

Title III provides grants to partnerships of local educational agencies and the business community for youth apprenticeship programs. These grants will create employer-school partnerships that integrate academic instruction, structured job training, and paid worksite learning, and offer program services to students beginning in the 11th or 12th grade. Students who complete a youth apprenticeship will receive a high school diploma and receive a certificate of mastery in an occupational field. These grants will expand the range of skill training options for young people through immediate entry into a skilled occupation upon graduating from high school, entry into technical postsecondary education programs, or entry into technologically oriented programs at colleges and universities.

I hope that you will join me in cosponsoring this legislation.

#### A TRIBUTE TO THE UNITED WAY OF BUFFALO & ERIE COUNTY

**HON. HENRY J. NOWAK**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. NOWAK. Mr. Speaker. I am delighted to take this opportunity to extend my congratulations to the United Way of Buffalo & Erie County, which is celebrating its 75th anniversary this year.

This broadly supported and highly regarded organization's mission statement is: "To increase our community's capacity to address health and human care needs through the efficient generation and distribution of resources as guided by the combined leadership of volunteers and professional staff."

We in the Buffalo area know firsthand how well the United Way of Buffalo & Erie County has accomplished its stated mission.

The organization began during the turmoil of World War I.

Recognizing the community's needs, The Charity Organization Society, the Children's Aid Society and Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and the District Nursing Association decided to join efforts to more effectively meet those needs.

In 1917, over \$153,000 was raised by the new Joint Charities and Community Fund in its first year. Reflecting its growth and the depth of public support, what has become the United Way of Buffalo & Erie County increased that figure to \$17,215,495 in 1991.

The United Way today exists as a family of 89 health and human service agencies which provide more than 300 service programs to the community.

The United Way's service areas include children's services, mental health/counseling,

food and shelter, crisis/intervention services, services to the disabled, services to the elderly, employment/training, and substance abuse prevention. Since it deals with such a diverse range of needs, the organization clearly is an invaluable asset to the community.

The strength and credibility of the organization is achieved through its dedicated volunteer structure and professional staff, as it maintains the most cost-efficient and effective use of donors' dollars. Community services are funded through the United Way's annual fundraising campaign by efficiently using more than 90 cents of every dollar to provide its much-needed services.

It is a pleasure for me to join the many supporters and beneficiaries of the United Way of Buffalo & Erie County in congratulating it on its 75 years of achievement and to wish it continued success.

Following is a brief history of the United Way of Buffalo & Erie County, which I would like to insert at this point in the RECORD:

A key element in any successful venture is the ability of diverse groups to come together and work toward a common goal. For the past 75 years, the United Way of Buffalo and Erie County has been doing just that—acting as the catalyst in a community-wide effort to address health and human service needs by uniting corporations, government, organized labor, human service agencies, private citizens and others.

In 1917, our country was faced with the violence and horrors of WWI. While help was needed for those struggling overseas, the need was just as great for organizations that helped people back home. It was from this need that the United Way of Buffalo and Erie County was born. Three local organizations—the Charity Organization Society, the Children's Aid Society and Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and the District Nursing Association—decided to join forces in their fundraising efforts in order to more effectively meet growing community needs. This group, known as the Joint Charities and Community Fund, raised over \$153,000 that first year.

This organization grew and developed over the years, steadily increasing the number of agencies involved and the amounts raised. The names changed throughout its history—from Joint Charities to United Way and Community Fund (1942), to Community Chest of Buffalo and Erie County (1946), to United Fund of Buffalo and Erie County (1960), to the modern-day United Way of Buffalo and Erie County (1972). The mission though, has remained fundamentally the same: joining forces to increase the community's capacity to care for one another.

Today, the United Way exists as a family of 90 health and human service agencies that provide more than 300 service programs to the community as well as a community problem solver that channels both money and other resources toward the most pressing needs currently facing Western New York. The \$153,619 of 1917 has increased to \$17,215,495 in 1991, a figure which must continue to grow in order to keep pace with increasing needs.

The agencies funded by today's United Way address a wide variety of issues, providing services from cradle to grave. Service areas include: food and shelter, crisis/intervention services, children's services, mental health/counseling, services to the disabled, services to frail elders, employment/training, and substance abuse prevention. In addition to

funds allocated to member agencies, over 500 additional agencies receive funds and services through designations, grant programs, Gifts-In-Kind, Emergency Food and Shelter and Management Assistance Services.

Every aspect of United Way activity involves a cooperative effort on the part of knowledgeable, dedicated community volunteers and the well-trained and highly qualified United Way staff. Over 3,000 local volunteers and the well-trained and highly qualified United Way staff. Over 3,000 local volunteers devote their time each year to fundraising, allocating funds, planning, marketing, service delivery, and other activities for the United Way and its member agencies. The strength of the organization lies in this volunteer structure, as it allows for the most cost-efficient and effective use of donor's dollars. The result is that over 90 cents of every dollar raised in the United Way's annual fundraising campaign finds its way directly to community services. The less than 10% that goes toward administrative costs is among the lowest for any non-profit organization in the country.

Some of the people who make the United Way work in 1992 include chairman of the board of directors and president of Rockmont Corporation Jeffrey A. Rochwarger, chairman of directors and president of Rockmont Corporation Jeffrey A. Rochwarger, chairman since April of 1991, and president Robert M. Bennett, who has held his post since 1985. They are but two of the thousands of individuals who are involved in this intricate community-wide operation that for 75 years has been helping to improve the lives of the citizens of Buffalo and Erie County.

In keeping with its mission, the United Way has responded to the changing needs of the 1990's through various programs and initiatives. Areas such as literacy skills, elder care, and services to children have been targeted as sources of growing concern, and will receive increased attention and funding throughout this decade.

#### SCHOOL-TO-WORK TRANSITION AND YOUTH APPRENTICESHIP ACT

**HON. STEVE GUNDERSON**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. GUNDERSON. Mr. Speaker, today I am joining with my good friend and colleague from Pennsylvania, Mr. GOODLING, in introducing a bill that we believe will go a long way in addressing a critical need in the U.S. educational system. Our bill, the School-to-Work Transition and Youth Apprenticeship Act will encourage the development of State and local programs to provide education and employment opportunities for our Nation's youth who plan to enter the work force immediately after high school, or who plan to enter into technological post-secondary education or training, as compared to 4-year colleges and universities.

The United States is currently undergoing a great deal of change. One of the driving forces of this change is the evolving American work force, which will require significant investment in human capital in the future, as well as reform in our national human resource investment policies and practices. U.S. competitiveness is declining, and we will lose our eco-

conomic leadership within the decade if we do not make these necessary changes and investments right away.

While the United States still maintains the highest standard of living in the world, the gap is narrowing, with wage rates in the United States lower than in Germany, Sweden, and Denmark, and falling. The United States still leads the world in productivity, but its growth has ranked last for over a decade compared to other industrialized nations. But the United States still has the capability to remain top in the world. We continue to have the potential to create jobs at a rate higher than the number of people entering the labor market, if we operate at peak efficiency. According to the "Economic Report of the President" just published in February, despite temporary setbacks of several recessions, employment has increased by 38 million, from 71 million in 1971 to 109 million in 1991. This 53 percent growth far surpassed that of most other major industrialized countries, with Japan growing only half as fast; and France, Germany, and the United Kingdom less than one-fifth the United States rate. The President's report also notes however, that of the jobs created, there was a significant shift toward high skilled jobs requiring education beyond high school.

Not only is it critical that our work force be well-educated and trained to fill these high paying jobs of the future, it is critical to recognize the link between the quality of the U.S. education and training system and our ability to compete with other countries. Other industrialized nations recognized these linkages long ago, emphasizing: Excellence in primary and secondary education; upgrading standards and expectations for all students; and youth apprenticeship as ways to prepare students for work.

The basic building block for career preparation is a good education, but the U.S. educational system does not adequately prepare students for work, particularly noncollege-bound students. At a time when only 50 percent of U.S. youth go on to college after high school, with only 20 percent of all youth completing 4-year degrees, our U.S. educational system continues to be disproportionately geared toward meeting the needs of the college bound. Very little attention is paid to bridging the gap between school and work.

This attitude compares to competitor nations, where schools and employers typically work together to facilitate youth's entry into the work force. In Japan for example, high school seniors get jobs almost exclusively through school-employer linkages, with employers basing hiring decisions on schools' recommendations. In Germany, roughly two-thirds of all youth participate in apprenticeships. In the United States, the national apprenticeship system is not widely used, nor is it generally a program that lends itself to youth. However, apprenticeship-like programs, offering shorter-term youth apprenticeships in combination with academic studies, have been found to be very effective in providing U.S. youth with a formal bridge from school to work. Yet, less than 4 percent of high school students nationwide during the 1989-90 academic year were enrolled in such work-based programs.

Part of the blame for the lack of student preparedness for work must also rest with em-

ployers. In addition to placing high value on worker education and training, other countries' businesses have adopted new high-performance work organizations—abandoning outdated U.S. management structures developed in the early part of the century—on which many U.S. companies are still based. Competitors utilizing high performance work organizations, as well as innovative U.S. companies, depend on highly skilled workers who participate in decisionmaking in systems driven by customer needs. This recognition of the direct linkage between investing in human capital and competitiveness has helped fuel the success of our leading competitors, and is the subject of a great deal of activity on the part of the administration, Congress, and leading business organizations in the country. It is becoming widely recognized that U.S. business must take part in this sort of reorganization, and subsequently, work with schools and training systems to develop needed curriculum and set necessary standards—and demand those standards—in order to get the type of workers that are required by this sort of reorganized workplace.

Since the 1970's, the Department of Labor has conducted a number of youth apprenticeship demonstrations that have successfully proven the feasibility of starting youth apprenticeship during high school. In September 1990, the Department of Labor awarded \$3.2 million in seed grants to six organizations to explore ways of redesigning school curricula so that students learn job-related subjects in a practical context and noncollege-bound students are better prepared to enter the work force. This money has been leveraged into a \$10.5-million program. While these programs are meeting with success, and are hoped to lead to changes in the way U.S. students learn basic workplace skills, the number of youth participating in apprenticeship programs in 1990 totaled only 3,500 students.

As a part of the President's Job Training 2000 initiative, both the Department of Labor and the Department of Education plan to expand efforts in the area of youth apprenticeship. The administration is also providing leadership in the identification of national, industry recognized skill standards, and work-based competencies needed by employers in today's workplace. Just this week, the Secretary of Labor's Commission on Achieving Necessary Skills [SCANS] issued its final report entitled "Learning A Living: A Blueprint for High Performance," which calls for reorganization of education and work to close the skills gap and prepare the work force for the future.

Codifying the ongoing work of the Departments of Labor and Education, title I of our bill will require that voluntary national industry recognized skill standards be developed for most major industries and occupations throughout the United States. Specifically, this legislation requires that the Secretaries of Labor and Education, through a compact established under the bill, designate and provide assistance to partnerships of industry, labor, educators, and the training community for the development of skill standards and methods of assessment and curriculum development for the utilization of such standards. Through such a process, all stakeholders in the system should benefit: Employers through develop-

ment of objective hiring criteria, as well as highly trained workers; employees through the provision of an identified career path, as well as portable credentials when changing jobs; labor organizations in representing the interests of their members with regard to career paths, compensation, and ongoing skills training; and educators and trainers by helping them to improve the quality of their education and training systems and linkages to the workplace.

Further, title I would require that an agreement or compact be established between the Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Education, specifically between the Employment Training Administration and the Office of Adult and Vocational Education, respectively, to: Design the framework for an American youth apprenticeship system; designate and oversee the skill standard partnerships outlined above; and to oversee the activities required under titles II and III of this legislation.

Title II of the bill would provide competitive grants to States for the design and implementation of State and local policies, infrastructures, and programs necessary to develop statewide school-to-work transition systems. In order to receive grants under this title, States would be required to develop a State plan providing assurances that they will: Incorporate preemployment skills and competencies, as well as career awareness and exploration activities into their States' elementary/secondary curricula; provide teacher and counselor training in school-to-work transition; assure that guidance and counseling, focusing on transition to the work force, is available to all students; and assure that skill standards, as well as employment competencies, developed at the State and Federal levels, be incorporated into the education and training system, to the degree possible.

Finally, title III of the bill provides State and local grants for the actual development of youth apprenticeship programs at the local level. Under this program, grants would be provided to States on a competitive basis, to be distributed to local consortia composed of partners which include local educational agencies, individual schools, vocational/technical schools, or technical and community colleges, and an employer, employer association, or a private industry council as established under the Job Training Partnership Act. The goal of this title is not to limit or track students in non-college-bound programs, but just the opposite. The intent of this legislation is to expand the range of skills training and career options for youth, enabling immediate entry into a skilled occupation upon high school graduation, or entry into a certified apprenticeship program, a technical postsecondary education/training program, or into technologically oriented programs at colleges and universities. As defined by our bill, youth apprenticeship is an employer-school partnership that integrates academic instruction, structured job training, paid work site learning, and work experience. Such a program is to be offered to students beginning in the 11th or 12th grade, and results in the receipt of a high school diploma and either an approved certificate of occupational and academic mastery, entry into a related post-secondary program, or entry into a certified apprenticeship program. While title II of our bill

concentrates on assisting States to adopt comprehensive reform in the broader area of school-to-work transition, title III is very focused to establish local youth apprenticeship programs.

Mr. Speaker, while school-to-work transition is still a relatively new issue in education, and there is still a lot to be learned, I strongly feel that we are headed in the right direction with this legislation. With the introduction of this bill today, we are sending a message that all U.S. youth deserve an education that will lead to full and rewarding employment. We welcome input from all parties that have an interest in this legislation. There is no question that we must invest in all of our Nation's youth, both the college and the noncollege-bound. Through a reform of our educational system to provide comprehensive school-to-work programs in grades K-12, and more focused programs such as youth apprenticeship for upper level high school students, we will go far to build the necessary bridge between school and the work force.

#### MAKING THE HEALTH SYSTEM WORK FOR AMERICA

**HON. MICHAEL A. ANDREWS**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. ANDREWS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, America's health care system does not work. It does not work for the woman who gets breast cancer and can't switch jobs because the insurance company won't cover the treatments. It does not work for the small business that can't afford to cover its employees. It does not work because the cost of health care keeps going up.

Medical costs have doubled since 1980. The price of premiums paid by businesses has tripled. Thirty-seven million Americans do not have health insurance. The American people are demanding action, but are not comfortable with the proposals made so far.

Other Democratic proposals try to fix these problems by having the Government run the health care system. The administration's proposal does not do enough to control costs.

I am joining with my colleagues, Congressmen JIM COOPER and CHARLES STENHOLM to call for a new approach to health care reform. It is called managed competition.

Our proposal rewards the customers of those health organizations that get the best results at the lowest costs. We want to create a market where consumers can shop for health care and health insurance as a single product. They will buy health care based on cost and quality like any other consumer product.

Right now, consumers shop for providers based on quality and for insurance based on cost. We want to stop the insanity of an insurance system that is separate from the health care system. Hospitals, physicians, and insurance companies should make more money when people are healthy not when people are sick.

Under our plan, health care providers will have an incentive to find and use less expensive procedures because their bottom line will

be the same as the insurer. Both will want to provide effective health care at the lowest cost.

The System we have now allows too many hospitals to provide the whole range of specialized care. For example, a study in California determined that one-third of the hospitals doing coronary bypass operations failed to meet the volume standard set by the American College of Surgeons. At a lower volume, physicians do not have enough experience to be effective. The result has been a higher mortality rate in these low-volume hospitals.

Many of those patients would have lived had they gone to centers of excellence with high volume like the Texas Medical Center. Under our proposal, they would have lived because providers will be organized more efficiently and effectively.

The Tax Code also encourages wasteful health spending. For every extra dollar businesses spend on health care, only 70 cents comes out of their pocket. The other 30 cents comes from the Government. This Government subsidy encourages inefficiency.

The most abusive example is a health plan with first-dollar coverage. This means that the business pays for every health care expense including the deductibles and copayments. This arrangement takes away the incentive for consumers to use the health care system prudently.

Our proposal limits the tax deduction for businesses to the cost of the least expensive insurance plan. Businesses can buy more expensive plans, but they will not receive a taxpayer subsidy.

If we will eliminate first-dollar coverage plans, we also add an incentive for people to stay healthy. Americans must take more responsibility for their health.

Prevention is the key to controlling health care costs for the individual. We will ensure 100 percent immunization levels for children. We will give flu vaccines to older Americans. And we will require health insurance plans to have no deductibles or copayments for preventive care.

It is incredible that our health care system does not measure quality. We rarely collect data on whether a patient gets better or not. We need to know when the health care is working. Under our bill, providers will be required to disclose their performance in a public report.

We are not getting our money's worth from health care. Economics teaches us that if supply increases, then prices should fall. The supply of hospitals and physicians has been growing rapidly since the 1960s. Yet, health care costs have risen steadily over that time. The cost of health care has risen from 9 percent of the gross national product in 1980 to nearly 14 percent today. Clearly, the market isn't working.

The market will work if we arm consumers with information about the cost and quality of health care. Under our bill, we will once again get value for our money.

But not everyone can afford health insurance even once we control costs. The average American family without health insurance has an income less than \$20,000. The average uninsured adult works for a small business with fewer than 25 employees.

Our plan targets these families. Small businesses will pay lower premiums because they will have the benefit of group rates through health insurance purchasing cooperatives. Our plan will guarantee health coverage to 40 percent of the uninsured in Texas, offering financial assistance to an additional 30 percent who are between 100 and 200 percent of poverty.

Our plan is the only comprehensive health reform bill that can be enacted this year. It does not call for price controls, which the administration strongly opposes. It greatly expands access to health care, which Democrats strongly support. It is a plan that we can afford.

#### SOFT DRINK LICENSE TRANSFERS

**HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, over the last few years, the Federal Trade Commission [FTC] has developed a practice of opposing soft drink license transfers from smaller bottlers to larger ones that also handle larger brand products. This course has been pursued by the FTC despite repeated expressions of congressional concern about the effect of this policy on competition and consumers, and concern that the FTC was ignoring mandates of the 1980 Soft Drink Interbrand Competition Act.

Unfortunately, these congressional concerns have proven valid. In fact, the FTC's repeated opposition to piggybacking has undermined interbrand competition, reduced the availability of soft drinks and raised prices to consumers. The FTC has blocked license transfers in such diverse markets as Broward County, FL, San Antonio, TX, and Duluth, MN. But nowhere has the damaging impact of the FTC policy been more apparent than in the New York City metropolitan area. There, two independent bottlers that distributed 7-UP, Crush, Hawaiian Punch, and Barq's sodas have ceased operation. The only viable bottlers who have come forward to try to rescue these brands also happen to bottle larger brands. The FTC has refused to approve the transfer of these franchises on the grounds that it would reduce competition among bottlers in New York, while apparently ignoring the effect of this ruling on the viability of these small brands and competition at the consumer level.

These four smaller brands currently have no authorized distribution in much of the New York area, the largest soft drink market in the country. This situation hurts those brands, and hurts the consumer, who is seeking a reduced selection of soft drinks and, in some instances, higher prices.

Our bill imposes a temporary limitation or moratorium on the FTC's authority to challenge piggybacking arrangements such as these. The immediate effect will be to put the brands back into distribution in New York. The bill limits, but does not eliminate the FTC's authority. It does not have any impact on the authority of the Department of Justice to enforce out antitrust laws, if need be. It is a temporary,

needed and surgical solution to an obvious problem. During the moratorium period, I hope that the FTC will reconsider the effects of its existing approach toward the soft drink industry, especially small concentrate manufacturers, and consult further with the industry and with Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my fellow Members of Congress to support this modest measure before the FTC's approach drives the Nation's independent soft drink manufacturers from the marketplace.

#### PREVENTING FRAUD IN MULTIPLE EMPLOYER WELFARE ARRANGEMENTS

**HON. WILLIAM J. HUGHES**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. HUGHES. Mr. Speaker, today, we, along with 11 of our colleagues, are introducing legislation to correct regulatory loopholes which permit unscrupulous operators from bilking hundreds of thousands of Americans out of health care protection and leaving them with millions of dollars in unpaid medical bills.

In harsh economic times, with health care expenditures rising to more than double the rate of inflation, some businesses are pooling funds and contracting with entrepreneurs to offer health benefits to their employees at reduced rates. These pooling arrangements are defined as multiple employer welfare arrangements [MEWA's] under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act [ERISA].

Companies that participate in MEWA's generally self-insure by depositing premiums in a reserve fund overseen by the plan's administrators. Although no State or Federal agency is able to tell us exactly how many of these plans exist, testimony provided to the Subcommittee on Retirement Income and Employment indicates that approximately 3,000 MEWA's presently operate throughout the country.

Fraudulent MEWA's often operate like classic Ponzi schemes. Administrators collect premiums, pay themselves hefty fees to support extravagant lifestyles, and retain only a small portion of the premiums to pay claims. When things get too hot and they are unable to pay benefits, many of these bunco artists simply move to another State to try to sell new policies and mask the plan's underfunding.

While a number of MEWA's fill a gap in our health benefits system by allowing small businesses to pool resources and risks, unscrupulous administrators often exploit a black hole of ambiguous authority between Federal and State regulators. This practice has lured in numerous unsuspecting companies, leaving thousands of people personally liable for all their medical bills.

A recently released report of the General Accounting Office [GAO] that we requested reveals that between 1988 and 1991 alone more than 600 fraudulent or mismanaged MEWA's left over 400,000 Americans and their families with \$123 million in unpaid health claims. The GAO study found that these plans are increasingly a source of regulatory confusion, enforcement problems, and fraud.

Many MEWA's function covertly and cannot be identified by the Labor Department and individual States. Consequently, many have been able to embezzle funds for years without being detected. A majority of States report to the GAO that problems with MEWA's have increased over the past 3 years.

A number of States also told the GAO that many of these plans are incorrectly claiming that they are collectively bargained or single-employer plans rather than MEWA's and are thus exempt from State regulation.

For example, State officials questioned the validity of entities claiming exemption as collectively bargained plans, noting that by selling associate memberships these entities marketed health benefit coverage to individuals with no participation or representation in the union. Another State questioned the validity of a labor-leasing entity claiming exemption as a single-employer plan, noting that the entity hired employees of several companies and then leased the employees back just to qualify for the exemption.

Gaps in the regulatory enforcement of MEWA's take on even greater significance given the administration's recent health reform proposal to encourage more small businesses to participate in similar health insurance networks.

As we work vigorously toward a comprehensive approach to health care reform, we must strengthen our current monitoring and enforcement system. Serious failures lie in our health insurance system. Americans cannot wait for the political jockeying in health care reform to end before their rights are protected. Hard-working employers and employees are too often falling victim to a growing number of con artists who offer empty promises of health coverage, while skimming off millions of dollars in insurance premiums. Protection is needed immediately.

We urge our colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support this important legislation.

Below is a summary of the legislation we have introduced today:

#### MULTIPLE EMPLOYER SELF-INSURANCE ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1992

##### PURPOSE OF LEGISLATION

This bill amends title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA) to clarify and improve the integrated regulation and enforcement of federal and state agencies concerning the viability and operation of self-insured multiple employer welfare arrangements (MEWAs) and employee leasing welfare arrangements. A basic objective of this Act is to prevent fraudulent and mismanaged MEWAs from leaving hundreds of thousands of small business employees bankrupt and without their vital health coverage.

##### ELEMENTS OF LEGISLATION

(A) Clarify states' authority in the regulation and enforcement of self-insured MEWAs.

(B) Distinguish between fully insured MEWAs and self-insured and to what extent ERISA preemption applies.

(C) Provide requirements for reporting and disclosure to both participants and participating employers of MEWAs, to ensure consumer awareness of the risks and financial liability associated with self-insured plans.

(D) Provide for adjudication of benefit claims, for self-insured MEWA participants,

either through alternative dispute resolution or a hearing before an administrative law judge at the Department of Labor.

(E) Establish a federal certification process for regulating self-insured MEWAs. Establish states' authority to monitor and enforce self-insured MEWAs' financial viability.

(F) Establish a registration process for all fully insured MEWAs and employee leasing welfare arrangements. All plans will file with the Department of Labor no later than March 1st of each year.

(G) Specify who can sponsor a self-insured MEWA. Amend the definition of MEWA to include certain employee leasing arrangements and certain union associate membership programs.

(H) Establish a felony for any person who falsely represents to any employee, employer, sponsor, the Department of Labor, or any state, an arrangement as to certified MEWA, an exempt employee leasing welfare arrangement or a union plan.

(I) Establish Federal standards for regulating employee leasing welfare arrangements that are administered and enforced by the states.

(J) The National Association of Insurance Commissioners may develop model standards for state certification, that will become the federal standards upon approval by the Congress by a joint resolution. The NAIC will submit these standards to the Congress within one year of enactment.

ALFRED E. JOHNSON

**HON. JOHN P. HAMMERSCHMIDT**

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT. Mr. Speaker, an outstanding citizen of the State of Arkansas, Alfred E. "Coach" Johnson, passed away in Little Rock on March 31. I would like to take this opportunity to extend my condolences to his wife, Irene, and their two sons, Ed and Al, Jr.

Al was a native Arkansan, born in my hometown of Harrison. However, he was well known outside of our State and was certainly no stranger to those of us on the Public Works and Transportation Committee.

He was an executive director of the American Association of State Officials here in Washington and testified before Congress many times. Al even turned down an appointment as Federal Highway Administrator to stay with the association. I know a number of my colleagues remember Al and have high regard for his professionalism and dedication to the development of our Nation's transportation infrastructure.

In recognition of his outstanding service, the association established the "Alfred E. Johnson Achievement Award" to honor an outstanding employee from one of the association's member departments at each annual convention, who demonstrates the greatest promise of advancement in engineering or administration.

Following is an article which highlights Al Johnson's numerous achievements.

#### OBITUARY AND SOME CAREER HIGHLIGHTS OF ALFRED EUGENE JOHNSON

Alfred E. Johnson, a native Arkansan was born in Harrison on July 10, 1907, into one of the early families who helped the founding of the town.

He enrolled in College in 1924, and earned a B.S.C.E. Degree from the University of Arkansas in due time. Alf decided on a highway career when he was a young schoolboy and the National highway cry was "Get out of the Mud".

Alf Johnson got a start in his career during the summer college vacation of 1927 as a Levelman on a highway location survey which now is U.S. Route 71, through the Ozark Mountains. He continued to work part time while in college through 1929, when he had the opportunity for full time work in the State Highway Department, but he continued his studies during his entire active career using extension courses, night graduate subjects, workshops, seminars, and home study of new texts to expand his knowledge and keep current to be better qualified to supervise.

He was with the Arkansas State Highway Department in the field and the headquarter offices until December 31, 1954, and moved to Washington, D.C. on January 1, 1955, when he was drafted by the State Highway Department to be Executive Director of the American Association of State Officials after a relatively new Arkansas Highway Director, who was very much opposed to any Interstate highway program in Arkansas called for Johnson's resignation because Johnson was interested in drafting a National Interstate highway program, and for recommending to the State Highway Departments that they participate in such a program, if enacted.

He was in Washington until 1973, when he moved back to Arkansas, after he had reached the mandatory age for retirement.

Johnson was a strong voice in State and National highway affairs for a quarter century; was listed in Who's Who in America; was called "Arkansas' Own Mr. Highway" by the Arkansas Gazette; was the subject of a Coverplate and story in an issue of the Engineering News-Record; was termed a "Road Giant" on the coverplate of a National Dun Donnelley publication; and the State Highway people called him "the Coach".

Johnson was given the responsibility of the Chief Engineer's office of the Arkansas Department after having broad experience in surveys, research, experimentation, troubleshooting and all phases of highway planning, designing and construction and maintenance of roads and bridges.

He was a persuasive leader in moving the Department into a modern era of improved management and operations; making employee tenure based on merit; getting salaries competitive; opposing the practice of soliciting political contributions from employees; enhancing the recruitment of Engineering graduates; and was the father of the Retirement System.

While in Arkansas he was President of the Little Rock Engineers Club; the Arkansas Engineers Club; the Southeastern Association of State Highway Officials, which he helped organize; and in 1954 he was President of the American Association of State Highway Officials.

It was at the 1954 Annual Meeting of the Association that the States first learned from Johnson a complete, accurate and detailed outline of the proposed National System of Interstate Highways and he called on them to support the program to ensure the highways would be constructed by the States and not some other arrangement.

Johnson had been Chairman of a small Blue-ribbon advisory group of outstanding highway people in 1954, to work with the new Federal Commissioner of Public Roads,

Frank du Pont, his dedicated Chief Engineer, Frank Turner, and Assistant to the President, Sherman Adams of the White House in drafting the President's Grand Highway Plan (the Interstate System) and getting it ready for hearings by the Clay Committee in 1954 so it could be sent to Congress in 1955. Johnson was given the chore of explaining the proposal to the Highway Committee of the Governors' Conference and the National League of Cities to obtain their support. The program was defeated by Congress in 1955, but was reconsidered and enacted and signed by the President in 1956.

Alf Johnson was considered one of the five principal architects who turned the many reports and fantasies over the years of individual transcontinental "Superhighways" into reality—the Interstate Highway System.

Other activities while still in Arkansas included; being selected as one of the two to write the Traffic Engineering section of the first White House Highway Safety conference Report; was Chairman of the select committee that planned the AASHO National Highway Research Project in Illinois; and was Chairman of the AASHO Planning and Design Policy Committee, composed of Chief Engineers, that developed the official design standards for the Interstate Highways, which were approved by the Commissioner of Public Roads twelve days after the President signed the bill for the Interstate program.

After moving to Washington, Johnson was honored with an Honorary membership in the Institution of Highway Engineers of Great Britain; became a Life Member of the Society of Civil Engineers; was the Reporter of the Middle East Conference of the International Road Federation at Beirut; was appointed Vice-Chairman of the Organizing Committee of the Ninth Pan-American Highway Congress; was named to Advisory Councils of two Federal Cabinet Departments and received the Secretary's Award; was one of the two creators of the National Cooperative Highway Research Program that is under the umbrella of the National Academy of Sciences and administered by the Transportation Research Board, was a Life Member of the American Road Builder's Association; was Life Member of the Washington Road Gang Club; and was the father of the AASHO Fiftieth Anniversary "Golden Book" that is one of the best historical records of highway development in America from 1607 to 1964.

Johnson was one of the three people to receive the largest number of coveted and prestigious honors and awards available in the highway field (over 40 awards and honors were received with the most prestigious awards being; the Bartlett Award; the MacDonald Award; the Roy W. Crum Award; the Neil J. Curry Memorial Gold Award; the P.D. McLean Memorial Award; the Road Builders Man of the Year Award; the Trail Blazer Award; and an Engineering News-Record Plaque.

His favorite honor was the State Highway Departments establishing the "Alfred E. Johnson Achievement Award", when he retired, that honored an outstanding employee of an AASHO Member Department at each Annual Convention, who demonstrated the greatest promise of advancement in engineering or administration.

A very important component of the Interstate system is outstanding and uniform signing nationwide. After the Committee of the Traffic Engineers of all the AASHO Member Departments were unable to agree on the principal features of its assignment, Johnson assumed the chore, and after in-

specting and studying the signing on all the existing major toll roads and urban freeways, he then drafted a tentative Interstate sign manual and submitted copies to the Member Departments for constructive comments, which justified changes. The manual was then approved by AASHO and the Federal Highway Administrator, making the sign manual official. Johnson also established the numbering system for the Interstate system, which was a State responsibility since all the systems are parts of the respective State highway systems.

While in Washington, "Coach" Johnson turned down an appointment as Federal Highway Administrator to stay with AASHO until retirement.

He was a strong and dedicated supporter of the highly satisfactory State-Federal Highway partnership that started in 1916. It is unique in Intergovernmental programs, and it has produced the World's best and biggest road network.

When he would be driving on a section of the Interstate system, he would occasionally express his proud satisfaction with his efforts in the Interstate program.

Alf Johnson retired on November 1, 1972, and stepped down with gratitude, dignity, honor and pride. He soon moved back to Little Rock from the Washington mainstream, to a quiet life, and purposely assumed a reclusive attitude toward any involvement in current highway policies to avoid influencing his successors in any manner out of respect and courtesy to them.

Johnson wanted his remaining years to be used for enjoying his family, to keep current on Worldwide highway progress, to read and study, and to pursue his outdoor hobbies that he had neglected because of the years of heavy work schedules required by his job.

Mr. Alfred E. Johnson, the "Coach" died at the age of 85 years, on March 31, 1992 at Little Rock, Ark.

He is survived by his widow, Irene Berta Walker Johnson of the home; a sister, Edith Elizabeth Johnson Bartlett of Blytheville, Arkansas; two sons, Alfred E. Johnson, Junior of Little Rock, and F. Edwin Johnson of Greenwood, Mississippi; and six grandchildren.

Burial, with a Graveside Service, was in Forest Hills Memorial Park on the historic "Old State Coach Road", which was originally built along the centuries old Southwest Indian Trail as one of the Andrew Jackson Military Roads in 1828. It has been upgraded from time to time and is now Arkansas State Route No. 5.

Mr. Johnson was of the Presbyterian faith.

## A SALUTE TO 100 BLACK MEN OF MARYLAND, INC.

### HON. KWEISI MFUME

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. MFUME. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of a special group of African-American men who have endeavored quietly over the past year to improve the quality of life and the future potential of many young men in the greater Baltimore area.

100 Black Men of Maryland, Inc., became incorporated within the State in April 1991. In 1 brief year, this organization has established the Men Inspiring Students to Enjoy Reading [MISTER] Program. This program is designed

to inspire young men within the community to read for knowledge and pleasure and to explore the wonders of the world through reading.

100 Black Men of Maryland, Inc., is the Maryland affiliate of the national 100 Black Men organization. 100 Black Men have taken the initiative upon themselves to save our Nations young black males from the violence and other everyday pitfalls which may deter their development and full integration within society. 100 Black Men have gone into some of the most troublesome situations and molded fine diamonds out of a mound of rubble and despair.

The various professional industries that comprise 100 Black Men serve as surrogate family and teachers to these young men and show through a positive example that these young people are not alone in their quest to better their lives and understand the complexities of the larger society in which we are all challenged to succeed within.

Mr. Speaker, as with all successful socially conscious organizations, a key component for success is community involvement. It takes all kinds of people to make this world better and I am sure the 100 Black Men could use the talents and skills of a wide variety of persons to help expose our young men to a variety of experiences and opportunities.

On April 18, 1992, 100 Black Men of Maryland will host a reception entitled "An Enchanted Evening With Peabo Bryson." This event is an excellent opportunity for interested persons within the community to familiarize themselves with the diverse programs and individuals involved with the State organization.

Mr. Gene Giles, President of 100 Black Men of Maryland, should be commended for his vision and creative vitality on behalf of his organization and our Nation's youth. I support 100 Black Men and hope that everyone who is interested in their mission would take the time to salute their State and local chapters.

#### SALUTING THE FUN WITH SCIENCE TEAM

### HON. CLYDE C. HOLLOWAY

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. HOLLOWAY. Mr. Speaker, it is with pride and pleasure that I pay tribute today to the Dupont Fun With Science Team, including East St. John High School science teacher John Ellis, of Reserve, LA, whose imagination and love of work has helped make learning fun for thousands of students.

Mr. Speaker, America faces a shortage of scientists and engineers. The National Science Foundation has estimated a shortage of 1 million engineers and scientists by the year 2000. Because of the interest of the Du Pont Corp., the initiative of John Ellis, and the involvement of his colleagues, students everywhere are getting and staying interested in science. Thanks to Fun with Science, thousands of young people have discovered science as a topic of interest, and many will no doubt pursue science as a career.

Mr. Speaker, typical of the praise which educators everywhere have for the Fun With

Science Program are the observations of Aline T. Barr, representing the department of chemistry and physics at Nicolls State University in Thibodaux, LA: "It was excellent from the standpoints of both science and entertainment," she observed. "I have conducted more than 40 science workshops during the past 10 years, and can verify that the program presented by Du Pont is excellent. It is motivating, captivating, entertaining and educational. Du Pont's interest and participation is serving as a model for other corporations."

Mr. Speaker, effective education requires imagination, commitment, and communication. Fun With Science Combines all three. Even better, it is a model program which can be, and is being emulated, by educators and scientists everywhere. I salute this program, its corporate parent, Du Pont, its innovative teacher, John Ellis and the entire Dupont team, including Charlie Bottolfs, Mari Talavera, Karl Johnson, Millard Hutchinson, Joe Barrow, Faye Scotti, Butch Galino, Tom Pappenhagen, Keith Wilkins, Patricia Banquer, Laura Barrios, Bill Swonger, and Nancy and Tyler Davis. Mr. Speaker, Fun with Science is a credit to everyone.

#### REMOVING GOVERNMENT ROADBLOCKS TO SMALL BUSINESS JOB CREATION

### HON. ANDY IRELAND

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. IRELAND. Mr. Speaker, today I join my distinguished colleague from Washington, Mr. CHANDLER, as well as several others who are concerned about small business job creation, as an original cosponsor of legislation to rescue some 3,700 small business owners who have come face-to-face with an 800-pound gorilla known as the Federal Financing Bank [FFB].

In the high-interest environment of the 1980's, these small business owners borrowed money to expand their businesses and create jobs. Their loans were guaranteed by the Small Business Administration pursuant to section 503 of the Small Business Investment Act and were funded through the FFB, an agency of the U.S. Treasury. These borrowers turned to the SBA 503 Program because they were ready to grow and create new jobs in their communities, but they could not find affordable long-term financing from any other source.

Today, those borrowers are finding that outrageous prepayment premiums have made it virtually impossible to refinance their loans at today's lower rates; they have made it virtually impossible to sell an FFB-financed loan without incurring a substantial loss. As one borrower put it, "owners (with loans funded by the FFB) cannot even die without placing an intolerable strain on their estates."

Today's lower interest rates have given large corporations the opportunity to strengthen their balance sheets by refinancing their debt in the private capital market. Individuals are refinancing their home mortgages in record numbers, as well. This is good for the

country. It translates into new investment, new jobs and higher levels of consumer spending. SBA 503 borrowers, however, are unable to take advantage of today's low-interest-rate environment.

Why can't these small businesses grow? Why can't they hire new workers? Why are they forced to cut back on the work force they currently employ? Because the FFB is demanding premiums of as much as 40 percent of the unpaid balance for the privilege of prepaying their 503 loans. As a result, money that would otherwise go to job creation and tax-base expansion—the stated goals of the 503 lending program—are instead lining the coffers of the FFB.

This program was solved in 1987 for new borrowers using the SBA's development company loan program. These loans are now financed in the private-capital market, rather than through the FFB. These private-capital loans—known as 504 loans—carry set prepayment premiums that are in keeping with commercial-lending practices. But 503 borrowers remain locked in—in many cases for another 20 years—to the FFB's unworkable prepayment terms.

We in Congress have an obligation to not ignore the thousands of 503 borrowers who are victims of fluctuating interest rates and bureaucratic inertia. We have an obligation to their employees and their communities, as well.

The legislation we are introducing today fulfills that obligation. It gives 503 borrowers a 2-year option to trade the uncertainty and onus of the FFB current prepayment formula for a defined prepayment penalty that reflects rates charged by commercial lenders. Our bill will allow business that are ready to grow and expand the flexibility to do so. It will give owners at the end of their careers the opportunity to retire in dignity, without forfeiting their life savings to huge FFB prepayment premiums. It should become law.

I am looking forward to working with Mr. CHANDLER, Chairman WYDEN of the Small Business Subcommittee on Regulation and Business Opportunities, and every Member who cares about small-business job creation to move this important bill swiftly through the legislative process.

#### ELECTIONS IN ANGOLA

### HON. SAM GEJDENSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to applaud the announcement by the Government of Angola that elections are scheduled to be held on September 29 and 30 of this year. This important announcement means that for the first time since gaining independence and for the first time since this country was plunged into a horrible civil war 17 years ago, the people of Angola will experience democracy.

In February, the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on International Economic Policy and Trade, which I chair, held a hearing on United States business opportunities in Angola. We

heard from the State Department, from experts on Angola and from corporations such as Equator Bank and General Motors. Both companies are members of the United States-Angolan Chamber of Commerce.

During that hearing, we heard of a number of obstacles that American companies face when seeking to do business in Angola. It is not that there are few business opportunities in that African country, but rather that the United States Government has been slow to remove the barriers to trade with Angola.

Angola, for example, remains on the list of Marxist-Leninist countries prohibited from receiving U.S. aid even though its government has set a date for free and fair elections and is making the transition toward a market economy.

Jeffrey Davidow, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, appeared at our February hearing and indicated that once a date for elections was set, the State Department would seek the necessary approval from the President to remove Angola from the Marxist Leninist list. We are still waiting for the administration to take action. There is no question that such a move would receive broad bipartisan support.

It is imperative that the United States do everything in its power to encourage free and fair elections in Angola. The Angolan people deserve a new democratic life, economic stability, and peace.

COMMENDING UNITED STATES  
RECOGNITION OF CROATIA, SLO-  
VENIA, AND BOSNIA-  
HERCEGOVINA

**HON. PETER HOAGLAND**

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. HOAGLAND. Mr. Speaker, today I congratulate the administration for finally recognizing the independence of Croatia, Slovenia, and Bosnia-Herzegovina.

For months, we here in Congress have heard firsthand stories from Croatian-Americans and Serbian-Americans of the struggles Croats and Serbs have gone through in their attempts to adjust to a new order. Thousands of innocent people have died, on both sides. Fortunately, through the persistence of U.N. Special Envoy Cyrus Vance, the latest ceasefire has held for the most part and U.N. peacekeepers are being deployed.

I am troubled about why this administration waited so long before recognizing the inevitable. The dissolution of Communist Yugoslavia was inevitable after the breakup of the Soviet Union, and the Soviet Union's grip on Eastern Europe was broken. For over 40 years after the end of World War II, the diverse Balkan States in Yugoslavia were held together by a Communist dictatorship guided, in part, by Moscow. Most experts will agree that without this central control, the divergent ethnic groups in greater Yugoslavia would have broken up long ago, or most likely, would never have come together under one flag.

In 1776, a new democratic experiment appeared to the world for recognition. The first to

answer our appeal was the Republic of Ragusa, the Croatian city-state of Dubrovnik. Tuesday, we finally repaid that act of support made over 200 years ago. If the United States is to remain the true example of freedom and democracy in the world, we should be eager to recognize and support in other areas of the world the struggle to achieve what we have. I commend the administration for finally recognizing Croatia, Slovenia, and Bosnia-Herzegovina.

EXTENDING THE MORATORIUM ON  
NEW FEDERAL REGULATIONS

**HON. BARBARA F. VUCANOVICH**

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mrs. VUCANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, I joined several of my colleagues in introducing a sense-of-Congress resolution to urge the President to extend his 90-day moratorium on new regulations for a period of 1 year.

Overregulation in America today has reached epidemic proportions. It bloats the Federal Government, saps our businesses, taxes our consumers, and impedes our ability to compete. It has been estimated that Government regulations levied on American business end up costing American consumers \$400 to \$500 billion annually or a staggering \$4,000 to \$5,000 per family, per year.

If the present moratorium is lifted as scheduled at the end of this month, we could open the floodgates of new regulations on an economy which is just beginning to recover from a recession.

The success of the moratorium is clear; since the moratorium was announced, the number of rules proposed by Federal regulations has been cut in half. According to Vice President QUAYLE, this cut in new rules and an aggressive effort to revise current regulations could save \$10 to \$20 billion in business costs presently being passed on to consumers. In addition, deregulatory actions taken by the EPA and the Department of Agriculture could save an additional \$10 billion in 1992 alone.

All of this points to one thing: the moratorium must be extended. I am joining some of my colleagues in the House in sending a letter to President Bush applauding his pledge to curb the growth of Federal regulations and to bring rational cost/benefit analysis into the regulation writing process. In that letter, we encourage the President to extend the moratorium until the system of drafting, evaluating, approving, and promulgating regulations has been overhauled. To abandon the moratorium at this stage would be a disaster for the fight against regulatory excess, for the American economy, and for the American consumer.

Extending the moratorium will prevent Federal bureaucrats from piling more and more expensive mandates on each of us as individual citizens and small businesses. It will allow businesses to invest their resources in job-creating activities rather than satisfying bureaucrats in Washington, DC who want to tell them how to run every aspect of their business.

We must stop forcing businesses to close by regulating them to death and sucking the

lifeblood out of our economy. I hope that the President will see fit to extend the moratorium so that we can do away with unnecessary regulations.

RECOGNITION OF ELISA EMERITZ

**HON. GEORGE J. HOCHBRUECKNER**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Mr. Speaker, each year the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, and its ladies auxiliary, sponsor the Voice of Democracy Broadcast Scriptwriting Program. The program is now in its 45th year and requires high school student participants to write and record a 3-to-5 minute script on an announced patriotic theme. This year's theme was "Meeting America's Challenge," and over 147,000 students participated in the program nationwide.

Elisa Diane Emeritz, a senior at Patchogue-Medford High School of Medford, NY, has been named the 10th place national winner. The will become the recipient of the \$1,500 Department of Illinois and its Ladies Auxiliary Scholarship Award. Elisa is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dadi Emeritz. She plans a career in broadcast journalism. Elisa was sponsored by VFW Post 2937 and its Ladies Auxiliary of Medford, NY.

Mr. Speaker, I take great pleasure in congratulating Elisa Emeritz on her 10th place finish in the 1992 Voice of Democracy Broadcast Scriptwriting Program.

ANCIENT FOREST PROTECTION

**HON. GEORGE MILLER**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, today, I am pleased to join Agriculture Committee Chairman KIKI DE LA GARZA and our other colleagues in the House Committees of the Interior, Agriculture, and Merchant Marine and Fisheries to introduce legislation to protect old growth forests of the Pacific Northwest.

The committees have agreed to mark up this legislation during the first 2 weeks of May, beginning on May 6.

Last year, a panel of eminent scientists, working with hundreds of forest experts, delivered a devastating indictment of the state of the old growth forests of the Pacific Northwest. They told us that if we do not take drastic action soon, an entire unique ecosystem and the wildlife and fish species that depend on it will collapse. The time for action to meet this crisis is now.

The subcommittee and full committee chairman, including National Parks and Public Lands Subcommittee Chairman BRUCE VENTO, Forest Subcommittee Chairman HAROLD VOLKMER, Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee Chairman WALTER JONES and Fisheries and Wildlife Subcommittee Chairman GERRY STUDDS, are determined to work together to resolve this critical issue, and I look forward to working with them.

During the markups next month we intend to add provisions to the bill to help ease the transition for timber-dependent workers and communities in the Northwest and strengthen protection of watersheds as well.

The bill introduced this evening calls for the establishment of an old growth forest reserve as outlined in a report entitled "Alternatives for Management of Late-Successional Forests of the Pacific Northwest" last October, commonly referred to as the Portland Panel report. It would require the U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management to prohibit timber harvest and take other management actions necessary to save old growth forest ecosystems.

The report by the scientific panel on late successional forest ecosystems, convened at the request of the Agriculture and Merchant Marine Committees, outlined a series of alternatives and options to achieve various levels of protection for old growth forest ecosystems and wildlife dependent on those ecosystems.

I support the least restrictive management alternative the scientists have reported is necessary to provide a high degree of confidence that the diverse old growth biodiversity which includes wildlife and fish such as salmon and trout are going to survive and will not result in another endangered species gridlock.

I plan to offer additional amendment to initiate a similar scientific panel review of the Sierra Nevada forests in California and will propose strong interim protections of the Sierra old growth ecosystems.

#### A SORRY ANNIVERSARY

### HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, Wei Jingsheng is a Chinese political activist who is currently serving his 14th year in prison. Today, I ask my colleagues to take a moment to consider his case and reflect upon Wei Jingsheng's imprisonment and upon the human rights situation in China.

On March 29, 1978, Wei Jingsheng was arrested and charged with counterrevolutionary activities. His crime was the creation of a poster triumphing the importance of democratic reform. Wei titled his poster "The Fifth Modernization" adding democracy to "The Four Modernizations" that Chairman Deng Xiaoping created to promote economic development. Six months later, Wei began his 15-year sentence.

After Wei's arrest, the Chinese Government cracked down on those pushing for democratic reform. The famed Democracy Wall, an officially sponsored setting for free expression, was closed. The Chinese Government silenced underground presses and intellectuals.

This blatant disregard for the guaranteed human right of nonviolent expression of one's opinions continues today. The Government's handling of the prodemocracy Tiananmen Square demonstrators persists as an outrage. The Chinese Government stubbornly goes ahead with execution and imprisonment of those standing up for democratic reform.

This trend runs parallel with another disturbing pattern in the Chinese Government. Over the last decade, the PRC has sold nuclear weapons technology to almost every major nuclear threshold state, including Iraq, Iran, Pakistan, India, and Algeria.

This policy of political oppression and reckless nuclear arms proliferation can not endure. I call upon the Chinese Government to begin to correct their ways and release Wei Jingsheng. I also call upon the Chinese Government to halt the sale of nuclear weapons technology to nuclear threshold countries. If the Chinese Government does not begin to make progress in these areas, the administration must make it clear to the Chinese that our country will not tolerate such irresponsible behavior.

#### H.R. 3427, THE DEFENSE MANUFACTURING AND CRITICAL TECHNOLOGIES ACT OF 1991

### HON. JOAN KELLY HORN

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Ms. HORN. Mr. Speaker, our manufacturing sector continues to lose jobs. Worker productivity remains constant. Our trade imbalance soars. In the meantime, our international competitors continue their aggressive efforts—often assisted by their governments—to move forward in high technology industries. We must stop getting in the way of our businesses and industry and move forward with constructive measures to develop critical technologies.

We as a Nation have excelled in expanding the frontiers of science. But we have fallen behind in applying these scientific discoveries to consumer products and to increasing industrial efficiency and productivity. Because of this, our international competitiveness has suffered.

Last year, I, along with Senator BINGAMAN, introduced legislation to improve our Nation's competitiveness. The Defense Manufacturing and Critical Technologies Act of 1991, H.R. 3427, represented a first step toward closing the gap between us and our competitors in the manufacturing sector. It sought to strengthen manufacturing technology in defense-related industries by establishing a broad manufacturing extension program to aid small- and medium-sized businesses and augment our position in the 22 critical technologies recognized as essential to advanced technology in the 1990's and the 21st century. This legislation was incorporated into the conference report of the National Defense Authorization Act. In addition, funding was appropriated for most of the programs included in H.R. 3427. However, two programs were not funded, manufacturing extension centers and critical technology application centers.

The legislation I am introducing today, the Manufacturing Extension and Critical Technologies Act of 1992, represents the next step in closing the gap between us and our competitors in the manufacturing sector. This bill will strengthen manufacturing technology in defense-related industries. It will use a broad manufacturing extension program to aid small- and medium-sized firms in utilizing the tech-

nology available to increase their productivity and the competitiveness of their products. Our Department of Agriculture has used extension programs for years to develop an agriculture technology that is the envy of the world. We can do the same, in a smaller way, in manufacturing.

In the area of critical technologies, this legislation will also move our Nation forward. It will authorize the Secretary of Defense to establish regional critical technology application centers on a cost shared basis with industry and State and local agencies. Such a step is a necessary follow-up to see that American technologies are utilized here. These technologies are vital to the ability of the United States to compete in such high technological areas as computers, advanced materials, and aerospace.

The time to act on this is now. During the past decade or more we have lost the consumer electronics market to Japan. VCR's, walkmen, stereo components, and televisions represent inventions discovered in America, but manufactured elsewhere. Our basic manufacturing industries have likewise been allowed to decay. This legislation will provide industries with the help they need to develop American inventions into marketable products here, where our businesses can reap the profits of these inventions and our workers can find productive good paying jobs. We cannot afford to lose more products invented here, and the markets and profits that go with manufacturing them, to our international competitors. Our future prosperity and standard of international competitors. Our future prosperity and standard of living depend on producing our own. In addition, our national security and foreign policy independence rely on our ability to manufacture critical weapons components within our borders. We must ensure that we are able to supply our defense needs here.

We must continue to build on the work done at the National Institutes of Standards and Technology [NIST], the Federal Laboratory Consortium, as well as many State, local, and private industry groups, which in the absence of a clear direction from Washington, have forged ahead to do what they knew was necessary. We must support their efforts and expand them. This legislation is the next logical step to accomplish this goal.

With the legislation, our Nation can regain its world leadership in advanced technology and essential manufacturing. To do nothing is to write off our Nation's, and our children's, future.

#### VOTING RECORD OF HON. DONALD J. PEASE

### HON. DONALD J. PEASE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. PEASE. Mr. Speaker, it has become my practice to insert periodically in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a list of key votes that I have cast in the U.S. House of Representatives.

The list is arranged in this manner: Each item begins with the rollcall vote number of the bill or resolution that the House was consider-

ing, followed by the bill number and a summary of the issue. This is followed by my own vote on the issue and the vote outcome.

This list of votes covers the period of July 10, 1991, through November 27, 1991.

KEY VOTES OF CONGRESSMAN DON J. PEASE

(205) H.R. 2212. Conditional Most Favored Nation Trade Status for China. Prohibiting the president from extending MFN trade status to China until it accounts for all Tiananmen Square protest prisoners, ceases the export of nuclear technology and forced labor goods, stops coercing citizens to have abortions, and improves the nation's human rights record. Yes. Passed 313-112.

(207) H.R. 1989. American Technology Pre-eminence Act. Authorizing \$289.7 million in FY 1991 and \$347.5 million in FY 1992 to expand manufacturing and technology programs designed to improve U.S. companies' competitiveness in world markets. Yes. Passed 296-122.

(213) H.R. 5. Striker Replacement. Prohibiting employers from hiring permanent replacements for certified union employees who are striking over economic issues. Yes. Passed 247-182.

(214) H.R. 1776. FY 1992 Coast Guard Authorization. Amendment urging the repeal of Coast Guard annual fees on recreational boats. Yes. Passed 412-6.

(224) H.R. 2942. FY 1992 Transportation Appropriation. Appropriating \$34.4 billion in FY 1992 for the Department of Transportation, the Highway Trust Fund, various mass transit programs, and other related agencies. Yes. Passed 379-47.

(225) H.R. 2893. Agricultural Disaster Assistance. Extending the 1990 farm bill disaster assistance program through 1991. Yes. Passed 328-67.

(229) H.R. 2507. National Institute of Health Reauthorization. Reauthorizing the National Institutes of Health programs including the National Cancer Institute and the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute; and overturning the Administration's ban on aborted fetal tissue research. Yes. Passed 274-144.

(241) H.R. 1107. Persian Gulf Silver Medals. Establishing a silver congressional commemorative medal for combat zone Persian Gulf conflict veterans. Yes. Passed 381-37.

(245) H.R. 2427. FY 1992 Energy and Water Appropriations. Conference report appropriating \$20.8 billion for various energy, water, and nuclear weapons projects in FY 1992, including \$500,000 for the Lorain Port Authority Lighthouse foundation project. Yes. Passed 383-32.

(253) H.R. 3201. Extend Unemployment Benefits. Extending approximately \$5.3 billion in temporary unemployment benefits to unemployed workers who have previously exhausted their benefits, contingent upon the president's declaring an emergency. Yes. Passed 375-45.

(257) H.R. 2967. Older Americans Act Reauthorization. Reauthorizing the Older Americans Act of 1965, Meals on Wheels, various nutrition programs, and other elderly poor assistance programs through FY 1995. Yes. Passed 385-0.

(271) H.R. 2622. FY 1992 Treasury-Postal Appropriations. Instructing House conferees to insist on prison terms for individuals convicted of selling child pornography. Yes. Passed 414-0.

(278) H.R. 2900. Government-Sponsored Housing Enterprises. Improving the regulations of the financial stability of the Federal National Mortgage Association and other federal housing credit agencies. Yes. Passed 414-8.

(286) H.R. 2519. FY 1992 VA and HUD Appropriations Conference Report. Providing \$80.9 billion in new budget authority to the Department of Veteran Affairs, Department of Housing and Urban Affairs, Environmental Protection Agency, NASA, and other agencies in FY 1992. No. Passed 390-30.

(288) H.R. 3039. Defense Production Act. Reauthorizing the Defense Production Act of 1950, enabling the president to ensure the U.S.'s ability to manufacture vital national defense-related materials. Yes. Passed 419-3.

(298) H.R. 3033. Job Training Partnership Act. Setting guidelines for the expansion of programs which help economically disadvantaged individuals develop work-related skills and authorizing \$135 million for new initiatives. Yes. Passed 420-6.

(309) H.R. 2686. FY 1992 Interior Appropriations. Instructing House conferees to insist on a Senate amendment prohibiting the National Endowment of the Arts from funding projects which depict patently offensive sexual or excretory activities. No. Passed 286-135.

(316) H.R. 3371. Omnibus Crime Bill. Amendment restricting and in some cases prohibiting the use of habeas corpus appeals and petitions. No. Failed 208-218.

(318) H.R. 3371. Omnibus Crime Bill. Amendment removing provisions prohibiting 13 types of assault rifles and ammunition clips with more than seven rounds. No. Passed 247-177.

(320) H.R. 3371. Omnibus Crime Bill. Amendment allowing "good faith" evidence seizures performed without a warrant to be used against a defendant. No. Passed 247-165.

(327) H.R. 3371 Omnibus Crime Bill. Extending the death penalty to 50 additional crimes, allowing the "good faith" exception to warrantless evidence seizures, altering the habeas corpus procedures, and authorizing \$1.1 billion for law enforcement programs. No. Passed 305-118.

(338) H.R. 2950. Surface Transportation Reauthorization. Authorizing \$151 billion for highway and mass transit programs through FY 1997 and extending the gas tax through 1999. Yes. Passed 343-83.

(340) H.J. Res. 360. FY 1992 Continuing Resolutions. Providing continuing stop-gap appropriations for nine FY 1992 appropriations bills not yet enacted, allowing the government to continue running. No. Passed 288-126.

(342) H.R. 2686. FY 1992 Interior Appropriations. Appropriating \$12.6 billion to the Department of the Interior without restricting the grant procedures of the National Endowment for the Arts. Yes. Passed 310-104.

(352) H.R. 3543. FY 1992 Supplemental Appropriations. Providing \$7.5 billion in emergency spending for natural disaster relief, low income assistance programs, and Operation Desert Shield/Storm clean up operations. No. Passed 252-162.

(354) H.R. 2508. FY 1992-93 Foreign Aid Authorization. Conference report authorizing \$25 billion for FY 1992-1993 in foreign economic and military aid and overturning the Administration's Mexico city policy of not funding international groups which espouse abortion as a family planning option. No. Failed 159-262.

(359) H.R. 2454. Generic Drug Enforcement Act. Granting the Food and Drug Administration additional authority to guard against and punish abusers of generic drug approval processes. Yes. Passed 413-0.

(375) H.R. 6. Banking Reform. Restructuring the bank industry, revamping the federal bank deposit insurance system, and permitting the FDIC to borrow \$30 billion to absorb losses in failed banks. Yes. Failed 89-324.

(378) H.R. 3350. Civil Rights Commission Reauthorization. Reauthorizing the Civil Rights Commission for FY 1992-1994. Yes. Passed 420-7.

(380) H.R. 2707. FY 1992 Labor, HHS, and Education Appropriations. Conference report appropriating \$176.8 billion to the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and other agencies for FY 1992, \$27.8 billion for FY 1993, and \$275 billion for FY 1994. Removes the Administration's "gag rule" on abortion counseling in federally funded family planning clinics. Yes. Passed 272-156.

(386) S. 1745. Civil Rights Act of 1991. Expanding the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to counter Supreme Court restrictions on job discrimination lawsuit procedures, and allowing sex, religion, and disability discrimination victims to collect limited damages. Yes. Passed 381-38.

(393) H.R. 2. Family and Medical Leave Act. Requiring employers of 50 or more people to provide up to 12 weeks unpaid leave to seriously ill workers, for birth or adoption of a child, or to care for an ill family member. Yes. Passed 253-177.

(396) H.R. 3575. Extended Unemployment Benefits. Compromise measure extending \$5.2 billion in unemployment benefits to approximately 3 million people for up to six, 13 or 20 weeks, and providing various mechanisms to pay for them. Yes. Passed 396-30.

(403) H.R. 2707. FY 1992 Labor, HHS, and Education Appropriation. Overriding the president's veto and appropriating \$176.8 billion to the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and other agencies for FY 1992, \$27.8 billion for FY 1993, and \$275 billion for FY 1993. Removes the administration's "gag rule" on abortion counseling in federally funded family planning clinics. Yes. Failed 276-156. (Two-thirds majority present required to override a veto.)

(407) H.R. 3595. Medicaid Moratorium. Allowing states to utilize voluntary contributions, provider-specific taxes, and intergovernmental loans to finance Medicaid programs in order to receive more federal matching funds. No. Passed 348-71.

(410) H.J. Res. 346. Most Favored Nation Trade Status for the Soviet Union. Extending MFN trade status to the Soviet Union. Yes. Passed 350-78.

(415) H.R. 3768. Bank Reform. Authorizing the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation to borrow up to \$30 billion to cover failed banks, expanding the FDIC's ability to prevent bank failures, and designating new capital requirements for lending institutions. Yes. Passed 344-84.

(427) H.R. 3750. Campaign Finance Reform. Providing up to \$200,000 in public matching funds and lower mailing costs to House candidates who raise a minimum of \$60,000 in individual contribution of \$200 or less and agree to spend less than \$600,000 in the election, and limits the amount of PAC donations each candidate can accept at \$200,000. Yes. Passed 273-156.

(439) H.R. 3909. Extend Expiring Tax Provisions. Extending 12 tax provisions that encourage low-income housing, education programs, research and development, health care and improve mortgage availability. Yes. Passed 420-0.

(440) H.R. 2950. Surface Transportation Reauthorization. Conference report authorizing \$151 billion for highway and mass transit programs through FY 1997 and granting greater control to state and local governments in highway planning. Yes. Passed 372-47.

ABANDONED BY OUR HEALTH  
CARE SYSTEM

HON. GERRY E. STUDDS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, I recently received an unusually thoughtful letter from a Plymouth, MA, family which underscores the inadequacy of our health care system, and illustrates the vulnerability of millions of Americans who are in need of basic health care.

This letter forcefully reminds us that, as we continue to debate, costs continue to rise, and more and more Americans are denied basic coverage. We no longer have the luxury of time. Our people are hurting. The time has come to enact national health insurance.

I commend this letter to my colleagues:

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE STUDDS, I was happy to see your interest in a health care bill. You have always been a fair advocate for New England fishermen. Now, it seems to me, the most important thing you can do for Massachusetts fishermen is to back an equitable health care plan.

I would like to tell you our story. When my husband became a full-time lobster fisherman 10 years ago, we joined a health care program that was available to lobstermen. We faithfully paid our monthly premiums. Then, the first two carriers under the management of our trust company went into receivership, leaving hospital bills and subscribers in litigation for years. We were annoyed when we read in our local newspaper that the former owner was investing in million dollar real estate deals. We had few medical bills at the time, so we continued to pay premiums to a new carrier.

Then in September 1990 my husband had emergency abdominal surgery and we were glad we had insurance. However, our third carrier also went bankrupt and left us with \$10,000 of hospital bills in litigation. Yet, we were assured that our new carrier was reliable.

In January 1991 my husband had follow-up surgery, again costing more than \$10,000. But before that bill could be paid, our supposedly reliable carrier went into receivership. And so, even though we had paid over \$20,000 in premiums during the previous 10 years, to more than five carriers, our hospital bills go unpaid. Of course, we are angered beyond words. But more important, this is not an efficient way to fund health care. It does seem to make a few entrepreneurs and lawyers rich at the expense of working men and women.

President Bush stated in his inaugural address that he would help these entrepreneurs with even less regulation. I, of course, cannot see his point of view.

Now we are awaiting acceptance by yet another carrier. Only this time our premiums will be higher and we may not be covered for pre-existing conditions. This is not an efficient way to provide health care.

It is imperative to us that we have a reliable National Health Care Program. In November I will vote for the candidate who offers such a program. But I will certainly expect him to see it through.

Please do not allow this issue to become just another "political football."

Sincerely,

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

HON. ELIZABETH J. PATTERSON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mrs. PATTERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize our Nation's libraries during National Library Week.

Public libraries have a long tradition in teaching people to read. As an advocate of education, I support the need to improve libraries which provide many services to people of all ages. The use of Federal funds by South Carolina libraries has greatly enhanced their ability to meet the information needs of all South Carolinians.

Last summer I had the pleasure of attending a rally for libraries in Greenville, SC, in my district. This facility has done outstanding work in serving the homeless by providing deposit collections of materials which concentrate on literacy and life skills.

Spartanburg County Library, also in my district, received a Library Services and Construction Act grant this year to distribute storytime kits on a rotating basis to day care centers not presently using the library. This outreach endeavor also provides training of day care staff in the use of these materials. It is through projects like these that libraries are preparing children to enter school ready to learn.

I would like to join many of my colleagues in supporting National Library Week. As this country seeks to implement the National Education Goals envisioned in America 2000, the role of libraries must not be overlooked.

ACTORS THEATRE OF LOUISVILLE:  
ON THE CUTTING EDGE

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, recently, Actors Theatre of Louisville celebrated the 16th anniversary of the Humana Festival of New American Plays.

The festival is a 6-week springtime repertory of new plays that offers, as the Washington Times says, "the most ambitious rotating showcase of new scripts in the country." In many instances, the plays move on to national acclaim. Producers, directors, theater artists, and critics from around the country annually travel to Louisville to take in the Humana Festival.

Under the guidance of producing director, Jon Jory, Actors Theatre continues to explore important cultural and social issues with innovative new works. This year's showcase was no exception as the festival included plays examining racial and ethnic identities, urban violence, and our attitudes toward the terminally ill.

The Humana Festival showcases both new writers as well as established playwrights. This year's festival included works by Tony Award winners, David Henry Hwang and Marsha Norman, Pulitzer Prize winner Lanford Wilson,

and National Book Award winner Joyce Carol Oats.

Mr. Speaker, New York deserves its reputation as the center of American theater, but as a native Louisvillian, I am proud of the name my hometown has acquired—because of Actors Theatre and the Humana Festival—as a major force in drama and the theatrical arts.

I commend to the attention of my colleagues the reviews of the Festival which were recently published in the New York Times and the Washington Times.

[From the New York Times, Mar. 26, 1992]

ABOUT DEATH, BAD DREAMS AND D. BOONE  
DEBUNKED

(By Mel Gussow)

LOUISVILLE, KY., March 22—Debilitating illness and rituals of death were among the themes dramatized at the 16th annual Humana Festival of New American Plays at the Actors Theatre of Louisville this weekend. In fact, there was so much medical equipment onstage in the marathon of eight plays and three 10-minute one-acts that one could conjecture that the Humana Foundation had not only given financial support to the festival but had also supplied scenery, props and costumes.

In a program note, Jon Jory, the company's artistic director, characterizes our times—and presumably the plays in the festival—as "fraught with fear and omens of disaster." Moving out of a hospital environment and responding to current social and economic crises, other plays dealt with violence, both actual and metaphorical.

This year there was no feeling of discovery, as there was when Beth Henley's "Crimes of the Heart" and Romulus Linney's "2" had their world premieres in Louisville. But there were three plays of more than usual interest. All of them are elevated by a highly individualistic sense of humor and each needs more work from the playwright before taking a next production step. Those three are José Rivera's "Marisol," a black-as-night comedy about urban nightmares, the most challenging of the plays in the festival; David Henry Hwang's "Bondage," a social satire set in an S&M parlor, and Marsha Norman's exuberant time-machine yarn, "D. Boone."

"Marisol" suffers from an overload of myth and portent, but it is fired by a comic ferocity. This could evolve into Mr. Rivera's most venturesome work. While some Louisvillians might have been perplexed by the weird urban extremities depicted onstage, beleaguered New Yorkers may identify them as the norm.

Deserted by her guardian angel and left to die or survive by her own wits, the doll-like title character (Karina Arroyave) bolts herself into her apartment behind a 10-foot-high door with 14 locks, and then watches fearfully, as with a click each lock falls to the floor. Standing next to her on the subway in another scene is a creature that could be a twin of the Wild Man of Borneo, and on the street she is accosted by a man with a scorched face. These and other grotesqueries are played by V. Craig Heidenreich, a masterly match for the vulnerable heroine. The play is too sprawling and ambitious to fit into the Actors Theatre's small upstairs stage, but in a more fluid production and with a tighter script, angels would fly and devils would terrify.

Seeing a marathon of plays over a period of three days, theatergoers can be overcome by restlessness, or worse, but from its opening image, Mr. Hwang's "Bondage" riveted the

audience to its seats. The scene is a brightly lighted Los Angeles house of dreams, in which a man, covered from head to toe with heavily zippered black leather, is hanging spread-eagled on chains. In the subsequent interplay, a similarly garbed dominatrix and this willingly masochistic client act out fantasies and demonstrate that, as one character says "All's fair in love and bondage."

In this uncharacteristic mode, the author of "M. Butterfly" proves to be a wry observer of contemporary mores and racial stereotypes. The actors (B.D. Wong and Kathryn Layng) play their roles to the hilt, even as they unmask, an exceedingly intricate maneuver because of the technical complexity of the costuming. As the play moves from Genet-land to something approaching a romantic comedy, it occasionally stalls. An hour is too long for this escapade, but there is no denying that the playwright is having fun with his bondage badinage.

The Hwang play is a part of a new Actors Theater emphasis on multiculturalism. Its companion one-act is Suzan-Lori Parks's "Devotees in the Garden of Love," a drawing room comedy set in a war zone. With its convoluted narrative, "Devotees" abandons the audience in a labyrinth. But there are sparks in it of the limber black patois that previously marked Ms. Parks's talent.

Ms. Norman's "D. Boone" was commissioned especially for Kentucky's bicentennial. Daniel Boone is, of course, at the top of the state's pantheon of heroes (along with college basketball stars). A tree stump in which the frontiersman is supposed to have carved his name stands in the Filson Club historical society as an artifact for the true Boone believer.

In her spoof, the playwright debunks the stump and the myth himself, and turns D. Boone into a guileful pragmatist, playing diplomacy to stall the Indians from attacking. The playwright engages in her own game of make-believe, freely mixing history with fanciful figments, as contemporary characters step through a teepee in a museum installation and find themselves Boone's companions. This "Back to the Future" framework allows the author to comment on historical revisionism and on almost anything else that enters her mind.

One might regard "D. Boone" as good ol' boy regionalism. I view it from the opposite direction, as a comedy that, with substantial revisions, might be transformed into a film starring Steve Martin and Billy Crystal, with Robin Williams in a cameo as Chief Blackfish, Boone's friendly foe. Cinematized, it could, of course be a boon at the box office.

While Ms. Norman lightened up and revealed her droll side, John Conklin, in his debut as playwright and director, revealed nothing at all. The signs for his "Carving of Mount Rushmore" were auspicious. Mr. Conklin is one of our most creative designers of theater and opera, and the monumental subject would seem to be a natural one for his imagistic talent. But in an act that Mr. Hwang might characterize as masochistic, he unwisely turned his back on his role as scenic designer.

A tiny home movie screen used for shaky projections and dozens of chairs (a tag sale from "Grand Hotel"?) substitute for scenery. In this spare setting, actors speak randomly from the record, with one tourist quoting adjectives like "colossal" to describe the edifice we do not see. Only hinted at in this brief exercise is the serious question raised by Rushmore, whether it was a defensible act of art or a desecration of the natural envi-

ronment. Ms. Norman is far more telling in her commentary on that tree stump.

The festival's other keen disappointment was John Olive's "Evelyn and the Polka King." No amount of good will toward the playwright for his past plays could justify this work's production. The story line is as tiresome as the polka music insistently played by an onstage band. Perhaps the play would have been more interesting if it has been "Evelyn and the Poker King."

Some theatergoers were touched by Mayo Simon's "Old Lady's Guide to Survival," about a lonely octogenarian who is losing her eyesight and forms an alliance with an Alzheimer's patient. Lynn Cohen in the title role is the chief asset in a play that sacrifices wistfulness for sentimentalization. In Ross MacLean's "Hyaena," a ghoulish visitor hangs around a hospital praying for patients to die. Despite a promising premise—the title character is the opposite of the care-keepers we have seen in other plays—this is a work without subtext. Joyce Carol Oates's 10-minute "Procedure" is procedural rather than dramatic, a slice of death as two nurses prepare a body for the morgue.

In contrast, the other 10-minute plays are exemplars of the short form: Jane Anderson's "Lynette at 3 A.M." is an absurdist cartoon about a woman's sleepless night in which she encounters the ghost of a neighbor who has just died. Lanford Wilson's "Eukiah" is a Faulknerian story about barnburning, with a jolting Wilson twist. Mr. Wilson wastes no words, offering an object lesson in artistic economy to less disciplined peers at this year's festival. He also has a warning to Kentuckians awaiting the Derby. As one of characters in "Eukiah" says, "Never trust anything anyone says if it's about horses."

[From the Washington Times, Mar. 27, 1992]

#### THE HUMANA DRAMA

(By Hap Erstein)

For much of its season, the Actors Theatre of Louisville is like other regional non-profit stage companies. It produces the usual off-Broadway hits and, yes, each holiday season presents its own version of "A Christmas Carol."

But during the month of March for the past 15 years, Actors Theatre has turned into "Playwrights Theatre," offering the most ambitious rotating showcase of new scripts in the country.

Again this year; those who want to know what's happening in theater in the United States—or at least what currently interests ATL Producing Director Jon Jory enough to develop and present—are attending the Humana Festival of New American Plays.

A strong field of works continues in repertory through this weekend. And several are likely to be seen in future seasons across the country.

The Humana Festival roster includes already established playwrights such as Tony Award winners David Henry Hwang ("M. Butterfly") and Marsha Norman ("The Secret Garden"), Pulitzer Prize winner Lanford Wilson ("Talley's Polly") and National Book Award winner Joyce Carol Oates ("them").

More typically, the Humana Festival gives emerging writers their first important national platform. Even more than for the celebrity writers, the standing-room-only audiences at the festival last weekend were buzzing about Puerto Rican surrealist Jose Rivera and his comic view of urban apocalypse, "Marisol."

True to form, the Humana roster also includes a few plays whose inclusion is hard to fathom.

In this category is certainly "The Carving of Mount Rushmore," written and directed by scenic designer John Conklin. It's a safe bet that this curious collection of sentence fragments and thought shards about the making of the controversial monument to democracy will not be produced again with any regularity, if at all.

But other entries probably will have extended the life, primarily because of the following the event has acquired over the years.

For "special visitors weekend," the audience is a virtual who's who of the theater industry—more than 400 key artistic directors, literary managers, agents, producers and critics. Each is hoping to discover the next "Gin Game," "Agnes of God" or "Execution of Justice"—all plays that originated in Louisville.

#### MARISOL'S ODYSSEY

Although the theme and tone of Mr. Rivera's "Marisol" is hardly upbeat, his is a most refreshing voice. His comic facility with language is bracing. He presents for our consideration a young woman from the Bronx, Marisol Perez, who resides in a lethal neighborhood of a hostile world where mere survival is a major accomplishment.

Marisol has learned to harden herself to the intrusions of the homeless, the substance abusers, the merely maniacal. Because of this, she thinks, she has remained relatively unharmed by the constant assault of her environment.

Actually she has been protected all this time by a guardian angel, a large woman in leather jacket and gloves who watches over Marisol from on high. This angel makes no claims that it's a wonderful life, but at least Marisol is beating the odds by staying alive.

However, Marisol is put on notice by the angel that she can no longer protect her. Because the world has grown so sick and degenerate, the angels have decided to rebel against an obviously indifferent God and wage war in the heavens. Without angelic oversight, Marisol's world goes from inhuman to severely weird.

By experiencing such night-marish depths—encounters with homicidal crazies, a pregnant man, a pyromaniac skinhead Nazi and one of his victims burnt to a charred mess—Marisol goes through a spiritual salvation.

This odyssey is conveyed through Mr. Rivera's stunning verbal agility and director Marcus Stern's ability to bring these horrific visions to life. Contributing to the impact is diminutive actress Karina Arroyave as the modern day Alice-through-a-grimy-looking-glass.

Mr. Rivera's odd vision can be seen to a lesser degree on the network television show "Eerie, Indiana," which he co-created. That job presumably allows him the freedom to write such stunning but commercially dubious works as "Marisol."

Although currently a West Coast playwright, Mr. Rivera lived for years in the Bronx, and "Marisol" breathes with gritty authenticity. Though its societal indictment is geographically broader, it is a quintessential New York play.

#### ROMANCING BOONE

Miss Norman, on the other hand, has written an homage to Kentucky in "D. Boone," a relatively light comedy about hero worship and unexpected love right under your nose.

It takes place in a Kentucky history museum, amid supposed artifacts of the revered pioneer in buckskins, Daniel Boone. Flo, a custodian, has fallen in love with this legendary figure and discovered a way to travel

back in time to the 18th century to meet him.

Because of her romantic fixation, she is blind to the assets of new employee Hilly. Until, of course, the final curtain.

Miss Norman was previously best known for such stark dramas as her case history of suicide, "Night, Mother." But "D. Boone" hasn't a morose thought in it. Perhaps this is the result of the playwright's recent concentration on the musical theater:

Artistic directors will have to be more adventurous to present Mr. Hwang's love story "Bondage," although at its core the play is surprisingly innocent and heartfelt.

OK, so it takes place entirely in a sadomasochism parlor in Los Angeles. There, a man and a woman covered in leather verbally abuse each other in order to get the upper hand in this unconventional relationship.

In fact, "Bondage" has a serious purpose. It is an exploration of racial images. The characters role-play and assume various ethnic identities while the truth remains hidden behind the leather. This absorbing one-act work is in keeping with the themes of "M. Butterfly," which dealt with gender confusion and assumptions about dominance.

Inviting the audience to play along, the program does not list the cast members, so their ethnicity remains somewhat shrouded until the final moments of "Bondage." In this premiere production, the male character is played with an in-over-his-head vocal quaver by the impressive "M. Butterfly" Tony winner, B.D. Wong.

The expected kinkiness of "Bondage" probably will work against it in obtaining outside bookings. Also a detriment to the play's commercial future is its one-act length.

#### THREE SHORT PLAYS

The problem is magnified in a bill of three brief plays, all entries in Actors Theatre's 10-minute play contest. This Kentucky theater has long used this competition as a way to discover new writers without having to wade through full-length scripts.

This year, however, it attracted some major writers who demonstrated the dramatic viability of this short format. Mr. Wilson, who shared first place in the contest with Jane Anderson, wrote a minithriller titled "Eukiah" about a stableman trying to coax a young boy out of hiding to find out what he knows. Although his other work shows few signs of it, Mr. Wilson knows a great deal about the art of building suspense.

Miss Anderson spins a short comic tale called "Lynette at 3 AM," another episode with a continuing character of hers. Lynette is an insecure insomniac who lies awake in bed needing to have her love affirmed by Bobby, the big lug lying next to her who simply wants to get some sleep.

After hearing gunshots, she soon is visited by a murder victim who imparts some wisdom. In addition to some funny dialogue, the playlet is considerably helped by the direction of Reid Davis, who positions Lynette's bed vertically, giving the audience a ceiling's-eye view.

Death gets a more serious look in Miss Oates' 10-minute exercise in realism, "Procedure." The title says it all, as a veteran nurse walks a neophyte through the clinical steps for preparing a body for the hospital morgue. The scene is chilling.

The strides that Miss Oates has made as a dramatist since her first Humana appearance two years ago are evident here. However, "Procedure" could be improved by the removal of a needlessly ironic coda.

#### FACING DEATH

Just as Broadway is about to have a flood of activity this season, just as regional thea-

ter activity has stabilized, just as it appears for once that theater is not dying, the Humana Festival seems preoccupied with death.

Consider Ross McLean's "Hyaena," the story of a man who befriends and holds vigil over dying hospital patients as a way to confront death at the moment they expire.

Mr. McLean certainly understands the discomfort many of us feel around the dying. He has created an extraordinary character in this metaphorically carnivorous stranger. But like "Procedure," it must play itself out to its inevitable conclusion, draining the mystery of the hyena's motives as it goes.

Concerned with the related topic of old age is Mayo Simon, whose "Old Lady's Guide to Survival" is a variation on "The Odd Couple." Set in sunny San Diego, it pits a fiercely independent woman who is losing her eyesight against a free-spirited busybody whose eccentricities drift into the horror of Alzheimer's disease.

The play starts out comically, with Mr. Simon showing he knows how to write characters that intrigue and hook an audience into caring. After intermission, however, the work sprawls and flies off in several directions—all predictable.

If this were a commercial out-of-town try-out, you would write it off as classic second-act troubles. Perhaps Mr. Simon can fix it; there could be interest in this sitcom with a few serious things on its mind.

#### POLKA MUSICALS?

You probably weren't wondering, but playwright John Olive ("The Voice of the Prairie") and composers Carl Finch and Bob Lucas have explored whether a polka musical could be a viable entity. Rash generalities should not be made about the potential in the genre, but they have not succeeded with "Evelyn and the Polka King."

The musical is about a pair of lost souls trying to get in touch with their dreams. Hank Czerniak was once proclaimed "the Polka King," and he may be again if he can stay off the booze and make a comeback from oblivion.

The last thing he needs is Evelyn, the daughter he never knew he had, who arrives looking for clues to the biological mother from whom she has been estranged.

The story has potential, the onstage backup band called the Vibra-Tones has brass and oom-paah to spare and Tom Ligon as Hank is quite winning. The material itself—the play with songs—is too clumsy and uninviting. A good, if goofy, idea squandered.

#### RACIAL ASSUMPTIONS

The idea behind Suzan-Lori Parks's "Devoetes in the Garden of Love" is not at all clear. Miss Parks, like her characters, is black. But as with Mr. Hwang's "Bondage," which her one-act play was designed to accompany, she challenges any and all racial assumptions you may bring to the theater.

Her play involves a mother and daughter who spy a battle in the valley below, apparently being fought for the daughter's hand in marriage. As they wait, they discuss the niceties of etiquette and the value of old fashioned romantic love. On occasion, television monitors descend to give the audience and characters news from the front—represented by a reporter's narration over scenes from the Persian Gulf war.

If there is any more to the play, it is not apparent.

#### HOPEFUL SIGNS

On balance, though, the Humana Festival shows plenty of vigor.

It is a harbinger of theatrical health ahead, perhaps, even if the plays are concerned with death, old age, despoiling nature to make monuments to presidents and the general breakdown of society.

For when a play like "Marisol" is telling us that our world has sunk to its lowest ebb, there is something oddly cheering about hearing the message from such a startlingly talented new messenger.

## INTRODUCTION OF THE FEDERAL FACILITIES TOXICS RELEASE ACT

### HON. HOWARD WOLPE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. WOLPE. Mr. Speaker, today, I am joined by over 75 colleagues in introducing the Federal Facilities Toxics Release Act, legislation that would bring Federal facilities under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act [EPCRA]. This bill would require public disclosure of data on chemical emissions and source reduction efforts at government plants. Also, the legislation calls for government participation in local planning for emergency responses to chemical releases.

Federal facilities are known to be the Nation's largest polluters, releasing billions of pounds of toxic chemicals into the environment. The Department of Defense alone is responsible for 14,041 toxic waste sites at 1,579 domestic facilities. And just one Department of Energy facility, the Hanford Nuclear Reservation, has released more than 200 billion gallons of waste into the environment.

Just as staggering as the military's toxic wastes are the inconsistencies and gaps in government data pertaining to them. Reliable information systems are essential for tracking toxics from cradle to grave and implementing pollution prevention. The key to this reliability is having Federal facilities and industry report in a consistent and identical manner.

In 1986, Congress passed title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act [SARA] which recognized the public's right to know about the risks posed by a number of private sector facilities which produce certain toxic chemicals. This valuable information is compiled by EPA in a multimedia database known as the Toxics Release Inventory or TRI.

In 1990, the Pollution Prevention Act [PPA] was passed requiring these same private sector industries to report on their source reduction efforts. However, similar facilities owned by the Federal Government are exempt from these laws, creating a double standard that is unacceptable.

EPCRA and PPA are unique among environmental laws. Both are nonregulatory statutes that rely on reporting and public disclosure of information to achieve environmental protection.

While the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency has formally requested the head of each Federal agency to voluntarily comply with the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act, only a few government-owned and -operated facilities are currently reporting under the Toxics Release Inventory [TRI].

It is time that every Federal installation report its toxic chemical releases into the air, water and land under the TRI. Without this information, neither the public nor the government itself will ever know the full extent of environmental problems or have the tools necessary to make progress in reducing chemical waste.

I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this important environmental and public right-to-know bill.

#### NEW JERSEY'S CREDIT UNIONS REMAIN STRONG NAFCU'S 25TH ANNIVERSARY

### HON. MATTHEW J. RINALDO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. RINALDO. Mr. Speaker, despite the current recession, New Jersey's credit unions remain strong. Our State is home to 433 credit unions, which have a total membership of over 1 million people. Over \$3.4 billion in our citizen's savings is held in these financial cooperatives.

Credit unions provide low-cost financial services to their members. These are not huge, impersonal financial institutions; these are neighbors and coworkers helping each other. Approximately 315 of our credit unions have assets of under \$5 million.

Over 92 percent of New Jersey's credit unions are federally chartered, and I am proud to recognize the 25th anniversary of the National Association of Federal Credit Unions. Since its founding in 1967, NAFCU has served as a highly effective advocate for credit unions in the legislative and regulatory process.

NAFCU was instrumental in the establishment of the National Credit Union Administration as an independent regulator, and the creation of the National Credit Union share insurance fund. The NCUSIF serves to protect member's deposits up to \$100,000, and has an unparalleled record of safety and strength. Without NAFCU's efforts, I seriously doubt that credit union members would have share draft accounts, or a number of other services.

A few years ago, I was privileged to work closely with NAFCU's president, Ken Robinson, and its vice president for governmental affairs, Bill Donovan, to secure an exemption for Federal credit unions from oversight by the Federal Trade Commission. Because the National Credit Union administration had proved to be such an effective regulator, FTC jurisdiction was no longer necessary. My amendment succeeded in large part because of NAFCU's diligence and persistence in pursuing this legislative goal.

I am pleased to honor NAFCU at the beginning of its second quarter century of service to Federal credit unions, and I look forward to many further accomplishments in the future.

#### HAMILTON STANDARD—A PART- NERSHIP WITH CONNECTICUT SCHOOLS

### HON. NANCY L. JOHNSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, it is common knowledge that industry and schools need to come together to help educate our young people and to enable America to have the most highly trained and educated work force. United Technologies' Hamilton Standard Division of Windsor Locks, CT, has answered the need for this partnership by donating more than half a million dollars of surplus tooling, gauges, and equipment to local vocational and technical high schools and colleges.

For years, Hamilton Standard has given back to the community; the community that supplies its workers and purchases its products. Not only does Hamilton Standard realize the need for the business community to form a partnership with schools for educational advancement, but its employees also recognize the economic problems that have severely cut into school budgets. Hamilton Standard found that it had a surplus of goods needed by schools and made a donation that assisted in alleviating some of the economic burden and updated the equipment in the schools.

I commend Hamilton Standard for its generosity and awareness of the needs of the community. The company stands as an excellent example of the partnership that is necessary to improve the education of American students and prepare the way for an educated and technically advanced work force.

#### STRATEGIC MANUFACTURING ALLIANCE ACT OF 1992

### HON. PAUL B. HENRY

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, earlier this year I introduced legislation to change the vision and charter of our Commerce Department by proposing that we restructure it as the Department of Manufacturing and Commerce. As I stated then, we can only maintain our preeminence as an industrialized nation if the Federal Government and the private sector come together as never before to keep our manufacturing base competitive in the international marketplace. Manufacturing is the force that creates jobs, drives economic growth and innovation, and determines our Nation's standard of living. That is why we need a coherent strategy and a Government office working for U.S. manufacturers. Today, therefore, I am introducing the Strategic Manufacturing Alliance Act, which I believe can help shape such a strategy. In short, my bill would establish a grant program through our Technology Administration to foster new competitive alliances or consortia between our academic community and struggling U.S. manufacturers.

While a number of positive policy changes have occurred over the last few years to create programs like the Advanced Technology Program [ATP] and the Regional Manufacturing Centers Program among others, a recent General Accounting Office [GAO] report pointed out that Federal efforts to enhance the competitiveness of manufacturers have "not been realistically aligned with the basic needs of most manufacturers." It concluded that the majority of U.S. manufacturers need to be able to apply off-the-shelf current technologies more efficiently so that they can raise productivity, improve product quality, and respond to changing market conditions. It also indicated that manufacturers need help training their work force so that new technologies are applied properly. This is what my proposal is designed to do.

The Strategic Manufacturing Alliance Act concept might best be described as an industry-specific "American Keiretsu"—not to allow antitrust activities, but rather to allow companies and nonprofit research institutes or universities to come together and address basic research, worker training, and technology application needs on an ongoing basis.

Unlike current technology outreach that tries to transfer new breakthroughs to industry in an extension or vendor-type fashion, my proposal would require industry to identify its own needs and set its own research, application, and worker training agendas. I believe this structure will attract more firms by giving them a vested interest in the program. In fact, it would force grant applicants to demonstrate that they have ascertained private sector participatory commitments for their proposed consortium. This is what I think has been lacking in our current extension programs. It's awfully difficult to walk into a manufacturing firm, say one that only has 100 employees, and tell them that they need to incorporate this technology or that technology into their manufacturing process so that they can become more competitive. They may like your idea, but a more pressing problem might be training workers or making their current equipment technology run more efficiently. My point is that manufacturers know what their most pressing needs are. So why not foster a support structure that will allow them to have those needs addressed?

To my knowledge, there is no Federal program that looks at the shorter term needs of most manufacturers and ties R&D, technology transfer, and worker training into one comprehensive program—and is industry-driven. On a larger scale there is the Sematech and the U.S. Advanced Battery Consortium, but nothing is targeted at smaller manufacturers and suppliers. The Department of Commerce ATP program funds individual cutting edge technology development proposals. The Manufacturing Centers Program is aimed at transferring advanced technologies from our NIST labs.

Because the Commerce Department's Technology Administration is currently in the process of evaluating how its technology programs can be broadened to more effectively meet the needs of the average manufacturer, it makes perfect sense to establish, at least for demonstration purposes, a revolutionary manufacturing support program like the Strategic Man-

ufacturing Alliance Act. As this Congress continues to develop its competitiveness strategy for the 1990's, I believe we must embrace this type of concept or eventually, America's small manufacturing backbone may be broken by overseas competition.

IN HONOR OF LOUISE ENDEL

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, for four decades Louise Endel has been a motivating force behind virtually every aspect of New Haven's cultural and community life. Today, Habitat for Humanity of New Haven will honor her with its first annual Master Builder Award. This award gives Louise the recognition she so well deserves for her years of leadership and I would like to add my voice to those that join together today to pay tribute to an outstanding leader, a tireless volunteer, and a longstanding, very dear friend.

Louise is truly a master builder—she has been instrumental in building political coalitions, in organizing cultural programs, and especially in bringing together communities of people. Whether organizing a political campaign, a performance, or an activity for inner-city youngsters, Louise has a unique talent for uniting those around her in working toward a common goal. She makes a difference in countless lives, and inspires the rest of us to renew our commitment to public service.

Louise has long been a motivating force behind cultural institutions ranging from the nationally recognized Long Wharf Theater to innovative arts programs like artspace and creative arts workshop. Indeed, there are few cultural events in New Haven that Louise has not helped bring about—from first night to artspace performances, Louise is there to make it all happen.

Louise's commitment to New Haven's cultural life is matched only by her devotion to serving its neediest population. For years, working through Habitat for Humanity of New Haven, she has helped working families build and own their own homes. Underserved youngsters in our community have also benefited from Louise's active participation in organizations such as the Urban League and the Nine Squares Neighborhood Youth Leagues.

Louise Endel possesses a rare combination of skill and compassion, courage, and warmth. What's more, she generously shares her gifts with the entire New Haven community. Those of us who know Louise well are especially pleased to see her publicly recognized today for those qualities and abilities we have always admired. As her colleagues gather today in New Haven to pay tribute to her achievements, I join them in expressing my appreciation, my admiration, and my loving friendship for Louise Endel.

TRIBUTE TO THE VILLAGE OF SHOREWOOD HILLS ON ITS 65TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. SCOTT L. KLUG

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. KLUG. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to pay tribute to the Village of Shorewood Hills, a community in my district, which this summer will celebrate its 65th anniversary.

The first census of Shorewood Hills, then known as the territory, was taken just 65 years ago this month on April 12, 1927. The next day a notice of intended incorporation was posted on trees and poles throughout the area, which was then a part of the town of Madison.

On June 28, 1927, residents voted 76 to 8 for incorporation, and the village was officially created, becoming home to 60 families. According to Shorewood Hills history, the first village caucus was held on July 14 in the school house and Harry Geisler was elected the first village president.

Today, the village of Shorewood Hills is a vital part of the greater Madison community. Many citizens who have served in village government have worked hard to maintain a high quality of life. Village residents take great pride in their community as evidenced by strong villagewide participation in local governance and community activities.

The community is currently undergoing a major redevelopment project in its business district. The Veterans' Administration Hospital and much of the University Hospital of the University of Wisconsin are located within the boundaries of Shorewood Hills. And, since its incorporation in 1927, the community has grown more than 10 times. This year, 635 families call the Village of Shorewood Hills home.

It is an honor to be able to wish the residents of the Village of Shorewood Hills a very happy 65th anniversary.

OPPOSITION TO THE INCUMBENT PROTECTION ACT

HON. JOHN J. RHODES III

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. RHODES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to House Concurrent Resolution 423. It has been euphemistically called campaign reform. In reality, however, it is more appropriately titled the "Incumbent Protection Act of 1992."

The American public wants meaningful campaign reform. Reform that will restore fairness to the electoral process, short of public financing of congressional campaigns. We need to make process more competitive, not less. We need to make incumbents more responsive to their constituents, not less. Nothing would make an incumbent more efficient and effective than the likelihood of a competitive challenge each election cycle.

I have been pushing for meaningful and responsible campaign reform since 1989 when I

joined with 148 other Members of Congress in asking the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Republican leader to form a bipartisan task force to develop and bring a bipartisan campaign finance reform bill to the House floor. Unfortunately, the 101st Congress ended without final action on meaningful campaign reform legislation. Although a similar task force was organized this Congress, it failed to produce a bipartisan piece of legislation.

As a result, the Democrat leadership took their bill (H.R. 3750) to the floor of the House of Representatives on November 25, 1991. After considerable debate, and the 155 to 270 defeat of a Republican campaign finance reform alternative (H.R. 3770) which I cosponsored, the Democrats so-called Gejdenson public financing bill (H.R. 3750) passed by essentially a party-line vote of 273 to 156. The House-passed bill must now be reconciled with the campaign finance reform bill (S. 3) passed by the Senate on May 23, 1991, by a vote of 56 to 42.

I will vote against Democrat leadership's public financing bill for several reasons. First, I do not support public financing of congressional campaigns. The Democrat bill amounts to a blank check taxpayer subsidy for politicians. Unfortunately, this check won't bounce and taxpayers will be stuck with the tab.

The Democrat bill fails to specify from where this billion-dollar incumbent bailout will come from. But, the taxpayers know. The taxpayers know that their hard earned money will be going to finance entrenched politicians keep their jobs. The public financing provisions alone would cost \$270 million or more per year.

Additionally, the Incumbent Protection Act also sets an arbitrary spending limit of \$600,000 on challengers, but conveniently would not include in that limit the value of the advantages and tools of incumbents, such as franked mail, staff allowances, and free media coverage.

The bill does not even seriously address two other major problems—Political Action Committee [PAC] contributions and the use of soft money.

The fact is, the Republican substitute more severely limits the power of PAC's by reducing from the present \$5,000 to \$1,000, the amount any individual PAC may contribute to a candidate per election. Our bill increases the involvement and power of smaller, local contributors; requires that a majority of contributions come from within a congressional district; and totally bans the use of soft money.

Our bill also would be effective for the 1992 elections. The Democrat bill would not become effective until 1993.

Any objective reading of the legislation will reveal what this bill really is—incumbent protection, pure and simple. I urge my fellow Members to reject the Incumbent Protection Act.

**A.H. BELO CORP. CELEBRATES ITS  
SESQUICENTENNIAL—150 YEARS**

**HON. MARTIN FROST**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 9, 1992*

Mr. Frost. Mr. Speaker, A.H. Belo Corp. has been around for a long time. Now headquartered in Dallas, it is the oldest continuously operated business in the State of Texas, with media representatives throughout the world being familiar with its name.

Texas history and the history of A.H. Belo Corp. are joined hand-in-hand. Founded as the one-page Galveston Daily News on April 11, 1842, during the time that Texas was an independent nation, the firm has now expanded to the point of being a giant in the media industry.

A.H. Belo Corp. today publishes the Dallas Morning News, the Texas Almanac, seven community newspapers in the Dallas-Fort Worth area, and owns network-affiliated television stations in five U.S. markets, including WFAA-TV in Dallas-Fort Worth and KHOU-TV in Houston.

The newspapers and television stations owned by A.H. Belo Corp. have been known for their excellence and high standards. Through eight wars and five generations, these same qualities have directed Belo's course, and I have every confidence that the same will be true of its future.

A.H. Belo Corp.'s 150th anniversary underscores the vision, creative spirit, and determination that have built an institution dedicated to journalistic excellence and community service.

On this anniversary date, I am proud to call your attention to this great firm and its outstanding history. I am pleased to represent many of the employees and owners of the corporation, and I am pleased to give them this well-deserved recognition.

**TO MODIFY THE U.S. ECONOMIC  
EMBARGO AGAINST VIETNAM**

**HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 9, 1992*

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, the March 31 New York Times carried an article reporting that the administration is under pressure from American business and some of our allies overseas to modify the U.S. economic embargo against Vietnam. According to the article, those calling for a change in policy include the President's Export Council, a private sector organization, Members of Congress, and the executive branch agency responsible for trade policy.

I certainly understand the concerns of the business community that the United States could be left behind as businessmen from other countries move into Vietnam. Foreign oil companies could also quickly buy up the best offshore tracts there.

It behooves us to remember, however, that our Government made a solemn promise to

the American people and to the veterans of the Vietnam war, that normalization of relations with that country would be linked to resolution of humanitarian concerns such as the POW/MIA issue. This is a promise that must be kept.

The concerns of the business community are real. It is no secret that the Japanese, our strongest economic competitors in Asia, have already sent a business team to Vietnam to look at investment opportunities, and that the Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry [MITI] will soon resume trade insurance. Further, several of our other allies are also starting to look at opportunities for their businesses. The French in particular are reportedly growing impatient at Vietnam's continuing exclusion from International Monetary Fund and World Bank financing.

To demonstrate our willingness to move on normalization of relations with Vietnam, the administration in April of last year presented the Vietnamese with a well thought out and reasonable plan that is often referred to as the roadmap. The signing of the Cambodian peace accords made it possible to start implementing the roadmap, but how we progress through its four phases is tied to resolution of POW/MIA and other concerns.

Assistant Secretary of State Solomon's March trip to Indochina produced significant responses from the Vietnamese. These commitments might meet the requirements of phase I of the roadmap and even allow moving into phase II, during which U.S. businessmen would be permitted to explore business opportunities.

The Vietnamese have agreed to a five-point program to accelerate their cooperation with us on POW/MIA investigations. Specifically, they have agreed to: First, give the U.S. greater access to their central records, archives, and museums as well as individuals who may have information about POWs and MIAs; second, allow rapid response to live-sighting reports; third, begin a 2-year plan for accelerated joint investigations in Vietnam; fourth, continue work on trilateral efforts with the Laotians and the Cambodians; and fifth, conduct technical exchanges between United States and Vietnamese experts. Beyond the progress on the POW/MIA issue, it has been reported that Vietnam has released most of the remaining couple hundred Vietnamese political prisoners from the war who were still being held in re-education camps.

The administration deserves congratulations for the progress that has been made on relations with Vietnam. Before we move from phase I to phase II of the roadmap, however, I hope the administration will carefully assess how the Vietnamese implement their commitments. The five-point program agreed to by the Vietnamese should form the foundation for future progress on the POW/MIA issue. All five elements should be tested and validated before we move to the next phase.

Mr. Speaker, like many Americans, I look forward to the day when the United States can normalize relations with Vietnam and its people. While I have concerns about the political and human rights situation in that country, I do not harbor, as I am sure most Americans do not, any lingering animosity from the Vietnam war. There is much we could gain from friend-

ly relations with the 66 million people of Vietnam, including trade and other commercial opportunities. I regret the hardships that our embargo and opposition to loans are causing the Vietnamese people.

But we have an irrevocable commitment to the American people to seek the fullest possible accounting of our POW's and MIA's from the Indochina War. The five-point program on POW/MIA's, agreed to by the Vietnamese, is an important development in this connection. Nevertheless, we must be careful, especially in the early stages of implementing the roadmap on United States-Vietnam relations, in order to ensure there is a sound basis for further progress.

**ESTELLE HOSKINS LISTON: A  
GRACIOUS LADY MARKING 100 YEARS**

**HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 9, 1992*

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, as a native North Carolinian, I am pleased to offer these remarks which celebrate the life and accomplishments of an exceptional individual who has devoted her entire life to others.

Estelle English Hoskins, the youngest child of Sally and Daniel Hoskins, was born on April 26, 1892, in Camden, SC. At the age of 4, she moved with her family to Charlotte, NC, where she would later be educated in some of our State's leading black institutions including Myers Street School and Scotia Seminary—now Barber-Scotia College. She would later establish a long and distinguished career as a teacher in both public and church-related schools.

On June 28, 1916, she was married in Charlotte to Hardy Liston of Fairfield County, SC. The 40 years of their marriage were spent as a union of two educators devoted to the pursuit of excellence in higher education for African-Americans as they served together at Slater State Normal School—later Winston-Salem State Teachers College, Knoxville College in Knoxville, TN, and Johnson C. Smith University in Charlotte. To their marriage was born six children and included the nurturing of a niece and nephew and countless colleges who were all the beneficiaries of the moral, emotional, and economic support of these two very special people. This far-flung family now includes daughters and sons-in-law, 14 grandchildren, 20 great grandchildren, 3 great-great grandchildren, and a host of other relatives and friends.

Upon answering the call to return to Charlotte in 1943 as her husband assumed the role of vice president and then president of the Johnson C. Smith University, Estelle Hoskins Liston would continue a life of service to the campus and local community, enveloping the faculty and staff and their families with her elegance and grace—always with an attentive eye for an opportunity to teach and nurture and challenge those she touched to strive for excellence. An active participant on the boards of the Bethlehem Center, the Girl Scouts, Parent Teacher Associations, and the Young Women's Christian Association, her participa-

tion in the Presbyterian church has extended through local, Presbyterial, Synod, and national levels. An individual of boundless faith and religious conviction, her association with Seventh Street Presbyterian Church, now First United Presbyterian, dates from 1896 to this day.

A variety of alumni associations, sororities, literary, and social organizations have also enriched her life and she theirs. She has continued to live in Charlotte since being widowed in 1956 and to the extent that progressive blindness and advancing age have allowed, she has continued a life filled with interest in the issues of the day and concern for people everywhere. I am pleased to join hundreds in the State of North Carolina, and others around the Nation in celebrating the centennial birthday of Estelle English Hoskins Liston.

THE 200TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE  
MONTAUK POINT LIGHTHOUSE

HON. GEORGE J. HOCHBRUECKNER  
OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to honor the Montauk Point Lighthouse as it prepares to celebrate its 200th anniversary on April 12, 1992.

Two hundred years ago, by an act of the Second Congress, the President of the United States, George Washington, was authorized to construct a lighthouse on the tip of Long Island at Montauk Point, in New York. The lighthouse was the second public works project to be authorized by the U.S. Government and is the oldest lighthouse in continuous operation in the Nation. The lighthouse continues to serve as a marker for vessels headed for New York Harbor, Long Island Sound, and other ports along the eastern seaboard. Due to its historic value, the lighthouse is included in the Nation Register of Historic Places.

I believe the Montauk Historical Society is owed a special commendation at this time. This community service organization has been the driving force in ensuring the lighthouse's continuing legacy. Without their commitment to the lighthouse's preservation, I would not be before you today.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in honoring the Montauk Point Lighthouse, a proud symbol of American history.

TRIBUTE TO GARY HANKINS,  
CHAIRMAN METROPOLITAN POLICE  
DEPARTMENT LABOR COMMITTEE

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Mr. Gary Hankins whose contributions to the Washington, DC Metropolitan Police Department have been outstanding.

Gary Hankins joined our police department in 1970 and worked his way to becoming the

first spokesperson of the police department's public information office with the mandate of improving relations among the department, the community and the media. In this position, Mr. Hankins proved himself an invaluable asset.

After 11 years as the department's spokesperson, Gary Hankins formed the Metropolitan Police Department Labor Committee of the Fraternal Order of Police and became its first chair. From 1981 to 1991 Mr. Hankins fought diligently and successfully to improve working conditions and benefits for the members of this bargaining unit. He also became a national spokesman for law enforcement.

Gary Hankins retired on February 22, 1992 from the Metropolitan Police Department and from his post as chair of the Labor Committee. He will continue to devote much of his time to the department in a civilian capacity.

Appreciation is due to Gary Hankins for his untiring efforts on behalf of his fellow officers and the residents of the District of Columbia.

IN PRAISE OF STEVEN REED AND  
JONATHAN D. CAHN

HON. JOHN LEWIS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, the canons of ethics for the Nation's legal profession encourage lawyers to provide counsel and representation for those in our society who would otherwise have a difficult time in paying for legal advice.

Steven Reed and Jonathan D. Cahn, of the Steptoe & Johnson law firm in Washington, DC, provided a shining example of what lawyers can and should do in performing pro bono services for the public good during congressional consideration of the Older Americans Act reauthorization.

Their counsel on highly technical and esoteric issues relating to the enforceability of rights under the Older Americans Act and the Civil Rights Act was a service above and beyond the call of duty. It certainly deserves praise and recognition, not only for the high quality work but also for the spirit in which it was performed.

The entire Congress benefited from this scholarly legal research. The House of Representatives and the Senate were able to produce a better bill because of the extraordinarily effective service that these two attorneys provided in analyzing complex issues relating to the intrastate funding formula and the enforceability of rights to target services to low-income minorities.

Mr. Reed and Mr. Cahn conducted their analyses in a selfless manner, and without much fanfare. However, these two superb attorneys deserve our praise for their exceptional service.

The entire Cahn family has been tireless in their long, devoted efforts to make legal services more readily available to the poor, minorities, and others who often found themselves friendless in the court. Mr. Edgar S. Cahn and the late Jean Camper Cahn were the leading forces in creating the legal services program. They worked tirelessly to make our legal sys-

tem more responsive to the poor and disadvantaged.

The Cahns were also brilliant advocates in the courts, executive agencies and elsewhere. Jean Camper Cahn was one of the lead attorneys in the landmark Meek versus Martinez case. This decision recognized for the first time that plaintiffs could successfully assert rights under the Older Americans Act to target services to low-income minorities that could be enforced under the Civil Rights Act.

I salute Steven Reed, Jonathan D. Cahn, and the entire Cahn family for the valuable pro bono services that they have provided to our society.

TRIBUTE TO CODY WARD

HON. GREG LAUGHLIN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. LAUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, heroes come in every shape and size. Today, I would like to recognize a hero from my hometown of West Columbia, TX.

On February 7, 1992, 17-year-old Cody Ward and his friend Jason Bell were traveling in separate vehicles to Columbia Lakes when Jason lost control of his truck and flipped over, landing upside down in a deep ravine filled with water.

Cody immediately plunged into the water, worked open the bent door, and pulled Jason to safety. He then transported him to the hospital where Jason was treated successfully. Due to Cody's quick thinking and unselfish actions, his friend is alive and well today.

Cody has brought honor to himself, his family, to the great State of Texas, and indeed to his Nation through his actions. I am proud of this young man. His selfless act of compassion should serve to remind each of us of the strength and courage our Nation was founded on.

LT. GEN. CHARLES D. FRANKLIN

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, all of us in the House of Representatives were saddened to learn of the recent death of Lt. Gen. Charles D. Franklin, a former Chief of Legislative Liaison for the Secretary of the Army. All of us in Congress who worked with Chuck Franklin came to admire his professionalism and his devotion to duty. I felt a special kinship with him. He was a native of my congressional district, and a classmate of mine at the University of Missouri.

Gen. Chuck Franklin was a valiant soldier and patriot. His decorations include the Silver Star, the Distinguished Service Medal, the Legion of Merit with oak leaf cluster, the Distinguished Flying Cross, and the Army Commendation Medal with oak leaf cluster. He served his country with valor in combat in Vietnam, and then put his experience to use

in building the Army that was so magnificent in Operation Desert Storm.

However, Mr. Speaker, it is not just for his career in the military that we remember Chuck Franklin. As former Secretary of the Army, John O. Marsh, Jr., put it in his moving eulogy, Chuck was "a soldier whose roots were in the farmlands of Missouri." He was, Secretary Marsh said, "a man of spirit and commitment. He was committed to this faith and the things in which he believed. He was committed to his Country \* \* \*. Finally, he was deeply committed to his family."

It is to his family, Mr. Speaker, that all of us in the House extend our most heartfelt condolences. We know that more than anything else, Chuck Franklin was a loving son, husband, father, and grandfather. We share the grief of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jewell Franklin of Linn Creek, MO, his wife, Pat, his children, Chuck, Debby, and Susan, and his grandchildren, and we thank all of them on behalf of the Nation for sharing this great man with us.

**TRIBUTE TO PATRICIA CUSHING AND CHARLES PECK—WINNERS OF THE CABLE IN THE CLASSROOM EDUCATOR AWARD**

**HON. DICK SWETT**

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. SWETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to two truly remarkable schoolteachers from my home State of New Hampshire. Patricia Cushing, enrichment coordinator, and Charles Peck, science teacher at North Hampton Elementary School, were recently selected to receive the 1991 Cable in the Classroom Educator Award. They were among only 15 persons nationwide who were chosen to receive this prestigious honor.

The eighth grade class at North Hampton, under the guidance of Patricia and Charles, has been working diligently since September to produce the winning entry. Their project, inspired by Turner Broadcasting System's "Jason Project" and the Discovery Channel's "Scientific American Frontiers," was comprised of four separate activities: creating a remote-controlled submersible capable of retrieving objects at the bottom of a swimming pool; painting a mural of the ocean floor on the window of a local business; making a video documentary of the project; and writing an article about the project for the school newspaper.

Under the direction of Patricia and Charles, the students used teamwork to learn about science and technology. In an age when we are all disappointed and alarmed with the results of recent studies detailing the poor state of science education in our country and the correspondingly low scores of American students on international examinations, it is heartening to know that people like Patricia and Charles are working to reverse this downward spiral.

Mr. Speaker, an alarming 25 percent of students fail to graduate from high school every year. Our country desperately needs imagina-

tive educators like Patricia and Charles to create programs which help students to recognize and reach their full potential in academia and help to build their self-confidence. With this sort of hands-on program, students are encouraged not only to remain in school, but also to excel.

Patricia, Charles and their talented students along with their mentors, have rolled up their sleeves and attacked projects that many would argue are too advanced for eighth graders. Although we will not know if the submersible will actually work until later this spring, the project has already been a success because of the valuable experience these students have received.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Patricia Cushing and Charles Peck on receiving this award. It is refreshing that amidst the crisis in education our country is facing, people like Patricia and Charles effectively demonstrate that dedicated people can make a crucial difference in the lives of our Nation's children.

**A TRIBUTE TO TULA CHRISTOPHER**

**HON. TOM LANTOS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, on April 15, 1992, the artwork of Tula Christopher, the late wife of former San Francisco Mayor George Christopher, will be on exhibit in my San Mateo, CA office. I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues who Tula was, and why she was so special to so many of us.

Tula was a rare and wonderful woman who graced the lives of many. Those lucky enough to have known her will always remember her as a creative, sensitive, and wise soul with a great capacity to care for those who were less fortunate than herself.

Tula made a lasting and positive impression on everyone who crossed her path, whether they were heads of state at a White House reception, or elderly hospital patients with whom she would often visit.

As the first lady of San Francisco, Tula had the formidable responsibility of receiving and entertaining visiting dignitaries and statesmen. She gained a reputation as a most gracious hostess, always very modest, unpretentious and hospitable. Mayor Christopher never traveled on official capacity without Tula, for she was an emissary of the first order. Tula and George were married 55 years at the time of her sudden death.

Tula spent a great deal of time visiting the sick and the elderly in area hospitals. She would comfort them, hold their hands or comb their hair. She always did this quietly. There were no press releases, no political hay making. She was motivated by compassion and compassion alone.

No matter the time or occasion, Tula carried herself with exceptional grace, charm, and dignity—and in doing so, she always engendered those qualities in others.

Tula was a marvelous painter, and the richness of her life is reflected in her artwork. Al-

though she did not study in the classical sense, she was an inspired and talented artist. Today we can take great pleasure in the artistic legacy she has left for us.

Mr. Speaker, I look forward to hosting the exhibit of Tula's work in San Mateo. While her passing was a great shock to those of us who knew and loved her, we can all take great comfort: Tula lived a happy and full life. Always generous, kind and loving, she graced us all, and in our warm and lasting memories of her—and through the art she created—Tula touches us still.

**THE EARNINGS LIMITATION IS AN UNFAIR PENALTY ON SENIOR CITIZENS**

**HON. JIM BUNNING**

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. BUNNING. Mr. Speaker, the unfair Social Security earnings limitation has, for years, unfairly imposed a phenomenal marginal tax rate on our senior citizens. In fact, liberalizing it has been a personal interest of mine and I can't tell you how happy I am that we've finally reached an agreement to raise the test to a reasonable level.

The earnings limitation is a relic from the depression era. It has penalized seniors who choose to work after they retire and, for years, it has created undue hardship for many of our citizens. Many seniors need to work jobs just to help them make ends meet. And the earnings limitation is a terribly unfair penalty on them.

I'd still like to see the darned thing repealed, but doubling the limit is a major triumph for America's senior citizens.

Mr. Speaker, it is our duty to our senior citizens to pass this much-needed legislation. It is truly a victory they deserve.

**LET'S RESTORE THE ORPHAN DRUG ACT TO ITS ORIGINAL PURPOSE: SUPPORT THE ORPHAN DRUG AMENDMENTS OF 1992**

**HON. GERRY E. STUDDS**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation today to reform the Orphan Drug Act, a law enacted in 1983 to provide incentives for pharmaceutical companies to develop drugs of little commercial value for rare or orphan diseases. I am joined by Mr. WAXMAN of California, chairman of the Subcommittee on Health and the Environment. Contrary to the intent and spirit of the law, drug companies are co-opting it to shield immensely profitable drugs from competition.

Shortly before the Congress adjourned last November, I introduced similar legislation, H.R. 3930. Our new bill incorporates provisions originating in S. 2060, legislation advancing in the other body sponsored by Senators METZENBAUM and KASSEBAUM.

The Orphan Drug Act confers tax benefits for pharmaceutical R&D costs and expedited Food and Drug Administration [FDA] marketing approval to companies sponsoring orphan drugs. These are defined as therapies for diseases or conditions afflicting fewer than 200,000 people. However, the most important incentive under the act is the provision of a 7-year period during which a company is granted exclusive rights to market a new drug for a specific rare illness.

By most accounts, the law has been a success. To date, 469 drugs have received orphan designation and 59 of those have been approved for marketing. In addition, the research grant program authorized by the act has supported roughly 200 grants to assist with clinical testing of drugs which show promise in treating rare diseases or conditions.

However, the purpose of the law is being subverted by the market monopolies conferred on very profitable drugs. At least three approved drugs considered to be commercial blockbusters within the pharmaceutical industry were granted designation by the FDA as orphans.

In fact, these products—human growth hormone, erythropoietin [EPO] and aerosolized pentamidine—either had been developed or were well under development before they were swept under the purview of the act. For example, there were five companies—not just one—rushing to develop growth hormone at the time. Obviously, in contrast to companies developing true orphan drugs, the act's incentives had nothing to do with the development of bioengineered growth hormone.

The commercial success of these drugs seems to belie their designations as orphans. Aerosolized pentamidine, for example, a drug for the treatment and prevention of pneumocystis carinii pneumonia in AIDS patients, has amassed sales in excess of \$300 million. Erythropoietin, a treatment for renal disease-related anemia, is approaching \$1 billion in sales.

Mr. Speaker, a principal reason these products are so lucrative is because drug companies have priced them with impunity, to the detriment of desperate patients and families, and all under the protection of the 7-year orphan drug monopoly.

For example, recombinant human growth hormone costs patients \$10,000 to \$30,000 annually, while patients needing EPO incur charges of \$6,000 to \$8,000 per year. Ceredase, an orphan drug approved last year for the treatment of Gaucher's disease, an enzyme-deficiency disorder, can cost hundreds of thousands of dollars per year.

The Orphan Drug Amendments of 1992 is intended to address those other instances where orphan drug exclusivity was misapplied to drugs of tremendous commercial value. Under the bill, orphan drugs of tremendous commercial value. Under the bill, orphan drugs with cumulative sales above \$200 million would lose their market exclusivity. In the very unlikely event a drug's R&D costs exceeded \$200 million, the bill provides for the sponsor to retain market exclusivity until it recoups its costs. This concept has been endorsed by the National Organization for Rare Disorders the Association of Biotechnology Companies, and the National Commission on AIDS.

In addition, there currently is no mechanism in the law to rescind market exclusivity if an orphan drug's target population exceeds the statutory 200,000 limit, as will soon be a tragic reality with AIDS. Hence, we may soon see monopoly markets for many unpatented AIDS drugs in the pipeline. This would clearly be unfair if the indications for these drugs affect such a large number of people with AIDS that a competitive market could be supported. Accordingly, our legislation would require the FDA to look into the future in assessing whether the patient population of a particular orphan disease exceeds the 200,000 threshold.

The Orphan Drug Amendments of 1992 would restore the Orphan Drug Act to its true purpose: To ensure that therapies for rare ailments are developed and that patients whose lives may depend on them have access to these therapies.

#### ELWHA RIVER ECOSYSTEM AND FISHERIES RESTORATION ACT

**HON. AL SWIFT**

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. SWIFT. Mr. Speaker, today I introduce the Elwha River Ecosystem and Fisheries Restoration Act as a companion bill to S. 2527. This legislation, whose goal is to restore the legendary salmon runs on the Elwha River, is the product of many months of negotiations. We have attempted, and I think succeeded, in putting together a bill that addresses the myriad of concerns that surround this difficult issue.

The current situation on the Elwha River is chaotic: Two dams block the passage of salmon, limiting their spawning habitat to just several miles while over 70 miles of pristine river are completely inaccessible; the Lower Elwha Tribe and environmentalist have sued—or threatened to sue—for removal of the dams; FERC and the Department of the Interior disagree over whether FERC has jurisdiction to relicense the dam that sits in Olympic National Park; the company that relies on power from the dams to run their business now wonders whether that power will be available in the years to come, threatening the jobs of over 300 workers in Port Angeles; and, the city of Port Angeles is uncertain of how its water supply will be protected if dam removal is ordered by the Federal Government or the courts.

The Elwha River Ecosystem and Fisheries Restoration Act is a package that will deal with all this uncertainty. Without it, it will be left for the Federal courts to unravel piece by piece. There are times we should not ask our courts to address our problems, where legislative solutions are far superior in covering all the bases; this is just such a case.

I urge Congress and the administration to fund this project to its completion. It is a large undertaking, but it is less expensive than fish-mitigation programs on other watersheds throughout the country; watersheds that don't have miles and miles of untouched ecosystem sitting within a national park. Furthermore, given all the uncertainty—legal and other-

wise—surrounding this issue, this bill is an efficient way to handle this situation.

TRIBUTE TO ASA H. CREWS, SR.

**HON. DONALD M. PAYNE**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask my colleagues here in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in honoring the memory of a very special man who touched the lives of all of those around him, Asa H. Crews, Sr.

Mr. Crews was born on April 12, 1907. Sadly, he passed away last December, but he left behind a legacy of wisdom, determination, compassion, and devotion to his family that will be long remembered. Because his life meant so much to so many people, it is fitting that we pause to celebrate the anniversary of his birth.

One of 10 children born to the late Anderson and Mariah Jane Crews, he joined the church at an early age and kept his faith throughout his life. Education was his passion, and he received his high school diploma at Henderson Institute on March 23, 1929, where he graduated as valedictorian and class president. Earning his diploma was not an easy task after walking 2 miles each way to school and working for 2 hours prior to classes. Although lack of financial resources prevented him from continuing his formal education, his love of learning and his intellectual curiosity motivated him to educate himself on a vast array of subjects. A collector of books, magazines, and newspapers, he was an avid and voracious reader. If there was an article that interested him, he saved it for future reference, and there were many.

If there was anything that was broken, needed fixing, or was about to be broken, he fixed it, for he had the exact tool necessary to accomplish the task which was easily found among his collectibles of hard-to-find tools.

Mr. Crews also had a passion for work. He served on the Pennsylvania Railroad as a trackman for 35 years until his retirement. In addition to his duty with the railroad, he operated a home maintenance business.

He later became active in the New Hope Baptist Church in Newark, NJ, where he was a member of the male chorus and senior choir.

His ties with his family in North Carolina continued through the family reunions started there some 75 years ago, which are still being celebrated annually. He was an active member in the Baldwin Avenue Block Association serving as its secretary-treasurer until his passing.

Mr. Crews was devoted to his wife, Marshanna White Crews, whom he married on August 29, 1933. He dearly loved his children and his grandchildren and played an active part in their lives, as they did in his, with the support of his wife.

Mr. Speaker, at a time when there are too few role models for our young people, the shining example set by Mr. Crews continues to inspire those he left behind. The lessons he

taught about family values, hard work, concern for others, and love of learning will live on for many generations.

I know my colleagues join me in honoring the memory of Asa H. Crews, Sr. on the anniversary of his birth. Our thoughts are with his family at this time—his wife, Marshanna Crews; his children, Asa H. Crews, Jr., M.D.; Shirley Crews Coxson; Donald Crews; and Mary Crews Kornegay, his six grandchildren, his sisters and brothers, and his many nieces, nephews, cousins, relatives and friends.

A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO  
STRAIGHT TALK CLINIC, INC.

**HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Straight Talk Clinic, Inc., an outstanding community service organization located in southern California that serves my district and surrounding areas in southern California. In a time of reduced government services and increasing demand for those services, I salute the ability of this organization to offer much needed help to all needy individuals.

On April 25, the city of Cypress and Orange County leaders will assemble to pay tribute to the accomplishments of this fine organization. I would like to take this time to add my voice in tribute to their outstanding work.

Straight Talk Clinic, Inc., based in Cypress, CA, has worked for the betterment of the southern California community for the last 20 years. It was founded in 1972 to provide education counseling and support to persons suffering from mental illness, substance abuse, and developmental disabilities. Since that time this worthwhile organization has expanded its mission to include counseling services for the extended families of these needy people through a family hot line and residential treatment for persons suffering with AIDS.

We all recognize that reduced government services have limited the ability of the most needy of our population to obtain help in living a normal life. Straight Talk Clinic has filled this void. Their charter specifically demands that help must be provided to those most limited in their access to such services elsewhere. I am pleased to find out that Straight Talk has never turned away an individual because of an inability to pay. This type of charity is hard to sustain, and I salute this organization for its continued commitment to the most needy.

Straight Talk Clinic, Inc., was initially started by a staff of dedicated volunteers backed by a few generous donations. It has grown under the leadership of its director, Bruce Robbins, to provide much needed services to over 2,000 disadvantaged children, adults and families in southern California.

My wife, Lee, would like to join me today in extending this congressional salute to Straight Talk Clinic, Inc., and Bruce Robbins. We wish them continued success in the years to come.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE FORMATION OF THE CHICAGO CHAPTER OF THE BETA PI SIGMA SORORITY, INC.

**HON. CHARLES A. HAYES**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. HAYES of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my congratulations to the founders and members of the Chi chapter of the Beta Pi Sigma Sorority, Inc. This new chapter, Chi, will be initiated in Chicago, IL on Saturday, April 11, 1992.

Founded on February 8, 1945, the Beta Pi Sigma Sorority, Inc. is a national business and professional organization. The Beta Pi Sigma Sorority, Inc. and the Chi chapter members have made a strong commitment to stimulating the civic, educational and cultural interest of this Nation for the betterment of the business community. In addition to the many civic activities that will be sponsored by the new Chi chapter, the sorority will also endow scholarships to local students to pursue an education in the business and professional world.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to acknowledge the initiation of the members of the Chi chapter of the Beta Pi Sigma Sorority, Inc., and certainly wish them well at their ceremony on April 11, as well as in their endeavors in the years to come.

TRIBUTE TO LOU SFORZA

**HON. SUSAN MOLINARI**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Ms. MOLINARI. Mr. Speaker, on the evening of Friday, April 10, 1992, a very special event will take place. There will be a testimonial dinner honoring a distinguished labor leader and former Uniformed Firefighters Association president, Mr. Lou Sforza.

This reception gives friends and colleagues an opportunity to express their thanks and gratitude for the years of service and devotion that Lou has given to the community. From his participation in the Uniformed Firefighters Association to his contributions in the labor movement, starting as the Staten Island trustee, to vice president for legislation and then as president spanning a career of over 20 years.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the residents of Staten Island and Brooklyn, I would like to thank Lou Sforza for his dedication and service to our community. Because of his long and active career, we are all better off.

U.S. TAX DOLLARS SHOULD BENEFIT AMERICAN INDUSTRIES AND THEIR WORKERS

**HON. RALPH REGULA**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Speaker, I would like to enter into the RECORD today a commendation

to the Trades and Labor Council of Massillon, OH, concerning their celebration of Buy American Day, on April 11, 1992. These men and women are fighting to preserve their jobs and the continued health of American business.

Recently, network news televised a segment in which they documented the undeclared war now existing in the world. It is a conflict of national economies pitting U.S. firms against foreign companies in a battle that will affect our lives just as surely as the bombing of Pearl Harbor 50 years ago.

This morning, 985 Americans, and their families, learned they no longer have a job. They are the innocent casualties of this war. By Easter, another 13,000 families will join them and each one is the direct result of unfair foreign competition.

U.S. productivity is high and prices are low. So why do we continue to lose ground in the marketplace? It is through an assortment of trade tricks that our open markets are being exploited and jobs lost.

U.S. products can compete anywhere in the world. As I speak, Timken roller bearings fly overhead in the world's satellites, Ford cars fill Europe's highways, Intel computer chips are sought by the Japanese through licensing agreements, and United States steel exports continue to increase by dramatic jumps of over 500 percent.

American consumers should be told this story of the quality and competitiveness of U.S. products, and be proud of it. Once informed, they will recognize that the label "made in the U.S." means savings, durability, and value.

The U.S. Government should be the biggest buy American customer. But even now Geneva bureaucrats are attempting to persuade our negotiators to trade away our buy American laws in the GATT trade talks now underway in Switzerland.

If they had their way, NASA's Cape Canaveral in Florida, will find the tag "made in Japan" on each of its astronaut's space suits. Proposed changes to our Government procurement law would force the Federal agency to buy hardware and even launchers from foreign suppliers rather than from the domestic contractors that have served the agency for more than 30 years. It would apply equally to purchases of steel, bearings, and all products.

This is wrong. Less than a year ago we were able to preserve buy American on domestic bearings and we will do the same in the GATT.

When we spend U.S. tax dollars it should be for the benefit of American industries and their workers.

A TRIBUTE TO BERNICE AND JOSEPH TANENBAUM

**HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Bernice and Joseph Tanenbaum, who will receive the Friends of St. Mary's Hospital for Children 11th Annual Community Service Award. The award will be

presented on Friday, May 8 in Flushing, Queens.

The award is presented to in recognition of the Tanenbaum's efforts on behalf of the chronically ill, handicapped and terminally ill children of St. Mary's Hospital for Children in Bayside.

The Friends of St. Mary's Hospital are part of an old tradition of pediatric care established in New York City by the sisters of St. Mary in 1870. In addition to quality care and rehabilitation services provided by St. Mary's inpatient, home care, and outpatient programs, the hospital housed the country's first full service palliative care unit for terminally ill children and their families.

The St. Mary's approach to caring for chronically ill and handicapped children rests on two basic tenets: A strong belief in family-centered care and a devotion to the needs of the whole child. Working together, the staff of St. Mary's and its volunteers help each family cope with their problems, comfort their child, learn to manage their child's medical condition and eventually follow up on treatment and prevention at home. In all of its efforts, St. Mary's makes a concerted effort to focus on the whole child, rather than solely on the medical problems.

Bernice and Joseph Tanenbaum have given a great deal of their time and of themselves to St. Mary's Hospital for Children. I commend them for their tireless volunteer initiatives on behalf of those who are less fortunate, particularly for the children of St. Mary's. Their generosity and kindness have truly made the world a better place for many ill children.

Mr. Speaker, I call on all my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in congratulating Bernice and Joseph Tanenbaum for their tremendous volunteer work, and on receiving the Friends of St. Mary's Hospital 11th Annual Community Service Award.

**MARISOL ESTEVEZ HONORED AS ONE OF DADE'S TOP 10 STUDENTS**

**HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, this year's Do the Right Thing Program recognized 10 of Dade County's outstanding students for their work and commitment to our community. Among this year's recipients was Marisol Estevez, a senior at Miami High School.

Marisol is the president of her class at Miami Senior High School, where she has become an important part of many projects. She has organized the prom, grad night, and other extra curricular activities at the school. In addition, Marisol helped raise money in order to keep the school's tutorial program where she helps other students with their studies.

She has taken part in various activities for the betterment of our community. Through her desire to assist other young people, Marisol has assisted many students at the tutorial center. Some of these students have joined regular classrooms because of the help Marisol has given them. Marisol understands the prob-

lems that face young people, like herself, and is always willing to assist them in any way she can.

Marisol is a wonderful example of assisting and caring for others in our community. I commend Marisol for her terrific work throughout our neighborhoods. I am delighted that she and other young students like her have decided to work for the good of our community and to help others who need assistance. Her devotion to her work sends out a message to other young people in our community to make a difference and make your work count for others.

I am pleased to honor Marisol Estevez for her terrific work and her desire to stand up for others. Her work is an example to all the young people of our community.

**SOCIAL SECURITY EARNINGS TEST**  
H.R. 2967

**HON. JON KYL**

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. KYL. Mr. Speaker, as an original co-sponsor of the Older Americans Freedom to Work Act, H.R. 967, I support total repeal of the Social Security earnings limitation under which Social Security recipients age 65 to 69 lose \$1 in benefits for every \$3 they earn above \$10,200 per year; those between the ages of 62 and 65 are forced to sacrifice \$1 in benefits for every \$2 earned above \$7,440 per year. I believe the earnings test is inherently unfair, especially to seniors who need and deserve their full Social Security benefits and who also want to work.

Today, the House considers H.R. 2967, a compromise bill which increases the earnings cap over 5 years to \$20,000 for persons age 65 through 69. While that is not as complete a remedy as total repeal, it is a step in the right direction, and I intend to support the bill to move it to a conference committee with the hope we can agree to a total repeal. In any event, as I noted, raising the earnings test will provide relief to millions of senior Americans and add to the productive capacity of our Nation.

H.R. 2967 also contains a new provision which increases Social Security benefits for certain widows age 80 and over. I am troubled by the fact that there has been no debate or committee testimony on this provision; the haste with which this part of the bill was put together raises some concerns as to whether we should be addressing this issue in this bill. I am especially concerned about the allegations of discrimination based on the setting of the age of 80 as the beginning point for increasing benefits. We have no indication of the cost of alternatives and only the roughest estimate of the costs of this provision.

Notwithstanding my concerns, I urge my colleagues to support this bill because of the critical importance of increasing the earnings limit. Questions about the widows provision can be addressed in conference. We cannot let this opportunity pass to finally get some relief from the arbitrary and unfair earnings limit.

**CATERPILLAR STRIKE**

**HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the striking U.A.W. workers at the Caterpillar plants. These brave people have been on strike for the last 6 months while Caterpillar has tried to bust their union.

Yesterday, Caterpillar said that any workers who did not return to work would lose their jobs. In a great show of solidarity, only 400 of the nearly 12,000 striking workers actually crossed the picket line. Despite this great show of solidarity, this is just the beginning of the fight because Caterpillar is threatening to place ads in newspapers and hire permanent replacement workers.

I find this behavior appalling. Caterpillar should not be trying to break the union, but instead should be sitting down at the bargaining table to work out a contract. Ever since Ronald Reagan broke the air traffic controllers strike in 1981, some companies have been attempting to break unions with impunity. This practice has to stop.

Mr. Speaker, the situation at Caterpillar emphasizes the assault which is continuing against a worker's rights to strike. Last year the House passed, and I voted for H.R. 5, which would bar the hiring of permanent replacements for striking workers. We need to get this bill enacted into law in order to preserve the collective-bargaining process. I urge my colleagues to join me as I work to accomplish this goal.

**HERISSAU FLEURIMOND HONORED AS ONE OF DADE'S TOP 10 STUDENTS**

**HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, this year's Do The Right Thing Program recognized 10 of Dade County's outstanding students for their work and commitment to our community. Among this year's recipients was fourth grader Herissau Fleurimond of Pine Villa Elementary School.

Herissau arrived in the United States from Haiti a few years ago, and he spoke very little English. However, he has worked very hard and applied himself to his schoolwork in order to excel. His hard work earned him success in the classroom. He is now the best math student in his class, and he enjoys helping other students with their math as well.

Herissau is the captain of the safety patrol program at his school. This is his second year as a participant of the patrol program. In addition, Herissau is in the honors choir and he enjoys volunteering his time at Pine Villa Elementary School.

Herissau's work in the school's activities have helped him to become an important part of many projects. His hard work sends out a message to other young people in our com-

munity to make a difference to others and get ahead by doing a good job.

I am pleased to honor Herissau Fleurimond for his terrific work and his desire to stand up for others. His work is an example to all the young people of our community.

#### TRIBUTE TO SAM KANE

### HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. Speaker, I rise in tribute to my dear friend, Sam Kane, of Corpus Christi, TX. Mr. Sam, as he is affectionately known in my hometown, is an amazing man of distinct honor and dedication.

Let me tell you how America came to be so lucky as to have Mr. Sam as a citizen. Our luck was borne of tragedy—the tragedy of the Nazi domination of Mr. Sam's homeland of Czechoslovakia. Ever the patriot, he was inducted into the Czech Army. Before he could do his duty on the frontlines, his unit was captured by the Nazis and put in a prison camp, which was a way station for the concentration camps. Always resourceful, Mr. Sam escaped from the camp—and spent the duration of the war fighting with the resistance.

Realizing that Communist rule in his homeland was assured; he reluctantly made his plans to leave his beloved Czechoslovakia. His efforts with the resistance were too precious to accommodate any sort of despotism—of the right or the left—over the Democratic principles to which he strictly adhered. His journey to south Texas was made possible by virtue of the fact that new immigrants from Europe needed sponsorship to enter the United States, and Mr. Sam's uncle provided that sponsorship.

How lucky we were. He came to Corpus Christi with his dear wife, Aranka, whose 5-year survival of the horrors of Auschwitz speaks volumes of her own courage. They plunged into life in the United States with a mere \$200 in their pockets. Mr. Sam began as a plumber's assistant. He soon heard of a meat market at a local grocery. That's where the legend began. He learned to buy and sell meats. Things prospered for the Kanes. Through diligence, hard work, a little luck, and reinvestment in his business; he built a meatpacking empire.

By virtue of his life's experience, Mr. Sam has, for the past 20 years, dedicated his efforts to educating Texans, and anyone else who will listen, about the necessity of mutual responsibility and kindness to our fellow human beings. He recognizes that the ethical and moral values, which have guided the footsteps of man since the dawn of civilization, are the fundamental principles which we—as a nation—must heed. He has actively reinvested in his community through philanthropic activities and jobs for his fellow Texans.

For 20 years, Mr. Sam has channeled his energy into the Texas Friends of Chabad, the social welfare center which teaches us how to be good to one another. We live in one of the greatest civilizations of democracy that exists in our world. It is not perfect, but with the un-

dyling support of good people like Sam Kane, this democracy will stand as an example of how kindness can prevail over treachery. Mr. Sam, it is with great pride and humility that I salute you for your service and dedication to the basic principles of kindness.

Those of us who know him, know that Mr. Sam is the living example of how simple human decency can touch so many lives. Thank you, Mr. Sam.

#### TITLE XX ADOLESCENT FAMILY LIFE PROGRAM

### HON. RICK SANTORUM

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to reauthorize and increase funding for the Title XX Adolescent Family Life Program, and I would like to discuss the program and the issues involved. I would introduce my remarks with the commentary of Senator DANIEL MOYNIHAN, who has said that the social problems faced by America's youth are "overwhelmingly associated with the strength and stability of their families," while adding, "Our problems do not reside in nature, nor are they fundamentally economic. Our problems derive from behavior."

While the Federal Government has demonstrated a strong commitment to delivering clear messages about the destructive consequences of drug abuse, school dropout, and drunk driving, the message given to teens about sexual activity has been ambiguous, and in my opinion, totally inadequate. While teens have been properly informed about the risks inherent with the decision to become sexually active, many school administrators and health officials have decided that safe sex is the highest standards which can be expected of our adolescents. I disagree.

The problem with the safe sex message is that it doesn't work. Last year in America 1 million adolescents became pregnant and 3 million contracted a sexually transmitted disease. Consistent and reliable use of contraceptives can reduce the risk of pregnancy and STD's—reduce, not eliminate. Unfortunately, an understanding of adolescent psychology demonstrates that adolescents are not effective and reliable users of contraceptives. In terms of their cognitive development, adolescents are primarily concrete rather than operational thinkers, meaning they are more likely to frame and act upon decisions based on immediate outcomes rather than long-term consequences. Along these lines, adolescents often neglect to properly use contraceptives because of minimal but in their view adverse factors such as social reputation, awkwardness, spoiling the moment by putting on a condom, or even bloating and weight gain associated with the pill.

We must realize that teenagers, while being physically developed in their sexuality, still lack the emotional and cognitive maturity to make decisions about sex based on life outcomes. Contemporary American culture include an incessant and aggressive bombard-

ment of images, innuendos, and messages about sex. Quite frankly, most of these are complete distortions of reality. The lovemaking depicted in movies, television, and magazines, or referred to in pop music almost never account for the risks and responsibilities involved with sex. Likewise, the value and benefits of self-denial, chastity, and marriages undefiled by previous sexual experiences are rarely seen. When it comes to sex, the just do it mentality of our day is taking a high toll, and teenagers need more than condoms to resist peer pressure, challenge cultural messages, and make decisions that will build their future instead of jeopardize it.

A growing consensus of Americans have reached the decision, albeit from different angles, that the most effective approach for preventing teen pregnancy and STD's is to equip adolescents with the skills needed to choose abstinence. I also feel that this training should emphasize family responsibility and the institution of marriage as the proper and most healthy context for sexuality to be consummated. The family is the cellular fiber which holds our society and every republic together, and I believe that all government efforts to impact adolescent attitudes and behavior about sex should affirm the family and assist parents in their role as the primary sex educators of children. Programs should also help teens develop the character qualities needed to eventually maintain families of their own, including a sense of personal responsibility, self-control, discipline, commitment, respect for others, and an ability to understand and respond to the needs of others.

This commitment to moral values and the strength of the American family is an intrinsic part of the Title XX Adolescent Family Life Program. In addition to providing grants to organizations for the development of abstinence-based curricula, the program also funds organizations providing essential care services for pregnant and parenting adolescents. Each title XX care project is required to provide 10 core services which include pregnancy testing, prenatal and postnatal care, nutrition counseling and information, pediatric care, mental health services, screening and treatment of STD's, adoption counseling and referral, family planning counseling and referral, family life education, and vocational training. By design, these services are delivered in the context of a long-term, case management approach and the ongoing involvement of parents or guardians, as well as the adolescent father. As for results, selected title XX care projects have demonstrated excellent success in reducing infant mortality and low birthweight, at a rate far beyond those achieved through other forms of government assistance.

The bipartisan and prestigious National Commission on Children has recommended that funding for the Title XX Adolescent Family Life Program be increased to \$40 million. My legislation matches this recommendation, updates the statute findings to reflect current trends and statistics, and provides authorization for expanded research on the effectiveness of grant projects and related issues. This innovative, successful, and indispensable program deserves the full backing of Congress. I encourage you to extend your support.

SULEE ALLEN HONORED AS 1 OF  
DADE'S TOP 10 STUDENTS

**HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, this year's Do the Right Thing Program recognized 10 of Dade County's outstanding students for their work and commitment to our community. Among this year's recipients was Sulee Allen, a seventh grader at Allapattah Middle School. Among her many works and talents, Sulee has volunteered her time to helping her classmates with their studies.

At Allapattah Middle Schools, she has earned her place on the academic honor roll and on the citizenship honor roll. Sulee has taken part in various activities for the betterment of our community. Through her desire to assist other young people, Sulee has worked with many students with behavior problems as well. She understands the problems that face young people, like herself, and is always willing to assist them in any way she can.

Sulee is a wonderful example of assisting and caring for others in our community. She enjoys performing for the members of her community as well. In her capacity as a performer, she sings and recently performed a monolog at her church.

I commend Sulee for her terrific work throughout our neighborhoods. I am delighted that Sulee and other young students like her have decided to work for the good of our community to make a difference and make your work count for others.

I am pleased to honor Sulee Allen for her terrific work and her desire to stand up for others. Her work is an example to all young people of our community.

TRIBUTE TO CARMEN E. TURNER

**HON. JAMES P. MORAN, JR.**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, yesterday morning the Washington, DC metropolitan area—and our country—lost a great friend, an insightful leader, and committed public servant with the passing of Carmen E. Turner.

Carmen Turner served as under secretary of the Smithsonian Institution since December 1990, and in this all-too-brief period brought to her position a spirit and human touch that is too often in very short supply in large government organizations. As the chief operating officer and second-ranking official of the Smithsonian, she was responsible for the day-to-day operations of one of our Nation's greatest treasures and the world's largest museum and research complex.

It was in her previous position, however, as the general manager of the Washington Metropolitan Transit Authority, that Carmen touched all of us in the Washington region and for which we will remember her the most.

Carmen Turner assumed the position of general manager of Metro in July 1983 and

under her guidance and steady hand of leadership the system grew almost twofold to become the second-largest rail transit and fourth-largest bus transit system in the Nation. During her tenure our Metro system reached far outside the Nation's Capital into the outer suburbs of Virginia and Maryland and became as much a tourist attraction as our monuments on The Mall. A visionary leader, she concentrated her efforts on securing firm commitments from the Federal, State, and local governments to finish all 103 miles of the Metro system and to ensure that the system ran efficiently and safely. That our area enjoys the use of the finest subway and bus system in the world is a clear tribute to the 7 years that Carmen Turner spent accomplishing her vision of our community.

RICHMOND, IN, HIGH SCHOOL RED  
DEVILS

**HON. PHILIP R. SHARP**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. SHARP. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of the House the recent accomplishments of the Richmond, IN, High School Red Devils team, which won the Indiana State High School Athletic Association men's basketball championship. This triumph not only reflects skill and dedication, but also a special sense of teamwork and perseverance, which carried them through numerous moments when their games were very much in doubt.

I hope that their achievement is a lesson not only for other athletes and students but also for many communities and individuals, as they seek to respond to the difficult challenges in today's world.

I praise the outstanding performance of these talented young student athletes as well as the spirited support given them by their school and the entire Richmond community.

The following vivid account of the Red Devil's struggle and triumph was written by the talented sportswriter Mike Lopresti, and appeared in a recent edition of the Richmond Palladium-Item.

STORYBOOK VICTORY WAS ALMOST WORTH THE  
WAIT

(By Mike Lopresti)

INDIANAPOLIS—All my life. All a lot of your lives, too.

Charlie Brown's team finally won a baseball game Saturday night. He got a date with the little red-headed girl, too.

Wile E. Coyote finally caught the Roadrunner.

The district attorney finally beat Perry Mason.

Anything is possible. Anything. Richmond is state basketball champion.

In the 82nd year of the greatest high school sports event on the planet, Richmond took the long last step. Nothing will change it. Nothing will take it back. No demon from another school will streak into the key, receive a pass, and shove a stake through the heart of a city. Richmond's got it. And it's got it for keeps.

It was almost worth the wait, wasn't it? The way it finally came, I mean. Stylish.

Storybook. Dreamland. One for the history annals. And not just Richmond's history.

Because consider this: Know how many teams have ever had to go overtime in the afternoon and come back in overtime at night to win the championship? Know how many in all the years they have bounced basketballs in this state?

None. That's how many. Until now. Not Marlon or Muncie Central. Not anyone else in the North Central Conference, where all eight teams have won the State Championship.

That's just perfect, isn't it? We always knew the top line of the Red Devils' resume read they lost tournament games like nobody else. And when it finally came time to win, they did that like no one else, either.

You have to feel sorry for the last three teams that Richmond beat. Know how Ben Davis feels? Know how Jeffersonville feels? Know how Lafayette Jeff feels?

How Richmond has felt. At least 1 million times, it seems.

That is why, as Sunday dawns on Richmond's first day as state champion, this city should take this moment, hold it, cherish it. There is not another basketball locale in this state of hoop hotbeds that knows, from cruel lessons, how hard it is to do what this team has just done.

Here is all you need. A bunch of kids who don't quit not even when logic would tell the densest man it is time to go home. Such as Saturday afternoon against Jeffersonville. And Saturday night against Lafayette.

And a coaching staff that can keep its sanity and purpose through the minefield of heartache and setbacks that tournament basketball is and always will be.

And a city that cares enough to send its very best—in this case, more than 4,000 long suffering souls to the Hoosier Dome.

And one other thing you need. Luck. Tons of the stuff.

What Saturday did was give this city the chance to remember. And also to forget. When the last seconds ticked away in the Hoosier Dome, it was the past that was lifted off Richmond's shoulders.

Three weeks ago, it started. The walkover sectional. The regional that came easily enough to stoke the fires of hope. The semistate and Billy Wright's Shot.

And before all that, the last loss to Anderson at home, when it seemed that this team was a brick or two shy of a load. One more time. That was the general feeling that winter night. The Red Devils, team and crowd, filed out disappointed. And unaware that fate—at long, long, long last—was about to smile upon them.

SALUTING RETIRING CULVER CITY  
MAYOR PAUL JACOBS

**HON. JULIAN C. DIXON**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep admiration and respect that I rise to ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Mayor Paul Jacobs of Culver City, CA, an outstanding public servant in my congressional district. As Mayor Jacobs prepares to retire from his duties this month, it gives me great pleasure to acknowledge and celebrate his many contributions to the great city of Culver City.

Paul's career has truly exemplified the honorable tradition of unselfish public service.

While establishing a successful career as an attorney, he served for 4 years as a member of Culver City's Planning Commission. This experience led him to run successfully for election to the city council, on which he has rendered distinguished service to the citizens of Culver City since 1976. In recognition of his great leadership ability, Paul's colleagues on the city council conferred on him the role of mayor on seven separate occasions during his career on the council.

The outstanding reputation of Culver City's Redevelopment Agency is attributable in large measure to the knowledge and skills he exercised during his many years as chairman of the agency. In addition, Paul's effective advocacy for the interests of Culver City before State and Federal officials and agencies has been a major asset to Culver City.

It is to Paul's credit that Culver City has been the recipient of many distinguished awards during his tenure. These awards include the highest awards given by the National Organization of Disabilities and the National Parks and Recreation Association; U.S. and California awards for excellence in municipal finance; and numerous others in the areas of law enforcement, fire prevention, earthquake preparedness, and public works.

Paul's greatest legacy, however, is a dynamic, well-run city in which his fellow citizens and neighbors take enormous pride.

Mr. Speaker, it has indeed been a great honor to work with Paul Jacobs. Please join me, then, in wishing Paul, his wife, Joy, and their sons, Jason and Damon, great happiness and continued prosperity in the years ahead.

**MENTALLY DISABLED CHILDREN HELPED BY THREE SCHOOLS' SPECIAL PROGRAM**

**HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize 60 mentally disabled children who have been preparing themselves for a Special Olympics by skating in Miami, FL. In a Miami Herald article entitled "Disabled Children Get a Ticket to Glide," Todd Hartman reports on the uplifting experience for some south Florida children, who have been finding skating a challenge. I commend the following article to my colleagues:

Wayne Taylor stood 10 feet away from a girl on roller skates. She inched toward him, her arms spread like wings and a smile decorating her face. Slowly and steadily she completed the journey to the wall.

"Look at how much you've improved," Taylor said. "In just two weeks . . . look at it."

That was one of many happy scenes Wednesday at Hot Wheels skating rink in Kendall, where 60 mentally disabled kids were pretty keen to the idea of having wheels on their shoes. Some whirled around the rink like pros, some clung to the walls and some were tickled to get across the rink without wiping out.

They came from three area schools: Tropical Elementary, 4545 SW 104th Ave.; Cutler Ridge Middle, 19400 SW 97th Ave.; and Rivi-

era Middle, 10301 SW 48th St. The children are preparing for a local Special Olympics meet in March. Not all of them will be fast enough to race in the event, but they all appeared to be enjoying the education.

"There's one boy that doesn't do anything in P.E. class, then he gets out here and skates all over," said Carole McArthur, a teacher of adaptive physical education at Cutler Ridge Middle.

"This is the first experience most of them have had skating," said Lillian Stevens, an aide. "They love it."

The most remarkable aspect of the program, at least in the eyes of the instructors, is how quickly the students have improved. Upon their arrival three sessions ago, many were afraid to step into the rink. One boy was so afraid to let go of the wall, he was shaking. On this day, he sailed on his own for a few feet before landing in the secure arms of an adult.

"The first day, some of them couldn't even put their skates on," said Taylor, director of competition and training for Miami's "Mega-City" Special Olympics program. "Now some of them are just flying around the track."

"Kids who I never think can get off the carpet, at the end of the hour, they're out there in the rink somewhere," said Thomas Mitchell, a marketing director for the rink, who is helping with the program.

Mitchell said the biggest hurdle for the kids to overcome is a lack of self-confidence.

"Once they overcome the fear, they work wonders," he said.

They overcome that fear, at least in part, by learning how to fall, the first thing instructors teach them. After that, it's how to get up, then balance, then how to gain forward momentum, though some already know that.

"I've been skating since I was 5," said Rochelle Cunningham, a 13-year-old at Riviera Middle. "I know how to do all this stuff."

One of the most promising rookies at the rink is Gloria Manning, a skating pro who coaches some of the country's best roller skaters.

Manning, who is working with mentally disabled kids for the first time, is taking to it well. She leads the groups, and coaches the most advanced of the kids.

"You have to be positive," Manning said. "If they take one step, that's one more than they took before."

Near the end of the session, instructors turn on music and flash the disco lights. The kids skate around the oval at various speeds, some holding the wall, some racing each other.

"What an uplifting experience," said Muriel Bennett, a retiree who is volunteering with her husband. "These kids are so grateful and so loving. The first time they tried to skate they were so fearful. It's amazing to see them now."

I would like to thank the teachers and volunteers of Tropical Elementary, Cutler Ridge Middle and Riviera Middle School and all people who have taken the time in adding a little happiness to the lives of 60 disabled children.

**TRIBUTE TO COL. JOHN JOSEPH CLUNE**

**HON. JOEL HEFLEY**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1992

Mr. HEFLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to one of Colorado's finest Col.

John Joseph Clune. Colonel Clune, who recently passed away while recuperating from a bone-marrow transplant, was the highly respected athletic director at the U.S. Air Force Academy for 16 years. He retired last summer at the age of 59.

While athletic director, Colonel Clune served under five AFA superintendents, four faculty deans, and five commandants. While surviving the many personnel changes at the AFA, Colonel Clune remained a constant source of inspiration to the young men and women with whom he came in contact.

The sports world benefited greatly from the solid leadership and support he provided over the years. He was active in many organizations including the College Football Association, the National Association of Collegiate Directors of Athletic, and the Western Athletic Conference. Also, he was instrumental in developing the AFA's women's athletics department and in luring the U.S. Olympic Committee and Training Center to Colorado Springs.

The college sports world has lost one of its most valuable assets. But thanks to all the special memories he left behind, he is someone who will not soon be forgotten.

He is survived by his wife, Pat, four children, and one grandchild.

**HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 423**

**HON. CRAIG THOMAS**

OF WYOMING

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming. Mr. Speaker, I've not been a Member of Congress nearly as long as most of you—less than 3 years—but I came here to represent the people of Wyoming and participate in establishing national policy and direction.

But we're not doing that and I've been disappointed in the management of the place. Disappointed because of the disruption brought down on all of us and the institution by the scandal of this House administration. An attempt to mute the illegal activities in the Democrat-administered post office and problems with the bank were bad enough.

But what's even more disappointing is that the House could be taking this opportunity to deal with incentives to economic growth, health care, national debt, and the real problems we are here to solve if our leadership had been doing its job.

The Congress has been in session all week. But we're not solving problems. We're not dealing with issues. We're talking about another Democrat plan to put a Band-Aid on the administration problem rather than healing the break.

Don't vote for the democrat plan and accept another half-measure. I hope you'll support the Michel reform bill, of which I'm a cosponsor, and really change the way we do things so we can get on with the business we were elected to.

TRIBUTE TO CPL. DAVID RONALD  
ARNOLD

**HON. FRANK RIGGS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. RIGGS. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to honor constituents who have demonstrated excellent service and dedication for their community. I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate California Highway Patrol Officer, Cpl. David Ronald Arnold.

Corporal Arnold has dedicated himself to public service as a volunteer officer for 2½ years, with the Martinez Police Force and for 31 years of outstanding service, as a law enforcement officer with the California Highway Patrol.

As a former law enforcement officer in Santa Barbara and deputy sheriff in Sonoma County, I can appreciate your commitment to serving in law enforcement. Your achievements as an officer with both the Martinez Police Department and the California Highway Patrol should be valued throughout your lifetime. Your distinguished background and your accomplishments in the community are highly commendable and an encouraging sign for others to follow.

You and your wife, Quepha, along with your four children and eight grandchildren have much to appreciate with such a wonderful family. Now you can enjoy this time ahead. May the fishing be plentiful and your life filled with continued joy.

Again, congratulations and best wishes to you and your family.

HOUSE ADMINISTRATION REFORM

**HON. TOM LEWIS**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. LEWIS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, tonight, I voted for substantive reform within the Michel substitute to House Resolution 423, House Administrative Reform. This substitute changed the House administrative structure, made substantial changes in the legislative process, cut the size of committee staff by 50 percent and banned proxy voting in committee.

When the substitute failed, the only alternative was the Democratic plan which replaced the concept of a Chief Financial Officer with the independent power to audit and investigate with a Director of Non-Legislative and Financial Service who remains responsible to the Speaker and who may or may not employ a CPA to conduct audits.

My vote as present indicated my willingness to vote for substantive reform which would sincerely address my concerns and those of my constituents over the administration of this House. However, with the defeat of the Michel substitute, what the Democrats offered was a weak attempt to create an illusion of reform and one which I refused to participate.

I strongly support House administration reform. But I refuse to endorse a plan which

only pays it lip service and is in direct contradiction to the people's wishes.

PUERTO RICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BECOMES SOUTH FLORIDA'S NEWEST CHAMBER

**HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to recognize the South Florida Puerto Rican Chamber of Commerce which was recently formed.

The new chamber combines the efforts of two former chambers with a new leadership dedicated to promoting business activity between Florida and Puerto Rico. Both Dade and Broward business leaders have been meeting for almost a year to lay the ground work for this latest addition to the many different chambers and business groups in south Florida.

The chamber's first event was a reception honoring Diego E. "Duke" Hernandez, Vice Admiral, U.S. Navy (retired), a Puerto Rican who now resides in Miami and is a senior vice president for Right Associates, an international management consulting firm. Admiral Hernandez's distinguished 35 years in the Navy included service as commander of the aircraft carrier U.S.S. *John F. Kennedy*.

One of the leading activities of the new chamber will be providing information on commerce between Florida and Puerto Rico. The chamber will use its association with chambers of commerce and trade associations in Puerto Rico and Florida to assemble an interstate trade directory for its members.

I extend my sincere hope for the chamber's success, and special thanks to its president, Melvin "Skip" Chaves and executive vice chairman Victor Gutierrez.

I would also like to take this opportunity to thank the following individuals on the chamber's board of directors: Barbara "Bobbie" Ibarra, corporate secretary; Eduardo Godoy, treasurer; Gail Ruiz, parliamentarian; Carlos Julia, vice chairman for marketing and promotions; Frank Unanue, vice chairman at large; Joseph Rios, membership chairman; Tom Cordero, finance chairman; Raymond Marin, programs chairman; Henry Rojica, corporate events sponsors chairman; Keith Harrell, fund raising chairman; Bruce Kaplin, business development chairman; Carmen Diaz Fabian, research and publications chairman; Luis de Rosa; and Gregory Reyes.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO IMPROVE THE HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT

**HON. GEORGE ALLEN**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Speaker, today, I am pleased to introduce a bill to improve the Historic Preservation Act. While protecting historic

property, my bill will enhance and respect the prerogative of local governing bodies to resolve local land use issues and to strengthen private property rights. I would like to thank my colleagues, Congressman DON YOUNG, the ranking Republican on the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and Congressman RON MARLENEE, ranking Republican on the Subcommittee on Parks and Public Lands, for joining me in sponsoring this legislation.

Specifically, the legislation will give local governing bodies the opportunity—including a reasonable period of time—to concur in or object to the Secretary of the Interior's determination of eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places of a parcel of property 5 acres or larger. This legislation does not affect the ability of the Interior Department to list properties on the National Register of Historic Places or declare properties as National Landmarks. The bill will simply prevent trespassing on the prerogative and the ability of localities to determine the future of local land for which they have responsibility, as well as prevent the Interior Department from keeping properties eligible in perpetuity for listing on the National Register to the detriment of both historical preservation and private property rights.

Private property owners, through their local elected representatives would have a greater voice in the process of considering historic preservation. When the question of historic designation arises, hearings would be held. Those people interested in the subject would participate in a more equitable process to express their opinion in the determination of historically significant sites.

The Federal Department of the Interior has declared thousands of properties across the Nation eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. These declarations of eligibility are made without the consent of either property owners or local governing bodies. At least the Department of the Interior provides a measure of property owner consent before actually listing properties on the National Register. Owners of merely eligible property can not plan uses for their land. In some cases their land has been devalued, and their hands are virtually tied as to the future of their property. In other cases, properties may increase in value. But, why not allow a fair public discussion and determination before elected local officials responsible for zoning use determinations rather than Federal appointed officials?

Once a property has been declared eligible for listing, the potential use of the land is subject to a federal 106 review process. That is, Federal agencies are required to review the impact of certain land uses involving Federal agencies on historic properties. Mr. Speaker, this amounts to Federal intrusion on decisions regarding local land use, which, in my view, are the prerogative of the local governing body and the people. My bill will restore this prerogative to the localities and the people.

I am a strong supporter of historic preservation and a great enthusiast of the history and valor displayed during the War Between the States. However, I believe historic preservation can be achieved in a reasonable manner without the intrusion of the Federal Government into local issues and the infringement of the right of landowners to do what they want with their private property.

**JESUS R. TOME: A COMMITTED ASSISTANT STATE ATTORNEY**

**HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize Jesus R. Tome, who like his grandfather and uncle in Cuba is dedicated to the practice of law. As a Dade County assistant state attorney, Mr. Tome is in charge of the crimes division and supervises the prosecution of misdemeanors at county court. He was recently featured in the Miami Herald for his commitment to public service and good leadership. The article "Career Choice: Lawyer, Of Course" by Oscar P. Musibay tells of his accomplishments:

For Jesus K. Tome, pursuing a career as a lawyer seemed natural. His grandfather and an uncle had been lawyers in Cuba.

"If anyone had a problem, they came to my grandfather," Tome said.

Today Tome, 28, is a Dade County assistant state attorney in charge of the crimes division of county court. He supervises the prosecution of misdemeanors.

Dade State Attorney Janet Reno says she's pleased with Tome's commitment to his job. She recalled that he interned at the state attorney's office while attending the University of Miami.

"He's shown a commitment to public service for a long time," Reno said. "The county court is where most people see the criminal justice system in action and it's important to have good leadership. Jay has been superb. He is thorough and sensitive."

Tome's family arrived in Miami in 1969. Days after coming here, his father, Vicente, began working as a land surveyor. His mother, Eloisa, spent four years raising the family's four children, then went to work as a teacher.

Tome, the oldest child in the family, began the first grade at Flamingo Elementary in Hialeah. He clearly recalls his first days at the school.

"I remember sitting in a desk alone," Tome said. "I was told to sit and color. The other kids were doing their work. It was scary and frustrating. I felt strange because I knew I was doing something different. By the end of the first year, I won an award for most improved. I learned to speak English."

Tome went on to St. John the Apostle school in Hialeah through the eighth grade. He graduated from Monsignor Edward Pace High School in North Central Dade in 1981. At Pace, Tome said he was influenced by baseball coach John Messina, who spoke up for him after another teacher tried to have him expelled for misbehaving in class.

"He was a great young man," Messina said. "I've had thousands of students and he stands out. He was never satisfied with mediocrity."

Tome graduated from UM with a bachelor's degree in political science and entered Boston University's school of law in 1985. He said he wanted to study outside of Florida, but wanted to return to Miami to practice law.

"It's the way I've been brought up," Tome said. "There is a certain loyalty to family, friends and the community where you were brought up."

Mr. Speaker, I commend Jesus R. Tome for his dedication and hard work in the criminal justice system. His experience and knowl-

**EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS**

edge of the law will certainly prove successful in his future endeavors.

**A TRIBUTE TO THE 10 EAGLE SCOUTS OF MIAMI'S BOY SCOUT TROOP 575**

**HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize today Miami's Boy Scout Troop 575, which was recently featured in the Miami Herald for producing a record number of 10 Eagle Scouts. The 10 Scouts recently received the Boy Scouts of America's highest honor at a ceremony at Sts. Peter and Paul Catholic School. The following article by Marilyn Garateix reports on their achievement:

For a decade, 10 Boy Scouts from Troop 575 in the Roads area of Miami have been working toward Scouting's highest rank.

On February 29, they will collect their Eagle Scout badges together—and earn a place in Scouting history.

Only 2.5 percent of Boy Scouts ever make it to Eagle Scout. Having 10 from one troop is remarkable, Scouting officials say.

"That's very rare. Any troop that has 10 Eagles at once is excellent," said Tim Rose, spokesman for the South Florida Council of the Boy Scouts of America, which covers Broward, Dade and Monroe counties.

"[Troop 575] is really beating the odds," he said.

The 10 Scouts—ranging in age from 16 to 19—will receive their Eagle badges and neckerchiefs in a special ceremony at 7:30 p.m. February 29 at Sts. Peter and Paul Catholic School, 900 SW 26th Rd.

In all, 120 South Florida Eagle Scouts will be honored that day—out of 36,000 Scouts in South Florida, Rose said.

Troop 575 has produced 23 Eagles in the past decade, including the 10 newest Eagles, said Scoutmaster Gene Leon. His son Gene Jr., 18, is among the 10.

The key to success has been doing everything by the book—and more, Leon said. "Here, you have to earn everything. There aren't any quitters," he said. And if there are, Leon doesn't want them in Troop 575.

For the Scouts, the reasons are simpler than that:

"It's part of our life," said Rene Morales, 17.

"It's the challenges," said Carlos Palacios, 18.

"You just can't leave it," said Frankie Miranda, 18.

"If I didn't go to Scouting once a week, every Wednesday, I would feel something was missing," said Carlos Castillo, 16.

Ralph Perez, at 19 the oldest Scout, earned his Eagle award in the summer of 1990, but put off collecting it so he could share the experience with his friends.

"Through Scouting we've become friends," Perez said. "We come together, we earn our badges. There's lots of things we learn here."

The Scouts—who all attended Sts. Peter and Paul Catholic School at some point—have spent almost a decade together learning how to tie knots, handle a canoe, set up camp, make fires and more.

"At first it was just something to do," said Castillo. "But it's been a chance for me to do fun things with the group. And it's also been a chance to become a better leader."

The Scouts shrug off the nerdy image some of their friends have about Scouting. "That's a stereotype because people don't understand what we do," said Morales. "Troop 575 has a really good balance between fun and work." And there's been a lot of work involved.

To become an Eagle, a Scout must first advance through the ranks. Tenderfoot, Second Class, First Class, Star, Life. He then must earn 21 merit badges—11 are required and he chooses 10.

One of the final challenges is completing a service project. Troop 575's Eagles made improvements to Sts. Peter and Paul Catholic School, where the troop meets every Wednesday.

Each Scout chose a project, which was approved by the troop's adult leaders and local and national scouting officials.

"The goal is to show leadership and get it done," said Armando Blanco, Troop 575's assistant scoutmaster.

They built a playground and bleachers, refurbished desks and the auditorium, turned one empty room into a music room and another into a refreshment area for the PTA, and collected blood.

Over the years, some thought about quitting. But they said their friendships, and the challenges in Scouting kept them involved.

"As soon as you become a Boy Scout, you work to become an Eagle," said Ralph Perez. "That's the thing everyone wants to become."

I am pleased to pay tribute to Scoutmaster Gene Leon and the other adult leaders and Scouts of this fine Boy Scout troop by reprinting this article from the Miami Herald. Their story shows how one Boy Scout troop can do so much to help young Americans develop the character and leadership skills which will greatly benefit our community and Nation.

**KILLIAN HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS SEND IMPORTANT ANTIDRUG MESSAGE**

**HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, "John" is the name of a powerful play which uncovers the difficulties and pressures our young people face today with alcoholism and drug abuse. It was written and performed by the Killian Players at Killian High School and tells the story of a high school student's struggle with alcoholism and drug abuse. The five Killian Players were invited to participate in a World Drug Conference in Houston for the play's strong antidrug theme. The students were recently featured in the Miami Herald for their eye-opening efforts to keep our community drug free. The article "Caring Peers: Students Write, Perform Play With Powerful Anti-Drug Theme" by Jon O'Neill follows:

Some students at Killian High have found a formula for an anti-drug message kids can relate to: Come up with their own play about one student's struggle with alcoholism and drug abuse, then go out and perform it.

It worked. Well enough that the group of five kids, dubbed the Killian Players, have been invited to a World Drug Conference in Houston at the end of this month.

"They're really something," said Marilyn Culp, executive director of the Miami Coal-

tion for a Drug-Free Community. She has seen the current play, titled John. "The play really moves you, especially when you think they've done it all themselves. When it goes from kids to other kids, it means more."

The play was written by senior Sarah Wasielewski. It's the story of John, a young alcoholic and pothead played by Todd Rosenberg. It starts out as he talks with a psychologist, played by Ana Pelaez, and goes through several flashbacks with his boozing and dope-smoking friends, portrayed by Carlos Fahra and Sacha Bussey.

The finale is a scene in which John confronts his alcoholic father, played by Luis Augsten. Although some scenes are tense and sad, the play ends on a positive note.

DOSE OF REALITY

"We try to hit people between the eyes," said Paul Avery, drama director at Killian, 10655 SW 97th Ave. "We want to deal with kids on their level. We're proud of the way it gets our message across."

Avery has been involved with anti-drug and anti-crime efforts since 1981, working with Crime Watch and Informed Families. John has been performed at schools all over Dade, and some schools outside the county.

The kids also conduct workshops and show other students and teachers how to put together similar presentations, Avery said.

It was after a performance in Orlando that Avery and the Killian Players were invited to the Houston conference, which will bring together 9,000 adults and students from all over the world to talk about drug abuse prevention.

MIRROR OF LIFE

For the Killian Players, John is a kind of a mission

"When parents look at my character, I think some of them see themselves in a mir-

ror," said Luis, 16, who plays the father. "I want the parents to realize that things like this happen and understand what it does to their kids."

Todd, 16, also wants to be a looking glass of sorts when he portrays John.

"If people see themselves in me, I want them to know they can get help," Todd said. "In John's situation, it was almost too late."

The students are excited about the possibility of going to Houston. The only sticking point is money—the trip will cost about \$4,000 total. The group has gotten some contributions, but is still trying to raise the balance.

"It's incredible that we were invited," Todd said. "It's an honor to be able to represent Dade County. We just hope we can get all the money together in time."

Mr. Speaker, I commend these five students, Sarah Wasielewski, Todd Rosenberg, Ana Pelaez, Carlos Fahra, and Sacha Bussey, for their commitment to change. Their important antidrug message will undoubtedly make a difference.

A TRIBUTE TO THE SOUTH FLORIDA SHOMRIM SOCIETY

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to pay tribute to the South Florida Shomrim Society, a Jewish law enforcement officers society in south Florida. I am espe-

cially delighted to recognize Shomrim's annual dinner, dance, and awards ceremony which was held on March 28.

This year's Shomrim Officer of the Year award was posthumously presented to the late Detective Steven Bauer from the North Miami Police Department. Steve was killed on January 3 at a bank in north Miami while working an off-duty job in uniform. After his death, Steve was promoted to sergeant. Accepting this award was Steve's widow, Caroline, his two brothers, Miami Beach police officers Mike and Bob Bauer, and North Miami Chief of Police Ken Each.

As a result of Steve's death, a 15-day investigation by detectives from north Miami, metro homicide, Miami Beach, Hialeah and the Florida Department of Law Enforcement, five suspects were arrested and later charged.

National Shomrim is having its winter meeting in south Florida this year in conjunction with its annual affair. Many presidents of several northern Shomrim affiliates joined the South Florida Shomrim Society in honoring Steve.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to the officers and board of directors of the South Florida Shomrim Society: David Waksman, Robert Singer, Greg Feldman, Evelyn Weiner, Kenneth Goodman, Jack Zelman, Elliot Lipson, Rabbi Michael Eisenstat, Irving Heller, Richard Plager, Rabbi Pinchas Weberman, Mark Seiden, the Honorable Samuel Smargon, the Honorable Abe Resnick, Franklin Kreutzer, Louis Weiser, Herb Schoenfeld, and Eugene Friedman.