

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

AMERICAN LEGION SPEECH BY
KEVIN MERCURE HIGHLIGHTS
SPECIAL NATURE OF U.S. CON-
STITUTION

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, Kevin Mercure of Hudson Falls, NY, is the son of Tom and Terry Mercure, two very close friends of mine. They're very proud of Kevin, and so am I.

He was the runner-up in Washington County in the recent American Legion Oratorical Contest. With great pleasure, I place his speech in today's RECORD:

SPEECH BY KEVIN MERCURE

At the Constitutional Convention held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania in 1787 the phrase, "We the People of the United States" applied to little more than the ratifiers of the Constitution. But through two of the most dynamic centuries in world history this phrase has come to include every American citizen. Prior to the writing of the Constitution the United States functioned by the weak Articles of Confederation. The Articles were established in such a way that safeguarded against the rise of a monarch. After all, that is why the Revolution was fought in the first place. Under this government the thirteen "United States" were actually thirteen individual countries. Each state had adopted its own voting qualifications and in some instances these qualifications limited the right to vote to only those that owned property, or to those that subscribed to a certain religion, or only to those that believed in God and Jesus Christ. During the birth of our Constitution almost no one conceived that anyone but sufficiently wealthy white men would be able to elect public officials. Earlier, the Declaration of Independence declared that "all Men are created equal." However, this only meant that people are equal before the law. Qualifications to become a public official in the young states were even more stringent, almost to the point where it was an issue of birthright.

Unfortunately a majority of today's society which has been presented with few voting restrictions as a result of the amendment process chooses to not exercise their greatest privilege and duty. The Voting Right Act of 1965 suspended all literacy tests and similar devices restricting the right to vote. Later amendments to this act forbade the requirement of a citizen to speak English in order to vote. More recent amendments have required states to print bilingual ballots if at least five percent of a district's population speaks a primary language other than English and if a citizen's primary language is not written, as is true with several Native Americans, than it is required that the state provides someone to explain the ballot to them. Even with the lifting of several voting restrictions throughout the past decades there has consistently been only about a

fifty percent turn out of the total voting age population and only about a seventy percent turn out of the registered voters in every presidential election since 1928. Of course in years without a presidential election voter turnout has been even lower.

In the original Constitution Article I, Section 3 called for the election of the members of the Senate to be done by State Legislatures. Article II, Section 1 stated that the executive power shall be vested in a President that shall be chosen in a manner directed by the State Legislatures. The members of the federal judicial system were to be appointed by the President, subject to confirmation by the Senate. Pursuant to Article I, Section 2, the only officials in the newly formed government that were to be elected by the People were the members of the less influential House of Representatives. The Framers of the Constitution did not have great confidence in the American people. For example, Alexander Hamilton of New York submitted a plan on June 18, 1787 calling for the most influential bodies in the government, the Senate, the Chief Executive, and the Supreme Judicial Court, to be elected by Electors or by a legislative body. The people would be responsible for electing the members of the less important Assembly. Hamilton's plan was similar in philosophy to the Constitution itself. It was not until April 8, 1913 when the Seventeenth Amendment was ratified that the people were responsible for the election of Senators.

As the Constitution settled into use and certain amendments were adopted, Americans, whom the Farmers never dreamed would be involved in politics, were included in the national political community. On February 3, 1870 the Fifteenth Amendment guaranteed African-Americans (most of whom were newly freed slaves) the right to vote. Although whites were able to keep African-Americans from voting in several southern states, the Fifteenth Amendment was a historic victory in our nation's struggle for civil rights.

As early as the American Revolution when Abigail Adams urged her husband John Adams to "remember the ladies", women have fought to play a full role in American politics. Prior to 1920 the issue of women's suffrage was left to the states. Wyoming became the first state to allow permanent female suffrage in 1869. Wyoming shrewdly gave women the right to vote because the number of voters (not the number of citizens) was used to determine whether a territory could become a state. Several western states followed Wyoming's example. Nonetheless, even in 1919, one year prior to the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment, only thirty out of the forty-eight states allowed women the right to vote. Finally, on August 18, 1920 the Nineteenth Amendment declared that a citizen's right to vote shall not be denied or abridged on account of sex.

The Twenty-third Amendment which was ratified on March 29, 1961 established the right to vote for residents of the District of Columbia. The Framers could have never envisioned that their seat of government would evolve into one of the ten largest cities in the nation with hundreds of thousands of

residents ineligible to vote because they did not live in a state. This amendment is also an excellent example of our Constitution's flexibility. As our nation expands and experiences innovation the Constitution is able to adapt and not become obsolete.

The ratification of the Twenty-fourth Amendment on January 23, 1964 abolished the poll tax. Although African-Americans were given the right to vote several southern states effectively used a poll tax to disenfranchise African-Americans of low economic standing. This amendment once and for all rejected the old doctrine that voting eligibility was based on a citizen's wealth.

On July 1, 1971, the Twenty-sixth Amendment guaranteed suffrage for persons of eighteen years or more. Prior to this amendment the individual states determined the minimum voting age, thus, only four states in the Union had a minimum voting age under twenty-one. At the time of the ratification of the Twenty-sixth Amendment the United States was embroiled in the Vietnam Conflict and Americans that weren't old enough to vote were being drafted into the armed forces. College campuses across the country cried out the popular slogan, "Old enough to fight, old enough to vote."

The people of the United States are no longer discriminated against because of the color of their skin or the God they worship. And no longer are Americans asked to sacrifice their lives in defense of our nation and then told they are not old enough to vote. And no longer are Americans refused the right to vote because they were born of the "wrong" sex. Of course there remains certain necessary voting restrictions. Citizens that have been convicted of certain crimes or have a specified mental condition are not allowed to vote.

Little did the Framers know that their Constitution would be one of the most highly regarded documents in world history. Little did they know that because of its flexibility it would endure two centuries of growth with only twenty-six amendments. Two centuries later, "We the People of the United States" means far more than it did in 1787 and the United States itself is far more than ever a democracy.

SMALL BUSINESSES

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, April 8, 1992, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

SMALL BUSINESSES

Small businesses are the backbone of the American economy. They provide a majority of our new jobs and provide many important technological innovations. They also play a vital role in satisfying the country's need for diversity, choice, and opportunity. For years, small businesses have repeatedly led

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

this country out of troubled economic times and into prosperity. However, the current recession is posing new challenges and threats to the small business community. Congress has a role to play in addressing the challenges facing small firms today.

OVERVIEW

The term "small business" is defined in different ways—based on the number of employees or the amount of revenue generated by the business. By any definition, small businesses represent an important cog in this nation's economic machine. More than 97 percent of U.S. businesses—some 20 million firms—have fewer than 100 employees. These businesses provide three times more jobs than the Fortune 500 companies and ten times more than the federal government. Further, more than half of all new jobs are created by small businesses. Nearly half of this nation's Gross Domestic Product is produced by small businesses.

Small firms contribute products and ideas to all segments of our society. Over the last thirty-five years half of all new product and service innovations have been derived from small companies. Almost all of our large corporations look to small businesses as their suppliers, manufacturers, and distributors. Some three-fourths of future employment in the nation's fastest growing industries is likely to come from small firms.

The recession has hurt thousands of small businesses throughout Indiana and the nation. During the last few years, the failure rate of small business has remained high. Further, small firms, while not as visible as General Motors or IBM, have been forced to cut their payrolls and lay off workers.

ACCESS TO CAPITAL

One of the largest problems facing the small business community today is the lack of capital to start new activities and to modernize facilities and equipment. The rush to re-regulate the troubled thrift industry and the efforts by most banks and thrifts to rebuild their reserves have led to extremely tight credit.

The Federal Reserve's recent cuts in interest rates will help ease the credit crunch. Also, bank regulators have eased some of the restrictions to encourage more lending. One proposal before Congress would create a government sponsored enterprise (GSE) to help establish a national secondary market for private sector loans to small businesses (similar to "Sallie Mae" for student loans), in order to make it easier for small firms to obtain lower cost loans.

HEALTH CARE

Another challenge facing the small business community is the cost of health care. Owners and managers of small firms are facing soaring health care costs, and many are being forced to choose between buying health insurance for their employees, which they would like to do, and keeping the business running. A recent study found that nearly half of all uninsured workers were either self-employed or working in firms with fewer than 25 employees.

Several health care initiatives have been proposed to help the small business community. They include expanding the income tax deduction for health care costs of self-employed persons, providing new tax incentives for individuals and small businesses to purchase private insurance coverage, and allowing small businesses to combine to purchase large group health insurance policies.

REGULATIONS

Government rules and regulations also impact small businesses greatly. The cost per

employee of meeting these requirements is nearly three times higher for small firms than large ones. While government regulation can improve workplace safety and the environment, regulatory costs and paperwork burdens can be substantial. A recent study predicts that the regulatory costs for all businesses will increase 25 percent by the year 2000. The Administration is undertaking a review of proposed and existing regulations in order to eliminate those that are burdensome and outdated.

TECHNOLOGY

Recent studies indicate that smaller firms lag behind larger firms in the adoption and development of new technology. In 1982 Congress passed the Small Business Innovation Research Act (SBIR) to increase small business participation in the federal research and development (R&D) procurement process and increase commercial spinoffs from the federal government's billions of R&D dollars. Yet even with the SBIR program, small business' share of federal R&D spending remained relatively unchanged throughout the 1980s, so one proposal is to expand the SBIR program. Another proposal is to set up a federal "manufacturing extension" service, similar to the successful agricultural extension program. The idea would be to assist smaller firms adopt the latest manufacturing technologies.

CONCLUSION

My impression is that while the small business community is a strong lobbying force, it probably can become more effective, it certainly has political access: every congressional district has thousands of small business owners and many of them are community leaders who are plugged into local politics. The task of the small business community is to organize itself and focus its resources and efforts. When small business flexes its political muscle, the results can be impressive. For example, it quickly persuaded Congress to repeal an obscure Internal Revenue Service regulation requiring businesses to keep automobile mileage logs to document tax deduction claims. The problem in the small business community is that its members are so numerous and diverse that it is difficult to find the issues that everyone agrees upon.

Congress should take steps to assist small business, such as adopting meaningful health care reforms and improving small business access to the latest research and technology. Congress should avoid excessive regulation and burdensome paperwork requirements, which add significantly to the cost of doing business, and should avoid repeated overhauls of the tax code, which undermine the ability of business to do long-term planning. Yet my sense is that Congress could best serve the interests of small business by putting the nation's fiscal house in order. Federal budget deficits hurt especially small business by reducing the amount of capital for expansion, keeping real interest rates high, and limiting the ability of consumers to purchase the goods and services from small business.

CONGRESSMAN BILL YOUNG'S PERSISTENCE SAVES LIVES

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to one of our colleagues, my

fellow Member from Florida, the Honorable C.W. BILL YOUNG. All of us come to Congress with the hope of making life better for the people of our district and of our country. Congressman YOUNG should take well deserved pride in his accomplishment in the successful creation of National Marrow Donor Program [NMDP]. The registry has facilitated over 1,100 marrow transplants that would have been impossible without the resource provided by NMDP. The precious bone marrow provides hope for those suffering from some 60 blood diseases. Some of these diseases have less than a 1-percent survival rate without matching marrow. The following article in the newsletter of the National Marrow Donor spoke about his efforts:

BILL YOUNG MILITARY DONOR CENTER HONORS PATIENT CRUSADER

The National Marrow Donor Program (NMDP) has become a national treasure because of the generosity of many volunteers and contributors, the sense of urgency of parents and physicians and the vision of a few.

The clear and unwavering vision of Congressman C.W. Bill Young is well known on Capitol Hill. In 1986, Congressman Young told his colleagues that he had watched a little girl die who had no hope of a matched donor. His testimony was instrumental in the Act of Congress which established the NMDP. Since then, the Congressman has continued to inform and challenge his colleagues in Washington and his constituents in St. Petersburg, Florida, never wavering in his belief in the goodness of American volunteers or lessening his advocacy for individuals patients.

To recognize his undaunted efforts, Congress established a military donor center which is named for Bill Young. Congress also appropriated funds to tissue type active military and civilian personnel willing to join the NMDP. The Bill Young Marrow Donor Center (BYMDC) is headquartered in Bethesda, Maryland, but conducts education and recruitment efforts at military bases across the country.

For more information about military marrow donor recruitment, contact the BYMDC at 800-MARROW-3.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Congressman YOUNG's selfless devotion to this neglected cause. When he was told that the goal of 50,000 volunteers was out of the reach—he pressed forward. His faith in American volunteerism has been vindicated by the 520,000 volunteers who have registered thus far. A job well done.

SUMMARY OF 1991 TAX RETURN DATA

HON. THOMAS J. DOWNEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. Speaker, I am once again making a summary of my income tax return public because I believe that Federal officeholders should be forthcoming about the sources of their income. Therefore, I ask that the following summary be printed in the official RECORD of the day's proceedings:

Hon. Thomas J. Downey summary of 1991 tax return data
 Salary—U.S. House of Representatives \$122,725

Less: Contributions to sec. 401(k) plan	-6,136
Salary—U.S. House of Representatives (Mrs. Downey)	37,693
Interest income	1,260
Dividend income	27
Rental and partnership losses (after application of passive loss limitations)	0
Total income	155,569
Less: Adjustments to income	
Adjusted gross income	155,569
Itemized deductions:	
Taxes	15,282
Interest expense	16,154
Contributions	594
Miscellaneous deductions (after 2 percent AGI limitation)	5,021
Less: Excess AGI limit	-1,667
Total itemized deductions	35,384
Subtotal	120,185
Less: Personal exemptions	8,084
1991 taxable income	112,101
Federal income tax	27,867
New York State income tax	10,206

**NEW JERSEY PRIDE HONOR ROLL:
DR. JAMES L. BREEN**

HON. DEAN A. GALLO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mr. GALLO. Mr. Speaker, today, James L. Breen, M.D., chairman of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology at Saint Barnabas Medical Center in Livingston, NJ, is receiving the most prestigious honor awarded by the American College of Obstetrics and Gynecology [ACOG] at its 40th annual clinical meeting.

In addition to his many duties and responsibilities at Saint Barnabas, Dr. Breen is a clinical professor at Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia and the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey/New Jersey Medical School.

Dr. Breen is a past president of the ACOG and of the Society of Gynecologic Surgeons. As a member of 56 professional societies and as editorial consultant to five journals, Dr. Breen travels throughout the United States, Europe and the Far East as a guest lecturer.

The ACOG Distinguished Service Award for outstanding contributions in the field of obstetrics and gynecology is being presented to Dr. Breen for his leadership and for his many contributions to the specialty as a distinguished educator, lecturer and surgeon.

Mr. Speaker, I am always pleased and proud to learn that my constituents have been recognized by their peers throughout the Nation for their outstanding professional achievements.

It is worthy of note also that Dr. Breen has the friendship and respect of his colleagues and coworkers, one of whom took the time to bring to my attention the fact that he is being honored today.

I ask my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join with me today in offer-

ing our congratulations to Dr. James L. Breen on the day that he receives this national honor from his peers, and to recognize all of the dedicated men and women within the medical profession who have made saving lives their life's work.

TRIBUTE TO THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE JOHN F. KENNEDY FEDERATED DEMOCRATIC WOMEN'S CLUB

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the dedicated women of the John F. Kennedy Federated Democratic Women's Club. This group of hard workers committed to the Democratic Party in my 17th District of Ohio celebrated its 30th anniversary on April 25, 1992.

Thirty years ago when Secretary of State Ted W. Brown gave the group its charter of incorporation, I'm sure he had no idea that the newborn organization would be such a success. The dedicated women of the group, including the original organizer, Ruth Grombacher, the original trustees, Mary Jane VanSuch, Marean Splain and Betty Jane Stanton, and the subsequent three presidents; Ruth Grombacher, Sadie Hoagland, and Delores Cummings led the group through the early years making the operations of the club fine tuned and experienced.

I commend these women in their efforts to enliven their purpose to "promote the cause; to advance the ideas; and to aid and assist the Democratic Party to the best of its members' ability." Mr. Speaker, I applaud the John F. Kennedy Federated Democratic Women's Club as it celebrate its 30th anniversary.

THE UTILITY RATEPAYER REFUND ACT OF 1992

HON. BYRON L. DORGAN

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, when Congress passed the Tax Reform Act of 1986, there was a wrinkle hidden in an obscure section which is preventing utility customers from receiving a timely refund of an estimated \$19 billion in excess deferred taxes. Under section 203(e), utilities may normalize the return of this \$19 billion, which means that consumers will wait as long as 30 years for a full refund.

Today, Congressman MATSUI and I are introducing the Utility Ratepayer Refund Act of 1992 to repeal section 203(e) of the Internal Revenue Code. As a result, Federal and State regulatory authorities would be able to decide on a case-by-case basis when ratepayers should be refunded the remainder of this \$19 billion.

For years the tax laws have allowed utilities—gas, electric, telephone, water—to de-

preciate plant and equipment over different lengths of time for income tax purposes. Utilities also collect through today's rates Federal income taxes that will not be owed to the Treasury for many years. These are called deferred taxes.

Prior to the Tax Reform Act of 1986 consumers had been paying utility bills based upon the anticipation that utilities would eventually pay Federal income taxes at 46 percent on corporate earnings, but the Tax Reform Act of 1986 reduced the rate from 46 percent to 34 percent. Thus, utilities no longer owe the Federal Government all of the deferred taxes previously collected from consumers. The utilities must return to the consumers about \$19 billion in excess taxes paid. And the utilities acknowledge that this money must be returned to the ratepayers, but the utilities want to hold on to this money for as long as possible, and section 203(e) allows them to do just that.

Section 203(e) should be repealed because it is unfair to utility customers and it usurps State regulatory authority. This section makes some customers wait up to 30 years to get the final installment of their refund from a utility company. This is of little comfort to our senior citizens who are on tight budgets.

Generally, this legislation would allow State utility regulators to decide on a case-by-case basis when the \$19 billion in excess deferred taxes should go back to the ratepayers. The bill does not mandate any return schedule; it simply leaves it up to the State regulators to decide. After all, it is the State regulators who know best the financial conditions of their State utilities. The State regulators are in the best position to decide how quickly these overpaid taxes should go back to the customers.

Let's get the Federal Government out of an area of regulation in which it does not belong. And this is reasonable legislation needed to untie the hands of the State regulatory authorities and treats consumers fairly. That's why a broad coalition of consumer groups, industrial users, regulatory authorities, and others support this bill. I urge my colleagues to cosponsor the Utility Ratepayer Refund Act of 1992.

TRIBUTE TO JOSEPH DINHOFER

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to pay tribute today to a truly outstanding citizen, Joseph Dinhofer. Mr. Dinhofer, at the age of 93 has been a resident of Miami Beach and a member of the National Association of Letter Carriers [NALC] for over 70 years. He has been a shining example to all of us of the service and dedication that characterizes the American spirit.

Born in June 1898, Mr. Dinhofer has seen America, his community, and the Postal Service grow and flourish by leaps and bounds. He worked in an ammunition factory during World War I and by 1920 he was working at the U.S. Post Office from where he retired in 1957. As an active member of NALC, he was appointed

legislative liaison for the 18th Congressional District of Florida in January 1990 at the young age of 91. He has received honors from the National Association of Retired Federal Employees and remains involved with his community as a fund raiser for Muscular Dystrophy, March of Dimes, and the United Jewish Appeal. Mr. Dinhofer has been president and councilman of JVL Barnett, aside from being a very dedicated participant in the Jewish community center meetings. Outside of his accomplishments in his community, Mr. Dinhofer remains active by walking and jogging daily and by being committed to his five sons, one of whom is a PhD physicist.

Mr. Joseph Dinhofer has gladly given much more than his share to our community and America. As a man of true character and with the spirit of a 20-year-old, we know that he will continue to give to our citizenry although he is owed much more than we ever pay back. It is my deep pleasure to bring this man to the attention of the Congress of the United States and the American public.

HOLLAND HOME CELEBRATES CENTENNIAL

HON. PAUL B. HENRY

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, 1992 marks the 100th year of existence for the Holland Home, an outstanding institution providing quality retirement care to the elderly of Grand Rapids. Holland Home is a caring and compassionate ministry tracing its origin to the Third Reformed Church in Grand Rapids and its minister's concern for eight poor widows. Beginning in a single, renovated homestead, Holland Home has become the largest nonprofit retirement facility in the State of Michigan, operating six residences in the Grand Rapids area serving over 900 people. Holland Home now serves churches from 30 different denominations. The steady growth and expansion of the Holland Home is attributed to its strong base of supporters who believe that Christians will encourage and sustain each member of the fellowship of believers. Not only does the Holland Home offer a wide range of services to its residents based on their varied needs, but it extends a continuing care agreement to each resident. This agreement guarantees medical care for all Holland Home residents—regardless of their ability to pay for such care.

The Holland Home began in response to needs that were going unmet and is committed to providing loving care and support to the elderly. Compassion, sensitivity, and constancy are characteristics that formed the foundation on which the Holland Home was built, and are characteristics that have persevered for a century. I am confident that Holland Home will continue to be a leader in meeting the needs of the elderly. Emma Ruiters, a Holland Home resident, wrote a centennial hymn that accurately portrays the mission of the Holland Home: "From humble, small beginnings with dedicated plan to serve God's aging children, the Holland Home

began * * * I am proud to highlight the Holland Home as an exemplary institution—creatively and compassionately meeting the needs of the elderly.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in honoring and commending the Holland Home on the occasion of its 100th anniversary.

TRIBUTE TO VFW PRIVATE HENRY OSTENDORF POST 1300 ON THEIR 60TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 60th anniversary of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Private Henry Ostendorf Post 1300 in Granite City, IL. This post of the VFW and the auxiliary will celebrate their 60th anniversary on June 6, 1992.

The Private Henry Ostendorf Post has been dedicated in its service to the community through the past 60 years. Numerous current and former residents of Southwestern Illinois greatly appreciate the activism of this organization.

A VFW post plays a significant role in every community. By bringing recognition to veterans and remembering past conflicts, U.S. citizens learn to respect the history that allows us to live in freedom.

I ask my colleagues to join me as I salute the VFW Private Henry Ostendorf Post 1300 on their 60th anniversary for their contribution to our Nation as well as their exceptional dedication to the community of Southwestern Illinois.

TRIBUTE TO MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM N. ROWLEY

HON. DANA ROHRBACHER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to recognize an outstanding patriot and a decorated military officer who has served our country admirably for nearly four decades. America has benefited tremendously by the military and leadership expertise as well as the scientific and aeronautical proficiency of Maj. Gen. William N. Rowley. As the major general begins a new phase of his life with retirement, his contributions will not be forgotten.

William Rowley was commissioned as a second lieutenant through the Air Force Reserve Officer Training Corps Program in 1955 and was called to active duty a year later to serve the 7312th Air Base Squadron in West Germany. After being released from active duty in 1958, Mr. Rowley has served in Air Reserve squadrons from California to Ohio.

With his bachelor's degree in mechanical engineering and a master of science degree in mechanical engineering, William Rowley has worked on fly-by-wire flight control systems and in launch vehicle and program control areas.

As well as being a senior missileman, he holds a civilian single- and multi-engine instrument instructor aeronautical rating and a commercial helicopter rating.

Do not think for a moment that Major General Rowley will sit by idly and watch the world pass by from his porch in Palos Verdes, CA. Major General Rowley will continue to lead the United States into the next century with the company he founded, Rowley International, Inc., a multidisciplinary consulting engineering firm.

I wish to commend Maj. Gen. William Rowley for all his contributions to society. I also extend a big thank you to his lovely wife Ruth Ann and their two children Christopher and Heidi who have given William guidance and inspiration throughout his distinguished career.

TRIBUTE TO CONGRESSMAN WILLIAM S. BROOMFIELD

HON. GUS YATRON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, during the district work period one of the finest Members ever to have served in the House, Congressman WILLIAM S. BROOMFIELD, announced his retirement.

Elected to Congress in 1956, BILL BROOMFIELD has represented that great State of Michigan and the Nation with an unparalleled degree of integrity and excellence.

During my tenure in Congress, I have had the honor and privilege of working with BILL on the House Foreign Affairs Committee where he serves as the ranking Republican. He has successfully led his colleagues in resolving some of the most difficult foreign policy dilemmas ever to confront our country.

He has long known the key to success in the conduct of American foreign policy: bipartisanship. When both Congress and the executive branch speak with one voice there is no more powerful advocate of human rights and democracy in the world than the United States. In this connection, BILL BROOMFIELD deserves much of the credit for our success in the international arena.

Over the years, Congressman BROOMFIELD has worked tirelessly to find a solution to the conflict on Cyprus. Should there be a peaceful settlement to the dispute in that country, the people of Cyprus will have BILL BROOMFIELD to thank.

BILL BROOMFIELD is a great American who richly deserves to be called a statesman. I am proud to have served with BILL for all these years and I am even prouder to call him my friend. I know I speak for all my colleagues in wishing BILL the best in his future endeavors. His leadership in Congress will be greatly missed.

IN SUPPORT OF TRI-COUNTIES
OUTREACH NETWORK

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in recognition of an outstanding business association in my California congressional district that dedicates itself to the advancement of opportunities for small businesses owned by minorities and women. I am referring to the Tri-Counties Purchasing Outreach Network.

Everyone knows that small business truly is big business. A successful small business community will be the foundation on which any economic recovery will stand. Economic recovery necessitates job-creation, and two-thirds of the new jobs created in America will be created in small businesses. Currently, small businesses contribute 44 percent of all sales in the United States and are responsible for 38 percent of the U.S. GNP.

The Tri-Counties Purchasing Outreach Network bolsters economic growth on a local level by encouraging entrepreneurial spirit. Through sponsoring events such as the Small Business Opportunity Day and Trade Fair at the University of California Santa Barbara on June 16, the Tri-Counties Purchasing Outreach Network offers access to the opportunity for participants to do business with other member companies as well as with government agencies. Last year's Opportunity Day and Trade Fair was very successful, attracting over 80 exhibitors and 300 participants.

On the Federal level, I will continue my record of protecting the interests of small business and promoting economic growth in Congress. However, while I work in Congress to promote an economic environment in which small businesses can flourish, I will also support the efforts of the Tri-Counties Purchasing Outreach Network and its upcoming Small Business Opportunity Day and Trade Fair.

EDWARD G. MCHALE, JR., IS STORY
BEHIND SHENENDE-HOWA'S ACADEMIC EXCELLENCE

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, we hear a lot about the declining performance of American students. What we don't hear so much about are those schools that not only maintain a high level of excellence, but actually seem to get better every year.

I've got one of them in our 24th New York District, the Shenendehowa Central School of Clifton Park, where awards for excellence have become routine.

When you find an outstanding school system, you usually find that the high standards come from the very top. Such is the case at Shenendehowa, where Edward G. McHale, Jr., has been superintendent of schools since 1985.

Superintendent McHale is retiring this year, but his legacy is such that high academic

standards and performance will continue at Shenendehowa for many years.

Mr. McHale is a graduate of SUNY Binghamton and has done extensive postgraduate work at Cornell University and the University of Michigan. After 7 years of experience teaching English and Latin and another year as a guidance counselor, Mr. McHale served 6 years as executive director at Schuyler-Chemung-Tioga BOCES, the State's outstanding vocational education system.

He first came to our area in 1973, as superintendent of the Whitehall school system. In 1979 he accepted the challenge to head the larger Newark Central School District, but he returned to our district in 1985 for what might be the greatest school administration challenge in New York State, Shenendehowa.

He earned this privilege of heading the greatest school system in the State by constantly updating his skills and knowledge, and by establishing a reputation for creative innovation and the expansion of educational opportunities.

During his career he has been singled out for such honors as the U.S. Department of Education Select Seminar on School Restructuring in 1989, and Kettering Foundation Fellowships in 1981, 1982, 1983, 1986, and 1989.

Superintendent McHale is listed in "Who's Who in the East." His memberships include the American Association of School Administrators, the Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development, the New York State Council of School Superintendents, the Association for School, College and University Staffing, and the College of St. Rose Graduate Program Advisory Committee.

He has served as a consultant throughout the area, the State, and the East.

Mr. McHale and his wife are the parents of five adult children and reside in Ballston Lake.

Mr. Speaker, I've spoken on this floor many times about the Shenendehowa school system, either about teacher awards, student achievement awards, or for recognition of the school's outstanding programs. Today, I would ask all Members to join me in paying tribute to one of the individuals responsible, Edward G. McHale, Jr., and to wish him well whatever his retirement plans.

AMERICAN BANKERS' SUCCESS

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize American Bankers, whose intelligent marketing and conservative portfolio management led it to become one of Florida's strongest companies in 1991. The Miami-based insurance company, who last year enjoyed a net income of over \$37 million, owes its success to smart investment in real estate and quality bonds. It also gives credit to its 36 percent minority work force. The company was recently in the Miami Herald for its outstanding growth. The article "American Bankers: Conservative Investing Pays Off" tells of its accomplishments:

While much of the insurance industry slogged through recession, American Bankers was posting record financial results in 1991.

How? Smart marketing and conservative portfolio management, the judges said.

The latter was particularly important to the company's success, and to its selection as a finalist in the Florida Company of the Year competition. American Bankers invested in a minimum of troubled real estate and stayed out of junk bonds, opting for investment-quality bonds, they said.

The company's numbers reflect the strategy's success. Net income for 1991 reached a record \$37.4 million, or \$2.53 cents per share, compared with \$27.8 million, or \$1.92 per share, in 1990.

Fourth-quarter results were particularly strong. Profits rose 23 percent to \$9.8 million, or 66 cents per share, from the same period in 1990.

"They've come through a period of time when no one in the insurance business looks like they are worth a damn," Hille said. "I didn't expect to see that kind of performance."

Mobley said she was impressed with minority participation at American Bankers. Minorities make up about 36 percent of the company's work force, she said.

"The company is a well-kept secret in Florida," added Kraft.

Mr. Speaker, I commend American Bankers and its talented management for its prosperous efforts in becoming a better company. In these difficult economic times, the company's great success is admirable to all in the business world.

IN HONOR OF THE RETIREMENT
OF MELVIN P. STRAUS

HON. RONALD D. COLEMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mr. COLEMAN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a good friend to the political world of west Texas and the United States. Dr. Melvin P. Straus has been teaching government and political science at the University of Texas at El Paso—formerly Texas Western College—since 1961. During that time he educated many elected officials, both in his official position as professor at the university and in his more important positions, political advisor and member of the community.

Today, Mr. Chairman, I would like to commemorate Dr. Straus' retirement from the University of Texas at El Paso by speaking of some of his many successful endeavors while becoming a part of the Southwest.

Professionally, Dr. Straus has served the governmental community by testifying before Federal and local government committees and agencies, and publishing book chapters, articles, reviews, and papers. In addition, Dr. Straus has served as a consultant to a large number of attorneys in the preparation of criminal cases and members of the news media throughout the State of Texas.

Dr. Straus also served as a consultant to the spokesperson for the National Action Party in Mexico on problems confronting the political party in Ciudad Juarez and Chihuahua City in 1984 and 1985. He served Of Counsel to an

El Paso attorney representing the plaintiff-in-error in *Karo versus United States* before the U.S. Supreme Court and is believed to be the first layman ever to receive such acknowledgment in the history of the Court. He also served as a member of the board of directors of the El Paso chapter of the American Trial Lawyers Association—the only layman in the United States who held such an office.

He has also been active in the American Civil Liberties Union, serving as president of the Texas ACLU from 1980 to 1990 and the founding chairman of the El Paso chapter.

I got to know Dr. Straus and the principles he stood for when I served as an assistant prosecutor in El Paso County and he testified on the constitutional laws in question on behalf of the defendant. I learned from Dr. Straus how important it is to be committed to the precepts of the U.S. Constitution.

Mr. Speaker, as you can see, time does not allow me to do more than scratch the surface in illustrating Dr. Straus' integrity, leadership, and service to the community. Mr. Speaker, Dr. Straus must be recognized for his commitment to improving the lives of all Americans, and all west Texans. He responds when anyone in the community calls, but I am not certain that he has received the thanks he deserves. That is why, Mr. Speaker, in honor of his retirement from the University of Texas at El Paso, I invite my colleagues to join with me in applauding Dr. Straus for all his years of service and, just as importantly, friendship. However, these accolades do not mean he should expect an easy retirement. The people of west Texas and the United States have relied on his expertise and commitment in the past, and I am certain he will continue to contribute to our community in the future.

TRIBUTE TO PAMELA MILES

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to a very bright, energetic, and dynamic woman from Youngstown, OH in my 17th Congressional District. Ms. Pamela Miles has made it her life goal to be a leader and participant in combating addiction and crime.

Pamela Miles has recently been chosen "Woman of the Year" by the Truman-Johnson Democratic Woman's Club for her service to the community. It is my wish to honor her today.

Ms. Miles graduated from Kent State University with a major in political science and a minor in psychology in 1975.

Pamela Miles soon began her distinguished career as a broadcaster at WMFJ-TV 21, the local NBC affiliate. She has delivered the news on television and radio ever since while becoming involved in special programs concerning crime and community issues. Her popularity and exposure helped push her week-end show ratings from No. 3 to No. 1. In the past she has focused on such key issues as "Children in Crisis—Problems Faced by Teens; Homosexuality: Is There a Choice; Battered Women; Youngstown Vice—Miami Style."

As if researching, producing, booking and hosting her own television talk show were not enough, Pamela Miles also chairs the local March of Dimes organization and is a Telethon host for the Children's Miracle Network. Ms. Miles lectures at two local universities about women's concerns, and she advises students in the Youngstown City School System.

Her self-described goals are to develop an effective community network for resolving problems, creating a positive and effective image and atmosphere within the workplace. Pamela Miles exemplifies service to our youth and community. She has successfully used the medium of television to address issues and help to educate the Mahoning Valley. She brings to television intellectual discussion about vital problems.

I hope that she finds time in her future to fish and write some poetry, two of her hobbies. She certainly does deserve some free time to reflect on her achievements.

So it is with great pleasure, Mr. Speaker, that I rise here today to honor Pamela Miles, outstanding citizen and "Truman-Johnson Woman of the Year."

TAX FAIRNESS FOR FAMILY FARMERS

HON. BYRON L. DORGAN

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, today Congressman SLATTERY and I are introducing legislation to change a provision in the Tax Code that is unfair to family farmers who retire and sell their farms.

Current law allows taxpayers over the age of 55 to exclude from Federal income tax \$125,000 of gain on the sale of their principal residence. That is fair treatment for most urban dwellers who typically benefit from most of that tax exclusion.

But, family farmers are not able to receive much of that benefit because the IRS separates the value of their home from the value of the quarter section of land the home sits on. As people from my State of North Dakota know, houses out on the farmsteads of rural America are more commonly sold for \$5,000 to \$40,000. Most farmers are plowing their retirement savings into the whole farm rather than into a house that will hold little value at retirement time. And as a result, homes far out in the country are frequently judged by the IRS to have very little value and thus farmers receive much less benefit from this exclusion than others who sell their principal residences in town.

This legislation would redefine current law's tax exclusion to apply to the farm home and the quarter section of land that the home sits on. It's identical to my amendment to the Tax Fairness and Economic Growth Act of 1992 that was passed by Congress early this year, but vetoed by the President. Specifically, the provision will allow a person who is actively engaged in farming, and over 55 years old, to exclude the gain on up to 160 acres of land contiguous to the farm house and the structure thereon.

I believe that this legislation will finally allow retiring farmers the same type of tax exclusion that others have received for decades. And I urge my colleagues to support this proposal to ensure that farmers get a more equitable share of the personal residence tax exclusion.

CHAPLAINCY MINISTRY MARKS 50TH YEAR

HON. PAUL B. HENRY

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, 1992 marks 50 years of chaplaincy ministry supported by the Christian Reformed Church in North America. Fifty years ago, during the Second World War, the Christian Reformed Church of North America quickly responded to an urgent request from the War Department for chaplains to minister to the military. From this request, the chaplaincy program has grown to an effort that places chaplains not only in military settings, but extends its outreach efforts to VA medical centers, hospitals and prisons, business and industry, counselling centers, centers for the developmentally disabled, and centers for the rehabilitation of drug abusers.

Chaplaincy service is based on the belief that Christians are commanded to serve the brokenhearted, orphaned, sick, oppressed, and imprisoned. The Christian Reformed Church, through its chaplains, proclaims Christ's presence in a broken world. In the name of Christ, chaplains minister to persons in this world because these individuals belong to God and bear His image. Chaplains provide a caring human environment in settings that are often lonely, unpleasant, or dehumanizing.

I have great admiration for the chaplaincy mission of the Christian Reformed Church. Each of us, as individuals in our daily lives, would do well to adopt the chaplains' statement of mission: "To bring the Lord's comfort, compassion and hope to people who suffer and seek direction." The Christian Reformed Church Chaplain Committee enables this vital ministry to take place in Canada and the United States, and I ask you, Mr. Speaker and colleagues, to join me on the occasion of its 50th anniversary in commending the chaplaincy ministry for the outstanding and much needed humanitarian service this ministry provides.

TRIBUTE TO JOHNNY SCOTT

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today and ask my colleagues' attention as I pay tribute to Mr. Johnny Scott, the president of the East St. Louis, IL, chapter of the NAACP.

The Urban League of Metropolitan St. Louis has recognized Mr. Scott as a leader of the community and has presented him with an award of merit. It is indeed fitting that he be honored for his activism.

As President of the NAACP chapter in East St. Louis, a city in my congressional district, Mr. Scott has worked very hard and has dedicated himself to the improvement of race relations. His concern for the poor and disenfranchised has enabled him to make a distinct difference in the lives of many residents of southwestern Illinois.

Because of Mr. Scott's collaboration with numerous local, county, and other officials, the economic outlook for East St. Louis is improving. As a community leader, Mr. Scott acknowledges the need for increased economic development to create opportunity for the city's residents.

I ask my colleagues to join me in commending Mr. Johnny Scott for the positive role he plays in striving for equal opportunity and improved relations between all people.

CONGRESSIONAL CASEWORK

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, April 15, 1992 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

CONGRESSIONAL CASEWORK

Last year, a resident of the Ninth District, an older man who requires kidney dialysis, discovered that he would no longer be receiving medicare because the Social Security Administration thought he was dead. Like many residents of southern Indiana who have problems dealing with the federal bureaucracy, this man contacted my district office and asked for help. Without difficulty he convinced my staff that he was indeed alive, and we in turn convinced the Social Security Administration to resume sending him benefits. Although Members of Congress are often criticized for providing constituent services, also called casework, this example shows why these activities are a vital aspect of representation.

Background: There are two forms of casework—individual and community. Individual casework refers to assistance provided to individual citizens. For example, congressional offices regularly help constituents deal with the U.S. Postal Service, the Veterans Administration, the Department of Agriculture, the Social Security Administration, and other federal, state, and local agencies. The kinds of cases handled will range from people who do not receive their disability or veterans checks to farmers needing assistance in securing a loan when their crops have been damaged by flooding.

Other casework efforts assist entire communities. Many congressional offices fulfill a liaison function between the federal bureaucracy and local governments concerned about water, sewers, airports, highways, and housing. Members of Congress regularly support towns, cities, and non-profit organizations that are seeking federal grants and assistance. My staff and I periodically contact local government officials, asking if they are experiencing any difficulties with Washington.

The Process: Requests for casework come to me by letter, by phone, and by personal contacts with constituents. My staff and I will then contact the relevant agency or ex-

ecutive department, asking that the constituent's problem be given full consideration. After the agency has acted on a request, the constituent is usually informed about the outcome and provided with information about appeal rights if there are any, as well as alternative opportunities for assistance. Often, these alternatives do not provide what the constituent originally desired, but they may address the underlying need. For instance, an impoverished constituent with a dependent child, denied social security benefits, may be eligible for some other program.

I receive approximately 80 new requests for help each week, although that number will vary depending on the time of the year and the state of the economy. For some reason, requests tend to decrease in quantity as the weather gets warmer. And the number of people asking for help can rise significantly during a recession. The potential volume of casework is unlimited.

Some may view casework requests from Members of Congress as attempts by legislators to secure for their constituents benefits they do not deserve. My view is that the emphasis should be as much on providing information and facilitating communication between constituents and the bureaucracy as it is on securing benefits. Constituents should receive exactly what they deserve under the law and public policy—no more and no less.

Benefits: Casework is important, first, because individual citizens need help in dealing with the federal bureaucracy. As the size of the government has increased, so has its impact on the daily lives of individual Americans. It is amazing the number of ways that government now affects citizens—both favorably and unfavorably. Many of the cases brought to my attention are severe. Families might lack food, housing, medical care—people in desperate situations who feel they have no other place to go. It is one tough case after another. Many people lack an understanding of federal programs, and do not apply for benefits for which they are eligible. Casework is crucial because it addresses the real needs of people.

Second, members of the bureaucracy can make mistakes. For instance, it is fairly common for people in the Ninth District to be treated by more than one physician, with one located in southern Indiana and another practicing in Kentucky. As a result, some of these people end up paying twice for the deductible on their medicare benefits. My office can straighten that out for them. Also, files are lost or misplaced in even the most efficient bureaucracy. Casework helps reduce the frustration people feel toward what appears to be a massive, impersonal government.

Third, constituent service cannot be separated from legislative work. Often the anecdotes provided by constituents alert Congress to limitations in a law. For example, a woman recently asked for my assistance in securing benefits from the Social Security Administration for her grandson. The child's mother is deceased, and his father is in prison. But because the father refuses to allow the grandmother to adopt the boy, she is ineligible for additional disability benefits to care for the child. Clearly, existing policy does not adequately address this woman's concerns and should be changed to do so. A number of programs, ranging from veterans benefits to regulatory policy, have been amended by Congress because of problems first brought to our attention by individual constituents asking for help.

One reason why Members of Congress can be particularly effective spokesmen for their

constituents is that the electoral stakes are high. When constituents feel their cases are given sympathetic consideration by their Member of Congress, they are likely to support that individual. Members of this bureaucracy may have less to gain from efficiently processing a request for help.

Constituent service is tough work for Members of Congress. It is an unrelenting demand on our time. When you listen to people talk about their problems for two or three hours at a time, those are hard hours. But in many ways, casework is the most rewarding part of the job. Passing legislation usually requires compromise. It can take years. With casework, Members of Congress can see the impact of their work on the daily lives of individual citizens. We can see that our efforts do make a difference.

TRIBUTE TO JAMES W. CLEARY

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to acknowledge the retirement of James W. Cleary, president, California State University, Northridge. On June 30, 1992, Dr. Cleary will retire as president of California State University, after 23 years of outstanding service.

Dr. Cleary was born on April 16, 1927, in Milwaukee, WI. He served in the U.S. Army for 3 years from 1945 to 1947. In 1950 he received his Ph.B. from Marquette University. A year later he received his A.M. In 1956 he then successfully completed his Ph.D from the University of Wisconsin.

James started his career in the teaching field by becoming a university fellow in 1954. Between the years of 1954 and 1969, he achieved such assignments as a teaching assistant, instructor, assistant professor, associate professor, and professor: Department of Speech, University of Wisconsin.

In addition to his teaching positions, Dr. Cleary has also served as a member of various advisory groups, he has received many special awards, and has written numerous publications.

Dr. Cleary is happily married to Mary Augustyne and is the father of Colleen, Patricia, and Janet. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating James on this joyous occasion of his retirement as president of California State University, Northridge, where his impeccable accomplishments and years of dedicated service will never be forgotten.

BEN PASHLEY OF CHARLTON, NY
HAS BEEN A FIREMAN LONGER
THAN ANYONE IN AMERICA

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I'd like to tell you all about one of the most extraordinary people in my district, or in America, for that matter.

His name is Ben Pashley of Charlton, NY, and he's 97 years old. There are plenty of 97-

year-olds, I'll admit. But how many of them are still active firemen?

Ben Pashley has been a volunteer fireman with the Charlton No. 1 Fire Department for 70 years, longer than anyone in America has been a fireman. It's understandable that because of his age he has restricted his involvement these last few years to directing traffic at the sites of fires, but his dedication remains as strong as ever.

He was a fireman when all his company had was a water tank on top of a Model-T Ford. At fires, they poured baking soda into the tank, which created enough pressure to force the water out. If that isn't typical American ingenuity, I don't know what is.

Things have changed since then, but some things never change. In many of our rural areas, like the one I represent, volunteer firemen offer the only available fire protection. In the State of New York alone, they save countless lives and billions of dollars in property equipment.

Ben Pashley has been a part of that tradition for 70 years. The younger men in the department all look up to him, and his entire community is proud of him.

And as a long-time volunteer fireman myself, so am I.

That's why, Mr. Speaker, I ask you and other Members to join with me in paying tribute to Ben Pashley, a great American for every one of his 97 years. May he enjoy many more in good health.

JOSE MARTI YMCA PROVIDES EXERCISE FOR THE MIND AS WELL AS THE BODY

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize the efforts of executive director Mr. Jose Pinera and the rest of his staff at the International Jose Marti YMCA for their participation in the writer's voice project. As one of six national sites, the International Jose Marti YMCA has hosted lectures by novelist and film critic Guillermo Cabrera Infante and poet Angel Cuadra. The significance and scope of the project was described in the following recent Miami Herald article, "New Challenge for YMCA: Becoming Literary Center":

NEW CHALLENGE FOR YMCA: BECOMING LITERARY CENTER
(By Marilyn Garateix)

Since October, the International Jose Marti YMCA in Little Havana has been trying to send a message to the community: The Y is a literary center too.

"We're still building our reputation," said Jose Piñera, executive director of the Jose Marti Y, 450 SW 16th Ave.

The branch, closed for renovations and expansion, should reopen by April in time to host four lectures and readings of the National Writer's Voice Project.

For now, events are being held elsewhere throughout the community. The next one, featuring four Caribbean authors who will talk about their work, is Tuesday at the G.W. Carver YMCA.

Last June, the National Writer's Voice Project, chaired by author E.L. Doctorow,

chose the Jose Marti YMCA branch as one of six literary centers nationwide. The other centers are in Arizona, Kentucky, Montana, New York, and Missouri.

The project is funded by a six-year, \$2.75 million grant from the Lila Wallace-Reader's Digest Fund to the YMCAs of the nation.

There has been low turnout at several of the events already held, but YMCA officials hope things will improve. Piñera said.

"It's our first year," he said. "It is a matter of opening the eyes of the public to attend these programs. The community will benefit greatly from this."

Miami's Writer's Voice Project kicked off in October with Cuban novelist and film critic Guillermo Cabrera Infante. Cuban poet Angel Cuadra appeared in December.

Last Tuesday, children's writer Walter Dean Myers appeared at the African Heritage Cultural Center as part of the guest lecture series.

Also part of Writer's Voice: workshops with students to help them acquire interviewing skills. Students at the Little Havana Institute, an alternative school, videotaped the life stories of several elderly residents.

"One of them was in his 90s and he remembers things that happened to him when he was 10," said Principal Martha Young. "The students were amazed because they don't remember things that happened to them two months ago."

The students eagerly listened to what the seniors, many who were born in Cuba, had to say, Young said.

"Some of them were bringing up political topics," she said. "If the kids were listening to us talk about the topics, they wouldn't be interested."

Piñera hopes the life stories, and other Writer's Voice projects, will help people look at the International Jose Marti YMCA in a new way.

"It's more than just fitness," he said. "It's body, mind and spirit."

Mr. Speaker, I commend the work of the International Jose Marti YMCA for expanding the intellectual frontiers of our youth and I wish them every success.

LONG BEACH NAVAL SHIPYARD—BEST IN THE NAVY

HON. DANA ROHRBACHER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Mr. Speaker, I have just received the net operating results [NOR] for the eight naval shipyards. Again Long Beach Naval Shipyard in my district is the best in the Navy.

Net operating results are like a baseball team's won/lost record. It is the Navy's way of measuring whether a public shipyard is under or over budget.

There are eight U.S. Navy shipyards. In fiscal year 1991 only three shipyards had net operating results in the black under budget.

Long Beach Naval Shipyard saved the taxpayers \$16,782,000 in fiscal year 1991—the savings were actually \$20,745,963 if you exclude the extraordinary expenses. The only other yards in the black were Mare Island—\$1,187,000 in savings—and Philadelphia—\$239,000 in savings. The other five naval shipyards had losses. Four of those had losses exceeding \$46,000,000 each.

The fact that some yards had such huge losses shows what a superb accomplishment the \$16,782,000 in savings by Long Beach is.

Mr. Speaker, this is the third year in a row that Long Beach Naval Shipyard has led the Navy as the most cost effective shipyard in the Navy. The net operating results, excluding extraordinary expenses, show that Long Beach saved the taxpayers \$23,201,659 in fiscal year 1989, \$22,308,340 in fiscal year 1990—excluding an inventory writeoff of almost \$25,000,000—and \$20,745,963 in fiscal year 1991. That is a grand total of \$66,255,962 in savings to the American taxpayer.

Great job, Long Beach.

I call this record to the attention of Navy Secretary Garrett. Recently I and 10 of our colleagues wrote the Secretary asking him to implement a regulation change so that Long Beach Naval Shipyard can be included in homeport bidding for ship repairs on ships homeported in San Diego as well as Long Beach.

Mr. Secretary: Make the necessary regulation change now—it will save the taxpayers a bundle if Long Beach can do some of this work.

THE 175TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NEW YORK SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, on April 21, 1992, I was privileged to attend a celebration at Peet Hall auditorium of the New York School for the Deaf in White Plains, NY, commemorating the 175th anniversary of the establishment of that school for the deaf.

The New York School for the Deaf was established by a chapter signed by New York Governor Dewitt Clinton on April 15, 1817 as the first special educational facility in New York State. The school's commitment to bringing education to the hearing-impaired began with its founder, Rev. Dr. John Stanford, who was moved to open the school when he discovered six deaf children living in the city almshouse behind New York City Hall and receiving no education. Reverend Stanford began teaching the children in 1808, becoming the first American to teach deaf children.

The original facility operated out of the Almshouse, where classes were taught by Rev. Abraham Stansbury. The first permanent location for the school was established in 1829 on 50th Street between 4th and 5th Avenues, on the sites of what are now St. Patrick's Cathedral and Saks Fifth Avenue. In 1856, the school was moved to Carmanville, now known as Washington Heights, on the site currently occupied by Columbia Presbyterian Hospital. At that time the location, on an estate owned by Col. James Monroe, a cousin of our fifth President, was known as Fanwood.

Fanwood became an important center for the education of the hearing-impaired during the 61 years, 1831–92, that the school was

run by Dr. Harvey Prindle Peet and his son, Dr. Isaac Lewis Peet. Under their leadership, the school hosted the first Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf and the first International Congress for the Deaf. One hundred years ago, the school's 75th anniversary celebration was attended by such notables as Helen Keller, Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, and Dr. E.M. Gallaudet.

The current location of the School for the Deaf in White Plains goes back to 1938. Over the last two decades, the school's role has expanded to include a total communication philosophy, a BOCES, basic occupational education program, an alternate high school program accredited by the Board of Regents, a National Honor Society chapter, computer courses, comprehensive birth to employment services, and infant-parent education. I have been informed that over the last 175 years, 12,000 students ranging in age from infancy to 21 have passed through the doors of this institution at its various locations, drawing strength and wisdom from the school's committed and compassionate staff, whose mission is to educate and nurture deaf students to allow them to reach their maximum potential. The academic and vocational training provided by the school gives hearing-impaired students a chance to lead productive and fulfilling lives.

I commend the staff and students of the New York School for the Deaf, and I am pleased to inform our colleagues about the significant work of the New York School for the Deaf. This is an institution that has truly made a difference in the lives of thousands of Americans. I invite my colleagues to join in congratulating and wishing the staff of the school and its current headmaster, Thomas F. Colasuonno, PhD, the very best wishes in continuing their significant work in providing this invaluable service.

TRIBUTE TO REV. ANDREW L.
FOSTER, JR.

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, May 2, 1992, the Reverend Andrew L. Foster, Jr., will celebrate his 10th anniversary as pastor of the Shrewsbury Avenue African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church in Red Bank, NJ.

In his 10 years as Shrewsbury AME Zion Church, Reverend Foster has overseen impressive growth in the congregation. In addition, Reverend Foster has emerged as one of the most prominent and dedicated leaders in the community. There is hardly an issue of importance to the greater Red Bank area, and, indeed, to the entire Monmouth County community, where the positive contributions of Reverend Foster have not been felt.

Reverend Foster is a native of Philadelphia, and served in both his home city and in Greensboro, NC, prior to his arrival in Red Bank. He holds degrees from Antioch University, Hood Seminary in North Carolina, and Drew University in New Jersey. He is currently a Ph.D. candidate at Drew, and was listed in 1992's "Who's Who in Religion."

In the 10 years that Reverend Foster has been pastor, the congregation at Shrewsbury AME Zion has grown to 350 strong while the church has added a major addition to its facility. The church has truly emerged as a hub of the African-American community, coordinating a wide range of activities ranging from educational support services to programs dealing with AIDS. The reverend works closely with the Red Bank NAACP chapter, and currently serves as vice president of the West Side Ministerium. He is a board member of the Monmouth County Arts Council, the County Fair Housing Board, the Salvation Army in Fair Haven, NJ, and is a leading member of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

Reverend Foster and his wife Bobbi have five sons and two daughters, eight grandsons and one granddaughter. In addition, reverend and Mrs. Foster have been adopted by countless children from the church community to whom they are a constant source of inspiration, leadership, and strength.

CONGRESS AND POLITICS

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, April 22, 1992, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

CONGRESS AND POLITICS

The healthy skepticism about the American political system that has always been a characteristic of our system has given way to a corrosive cynicism that threatens to undermine American politics and representative government.

SYSTEM NOT WORKING WELL

People increasingly doubt that our political system works. They think that the problems that concern them the most are just not being solved. They think politicians do not have the courage to do the right thing, are too heavily obligated to interest groups, are too partisan, and will do almost anything to get elected and stay elected. Ordinary citizens think there is a very wide gulf between them and their representatives.

It probably comes as a surprise to them that Members of Congress are as deeply disturbed about the performance of Congress in the current political environment as they are. Members understand the deep worries of their constituents about jobs, health care, housing, and education, and their fears that the nation's preeminence is slipping away. Members understand that voters are deeply concerned that events seem to be drifting out of control and that voters put much of the responsibility on Congress.

DIALOGUE OF DEMOCRACY

Most elected representatives believe that the dialogue between themselves and citizens has to be improved. The problem is not so much the frequency or the volume of the communication, but its quality. The dialogue is not as in depth and honest as it should be.

I think politicians are unwilling to be as blunt and candid as they should be in discussing the seriousness and magnitude of problems because they believe that they will

be politically punished if they are totally honest. And for their part, citizens are sometimes not as candid as they should be, pressing for benefits as special interests and not taking the perspective of the public good, latching on to a small part of the national agenda, and failing to acknowledge that solutions to complex problems may not be clear cut. For our political system to function better, the dialogue has to be more complete and candid than it has been. I am increasingly impressed by Jefferson's statement that the art of government is the art of being honest.

LIMITATIONS OF CONGRESS

Most voters do not realize that the job of Congress is to build a consensus behind a solution, and that its work will never be neat and tidy or characterized by speed and efficiency. It is a very large and diverse body, reflecting deep divisions in the country, and reaching a consensus on controversial issues does not come easily. Americans like quick results and they seldom find that quality in Congress. They have expectations that government can act much more quickly and decisively than it is able to do.

Most Members agree that Congress acts best and most productively when it is responding to strong presidential leadership. On occasion Congress initiates, but more frequently it reacts to presidential proposals. It is much easier for the President to put forward a national vision than Congress.

RESPONSIVENESS

Voters often say to me that Members of Congress are not in touch with the American people. Frequently that is true, but it is also true that on occasion Members are excessively responsive to their constituencies. Most Members of Congress are good politicians. They continuously check public opinion through one means or another and they are generally keenly aware of how people in their districts think on most matters. They certainly know which votes are likely to offend or upset their constituents.

Members of Congress are generally very accessible to groups and individuals in their district but, unfortunately, they are even more sensitive to those who contribute to their campaigns. Members recognize that special interest groups have made it difficult for Congress to do its work, but because of the expense of campaigning, Members have become less dependent on their political parties and on individuals and more dependent on interest groups for funding. Contributions do not bribe Members and do not guarantee a vote in a particular way, but money does play a disproportionate role in American politics and permits access to members at important times when decisions are being made.

HARD CHOICES

In today's political climate it is very difficult for Members of Congress to prescribe strong medicine for solutions that will cause the public pain. Politicians often comment that there is little compelling evidence that voters are ready to confront hard choices. To their mind, voters often support cuts in benefits and programs just so long as their programs and benefits remain intact, and are prepared to see sacrifices made to meet urgent national goals but do not want to be personally burdened. Some feel that voters, like politicians, seem to want all gain and no pain. Yet my sense is that this view may be underestimating the public's capacity to deal with difficult choices.

STAYING INFORMED

There is no substitute for informed voters. It is very refreshing to me to go to a public

meeting and find citizens who have studied issues carefully and are very well informed, even though I may not always agree with them.

Yet keeping informed about the major issues of the day is difficult, and I can readily understand why people get discouraged. The quantity of information is immense and the quality varies enormously. Most of us in Congress think that, with a few exceptions, the news media does not cover Congress very well. It tends to focus on the White House, and for Congress often emphasizes personalities and differences and does not present the complexity and the subtleties of issues. It frequently focuses on the extremes and ignores the broad middle that is necessary for consensus-building.

CONCLUSION

Members of Congress recognize that Congress itself has to be fundamentally reformed if it is to do a better job with the nation's business. The number of congressional committees and subcommittees has to be reduced, committee jurisdictions changed, the budget process simplified, and the power of congressional leaders strengthened in order to make the institution more efficient and accountable. Almost all Members of Congress express support for campaign reform.

Restoring confidence in the political system is a formidable task. It will require fundamental changes in attitudes and habits for the voter, the news media, organized interest groups, and certainly politicians themselves. The focus must be on the public good. We all share a responsibility for the success or failure of government. We are all a part of self-government.

LUIS CARRANZA: A DIFFERENT KIND OF CPA

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize Luis Carranza, a CPA and the managing partner at Campos & Stratis, an accounting firm which specializes in forensic auditing and the quantifying and verifying of losses for insurance claims. As auditors, Mr. Carranza and his team of accountants must testify as expert witnesses for bankruptcy and insurance claim cases. They become private investigators of insurance mysteries. Mr. Carranza was recently featured in the Miami Herald for his company's unique style of accounting. The article "Gumshoe Accountant Specializes in Solving Insurance Mysteries" follows:

In the midst of a recession, the staff of six at the Miami office of Campos & Stratis is generally overworked.

According to managing partner Luis Carranza, during downturns in the economy, there are more burglaries, bankruptcies and insurance claims. And that suits him just fine.

Campos & Stratis isn't your typical certified public accounting firm. It specializes in forensic auditing and the quantifying and verifying of losses for insurance claims. In essence, they're CPAs doing the work of private investigators.

"We don't do normal accounting," Carranza said. "We're CPAs because we're auditors and must testify as expert witnesses in court."

Carranza, 36, who graduated with a business degree from the University of Miami, says the work is more exciting than filing people's tax forms.

Carranza joined the accounting firm of Ernst & Whinney in San Juan, Puerto Rico, right after college and remained there until 1982. While there, he became familiar with forensic auditing, decided it was for him, and hooked up with Matson Driscoll & Damico, a competitor of Campos & Stratis.

By the end of 1987, seeking greener pastures and a path back to Miami, Carranza contacted New Jersey-based Campos & Stratis. Soon after, he helped the company open a San Juan office. Carranza remained there until January, when Campos & Stratis opened its Miami office.

"What we needed was the right person in there [Miami]," said Chris Campos, the company's senior founding partner. "We didn't transfer Luis sooner because we had to wait for the San Juan position to be filled. But he has always wanted to be in Miami."

Campos & Stratis now has 24 offices throughout the United States as well as offices in London, Paris, Australia and Canada. There are plans for additional expansion, Campos said.

Formed in 1933, the firm was originally called Johnson Atwater & Co. Eventually Chris Campos and Elia Stratis took over for Johnson and Atwater. Stratis was killed in 1988 on Pan American World Airways Flight 103, which blew up over Lockerbie, Scotland. Today, Campos, 62, runs the company from his Teaneck, N.J., office.

Carranza said the Miami office is intended to serve as a gateway to the Caribbean and South America. Already, he said, American interests have hired the company for work in South America.

Returning to Miami, his home, was important to Carranza.

"I'm happy with the way things are going," he said. "We're going to continue to develop the South Florida and Caribbean basin and I can't see beyond that."

Mr. Speaker, I commend Luis Carranza and Campos & Stratis for their outstanding efforts to grow as a different kind of accounting firm. In these difficult economic times, their work as forensic auditors is cut out for them.

IN HONOR OF FIRE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES PERSONNEL IN EL PASO, TX

HON. RONALD D. COLEMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mr. COLEMAN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the men and women of the fire and emergency services in El Paso, TX today, the day of the fourth annual National Fire and Emergency Services Dinner.

The fire and emergency services personnel in El Paso must be recognized for their efforts in protecting the lives and property of thousands of west Texans every year.

The El Paso Fire Department employs a total of 543 firefighters and civilians staffing 26 stations that serve 249.5 square miles of the desert southwest. Working with only 30 fire engines who have been on the streets an average of 9.3 years, the firefighters can respond to emergencies within 4.3 minutes.

In 1991, the fire department responded to a total of 44,598 calls, which averages to 1 call every 11.78 minutes. Included in that total was 30,283 emergency medical responses; 4,566 fire calls; 1,218 hazardous materials incidents; and 8,531 miscellaneous responses such as providing assistance to police officers, bomb scares, and rescuing animals.

Similarly, the El Paso Department of Emergency Medical Services also provides services above the call of duty. Ninety-six emergency medical technicians [EMT] and 12 communications officers were able to respond to 37,900 runs in 1991 within an average of 6.4 minutes.

From 11 stations, including one located at the El Paso International Airport, the EMT's participate in a number of other community programs which benefit the entire community, including: medical management of hazardous materials; the coordination of the city of El Paso combined search and rescue team—formerly the mountain rescue team—which provides search and rescue for persons lost in the desert or on the mountain located in the center of the city; cooperative efforts with EMT's in Ciudad Juarez, Mexico; and establishment and staffing of an adolescent DWI and occupant restraint program.

Due in part to these efforts, the department was named the top Texas Association of Emergency Medical Technicians Advance Life Support Agency in 1991, an award that is well deserved.

In addition to these two local community-funded departments, I would also like to show my support for the 507th MAST unit at Fort Bliss, TX, which also acts as a first responder to medical emergencies throughout the west Texas-southern New Mexico region.

Mr. Chairman, I ask all my colleagues in this House to join with me to honor all the firefighters and emergency medical technicians who have worked hard to save the lives of thousands of west Texans and southern New Mexicans through the years. I would also like to thank them in advance for their efforts in the future.

CLEAN FUELS INFRASTRUCTURE AND INCENTIVES ACT

HON. DEAN A. GALLO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mr. GALLO. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to introduce legislation to establish a 3-year grant program for States and qualified private businesses to develop clean fuels distribution outlets in areas with severe ozone problems under the Clean Air Act.

When Congress passed the Clean Air Act we required all fleet vehicle operators and States with severe ozone problems to promote the use of cleaner burning fuels, but where in northern New Jersey would you go to buy such fuels? We can't expect people to comply with the law when no one is selling fuels of this type to the public.

My bill creates a pilot program giving incentives to States or private individuals to build the facilities needed to provide these fuels to the public at a competitive cost.

This legislation called the Clean Fuels Infrastructure and Incentives Act of 1992 combines environmental protection with sound energy policy in a way that is also progrowth. States like New Jersey are going to have a tough time meeting Clean Air Act requirements, unless we take aggressive action now to promote cleaner fuels. We cannot afford to do nothing.

This bill does not create another Federal mandate. Instead, it allows States and individuals to use their expertise to meet the requirements. It provides resources, not mandates. We need to emphasize the importance of alternative fuels as part of our goal of energy independence.

As Congress once again takes up the question of national energy policy, we must reduce our dependence on foreign energy sources with cleaner, domestic alternatives.

My conversion initiative creates a partnership between government and the private sector to promote energy efficiency and cleaner air. This bill will be good for the environment and good for the U.S. economy.

The time has come for the United States to become more energy efficient as a Nation if we hope to remain competitive in the international marketplace. In order to continue to be successful and to protect American jobs in the future, we must invest in environmentally safe domestic energy technologies today.

An energy policy is needed that puts the emphasis on innovation and new technology, if we are going to be successful as a Nation in the next century.

In the all to recent future we were reminded by the gulf war that we are slipping back into a situation where we depend too heavily on foreign oil. Right now, 42 percent of our energy supply comes from foreign sources and if we do nothing, that level will increase to 65 percent by the year 2010.

This year, Congress is considering an energy policy bill that will set the tone for the future and as a member of the Energy and Water Development Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee, I have been fighting for continuation of some critical research projects in solar and fusion energy which hold great promise for the future. However, we need to do more.

We must promote innovation in the private sector and more realistic government regulations to get the job done. If we cooperate, we can ensure dependable sources of clean energy for the foreseeable future and rebuild our economy at the same time.

TRIBUTE TO BASEBALL OLDTIMERS ASSOCIATION

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Greater Youngstown Baseball Oldtimers Association which is celebrating its 30th anniversary Hall of Fame banquet. This collection of athletes drawn at an early age to the field of dreams has not lost the fire for America's pastime.

Every year the association holds spring try-outs, schedules games, and holds season-ending banquets. The members all played semipro and local minor league ball during their youths. Today, most volunteer their time or energy to local Little Leagues.

This year, the Baseball Oldtimers Association inducts 11 new members at its annual banquet on May 6. They are: Bill Melago, Nick Gratiotto, Donald Labruzzo, Andrew Hvizdak, Jack Moran, John Stanko, Steve Babich, Raul Hernandez, Joe Stacey, Joe Hvizdak, and George Petrus. Each of these men holds stories of great games, batting power and finesse, and fielding prowess.

The Philadelphia Athletics offered Andrew Hvizdak a contract but he declined. Jack Moran tried out for the Chicago Cubs around the time that Nick Gratiotto tried out for the Pittsburgh Pirates. Joe Stacey's fast rising career with the Detroit Tigers ended in the minors when he injured his knee. Donald Labruzzo served as a manager around the country for various minor league teams. Raul Hernandez, a physician, is instrumental in bringing class AA World Series to Youngstown. John Stanko, George Petrus, Steve Babich, and John Hvizdak all made their marks on the local diamonds with their play and help. Finally, Bill Melago is known as the King of the Realm, leading his Jednota teams to three national titles.

As you can see, Mr. Speaker, each of these men was a legend in the Mahoning Valley baseball circles. The Baseball Oldtimer's Association's inductees truly cherish the game of baseball.

Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise here today to honor these great citizens and athletes. I hope that they are able to play often this summer into the cool Ohio dusk.

RADIOVISION'S 12TH ANNUAL VOLUNTEER RECOGNITION DAY

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, May 2, 1992, Radiovision, a closed circuit radio broadcasting service for our blind and sight impaired in the Hudson Valley region of New York will be celebrating its 12th annual "Volunteer Recognition Day" at the Ramapo Catskill library system headquarters in Middletown, NY. This celebration is part of national volunteer week, which runs from April 26 through May 2.

Radiovision is truly one of the most impressive organizations in my 22d Congressional District of New York. It is composed entirely of volunteers who read local news, topical literature, shopping hints, and other vital information that is unavailable through the mass media to the legally blind and others who possess disabilities that make it difficult or impossible to hold or read a newspaper, book, or magazine. Radiovision gives these people access to valuable information that would otherwise be denied to them.

Radiovision's director, Daniel Hulse, and volunteer coordinator, Carol Cleveland, have

done a tremendous job throughout the past 12 years of keeping blind and disabled individuals in touch with their communities. Their tireless efforts have made Radiovision a dependable source and a friend to all who need its services. The volunteers at Radiovision are giving their valuable time this week and every week throughout the year to helping those who are less fortunate live better, more fulfilling lives. Their efforts are a model of caring and community spirit.

Those of us who have the gift of sight often take for granted the vast pools of information and entertainment that are literally at our fingertips every day. Televised news, newspapers, magazines—all these sources are denied to those who are vision-impaired. While radio news and the audio portions of telecasts can fill some of this void, there are still vast amounts left untouched: Neighborhood news, new literature, sales in local stores, all the things that make towns and communities distinctive. Radiovision covers all of this and more, bringing the news in the same day rather than weeks later. It serves as a window on the world for all its subscribers, who receive Radiovision services free of charge.

Hudson Valley's Radiovision serves an audience of about 650 listeners living in our region who rely on what the volunteers can collect from the local newspapers, news releases, and other visual sources. The 117 volunteers who contribute their time and energy to Radiovision are truly, as the saying goes, "reaching out and touching someone." They are doing their part to improve the quality of life for vision-impaired residents of the Hudson Valley area.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in commending the efforts of all the Radiovision volunteers on their 12th anniversary.

WERNER ROSACKER DAY

HON. GUS YATRON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding citizen, Mr. Werner Rosacker, of Reiffton, PA. Mr. Rosacker is being honored by the Grace Lutheran Church through the designation of May 3, 1992, as Werner Rosacker Day.

Mr. Rosacker's contributions to the people of Pennsylvania and to the Nation at large, along with his devotion to the church and his family, deserve recognition and much commendation. After serving his Nation during World War II as a military serviceman, Mr. Rosacker dedicated his career to enriching the lives of many through his work for Central Brass Works.

Central Brass Works remained a Rosacker family business for 80 years and, under Werner Rosacker's direction, was responsible for creating and restoring lighting and ornamental brass for projects ranging from Reading, PA's YMCA to Washington, DC's Union Station. Mr. Rosacker has worked on churches, train stations, theaters, banks, and government buildings—improving vital community structures.

Mr. Rosacker's expertise has been called upon by restoration and fabrication projects for Pittsburgh's Benedum Theatre, Mellon Bank, and Union National Bank; Philadelphia's 30th Street Station, Provident Bank, Reading Terminal, and Locust Street Theatre; Harrisburg's Pennsylvania Capital Building, North and South Office Buildings, and Finance Building; and our Nation's Library of Congress, Lincoln Theatre, and Senate caucus room. Mr. Rosacker's work can also be found in the capitols of Arizona, Mississippi, and Virginia. Clearly, Mr. Rosacker's knowledge and skill are unique and invaluable to the creation, preservation, and restoration of our Nation's most treasured structures.

Mr. Rosacker has also put unparalleled energy into his church and family. His concern for the well-being of those around him has been expressed through Mr. Rosacker's hard work for the Reading Emergency Shelter and the Rainbow Home.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me to share the accomplishments of Mr. Rosacker with you and my colleagues. It is with much pleasure that I congratulate him today for being honored by the Grace Lutheran Church. Indeed, he has enhanced our living environment enormously and served as a role model for us all. Mr. Rosacker deserves the highest commendation.

TRIBUTE TO LOUISE COURTELIS

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HOBBY GREW

By the time the accreditation crisis occurred, Courtelis and her husband were hardly disinterested spectators: Their one Arabian had become 400 Arabians. Their backyard hobby had become a \$50 million business. Courtelis went into high gear.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

YEARS OF LEARNING

But all those years watching Alec fill Republican coffers rubbed off. When she decided

to become a fund-raiser herself, her husband gave her one piece of advice: "Know all the facts and believe in them 100 percent."

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

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

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

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

TRIBUTE TO LILLIAN EDWARDS UPON HER RETIREMENT

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a very special lady whose career has epitomized the highest standards of public service that we in Government can ever hope to attain.

Today marks the retirement of Mrs. Lillian Edwards of my Long Branch, NJ, district office. Mrs. Edwards' service to the people of the Jersey shore area goes back well before I, and indeed most of my colleagues, were elected to this body. On September 21, 1970, Lillian Edwards began working for my distinguished predecessor, the late James J. Howard. During Congressman Howard's many years as New Jersey's Third District Representative, Mrs. Edwards staffed his district office in Belmar, NJ. After Jim Howard's untimely death, when I was elected as his successor, I asked Mrs. Edwards to continue on the job that she had performed so wonderfully and through which she had built up so much good will. It was one of the best hiring decisions I have ever made.

Lillian Edwards' energetic and conscientious work has earned her the respect and gratitude of countless residents of Monmouth and Ocean Counties who have benefited from her knowledge of Federal agencies, programs, and regulations. What has truly distinguished Mrs. Edwards' work has been her recognition that the services of the Federal Government exist for the people, and that these services must be tailored to make a positive difference in real people's lives. She has the true gift of compassion and an ability to make people feel comfortable when faced with often intimidating Government procedures. People like her so much because she really listens to them, and tenaciously pursues their cases until it is solved.

Mrs. Edwards has more than earned the right to a rewarding and enjoyable retirement, and we wish Lillian and her husband, Garland, well. But it is with a sense of regret that we bid her farewell today. She will be missed—by me, my staff, and the people of the Jersey shore whom she has so ably and lovingly served.

**RED HOOK'S MORGAN KNULL,
ONLY A SOPHOMORE, WINS NATIONAL
ESSAY CONTEST**

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I'd like to tell you about a rather extraordinary young man in the 24th New York District.

His name is Morgan Knull of Red Hook, NY, and I wouldn't be too surprised if it's a name we all hear a lot about in the future.

Morgan was one of 6,327 high school students whose names were submitted by their teachers to compete in the senior contest, which involved writing an essay on the global challenge.

He was not only first among sophomores, he was first in the Nation.

Morgan has had some practice. He ranked 10th in the 8th grade and 2d place last year.

His secret apparently is voracious reading. He still finds time to be president of his class and a member of the student council executive committee. He was also the Dutchess County Formal Debate Top Speaker in Division I. He is on the Mid-Hudson Athletic League All Academic Team and was a delegate to Cornell University Model Congress III. And finally, he is on the varsity track and field team.

He's a very mature and self-possessed young man. His family, his teachers, his classmates and his neighbors are all very proud of him. So am I.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and all other members to join me in rising to pay tribute to a very exceptional young man, Morgan Knull of Red Hook.

**JAMES H. BELL: A TIRELESS
FIGHTER FOR THE UNITED AUTO
WORKERS**

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the late James H. Bell, who was born in Harlem, the heart of my congressional district, and grew up to be a dedicated trade unionist in the United Auto Workers. A political activist, he also played important roles in the 1989 election of Mayor David Dinkins and the 1988 Presidential primary campaign of the Reverend Jesse Jackson.

Mr. Bell was eulogized by family, friends, and colleagues attending his funeral at the Riverside Church in New York City on Tues-

day, April 7. On April 8, he was remembered by Earl Caldwell in the New York Daily News.

REQUIEM FOR A FIGHTER OF GOOD CAUSES

Yesterday morning, when he was bid a last goodbye, the picture of Jim Bell that came to mind was from a wintry day last December. It was not much after 7 a.m. and he was at the UN Plaza Hotel, in Nelson Mandela's suite.

That morning Mandela was in the midst of a hectic trip across the United States. His schedule was filled with days that started early and ran late into the night. As long as he was in New York, one of the people Mandela leaned on was Jim Bell. Early that morning the two of them stood before the picture window that framed the room and as Mandela would ask about various buildings in the Manhattan skyline, Jim Bell would explain.

As the two of them stood there, it was another of those times when Bell showed himself to be a classic model of the kind of greatness Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. championed. "Everybody can be great," King said, "because anybody can serve." And that was Jim Bell. He was great, because he was always there, always serving.

Bell, who died April 1, was, by title, a vice president of District 65 of the United Auto Workers, AFL-CIO. He was also president of the New York City chapter of the Coalition of Black Trade Unionists. He used those positions to work toward accomplishing a lot of what he believed in as a trade unionist. He was at the center of creating and building educational programs. He was in the forefront of organizing political coalitions. He was an activist in politics, both from the ground floor of voter registration and from the leadership ranks of Jesse Jackson's New York campaign for the presidency.

That wasn't all. Jim Bell was also a staunch fighter in the movement against South African apartheid. In 1986, there was a huge rally against apartheid held in Central Park. At the time, it was perhaps the single largest mobilization in New York against the evil and oppressive system in South Africa. Maybe nobody worked harder or did more to make the rally work than Jim Bell.

At one level Jim Bell held important titles and mixed with many of the most powerful leaders in the city. But at another level, he was highly respected for his willingness to do what so many others shun—he was always there and ready to serve. He was there, his sleeves rolled up ready for the kind of work that does not draw a lot of credit or get attention in the media. It was like the morning at the UN Plaza with Mandela. By 7 a.m. he had been up for hours and made his way to the hotel, making certain that he was there and ready to serve in whatever way was needed to aid Mandela.

So much of the time, especially for African-Americans, sports stars and entertainers are looked on as role models and heroes. People like Jim Bell are often overlooked. Because it is that way, it is said that there aren't enough role models for the young. Jim Bell was one to point to. Yesterday, when a big crowd gathered at Riverside Church for his funeral, Mayor Dinkins was among those to accord him his due. Dinkins knew what Jim Bell was all about. Bell worked in the mayor's campaign but more than that, the two worked side by side on a lot of other projects, from fighting apartheid to voter registration. Dinkins called Bell "a warrior in the struggle." In his life, Jim Bell did not get a lot of time. He had but 48 years and then he fell victim to lung cancer. "He was like a brother," Deputy Mayor Bill Lynch

said. "What was it that made him special?" Lynch was asked. "He knew how to bring people together," he said. "He had that kind of respect." At Bell's funeral, Jesse Jackson delivered the eulogy. He looked at the life Jim Bell, a native of Harlem, had made for himself and Jackson declared that his was "a performance deserving of an Oscar and an Emmy."

**APRIL 24, A DAY OF
REMEMBRANCE**

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I want to join my colleagues today in remembering the tragedy that overtook the Armenian people in the years 1915-23.

Extensive massacres of Armenians took place during that period in eastern Anatolian plains in an atmosphere akin to a horrible civil war. Those events have indelibly and permanently marked the consciousness of many Americans, including Americans of Armenian descent, who are commemorating April 24, 1992, as a national day of remembrance of man's inhumanity to man and a special day of remembrance for the Armenian victims of strife in the early years of this century.

April 24 this year marked the 77th anniversary of the calamity. It is appropriate on this occasion to direct our attention and prayers to the memory of the thousands of men, women, and children who died in these tragic events.

It is in the interest of all of us and in the interest of mankind that this type of tragedy not occur again. The leading organizations of the Armenian-American community have been seeking to work within our political system for a statement concerning these critical events in their heritage. I feel we should work with them in a constructive fashion and this is why it is important for us to recognize this day of remembrance. No one can deny these events and the centrality of these events in modern Armenian history. I am proud to be associated today with my colleagues in this important day of remembrance.

This year we can also salute the Republic of Armenia which has joined the commonwealth of nations. This country of 3.3 million people is already developing important ties with the United States. Americans have an interest in the economic development of Armenia, its progress toward a free market economy, and its development of democratic institutions. We want to work with Armenia and its neighbors to insure peace, stability, and progress in their search for greater freedom and security. There is no better way to honor the misdeeds of the past than rededicating ourselves to a better future.

With the end of the cold war, we have a chance to advance the cause of human rights more vigorously and on a wider international scale than ever before. I salute all governments, private organizations, and individuals, including the Armenians, who are working toward this end. I hope that their efforts will make the world a safer place, where innocent people no longer suffer the unspeakable crimes of war and terror.

A TRIBUTE TO RAV TOV

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Rav Tov an international Jewish rescue organization, celebrating its 19th year of existence.

Rav Tov was first founded in 1973 as a local resettlement agency, and since has moved into the international arena. In doing so, Rav Tov has increasingly become a gateway to freedom; providing Russian and Eastern European refugees with programs ranging from education to housing—all programs geared toward easing the resettlement process.

Rav Tov has opened resettlement offices in Vienna, Austria, and Rome, and during the Iran-Iraq war was instrumental in arranging for the security of Iranian Jews as they were initially prevented from leaving Iran legally.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, I am honored to pay tribute to Rav Tov for its invaluable education, housing, medical, and immigrant refugee services and I offer my congratulations to Rabbi David Niederman, its executive director and founder. I trust that Rav Tov will continue to play an important role in the resettlement of Jewish refugees throughout the world.

THE REGENERATION MEN SING FOR A BETTER LIFE

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize the Regeneration Men, a gospel singing group whose members have received a second chance on life. These men, who once were drug users, in jail or homeless, now sing and tell their stories at churches and civic centers. Through the help of the Miami Rescue Mission, the year-old group is received with joy everywhere they go. The group was recently featured in the Miami Herald for their inspirational stories. The article "Members Find Joy in Performing" follows:

Life hasn't been a bed of roses for The Regeneration Men.

It has been trips on drugs for some and jail for others. It's been times of unemployment and homelessness.

But now, through the help of the Miami Rescue Mission, the men who make up the gospel singing group The Regeneration Men are just what their name implies.

RECEIVED WITH JOY

Now they are going to churches and civic groups throughout the county singing and telling their stories.

"I'm elated about the group," said Frank Jacobs, the executive director of the Miami Rescue Mission. "It is a great outreach group. Everywhere they go the men have been received with joy."

"When Denis [Dubuche] sings the song, *There is Nothing as Precious As You, Lord, Holy Ghost goose bumps sort of pop out on you.*"

Dubuche, a native of Port-au-Prince, Haiti, has been at the mission for seven months and is a security guard trainee.

SINGING A WAY TO "OPEN UP"

At 30, Dubuche has seen the lowest side of life. A former drug user—he had used drugs since he was a teenager—Dubuche said his addiction caused him to lose his job. He ended up on the street and someone told him about the Rescue Mission, 2010 NW First Ave.

"The first night I was here, Dr. Jacobs was doing a service. They were singing the hymn *Blessed Assurance*. While Dr. Jacobs was talking, I felt he was speaking directly to me and I started crying. It was a blessing, praise God."

Being in the choir has done wonders for him, he said. "I don't speak English very well, and I am shy. But when I am singing, I can open up * * * I am no longer shy."

DEDICATED DIRECTOR

The Regeneration Men were formed a year ago by Dan Ozee to perform for a one-time-only program in Liberty City, said Ozee, who came to the mission as a homeless drug addict about a year ago.

"It was such a joy, doing that program, we decided to continue singing together," he said.

Ozee said it is because of the help he got at the mission that he has dedicated his life to the Lord. He now works full time at the mission as a cook and as director of the musical group.

Jacobs said Ozee, who is from Fort Worth, Texas, was "picked by the Lord" for the music ministry.

"A lot of the guys here wanted a special singing group, but I just didn't have the time to do it. Then Danny came along," Jacobs said.

The singers usually perform whenever they are invited. "We do a lot of praise songs and also a lot of good old gospel," Ozee said.

The group is named for the Rescue Mission's Regeneration Program, which is a two-phase rehabilitation program.

ONCE DOWN, BUT NOT OUT

Spencer Sanders, 31, came to Miami just before Thanksgiving. A stranger in town and depressed because his girlfriend had left him, Sanders said he turned to a life of drugs.

Then one day, he told a neighbor about his problems, and learned about the Rescue Mission.

"I felt something from that old lady * * * like God was trying to tell me something through her," he said.

Sanders found his way from Homestead to the center and signed up for the Alpha phase of the mission's Regeneration Program, a six-month, residential program that stresses education, along with inspirational messages and counseling.

"This part of the program is designed to help build the men into disciples for the Lord," Jacobs said. "The next phase, Omega, is geared to job development and is a time of transition where the men learn how to get a job, money management and how to set up savings accounts."

"Basically the program is designed to help these men become solid, productive citizens in the community."

The program has about 100 men and a waiting list of about 25 to 50, he said.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the Regeneration Men and the Miami Rescue Mission for their outstanding efforts in helping others. The group confirms the belief that there is a solution to every dilemma. It was with good faith that the members of the Regeneration Men

found the courage to start a new life, an accomplishment so meaningful to them and to others.

PRESERVING THE VIABILITY OF AMERICA'S DOMESTIC URANIUM ENRICHMENT CAPABILITY

HON. BOB MCEWEN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mr. MCEWEN. Mr. Speaker, as the House of Representatives further debates comprehensive national energy strategy legislation, I would like to call the attention of my colleagues to an important element of that debate: restructuring the Nation's ailing uranium enrichment enterprise.

Having sponsored legislation designed to revitalize America's domestic uranium enrichment capacity, I recognize the vital role that a secure, affordable supply of enriched uranium plays in meeting the country's national and energy security needs. At the same time, however, it is imperative that we develop sound legislation to ensure the future viability and competitiveness of any uranium enrichment corporation. In my view, this includes not only endowing the corporation with assets necessary to attract adequate capital financing from the private sector, but also developing an equitable means by which funds are collected for the eventual decontamination and decommissioning of uranium enrichment plants across the country.

With this in mind, I commend the following news articles, from the Sacramento Bee and the Washington Times, to my colleagues.

[From The Washington Times, Apr. 2, 1992]

HERE COMES MORE NEW TAXES

Talk of higher gas taxes having gone the way of Paul Tsongas' presidential campaign, folks inside the Beltway are looking for other ways to protect consumers from low energy prices. Both the administration and federal lawmakers now want to increase costs through what they call "user fees." In general, it's a good idea to charge the people who benefit for the things of value they receive—and not to make everybody pay. The problem is, these proposals can't pass the proverbial "duck test." They quack like a tax.

Perhaps the most obvious tax increase comes from Indiana Rep. Philip Sharp, a key player on the House Energy and Commerce Committee. Earlier this month, the committee approved his bill to impose a "fee" on oil refiners and importers to fund the stockpiling of oil in the government's Strategic Petroleum Reserve. The government manages the reserve to protect this country from the sort of economic shocks that occurred almost two decades ago when the oil sheiks raised their prices sharply.

One can only hope government energy management is better today than it was then. After all, government management in the form of domestic oil and gas price controls limited domestic supplies and helped the sheiks corner the market. But even if the government now knows what it's doing, the public "benefit" from filling the strategic reserve is a cost that the general public—not just people who count on gasoline to run their cars or heating oil to warm their homes—should bear.

And they will bear it. As Mr Sharp casually mentioned in the trade publication Oil Daily recently, refiners have nothing to worry about from his proposed "fee." Ultimately, consumers will shoulder the cost that refiners pass on to them, he said.

Another new tax under consideration comes from the no-new-taxes Bush administration. The Department of Energy wants to charge citizens relying on nuclear-generated electricity for the cost of cleaning up the government's uranium enrichment facilities. The government built such facilities in places like Portsmouth, Ohio, and Paducah, Ky., to support this country's atomic weapons program. Later, the facilities sold enriched uranium to both domestic and foreign utilities operating nuclear energy plants.

That was then. Today the enrichment facilities have gotten uncompetitive—as foreign producers began doing the job more cheaply—and very messy. Environmental clean-up costs at the enrichment plants will run an estimated \$18.5 billion. How the feds will restructure the enrichment facilities to make them competitive again remains to be seen. But charging utility ratepayers for the entire clean-up of a mess that the government itself made is not a "fee." It's a tax.

The impact of both these taxes is relatively small in the context of the federal budget—\$400 million annually for the utility tax and \$1 billion a year for the fuel tax—but then again, what isn't? And both these little provisions say a lot about the way Washington does business. If the feds think these projects are so great, they should put them in the budget where everyone can see them and perhaps support them. The fact that they are trying to hide their cost under the guise of "user fees" suggests the feds suspect the projects couldn't meet that test.

DUNNING ELECTRICITY USERS FOR URANIUM (By John R. Longenecker)

In an era in which "no new taxes" is a sacred cow, Congress is inventing other, creative ways to raise the funds it needs, at the expense of the American public.

This time, the American consumer will not be victimized as a taxpayer, but as a utility ratepayer. Key congressional committees are debating ways to fund the multibillion-dollar effort required to decontaminate and decommission the nation's aging uranium enrichment sites. Uranium is processed for both defense and commercial purposes at these locations. If some members of Congress have their way, unknowing consumers are about to be "taxed" from another direction: through their electric bills.

One proposal considered by a congressional committee is to collect fees from electric ratepayers—as much as \$500 million a year—to clean up enrichment facilities in Portsmouth, Ohio; Oak Ridge, Tenn.; and Paducah, Ky. The theory is that utilities like Pacific Gas & Electric, Southern California Edison and the Sacramento Municipal Utility District should pay millions in fees based on the amount of enriched uranium they have purchased from these facilities in the past.

What that really means is that by collecting such fees, Congress is placing an unfair share of the burden on ratepayers' shoulders to clean up the sites. It is no wonder that the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners has passed a formal resolution stating its opposition to such proposals.

More than 70 percent of the uranium enriched at these sites was produced for defense purposes and for foreign customers, not for U.S. utility companies. America's elec-

tric utilities were not the polluters who contaminated the sites. Most of the environmental damage occurred before 1969; the sites during that period were used exclusively for defense purposes. And since then, electric utilities have used only 29 percent of the uranium produced.

In reality, some members of Congress actually are recommending an almost open-ended collection of fees from ratepayers. The assumption is that utilities, whose only source of revenue in many cases is the ratepayers, are a bottomless pit of funding.

Electric ratepayers should pay their fair share of the cleanup, but the proposed fees far exceed that. The frightening part is that we still do not have a credible cost estimate for the cleanup effort. Just two years ago, estimates were about \$3 billion; more recently, they have been as high as \$45 billion. Before we arrive at any credible estimate, a responsible entity like the National Academy of Sciences must study what are reasonable expenditures given the relative risks involved.

Startlingly, no concrete plans are in the works to collect additional fees from foreign customers who also buy U.S.-enriched uranium. If we penalize our own utilities for buying an American product, why should we exempt foreign industrial competitors from that requirement? In effect, by collecting fees from American ratepayers only, we are subsidizing our foreign competitors at our own expense.

It is time we developed a fair payment structure. That means, first, gauging the real costs involved in the cleanup, and then setting a clearly defined limit on what American ratepayers owe.

FORT ANN VOLUNTEER FIRE COMPANY CELEBRATES 50 YEARS OF SERVICE

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, on June 6, I will be presenting the Stars and Stripes—a U.S. flag that flew over this Capitol Building—to some very special people in the 24th District of New York.

I'm speaking about members of the Fort Ann Volunteer Fire Co., Inc., which will celebrate its 50th year of service.

Why are they so special to me? Mr. Speaker, as someone who was a volunteer fireman myself for 20 years in my hometown, I certainly can appreciate everything they do and the sacrifices they make.

These volunteers often are the only available fire protection in most rural areas, like our district. And they do a fantastic job. They are always updating their skills by attending training schools, and they take their responsibilities seriously. Every year, they save countless lives and billions of dollars' worth of property. To do this, they often put their own lives at risk, and give up a lot of their own free time.

Among these volunteers you'll find doctors, lawyers, teachers, businessmen, students, farmers, blue-collar workers—people from every imaginable walk of life and income level. But what binds them is a common desire to serve their community.

And the Fort Ann firefighters are among the best. For half a century they have been serv-

ing the people of Fort Ann at a high level of professionalism. The people of Fort Ann are grateful, and I'm proud of them.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and every other Member to join me in paying tribute to the volunteer firefighters of Fort Ann and wishing them another half century of outstanding service.

MANAGED COMPETITION HEALTH PROPOSAL WINS ENDORSEMENT

HON. MICHAEL A. ANDREWS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mr. ANDREWS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the New York Times on Saturday, April 25, ran an editorial in support of the health care proposal of the Conservative Democratic Forum. This proposal has been developed by Congressmen JIM COOPER, CHARLIE STENHOLM, and myself. I am pleased to enter the editorial into the RECORD.

IS IT JACKSON HOLE-COMPATIBLE?

(By Michael M. Weinstein)

When choosing a computer to run personal software programs, I look for an all-important label: I.B.M.-compatible. When choosing among proposals to reform the national health care system, there's good reason to look for the reassurance of this label: *Jackson Hole-compatible*.

Jackson Hole refers to a self-selected group of health care executives, scholars and physicians that meets each year in Jackson Hole, Wyoming. This is the group, led by Dr. Paul Ellwood of Minnesota and Prof. Alain Enthoven of Stanford, that formulated the shrewd plan known as managed competition.

Under this plan, individuals would be organized into large groups—usually at work—and represented by a sophisticated buyer, called a sponsor. The sponsor would solicit bids from competing insurance companies and health care providers. The idea is to control costs through tightly managed competition, rather than price controls, thereby preserving the crowning glory of U.S. health care: its endless capacity for innovation. Dr. Ellwood and friends have spent 25 years working out each of the details.

The Sponsors. They would standardize the contracts that insurers offer members so the members could choose simply, and wisely, on the basis of lowest price. Sponsors would monitor treatment outcomes and prevent discrimination against the chronically ill.

Under the plan, sponsors would be able to improve care in ways individuals could not on their own. They would, for example, concentrate specific procedures, like heart bypass surgery, in a particular regional hospital—the best way, studies show, to cut down mishaps.

The idea of sponsors isn't new. The Federal Government runs a sponsored program for its employees, offering a choice of about 400 different plans. But the Federal program is only partly successful because it hasn't followed sensible rules outlined by Jackson Hole.

Tax Consequences. Jackson Hole-compatible plans require two changes in Federal tax law. They would limit how much in the way of premiums employees are allowed to provide tax-free. Currently, employer-paid premiums are fully deductible, no matter how

wasteful. By imposing a tax cap, employers and employees would be encouraged to choose low-cost managed care plans, like health maintenance organizations, over high-cost fee-for-service plans. Under managed care, providers are paid capitated fees independent of how many services they actually provide. That's an important brake on runaway billings.

Second, Jackson Hole-compatible plans would deny tax deductibility to small employers that refuse to join large groups to buy medical insurance. Small employers going it alone pay premiums according to their claims, compelling them to discriminate against job applicants who seem likely to become chronically ill.

For nearly 25 years, the Jackson Hole gang had little to show for its thoughtful work. But suddenly, the ground is starting to shake.

In January John Garamendi, California's Insurance Commissioner, proposed a Jackson Hole-compatible plan that would include every Californian and could be instituted with only minimal help from Washington.

At the Federal level, Representative Jim Cooper, Democrat of Tennessee, has announced a Jackson Hole-compatible plan that limits tax deductions to the cost of basic coverage. Small businesses that refuse to join a large purchasing group would be denied tax-deductible insurance. Universal coverage would be provided by transforming Medicaid into a managed care program for every uninsured American.

The longer Congress keeps looking vainly to national insurance, universal tax credits or employer-paid plans, the better managed competition looks. All at once, two managed competition plans have become part of the debate. Jackson Hole-compatible deserves to be the standard by which to judge all the rest.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION REGARDING MARITIME TRADE IN PUERTO RICO

HON. ANTONIO J. COLORADO

OF PUERTO RICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mr. COLORADO. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to introduce legislation to provide much needed assistance to the people of Puerto Rico by aiding our small Puerto Rico Maritime Shipping Authority in providing continued service to the citizens of our Commonwealth and to the people in the mainland United States.

Mr. Speaker, the bill I introduce today would provide relief to this agency from further regulatory interpretations which could threaten our economic well being in the future. Specifically, it would amend section 506 of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 (46 App. U.S.C. 1156) by allowing nine vessels built with construction differential subsidy [CDS] and which are currently operating from the mainland United States to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, to be exempt from any provisions of section 506 or from future regulatory interpretations which would require a foreign voyage when carrying maritime cargo to and from our Commonwealth.

These so-called regulatory interpretations involving exclusively maritime trade to and from the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico began over

4 years ago—in 1988—when our Puerto Rico Maritime Shipping Authority [PRMSA] purchased five Lancer class containerhips to replace our aging, small fleet of roll-on/roll-off carriers for use in the Jones Act trade. Shortly after PRMSA obtained the vessels, the Maritime Administration issued a ruling solely interpreting how section 506 was to be applied to Puerto Rico. From 1988 through February 1990, four subsequent interpretations were issued. Early in 1991, the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia ruled that MarAd had been arbitrary and capricious in its interpretations of its rulings, and sent the matter back to MarAd for further consideration. This is where the matter rests, but only for the moment.

For over 50 years, section 506 of the Merchant Marine Act defines certain permitted combined foreign/domestic trades which could be served by vessels built with construction-differential subsidy without any percentage limitations on the amount of domestic cargoes to be carried on those trades. There was an automatic payback requirement for the subsidy, a payback proportional to the amount of domestic revenue earned compared to total revenues. In prior MarAd opinions, MarAd had specifically stated that this payback mechanism constituted the sole obligation of the subsidized vessel operators, and was the specific method chosen by Congress to reconcile the interests of all parties. Then, by a series of rulings starting in 1989, MarAd singled out Puerto Rico and imposed a minimum foreign cargo requirement of 25 percent. This proposed requirement renders operations extremely inefficient and is potentially devastating to PRMSA. These rulings were recently rejected by a district court decision, and the whole matter now stands in limbo, back before the agency.

It is the stated purpose of the Puerto Rico Maritime Shipping Authority to provide low-cost quality intermodal transportation service to Puerto Rico. The Authority has existed solely to insure that the island Commonwealth will always have a viable transportation alternative, never to be held hostage to other shipping interests. The economy of Puerto Rico has always been sensitive to the slightest economic change, and any legislative initiative or regulatory action, particularly concerning our shipping capability, can have a profound impact upon the island.

Recognizing this reality, not only in Puerto Rico, but also in other island nations and provinces as well, the Congress passed the Caribbean Basin Initiative to help develop economies in this region. The CBI has meant much to our region of the world, and to Puerto Rico in particular. It continues to remain difficult, however, to attract business to Puerto Rico, or to have new enterprises locate there when over 70 percent of the vessel cargo carrying capacity to Puerto Rico remains subject to the uncertainty posed by 506 for the last 3 years. Mr. Speaker, the removal of this uncertainty will surely help this development and the reduction of the chronic unemployment rate in Puerto Rico, now at 17.5 percent.

Mr. Speaker, who will benefit from enactment of this legislation? The most obvious and most immediate beneficiaries of any legislative exemption to section 506 will be the American flag operators which service the island: The

Puerto Rico Maritime Shipping Authority, and its agent, Puerto Rico Marine Management, Inc.; and Sea-Land Service, Inc. The real beneficiaries of a change in this ruling, however, will be the people in the mainland United States of America and in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico who are the recipients of cargo between these two locations.

Commercial products come to Puerto Rico from almost every State in the Nation, and our cargo moves through many ports of call: New Orleans, LA; Jacksonville, FL; Charleston, SC; Baltimore, MD; and Edison, NJ. In fact, sea-borne transportation of goods purchased by the citizens of Puerto Rico accounts for over \$11 billion in revenue and generates well over 160,000 jobs in the continental United States. Another interesting point is that Puerto Rico is currently carrying a disproportionate burden share of the transportation costs associated with financing the U.S. merchant marine. This represents an additional cost of 5 percent of all goods purchased in Puerto Rico. To the extent that an exemption of the 506 requirement—which also affects trade to these areas—will be granted, the entire Commonwealth and its people will benefit.

Mr. Speaker, this amendment will not cost the U.S. Government any funds. On the contrary, as proposed, for an operator to take advantage of this grandfather clause for Puerto Rico, an operator will have to repay the then current outstanding unamortized CDS amount. In the case of the five vessels operated by PRMSA, that will be approximately \$4.5 million.

Will this legislation cause the loss of jobs? To the contrary, this legislation will save jobs. If our shipping authority is forced to go out of business because this problem is not corrected, all of our ports of call will be impacted, as will the shipping workers on the mainland and in Puerto Rico. Jobs will be lost in San Juan, New Orleans, Jacksonville, Charleston, Baltimore, and Edison, NJ.

Mr. Speaker, we cannot allow this injustice to continue. We need a legislative remedy now to insure that the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico will be protected against any further potential arbitrary and capricious rulings from MarAd in the future. I call upon my distinguished colleagues on the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee to help us solve this serious problem. The text of my bill is enclosed.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I am inserting my Washington report for Wednesday, April 29, 1992, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Preparing people to be part of the workforce is a complex and constantly changing process. Vocational education is based on the idea that the educational system should help people prepare for employment. It has not received the support and attention it deserves. Some view vocational education as a positive way of educating

non-college bound youth. Others view it as a convenient place for unmotivated and troubled youth to spend their high school years. The quality of vocational education varies from state to state and school district to school district. Communities around the country have at times responded to tighter budgets by cutting funding for vocational education.

The nation's challenge is to create a widely respected vocational alternative to college that will train a highly skilled and educated workforce, boost our nation's productivity and meet the economic challenges from abroad. Vocational education has to focus on meeting the most critical employment needs facing the community and the country. It must not be thought of as "only" a secondary school program, but rather one that trains highly skilled workers for the economy. Neither should it be thought of as only for people who are just entering the workforce. Vocational education retrains workers affected by industry shutdowns and upgrades older workers' skills so that they can keep pace with changing technology.

Employers in the Ninth Congressional District emphasize to me the need for skilled workers. They often prefer to hire graduates of vocational schools. They like the greater emphasis on the positive attitude to work, on the fundamental or foundation skills rather than on specific training for a single job. Vocational education schools try to stress good attitudes, teamwork, pride in work and a willingness to learn new skills.

Objectives: This country's educational system has been primarily geared toward educating the 30 percent of high school students who will be attending a four-year college. More attention needs to be given to the education of the 70 percent of our youth who do not go into college. These youths increasingly are having trouble in the workforce. Many of these students turn to vocational training classes.

A recent government report by a committee of business, union and teacher representatives concluded that more than half of young people leaving schools lack the skills needed for productive employment. The report urged high schools to teach several practical skill areas alongside the traditional academic skills. These are the ability to manage resources; to acquire and evaluate information; to use and maintain modern technology; to work in teams, teach others, lead and negotiate. These "skills", while different from standard college curricula, are vital for success in the workplace.

European Models: American educators have looked to Europe for successful vocational education programs. There are two primary methods of vocational education in Europe. The first is the German "dual system" model under which 70 percent of 16-year olds are apprenticed in 378 industrial occupations. Apprentices typically spend three days a week in on-the-job training with employers. Employers pay for this program, and standards are developed by local chambers of commerce. The employer-based vocational system offers the advantage of training apprentices for the current needs of industry. Students receive the skills that they need to compete in the marketplace. The second model, common in Sweden and France, relies more heavily on school-based vocational study. It can include two-year programs in commerce or four-year technical programs, and involve a more modest amount of on-the-job training.

The U.S. system has generally followed the Swedish model, but is considered to be of

lesser quality. Many of the current vocational programs could be improved in the areas of teaching skills or training on the latest equipment. The employer-based system has never been popular in the United States. U.S. business leaders have shown little interest in placing resources into any apprenticeship system. Formal apprenticeships in the U.S. are now offered to less than 1 percent of the civilian workforce.

Innovations: In order to remain competitive, the U.S. will need to significantly improve its vocational education and training in high schools and in the post-secondary area. Many school districts are working to improve these programs.

Indiana has one of the better vocational education programs in the country. In 1991, Indiana moved to improve, among other things, its vocational education by combining several state agencies into the Indiana Department of Workforce Development. The new Department has initiated several new high-tech vocational education programs. The Department is pioneering a "Tech Prep" program at five demonstration sites in the state. This program, which will be offered state-wide in 1994, trains students in fields that require skilled workers, including high-tech computer aided manufacturing and computer aided design. The "Tech Prep" program is just one of several programs that enroll nearly 180,000 students and adults in Indiana. The state will spend nearly \$300 million on vocational and technical training this year.

The federal government has taken some steps to assist states in improving vocational education. Last year Congress appropriated over \$1.1 billion for vocational education, most of which is allocated to states in block grants. Indiana will receive more than \$23 million this fiscal year.

Outlook: This country must recognize the importance of a healthy vocational education system. The key to the quality of vocational education is the support it receives at the local, state, and national levels. Leaders in labor, management, and education must recognize the value of vocational education and take the necessary steps to assure that the programs are in tune with the needs of the business and industrial communities.

A well educated, well trained work force has to be a top national priority. Education must serve those of the work force that do not graduate from college. Our society must adopt a philosophy of life-long learning and training for workers. Without well-trained workers, this country will become a second-rate economy.

THE RETIREMENT OF DR. EUGENE SMITH AS PRESIDENT OF A.S.U.

HON. BILL ALEXANDER

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in tribute to my friend Dr. Eugene Smith who is retiring as president of Arkansas State University at Jonesboro.

I can think of no better use of one's life than devoting it to education—to a pursuit which broadens the mind and equips our young people to better compete in this most competitive world.

Gene Smith leads in a quiet but determined and productive way.

And because of his tireless efforts, he can leave his post for a well deserved retirement knowing that he has made a real difference—both on individual lives and on society.

Joining Gene in retirement will be his wife, Ann.

Gene and Ann are a team in every sense of the word.

She has the same devotion to duty, the same willingness to give of herself and the same laudable goals for both education and the State of Arkansas.

Arkansas State University truly got a two-for-one deal when they hired Gene Smith.

Mr. Speaker, Gene Smith is not one dimensional. While education is his field, he understands that if there are no jobs for his graduates to take, our State will never develop as it should.

Therefore, he has labored long and hard to bring industry and jobs to Arkansas.

This multidimensional approach is typical of Gene Smith. While he could be well satisfied only with the fine job he does at ASU—that is not how Gene operates. That is why he has worked in so many civic organizations and appointed positions in State government.

One of his many accomplishments is to make Arkansas State University relevant to the region it serves, bringing his vision of the future both to the university he heads and the region in which he lives.

For example, Gene readily understood my push for a national energy policy which would expand the use of alternative energy, such as "farm-grown" ethanol. He embraced the goal of opening the \$100 billion transportation fuel market to farmers.

Because he has a far reaching vision of the future, Gene has seen to it that ASU is involved in this important work.

It is this type thinking that has made him an outstanding administrator and an outstanding citizen.

Gene became the eighth president of Arkansas State University on February 15, 1984, after serving in various positions at the school since first joining the faculty in 1958.

No matter where he served, he served well.

Mr. Speaker, teaching runs in Gene Smith's family.

Gene's father was superintendent of the Forrest City school system for 40 years and his mother taught in the same system.

Gene takes into retirement the knowledge that his family has touched the lives of thousands of young people in a most meaningful way.

We are indeed fortunate that Gene Smith devoted his life to Arkansas and its young people.

Now, Gene and Ann are headed for retirement. I am sure, however, that they won't be spending all their time relaxing.

Because of their knowledge, dedication and willingness to give of themselves, they will well.

And, to say thank you for a lifetime of service.

MIAMI BEACH HIGH SCHOOL
ROLLS THE DICE ON BUSINESS

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize the Miami Beach High School chapter of the Future Business Leaders of America, who by using their business-oriented ingenuity have created a game designed to entertain and educate. The game consists of a game board, four game pieces for each group of players, a pair of dice, and plenty of business smarts. The object of the game is to answer the most questions correctly about business-related topics, such as debts and credit. As a 50th anniversary gift, the students will send the game to the organization's national headquarters. The students were recently featured in the Miami Herald for this achievement. The article "Board Game Gets Down to Business" follows:

Business-oriented students at Miami Beach High School have developed a board game designed to entertain while it educates.

The students, members of the Beach High chapter of Future Business Leaders of America, played their FBLA 50th Anniversary Challenge game for the first time last week. It turned into a raucous affair.

A dozen students, divided into four teams, clustered around the game board, with space for each team's four pieces (marked F, B, L, and A) on the outer edge and a grid leading to the center. In turn, they rolled dice and peppered each other with questions about debts, credit, economics, etiquette and other business-related topics.

One player sputtered through a question filled with terms such as "guarantor" and "principal debtor."

A confused Linda Merus interrupted, shouting, "Speak English!"

Michael Shafir posed a true-or-false question to another team, asking whether a budget and a spending plan are basically the same. He felt the response was obvious, and said so when his opponents answered correctly.

"Of course it's true," Michael said.

With each correct answer, a team moved one or two of its four game pieces toward the center, according to the roll of the dice. With each incorrect answer, the teams retracted their pieces. After an hour's play, no one had won.

Although the game needs some refinement, students said their first effort exceeded expectations.

"I found it surprisingly fun and interesting. Having teams instead of individuals made it more enjoyable," said Linda, one of 176 FBLA members. "It's teaching you to work together."

But more important, Linda said she remembered answers to the questions when the topics came up in other classes.

"Everybody said, 'Hey, how did you know the answer to that?'" she said.

"That's the point of the game, said James Orlovsky, club president.

"You practice and you study without really thinking about it," he said.

After some tinkering, the Beach chapter plans to send the game to FBLA national headquarters in Virginia as a 50th anniversary gift, said club sponsor Tonya Alvarez.

The Beach High club hopes the national organization will disseminate the game.

"We'd love for children to get into it and play it as if they were playing Monopoly," said Sandra Pierre, club secretary.

Mr. Speaker, I commend these bright young people for their accomplishments. Their business smarts and great ambitions will undoubtedly prove successful in future endeavors. It is reassuring to know that students like these will lead our Nation into a prosperous future.

CONGRESSIONAL TRIBUTE FOR
MARC C. FREDSON

HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to take this opportunity to praise Mr. Marc Charles Fredson from the Eighth District of Minnesota. The Veterans of Foreign Wars and its ladies auxiliary conducted the Voice of Democracy broadcast scriptwriting contest, and this great American wrote a fabulous script concerning the long-term vision of the United States and "Meeting America's Challenge." I am excited to recognize this exceptional young student who has superbly addressed the challenges which face the United States today and in the 21st century. I recommend to my colleagues the fantastic script of Mr. Marc C. Fredson.

MEETING AMERICA'S CHALLENGE

(By Marc C. Fredson, Minnesota Winner, 1991-92 VFW Voice of Democracy Scholarship Program)

America has always been a nation faced with great challenges, but the strength and pride of a tireless, resilient population has yielded us with innumerable benefits.

The founding of America in the late 1700s brought incredible adversity to the colonists. The challenge for this nation during Revolutionary times was broad-based. These early Americans had to accomplish far-reaching goals and face new challenges, because the very survival of the nation was at stake. But the colonists had met the challenge to establish a new country because they were survivors and crusaders. They had within them an enflamed and burning desire to succeed. They were the first Americans.

These Americans met in Philadelphia with a huge task—a great challenge. Their solution for securing the safety and liberty of every citizen of this nation—the Constitution of the United States—has stood firm against over two hundred years of radical change and technical advancement. The first Americans knew the challenges of their day, and they faced them with wonderful, intellectual, timeless solutions.

We, the Americans of the twentieth century, are enviable people. We have stood at the forefront of a globe-encompassing democratic movement. We have maintained American beliefs and preserved the dreams of the founders of this nation to the best of our abilities, and the world has finally taken notice. Democracy is spreading like wildfire. The sparks from the eternally glowing embers of American freedom are igniting new, bright flames in nations throughout the world. And although these newly free countries are struggling against great adversity, they will triumph. For they now face the challenges that America also faced two hundred years ago.

But even though we are enviable, even though we are strong and proud, we have an obligation as a world leader to remain that way. If we are to be examples to the world, then we must be truly good examples.

We are not vulnerable to the evils of the world, and we do not shrink from big-chested foreign adversaries. But today we have new fears, because today, we are vulnerable to the evils of ourselves. We are vulnerable to the greed and racism and cruelty that exist in our own cities and towns. These evils are as devastating as any foreign enemy.

If we are to be proud of our nation, then we must be willing to care for and nurture and protect it. We must keep interest in our home front, as well as the foreign front. As pride in the effectiveness and strength of our nation increases, so, too, should the interest to keep it strong.

So, this is our challenge. A challenge of maintaining a strong, admirable, caring country. A nation safe for every single individual living in it. A nation where each and every person has what he or she needs to lead a productive, good life. A nation where not one citizen is discriminated against. A nation of which the citizens can financially afford to be citizens. A nation that protects the flourishing system of democracy.

These are our challenges. Each and every one of them is so vitally important. Each is so crucial to our survival and health.

Our challenge today is to challenge ourselves.

To challenge ourselves to think, to care, to listen, to be aware, and to act in ways that will benefit the welfare of everyone here who views the stars and stripes with great pride. Of everyone who cries at the death of servicemen, and cheers for the world series champion. We have so much for which to be thankful.

Our challenge is to make the most of our fortunate existence in the United States of America, and to strengthen that existence with all of the pride, and all of the work, that we can bear to give. We must, as the Americans of today, continue to stoke the fires of hope and persistence that our forefathers and mothers kindled so very long ago.

ARTHUR H. FULTON

HON. GEORGE ALLEN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Arthur Fulton, president of Arthur H. Fulton, Inc. of Stephens City, VA. On April 1, Mr. Fulton was elected president of the Interstate Truckload Carriers Conference [ITCC], representing the truckload, common and contract motor carriers in the United States.

Mr. Fulton has built a career representing a strong commitment to hard work, discipline, integrity, and family values.

As ITCC president, Mr. Fulton will serve as the voice to an important advocate and information source for the \$50 billion per year truckload motor carrier industry.

I ask that my colleagues join me in congratulating Arthur Fulton for his election as president of the Interstate Truckload Carriers Conference. This is yet another accomplishment of a man who is a monument to entrepreneurial spirit and determination. Arthur Ful-

ton is a tribute to Stephens City, to the trucking industry, and to this Nation.

CONGRESSMAN KILDEE HONORS
ALFRED LABRECQUE

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, it is a great honor for me to rise before you to recognize the lifetime achievements of Alfred T. LaBrecque, a pioneer in the field of labor. Mr. LaBrecque is retiring after more than 30 years of exemplary service to the membership of the American Postal Workers Union and the U.S. Postal Service.

Al was born to Alma and Wilfred LaBrecque on April 18, 1937. At the time of his birth and infancy, his father, Wilfred, was involved in the Flint sitdown strike against General Motors. Twenty years later Al would continue his father's commitment to his fellow workers as an advocate in the labor movement.

Al LaBrecque graduated from Flint's St. Mary's High School in 1955. He served 2 years in the U.S. Army and was honorably discharged in 1957. After a brief stint working with General Motors, Al was hired by the U.S. Postal Service in 1959.

From the day he joined the ranks of the Flint area local of the American Postal Workers Union, Al has worked tirelessly as an advocate for his fellow postal workers. His efforts have gained the admiration and respect of management as well as the union membership. Always willing to listen, he has not only been a union official, but also a brother, friend, and confidant for countless workers.

Alfred LaBrecque has held a variety of positions at the Flint local, with the majority of his service being spent in the position of executive vice president. His administrative and organizational skills are the primary reason the Flint local has a paid membership dues record of 96 percent in an open shop.

An advocate for women, Al LaBrecque was instrumental in the passage of a resolution which reclassified breast prosthesis from cosmetic to needed appliance for the purposes of medical insurance coverage. He has also touched the lives of numerous children as a football coach for Blessed Sacrament Elementary School, Holy Rosary High School, and E.A. Johnson High School in Mt. Morris.

Al LaBrecque is married to Michelle LaBrecque and has seven children, Paul, Eric, Laura, Lisa, Gayle, Noel, and Christina.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my fellow Members of Congress to join me in honoring Al LaBrecque. He has spent 30 years of his life working on behalf of postal workers. His contributions on behalf of his fellow Americans will never be forgotten.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

BAKER FAMILY HERITAGE
PRESERVED IN ANNUAL REUNIONS

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, in 1630, three brothers emigrated to these shores from England to escape religious persecution.

That was the beginning of one of the most close-knit families in America, the Baker family, which is planning its 128th family reunion. It is, the Bakers believe, the oldest continuous family reunion in America.

Family members tell me that James Baker, who was born in 1765, married a Dutchess County woman after the death of his first wife. Added to a son from his first marriage were 15 more sons, which may explain why there are so many Bakers in the area. The Capital district telephone book has 380 Bakers listed, many of them descendants of James Baker.

The old Baker homestead still stands in Stillwater, where the Bakers moved in 1800.

The Bakers were hardworking farmers, merchants, and professional people. They kept what one ancestor described in a newspaper article as a low profile. Nevertheless, family historians have found enough information to keep the tradition going and capture the interest of younger members.

Mr. Speaker, there is something distinctly American about the way this family has preserved its heritage, which is so closely related to the heritage of this country. I ask you to join with me in saluting this family and wishing all members not only an enjoyable 128th reunion but many, many more in the future.

THOMAS MOTION TO RECOMMIT
CONFERENCE REPORT ON S. 3

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, I want to state for the RECORD my strong support for the amendment offered by my colleague from California, Representative THOMAS. Mr. THOMAS has offered an amendment which would ensure that U.S. Representatives could not send mass mailings into areas outside of their current congressional districts.

Adopted by the Continental Congress in 1775, franking is, in many ways, one of the oldest congressional perks. Designed to assist and expedite the conduct of the official business, activities, and duties of the Congress, the franking privilege has since been perverted to subsidize the reelection efforts of incumbent Members. By law, mailings to specifically solicit political support are prohibited but due to an intentional election-year loophole, Members can blanket potential constituents—voters in newly drawn districts—with mass mailings. Although outrageous in principle alone, this most vulgar and arrogant practice is totally financed with taxpayer monies.

This kind of widespread abuse of the frank clearly grants an unfair political advantage to

incumbents. It amounts to nothing less than a campaign subsidy siphoned from the pockets of American taxpayers into already bulging campaign accounts of incumbents. Indeed, Federal Election Commission figures show that House incumbents in 1990 already outpace their challengers four to one.

In light of our country's \$4 trillion debt, can this body in good faith continue to waste the hard-earned dollars of Americans everywhere on the ignominious task of getting reelected? If this House wants true reform, I implore my colleagues to support Mr. Thomas' amendment and eliminate this egregious practice that squanders taxpayer dollars, perverts the franking privilege, and distorts the democratic process of fair elections.

HOW ABOUT A MAXIMUM WAGE

HON. BERNIE SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mr. SANDERS. Monday, April 27, was the 50th anniversary of one of the most provocative proposals ever advanced by a President of the United States. In 1942, President Roosevelt called for a cap on the incomes of the wealthy, essentially, a maximum wage.

Earlier this month, noted author Sam Pizzigati published his new book, "The Maximum Wage," where he elaborates a "common sense prescription for revitalizing America, by taxing the very rich." The Los Angeles Times published the following op ed column to recalling Roosevelt's proposal, which I now offer for the RECORD.

Tax-the-rich rhetoric is back in style—for good reason. The average after-tax income of America's richest 1% has soared 136% for the past 15 years, after adjusting for inflation. In 1990, the chief executive officers of America's 200 largest companies averaged \$2.8 million in compensation.

Average Americans are angry, and politicians are responding. Congressional leaders are even pushing for surtaxes on millionaires.

But rhetoric can be deceiving. Even if President Bush signed, instead of vetoed, the tax-the-rich package Congress enacted in March, America's wealthiest 1% would still be paying less of their income in taxes than they did 15 years ago.

At times like these, we need to remember that America's political leaders weren't always so timid about taxing the very wealthy. In fact, 50 years ago this month, a President proposed the ultimate antidote to overcompensation: a maximum wage.

On April 27, 1942, President Franklin D. Roosevelt asked Congress to cap the income that any one American could claim and keep. With the United States in "grave national danger," said Roosevelt, "no American citizen ought to have a net income, after he has paid his taxes, of more than \$25,000 a year." That would be the equivalent of an income a bit above \$200,000 today.

The Treasury Department subsequently fleshed out F.D.R.'s proposal in testimony before Congress. If his "100% war supertax" was enacted, Treasury officials testified, single persons whose before-tax income was \$40,000 would be left with \$25,000 after the standard tax rates had been applied. Any dol-

lar of income above the \$40,000 would be taxed away. For married couples, Roosevelt's 100% supertax would have kicked in on all income of more than \$110,000.

General public reaction to Roosevelt's proposal was positive. Average Americans seemed delighted. Quipped actress Ann Sheridan, then earning considerably more than \$100,000, the equivalent of more than \$800,000 today: "I regret that I have only one salary to give to my country."

In the end, Roosevelt's maximum-wage proposal proved too radical for Congress to swallow. But Roosevelt's 100% supertax proposal did have a powerful impact on congressional debate.

By the end of the war, Congress had raised the tax rate to a record 94% on all income of more than \$200,000. In 1943, Internal Revenue Service statistics show, millionaire taxpayers paid 78% of their total incomes in federal taxes. Today, by comparison in federal taxes. Today, by comparison, the top federal income-tax rate on the wealthy is only 34%.

Could a maximum-wage proposal ever get a hearing today? Stranger things have happened. Between 1894 and 1917, for instance, the top federal tax rate on the income of the wealthy rose from 2% to 88%. If the nation's top marginal tax rate could jump by that much, why not a jump from 31%, the current top rate, to the 100% necessary to create a maximum wage?

An impossible pipe dream? The minimum wage must have once seemed equally fantastic. Yet today we take the concept for granted. Decency demands, we believe, a floor on income. Why not a ceiling? Why not a maximum wage?

Sam Pizzigati is a trade-union journalist in Washington. His new book, "The Maximum Wage" (Apex Press), has just been published by the Council on International and Public Affairs in New York.

A TRIBUTE TO FELIX AND CONCHI RAMIREZ-SEIJAS' ROSES

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DR. IRVING J. SELIKOFF, A TRUE CHAMPION OF PUBLIC HEALTH

HON. DAVID R. OBEY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I want to take a moment to recognize a man who has done an incredible amount for the general good in the field of occupational and environmental medicine.

Science is no different than any other area of human endeavor. You can find people in the field whose involvement is simply because of their fascination with data and their fascination with the learning process itself, but you also find people who are fascinated with data and the learning process because of what they can mean to human beings. Dr. Irving Selikoff is one of the latter. He has contributed an incredible amount to our understanding of tuberculosis and diseases related to exposure to a number of dangerous compounds or products, including asbestos.

I have known Dr. Selikoff for more than 20 years. I have worked with him closely on occupational and environmental issues, largely through the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences. What separates him from so many others is that he has taken an interest, not only in the scientific aspects of those problems, but also in the human aspect as well. He, for instance, was instrumental in helping to arrange an epidemiological review of a number of grain elevator workers in my congressional district a few years ago.

He has done much to remind the world of science that it is, after all, human beings who are affected by what we learn. He has been one of those who recognized the need for epidemiological detective work to supplement other techniques in expanding our knowledge of what chemicals and other environmental agents do to human beings. He was not just interested from a clinical standpoint; he cared. And that is why he means so much to so many of us.

On May 1, 1992, the Irving J. Selikoff Archives and Research Center will be dedicated at the Mount Sinai Medical Center in New

York. The following is a brief history describing Dr. Selikoff's life and work:

PROF. EMERITUS IRVING J. SELIKOFF, M.D.

Prof. Irving J. Selikoff is one of the greatest physicians ever to have been associated with the Mount Sinai Medical Center of New York City. Dr. Selikoff was associated with Mount Sinai for a total of 51 years—from 1941 to 1992.

In his years at Mount Sinai, Dr. Selikoff pursued two brilliant careers. He initially became an internationally recognized expert in the diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis and later he became one of the world's leaders in occupational and environmental medicine. In each of these areas, he contributed substantially to the growth of medical knowledge; he also contributed enormously to the saving of lives and to the prevention of disease.

Dr. Selikoff's initial achievements in the control and treatment of tuberculosis were based on his solid training and great experience as a chest physician. He was vastly knowledgeable about the treatment, clinical management and prevention of tuberculosis. Dr. Selikoff's most important achievement in this field was his discovery along with Dr. E.H. Robitzek of the value of isoniazid therapy in the treatment of tuberculosis. Drs. Selikoff and Robitzek observed that isoniazid caused prompt resolution of the signs and symptoms of tuberculosis and that it therefore opened vast perspectives for the effective cure of tuberculosis, that had long been a mostly incurable disease.

In recognition of their work in developing isoniazid therapy, Drs. Selikoff and Robitzek in 1955 received the Albert Lasker Award of the American Public Health Association; this award is the highest recognition given for achievement in public health in the United States. It has been described as the "Nobel Prize of Public Health."

Dr. Selikoff's second major area of interest and major achievements was in occupational medicine, and particularly in the recognition of the entire spectrum of the diseases caused by asbestos, including carcinogenicity. Dr. Selikoff first encountered patients with asbestos-induced disease in 1954. In his practice of pulmonary medicine, he noted an unexpectedly high incidence of unusual lung disease in persons who had worked at the United Asbestos and Rubber Company in Paterson, New Jersey. This plant had produced asbestos-containing materials during World War II. Dr. Selikoff, through his detailed examination and astute interpretation of the findings in these patients, realized that their lung disease had been caused by their occupational exposure to asbestos.

Dr. Selikoff pursued further his work on asbestos, and in 1962 he began his long association with the members of Locals 12 and 32 of the Asbestos Workers Union in New York City and in Newark, New Jersey. Dr. Selikoff initiated fundamental long-term health studies of these workers that eventually resulted in recognition of the spectrum of disease due to their occupational exposure to asbestos.

The first public presentation of the results of Dr. Selikoff's studies was made at a landmark 1964 Conference of the New York Academy of Sciences entitled "Biological Effects of Asbestos," that was organized and chaired by Dr. Selikoff. The data made public at this conference demonstrated the extent of the health hazards of asbestos. Dr. Selikoff and colleagues established beyond any shadow of a doubt that three major diseases were caused by exposure to asbestos—*asbestosis*, lung cancer and *mesothelioma*.

Following upon this work and in association with the American Cancer Society, Dr. Selikoff then began a massive evaluation of the epidemiology of asbestos disease in all of the 17,800 members of the AFL-CIO International Union of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers throughout the United States and Canada. All workers who were on the rolls of that union on January 1, 1967 were enrolled in Dr. Selikoff's study. Prospective medical evaluation of these workers continues to the present. This investigation has provided the most detailed knowledge available anywhere in the world of the chronic health effects of exposure to asbestos.

Since those early years, the staff of the Environmental Sciences Laboratory that Dr. Selikoff formed at the Mount Sinai School of Medicine have continued his work in environmental and occupational disease. They have examined tens of thousands of workers at risk of occupational disease. These workers have come from such diverse settings as asbestos mines, shipyards, building trades, firefighting units, chemical plants, petroleum refineries, cotton textile plants, transformer manufacturing plants, secondary lead smelters, automobile assembly plants, copper smelters, tannery workers, etc. Persons suffering ill effects from environmental as well as from occupational hazards have been evaluated. Most notable among these were residents in Michigan exposed to PBBs [polybrominated biphenyls] in contaminated animal feed, electrical workers exposed to PCBs [polychlorinated biphenyls], brake repair workers, plumbers, sheet metal workers, workers exposed to dioxins, populations exposed to mercury and fluorides, workers exposed to vinyl chloride, and most recently carpenters exposed to asbestos and to lead.

Dr. Selikoff's academic acumen knew no bounds. He organized and chaired conferences in the United States, Canada, Europe, South Africa and Japan. These colloquia provided meeting grounds for scientists from around the world for dissemination of knowledge on prevention of the diseases caused by minerals, dusts, chemicals, solvents and other physical or chemical agents. His interests extended also to an appreciation of the serious impact on public health of the acquired immune deficiency syndrome [AIDS] and he chaired one of the earliest conferences in the United States detailing the tragic health effects of the AIDS epidemic.

In October 1990, to mark the 900th Anniversary of the University of Bologna Dr. Selikoff organized a convocation held under the sponsorship of the Collegium Ramazzini, and international assembly of scientists involved in the prevention of occupational disease that he founded in 1983. This landmark conference was entitled "Scientific Issues of the Next Century: Convocation of World Academies." It was published that same year. In June 1991, a symposium, entitled "The Third Wave of Asbestos Disease: Exposure to Asbestos in Place. Public Health Control" was held in New York City. This conference demonstrated conclusively that asbestos in place in buildings across the United States poses a significant hazard to workers, to children, to building occupants, and to members of the public. It underscored the need for rational and widespread preventive action to control exposure. The results of this conference will soon be published by the New York Academy of Sciences. They will represent the Eleventh Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences that was edited by Dr. Selikoff.

The Mount Sinai-Irving J. Selikoff Clinical Center in Occupational Medicine at the Mount Sinai School of Medicine is living testimony of Dr. Selikoff's constant concern for the welfare of people everywhere, at work and in the environment. This clinical center evaluates several thousand patients with occupational and environmental illness every year and has been influential in the prevention of occupational disease in New York, New Jersey, and across the United States.

To honor Dr. Selikoff and to promote the research and education that are the cornerstones of the prevention of environmental and occupational disease, the Division of Environmental and Occupational Medicine at Mount Sinai is committed to continuing his work with vigor in spite of his loss. Our goal is to prevent all occupational and environmental disease in workers and other persons in the United States and throughout the world.

OPPOSING TACTICS OF OPERATION RESCUE IN BUFFALO, NY

HON. LOUISE M. SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, today 36 of our colleagues have joined me in signing a statement expressing our strong opposition to the illegal tactics being used by those who are trying to close down abortion clinics in Buffalo, NY. These lawbreakers have been unsuccessful in their goal, but their actions have hurt the people of western New York.

People have the right to demonstrate but not to break the law or deprive others of their freedoms. This staged event by Operation Rescue has had no positive result but many negative ones for the people of Buffalo.

To show our support for the people of Buffalo, I am including the congressional statement in the RECORD with the full list of signatories:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, DC, April 29, 1992.

We, the undersigned Members of Congress, strongly oppose the illegal tactics of Operation Rescue protesters in Buffalo, New York. In flagrant disregard for the law, these fanatics are trying to stop lawfully operating clinics from staying open. They have failed in their goal but they are hurting the people of Buffalo.

While they have a right to protest, they have no right to deprive other citizens of their freedoms. By targeting clinics that offer a range of reproductive health services, they infringe on women's rights to health care. This may have tragic results.

The protesters' disregard for the well-being of Buffalo citizens monopolizes police resources to the extent of limiting backup for officers responding to crime reports. The illegal actions result in high costs for arresting and incarcerating hundreds of zealots who refuse to post bail; their presence is estimated to cost the County almost \$200,000 over two weeks. Those who came to Buffalo intending to break the law should be held responsible for the cost they incur.

Blocking the streets hurts nearby Buffalo residents and businesses whose employees and clients have trouble getting access. These include a hospital, a post office, stores, offices and other health care facilities.

This will not be an isolated phenomenon afflicting only Buffalo; last year's action in Wichita sets an example for what Operation Rescue is threatening for this summer in Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and the cities hosting our national political conventions.

These actions benefit nobody but have great potential for harm. We hope this important demonstration will stop immediately and that the people of Buffalo can return to normalcy.

Neil Abercrombie, Don Edwards, Chester G. Atkins, Louise M. Slaughter, Howard Wolpe, Nancy Pelosi, Donald M. Payne, Robert T. Matsui, Harold E. Ford, Edolphus Towns, Ben Nighthorse Campbell, Edward J. Markey, Mel Levine, Tom Campbell, Thomas H. Andrews, Ronald D. Coleman, Charles A. Hayes.

Les AuCoin, Ted Weiss, Nita M. Lowey, Craig A. Washington, Edward F. Feighan, Eliot L. Engel, Barbara Boxer, Harry Johnston, Lawrence J. Smith, Major R. Owens, Norman Y. Mineta, Anthony C. Bellenson, Roy Wyden, Jolene Unsoeld, Michael J. Kopetski, Steny Hoyer, Peter A. DeFazio, Michael A. Andrews, Jim McDermott, Robert J. Mrazek.

HELP FOR DEFENSE WORKERS

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, today I join Mr. GEJDENSON in jointly introducing two pieces of legislation which will help defense workers in Rhode Island, Connecticut, and the entire United States.

The world has drastically changed in the last year. We can and should begin the process of prudently reducing our defense budget. However, we must recognize the most immediate impact that defense cuts will have, the loss of high-paying, high-skilled jobs throughout the country. It has been estimated that up to 1.5 million civilian workers will lose their jobs as a result of the defense drawdown.

Our first bill, the Defense Workers Bill of Rights Act of 1992 will provide laid-off defense workers with 1 year of protection from losing their home or apartment. Employees who are laid-off because of defense cuts at a company or subcontractor where at least 80 percent of the firm's revenue is from work for the U.S. Government are eligible, if a court finds the displaced worker or his or her spouse unable to pay their mortgage or rent. Owners of property rented to eligible defense workers would qualify for the same protection from foreclosure as the defense worker.

This legislation is based on the Soldiers and Sailors Civil Relief Act of 1940 which helped to protect the families of soldiers during World War II and was most recently invoked during Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm.

Our second bill would make every worker in a defense reliant community eligible for job training assistance before they are laid-off to allow them to plan and train for work in a peacetime economy.

Defense cutbacks will not only effect workers employed by major defense contractors, but also workers in small businesses working with and for the major contractors. This bill en-

ables all workers in a defense-dependent community to take advantage of the job search counseling and retraining offered under the Job Training and Partnership Act. The bill makes this training available immediately, before mass layoffs take place to facilitate conversion and diversification efforts.

Defense workers are heroes of the cold war. Without their unique capabilities and the advanced technology they helped to develop, the end of the cold war might never have occurred. Today, for too many of these hard-working men and women the peace dividend seems like no more than a pink slip.

The legislation I and Mr. GEJDENSON have introduced would help ease some of the bumps defense workers will face on the road to peacetime employment, and I urge my colleagues to cosponsor these two bills.

TRIBUTE TO FOUR-MEMBER TEAM
FROM IBM'S THOMAS J. WATSON
RESEARCH CENTER

HON. HAMILTON FISH, JR.

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and pay special tribute to a four-member team from IBM's Thomas J. Watson Research Center in Yorktown Heights, NY who are being honored tonight as 1992 Inventors of the Year. The inventors will receive the award from Senator DENNIS DECONCINI this evening in a formal ceremony in the caucus room of the Russell Senate Office Building.

This award recognizes the inventors who have improved the welfare of the Nation through technological innovation and commercialization and highlights the vital roles of creativity and invention in fueling our Nation's economy and in maintaining technological supremacy. Recipients are selected from public and private laboratories; large businesses, small companies, universities, government, and independent inventors.

The team consists of John Cocke, George Radin, Norman H. Kreitzer, and Francis P. Carrubba. They have invented the Reduced Instruction Set Computing [RISC], a broad computing concept which has revolutionized the computer industry worldwide. RISC allows for greater computing systems performance through a smaller set of instructions and simpler addressing modes.

The technical and economic implications of this technology are significant, with RISC processors and microprocessors functioning as key components of emerging machine designs, heralded as the vanguard of the next generation of computers. The RISC-based design is licensed extensively in the United States and abroad, with both domestic and foreign manufacturers basing entire product lines on variants and extensions of the RISC principles.

John Cocke, an IBM fellow, has been a research staff member at the IBM Thomas J. Watson Research Center since 1956. Among numerous industry honors, he was awarded the National Medal of Technology by President Bush in 1991 for his role in the development of RISC.

George Radin, an employee of the company since 1963, is an IBM fellow from the Santa Teresa Laboratory in San Jose, CA. He also works at the Watson Research Center.

Norman H. Kreitzer has been at the Watson Research Center since 1962. His research activities have concentrated on experimental and exploratory systems designs, and he has participated in several leading research activities including the design of the cache subsystem for the RISC project.

Francis P. Carrubba is a former IBM employee who is currently executive vice president and chief technical officer at Phillips Electronics N.V., in Eindhoven, the Netherlands. He was a member of the technical staff of IBM for 22 years.

The inventor of the year honor is presented by Intellectual Property Owners [IPO], a non-profit organization founded to strengthen the rights of patents, trademark, copyright, and trade secret owners. IPO works to protect and improve the intellectual property systems that are vital to America's technological and economic leadership by combining the voices of large, medium, and small businesses; universities; independent inventors and patent attorneys.

My congratulations to my fellow mid-Hudson Valley neighbors and IPO for fostering American ingenuity and technological advances.

TRIBUTE TO GLENN HEMMINGER

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to pay tribute to Glenn Hemminger of Port Clinton, OH, who recently accepted an appointment to the U.S. Military Academy as a member of the class of 1996.

When I nominated Glenn Hemminger for admission to West Point, I knew I was nominating a young man with great potential for leadership. Whether as an All-Conference baseball player, an All-Academic football player, or a straight A student in Port Clinton High School's accelerated classes, Glenn Hemminger has demonstrated the ability to achieve excellence in all that he does.

In recent years, America has experienced the end of the cold war between the superpowers and defended self-determination in the Persian Gulf. American resolve has resulted in the new embrace of freedom and peace around the globe. These victories for our principles occurred in large part due to the honor, talent, and dedication of the men and women who serve this country in the U.S. Armed Forces. And the service academies are the linchpin of this distinguished military tradition.

By accepting his appointment to West Point, Glenn Hemminger is preparing to make a valued contribution to that tradition. I congratulate him, and wish him and his family all the best.

A TRIBUTE TO JACK BROWN

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention the fine work and outstanding public service of my good friend, Jack Brown of Redlands, CA. For years, his experience and commonsense approach to problem solving has made a real difference to the people of our community and the State of California. Jack will be appropriately recognized as a member of the Horatio Alger Association of Distinguished Americans at a dinner in his honor on May 1.

Many people know Jack as the chairman, president, and chief executive officer of Stater Brothers Markets. But Jack is also known as a man with a gift for giving. Among other things, he is proud that his grocery chain is the largest contributor to feeding the homeless in San Bernardino and Riverside Counties in California. One need only ask those who run the county food banks, or the hundreds of local agencies who serve the homeless, about Jack's commitment to people to get a true measure of the man.

Jack's success can be traced to his early days. He was the only child of a deputy sheriff who died when Jack was only 8 years old. His mom, who worked as a clerk for \$12.50 a week and made a few extra dollars by sewing, provided inspiration and determination to her young son. He began mowing lawns and delivering newspapers at 10, and got his first big break at 13 when he was hired to stock shelves at the local grocery store. Little did he know at the time that this beginning would launch him into a career rich with promise and possibilities.

Following college and a stint with the Navy, he resumed his climb up the career ladder at Sage's Complete Market. At 28, he was the youngest vice president in the history of the store. After completing new challenges in Indiana, Texas, and Nebraska, Jack returned to San Bernardino in 1981 as president of Stater Brothers Markets. Today, with 10,000 employees and annual sales of \$1.5 billion, Stater Brothers is the 30th largest retail chain in the country.

One of Jack's greatest contributions has been to the community he knows so well. He has embraced the local YMCA and Boy's Clubs, turned a hard-luck high school football program into a winner, and given generously of his time and energy as a coach and mentor and friend.

Jack Brown is one of those rare individuals who defines success by his ability to help others. Even today, as he inspires others to work hard and take risks, he continues to foster dreams and goals. Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, and friends in recognizing one of our country's finest. Jack's years of selfless dedication has made a real difference in the lives of many people and he is certainly worthy of recognition by the House of Representatives today.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION
TO ESTABLISH A COMMISSION
TO INVESTIGATE THE GANDER
PLANE CRASH

HON. ROBIN TALLON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mr. TALLON. Mr. Speaker, I along with 18 House colleagues will introduce legislation to establish a commission to reopen the investigation into the Gander plane crash.

The commission will look into the many unanswered questions which surround the cause of the crash and the botched investigation which followed.

Seven years ago a military charter bringing 248 American soldiers home from a peace-keeping mission in the Middle East crashed over Gander, NF. It remains this country's worst military peace-time disaster, killing more soldiers than the military conflicts of Desert Storm, the Panama invasion and Grenada combined.

Questions still persist as to the cause of this tragedy. Rather than initiating its own investigation, the U.S. Government chooses to accept a disputed report from the deeply divided Canadian Commission. Almost half of the Canadian Board claimed that an explosion caused the plane to crash.

Even though it is standard procedure to investigate terrorism as a cause in any air disaster, no U.S. agency, including the Vice President's Task Force on Combating Terrorism and its chairman at the time, George Bush, ever investigated for the possibility of terrorism or foul play. This despite the fact that the terrorist group, Islamic Jihad, tried four times to take credit for the crash.

This government disregard for the evidence led to increased speculation as to the cause of the crash. It prompted an Arts and Entertainment Network documentary and a Time magazine feature article—both citing sabotage as the probable cause of the crash. Because the ongoing controversy interferes with the victims' families ability to go forward with their lives, I, along with 103 fellow Members of Congress, wrote to President Bush, asking for his help in investigating these claims. It is 2 years later and Mr. Bush still has not responded. The silence is inexcusable.

I am not here to endorse any theories. I simply want to do what I can to see that the crash is investigated the way it should have been done years ago.

The commission will study all the remaining evidence and outstanding issues regarding the plane crash. It will study the crash in the context of our heightened concern for terrorism in 1985. It will also establish the connection, if any, with the Iran-Contra network.

In addition it will investigate the performance of each U.S. Federal Government department or agency which was, or should have been, involved with the flight and the investigation of the crash.

Upon completion of this inquiry, the commission will issue a report detailing the events leading up to the plane crash, the crash itself and assign blame for the botched investigation which followed. The commission will have the

power to hold hearings and subpoena information related to the crash.

It is time to honor the men and women who died in service to their country by doing what we can to end the speculation around their deaths. I hope this commission will provide the answers for the families and fellow Americans who have been unable to put this tragedy behind them.

I am submitting for the RECORD a copy of the Time magazine article and a summary of my bill.

[From Time magazine, Apr. 27, 1992]

GANDER: DIFFERENT CRASH, SAME QUESTIONS

(By Roy Rowan)

Flying home for Christmas in 1985, three years before the Pan Am bombing, 248 American soldiers and eight crew members died when their chartered DC-8 jet plunged to earth just after taking off from a refueling stop in Gander, Newfoundland. It was the worst U.S. military air disaster ever. Icing of the wings was immediately suggested as the cause, although Islamic Jihad terrorists just as quickly boasted of blowing up the jet.

It wasn't until 1989 that an Iran-contra connection to the tragedy was revealed. Arrow Air, the charter company, turned out to be one of Lieut. Colonel Oliver North's regular arms shippers. Although most of the crash victims belonged to the U.S. 101st Airborne Division, returning from six months' duty with the multinational peacekeeping force in the Sinai, more than 20 Special Forces personnel trained for counterterrorist missions were also on board. Suspicions have recently deepened that they, like Charles McKee and the members of his hostage-rescue team on Pan Am Flight 103, were the target of an attack.

Both the U.S. and Canadian governments seemed determined to literally bury any evidence that might point to such a conclusion. Major General John Crosby, then the U.S. Army's deputy chief of staff for personnel, arrived in Gander within hours of the tragedy. He was quoted by the Arrow Air maintenance chief as wanting to "bulldoze over the crash site immediately," although Crosby has denied it. Just as quickly, White House spokesman Larry Speakes assured the world there was "no evidence of sabotage or an explosion in flight."

In 1988, after interminable foot dragging and infighting, the nine-member Canadian Aviation Safety Board issued a split verdict. Five attributed the crash to ice formation and not to an explosion. But four, including two aeronautical engineers, disagreed so vociferously that a former Canadian supreme court justice was appointed to see if a new investigation should be opened. The evidence, wrote Justice Willard Estey, "does not support ice contamination." Nevertheless, he advised that further probing would be unfair to the victims' families. "It's for their sake that the case should be reopened," counters George Baker, the Liberal Party Member of Parliament from Gander, who lives one mile (1.6 km) from the crash site.

A new book titled *Improbable Cause*, written by Les Filotas, one of the dissenting air-safety board members, promises on its cover to expose the "deceit and dissent in the investigation." Filotas does that with a devastating accumulation of evidence spanning 553 pages. "Many of the experts involved in the investigation," says Filotas, "didn't realize they were participating in a cover-up."

Even sharper accusations are being leveled by M. Gene Wheaton, the private investigator appointed by the Families for Truth

about Gander, Inc. The organization was founded in 1989 by Dr. J.D. Phillips and his wife Zona of St. Petersburg, Florida. As father and stepmother of one of the victims, they charged the U.S. with "failing to conduct a full inquest, or even revealing the facts it does possess."

As he pored over the forensic evidence, Wheaton became convinced that the plane had suffered a precrash explosion—and that there had been a U.S.-Canadian conspiracy to conceal the cause of the accident. "If the truth about this crash had gotten out in 1985," he says, "it would have exposed the Iran-contra scandal one year before it became public."

Wheaton knew many of the Iran-contra conspirators personally and had tracked their planes and pilots, making him a valuable source for congressional investigators trying to unravel the secret arms deals of Oliver North. Arrow Air, Wheaton instantly recognized, was a CIA-operated company.

To him, the evidence of a precrash explosion is overwhelming. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police obtained sworn statements from five witnesses who saw the DC-8 spewing flames before it fell. Judith Parsons, an airport rental-car agent, was warming up her automobiles out in the parking lot when she saw the sky light up. Suddenly "a large orange oval" appeared above the ground, she reported. "It just blew up and went everywhere, burning like cinders falling to the earth."

Rescue workers described charred bodies hanging from unscorched trees, indicating that some of the victims were already burned when they fell out of the sky. Autopsies also disclosed lethal doses of carbon monoxide and hydrogen cyanide in body tissues proving that the fire and explosion occurred while the passengers were still breathing. I. Irving Pinkel, a former NASA expert who also investigated Apollo 1's fatal fire, found two fuselage holes with an "outward pucker," indicating an explosion from within. Finally, four members of the refueling crew swore there was no icing problem before the plane took off.

Although the U.S. government stated that no explosives were aboard, fire fighters heard small arms popping all over the place and saw debris flying into the air from delayed explosions. "There were 30 to 40 such explosions," the Gander fire chief reported. Later, live rocket rounds were found among the wreckage, as was an 80-lb. (32-kg) duffel bag stuffed with U.S. currency.

As Wheaton probed deeper, he discovered that six heavy crates, which he suspects contained contraband arms, had been loaded into the jet's cargo bay in Cairo without military customs clearance. To squeeze them onto the plane required removing some of the soldiers' duffel bags. Gerald De Porter, the former Army customs inspector there, who is now working as a pharmacist in Fayetteville, North Carolina, says, "I couldn't check the cargo because I wasn't issued a pass to go out on the tarmac."

Wheaton also located witnesses who confirmed that weapons, including TOW anti-tank missiles, were being stockpiled in the Sinai. When he scrutinized Arrow Air's manifest, he discovered a mysterious Company E, consisting of 22 men who were not part of the 101st Airborne. All had the same MOS (Military Occupational Specialty) 11-H, indicating they were TOW gunners.

"At that moment the U.S. was in the process of selling thousands of TOW's to Iran," says Wheaton. "Since it's unlikely that we'd sell such sophisticated weapons without pro-

viding instructors, Company E may have been part of the arms-for-hostages deal."

Also aboard the doomed jet were about 20 members of Task Forces 160 and 163. These elite counterterrorist units included helicopter pilots, crew chiefs, mechanics and other support personnel often used on hostage-rescue missions. Zona Phillips picked up an intelligence report suggesting that they belonged to Seal Team 6, the commando unit poised to recapture the *Achille Lauro* off the Egyptian coast before the cruise ship's hijackers surrendered.

"Task Force 160 may have actually attempted but failed to free the hostages," says Wheaton. He points out that North had precise intelligence on the hostages' location. Five of the six Americans were being held in Building No. 18 in the Sheik Abdullah barracks in the Baalbek region of Lebanon. "Very possible," adds Wheaton. "North ordered the raid after irate Iranian officials threatened to retaliate for a shipment of the wrong Hawk missiles." In fact, three days before the Gander crash, North revealed both his determination to continue the Iranian arms shipments and his concern for the hostages' safety. "To stop now in midstream," he wrote, "would ignite Iranian fire. Hostages would be our minimum losses."

Another mystery surrounding the Gander crash are the lingering ailments that plague many of the fire fighters and other rescue workers, whose liver enzyme rate was found to be abnormally high. They had been warned to watch out for nerve-gas canisters. However, Wheaton says, "the real hazard was possible radiation poisoning from nuclear backpacks, portable units with timing devices that Special Forces personnel sometimes carry to blow up bridges and block their pursuers."

The suspicious symptoms of the rescue workers have been hotly debated in Canada. A Health and Welfare department study attributed the illnesses to "mass hysteria," "post-traumatic syndrome" and "eating too much moose meat," since many of the men were avid hunters. But M.P. George Baker claims that the investigating physicians took no blood samples or X rays, attempting merely to compile what he called a "theoretical study." He also asserts that two of the three doctors refused to sign the final report. The threat of radiation poisoning may explain why General Crosby wanted to bulldoze over the wreckage so quickly.

While the wreckage in Lockerbie was meticulously sifted for bomb clues, no such effort was made in Gander. Yet there was good reason to take seriously the Islamic Jihad's boast that it had blown up the Arrow Air jet. Telephone calls claiming responsibility for the crash were immediately received by both the U.S. consulate in Oran, Algeria, and Reuters news agency in Beirut. The Beirut caller even knew that the plane had been delayed for five hours in Cologne, and explained that was why it blew up over Canada instead of over the U.S. He said the Shi'ite Muslim extremist group planted a bomb on board to prove "our ability to strike at the Americans anywhere."

A bomb, Wheaton contends, could have been planted on the plane in the Cairo airport, where a 30-minute blackout occurred during loading and where, he says, Egyptian baggage handlers were unsupervised by Americans. One month after the crash, the American embassy in Mauritius received a letter signed "Sons of Zion." It described how the Arrow Air jet was "sabotaged" by a "cold-blooded, premeditated act *** a few hours before take-off with the complicity of several Egyptian and Libyan mechanics."

Repeated efforts by the Families for Truth About Gander to open FBI files about the crash have failed. Democratic Congressman Robin Tallon of South Carolina has tried to help. Two years ago, he persuaded 103 other members of the House of Representatives to petition President Bush to initiate an "investigation to explore all possible crash theories." Bush never responded. Tallon, who says that up until then he had frequently visited the White House, says he was never invited back. "The FBI and CIA have also sealed me off," Tallon complains. "They don't even answer my phone calls."

The House Judiciary Subcommittee on Crime and Criminal Justice held a two-day hearing on the crash in December 1990. It ended without a call for action, despite surprising revelations of FBI apathy. Last week Tallon announced that he would introduce a bill to establish a commission with full subpoena power to investigate the crash the way it should have been examined seven years ago.

At that time the FBI's forensic team had flown to Newfoundland on the day of the crash, then sat in a Gander motel, the subcommittee found, awaiting "whatever reports or conclusions Canadian authorities saw fit to share with them. After a mere 36 hours the agents accepted a declaration that 'terrorism was not involved,' and returned home." The FBI claimed the Canadians did not allow its agents to visit the crash site or to participate in the investigation. But nothing prevented the bureau from launching a worldwide hunt for terrorist involvement, as it did after the Pan Am bombing.

SUMMARY: COMMISSION ON THE AIRPLANE CRASH AT GANDER, NEWFOUNDLAND, ACT DUTIES OF THE COMMISSION

The duties of the commission will be to address:

The mechanical condition and soundness of the aircraft during the course of its flight and crash.

The weather conditions encountered by the aircraft during the course of its flight and crash.

The scope and adequacy of the investigation conducted and the conclusions reached by the Canadian Aviation Safety Board regarding the crash of the aircraft.

The role of each Federal agency that was or should have been involved in the flight or in an investigation of the crash of the aircraft.

The connection, if any, between the crash of the aircraft and terrorism against Federal Government or people from the United States.

The connection, if any, between the crash of the aircraft and any matter authorized to be investigated by the Select Committee to investigate Covert Arms Transactions with Iran.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMISSION

Three members appointed by the Speaker of the House.

Three members appointed by the Minority Leader of the House.

Three members appointed by the Majority Leader of the Senate.

Three members appointed by the Minority Leader of the Senate.

One member appointed by the bi-partisan leadership of both Houses who will be affiliated with Families for the Truth About Gander.

POWERS OF THE COMMISSION

The commission will have the authority to hold hearings, take testimony, receive evi-

dence, issue subpoenas, receive classified documents, obtain evidence from a foreign country with the cooperation of that government.

REPORT BY THE COMMISSION

Within 18 months of the formation of the commission, it will release a report including:

A detailed chronology of the relevant events that took place before, during and after the crash of the aircraft, including the sequential development of the investigation conducted by the Canadian Aviation Safety Board.

The findings and conclusions the cause of the crash of the aircraft and the person or persons responsible for the crash, if any, the adequacy of the Canadian investigation and the adequacy of the U.S. government participation.

Specific recommendations for legislative, executive or judicial actions that the commission determines to be appropriate.

LA CASONA

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize the La Casona Restaurant, which was recently featured in the Miami Herald. The article, "Valls Family's La Casona Offers 'Creative Cuisine'" by Marilyn Garateix tells about this latest addition to Miami's many fine restaurants:

When Felipe Valls Jr. and his dad decided to open another Cuban restaurant, this time they took a new tack.

"Most typical Cuban restaurants are more casual," said Felipe Valls Jr. He and his dad already own such a place, the landmark Versailles Restaurant on Southwest Eighth Street.

"We wanted an elegant Cuban restaurant with a twist," Valls Jr. said.

So La Casona at 6355 SW Eighth St. offers what he calls "creative Cuban cuisine," basic Cuban dishes with different touches.

There's breaded steak with tomato sauce, ham and cheese gratin; crispy rounds of green plantains with caviar, sour cream and garnish; and creamy rice pudding served in a crunchy almond petal.

But some of the classics still remain. Like black beans, arroz con pollo, tamales, masitas de puerco (fried pork chunks) and flan.

The restaurant's two chefs are Cuban and Spanish, Valls Jr. said. Entree prices range from \$11 to \$25.

"It's fantastic," said Rebeca Sosa, a West Miami council member who has eaten at La Casona. "It's very cozy, there is good parking and the service is good. I think they have a good opportunity there."

La Casona, which opened Feb. 20, is the fourth restaurant owned or co-owned by the Vallses on Southwest Eighth Street. They co-own La Casona with Jose More, the restaurateur responsible for several El Segundo Viajantes, another well-known chain of Cuban restaurants.

In addition to La Casona and the Versailles Restaurant at 3555 SW Eighth St., the Vallses also own La Carreta, 3632 SW Eighth St., and Casa Juancho Spanish restaurant at 2436 SW Eighth St.

In all, the Vallses own 10 restaurants in Dade County.

They spent \$500,000 renovating the 200-seat La Casona and making it look like the Spanish haciendas that used to grace Cuba. Valls Jr. said. The designer who did the work used old photographs, he said.

The restaurant features stately columns on the outside. A lithograph showing a panoramic view of 1854 Cuba adorns a wall in the restaurant's foyer.

Paintings by Felix Ramos, Francisco Casas and other Cuban artists hang on the walls, and a musician at a grand piano entertains diners.

I am happy to pay tribute to Felipe Valls, Jr., his father, and Jose More for their latest contribution to Miami's wide variety of ethnic cuisine. The Valls family have a long tradition of helping our community and we all wish them much success in this new venture.

TRIBUTE TO JOAN HERTZMARK

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, we in this House talk a great deal about the virtues of voluntarism. Today I want to talk about the enormous dedication, hard work, and creativity of one outstanding volunteer—Joan Hertzmark who has just stepped down as chair of the Democratic town committee of the town of Brookline. For as long as most of us now active in politics can remember, Joan Hertzmark has been the model of a good citizen in a democracy. Serving in the volunteer position as chair of one of the most active, best organized local party organizations anywhere in America, Joan Hertzmark has selflessly dedicated her time and energies to trying to make this a better country and better world. Joan Hertzmark brought to the job of chairing a local party committee an inexhaustible supply of energy, a limitless store of integrity, a selflessness rare in or out of politics, and an unbounded commitment to social justice and fairness in American life. The list of those of us who have been the beneficiaries of her great work is a very long one. It would be a mistake for me to try to recreate it here, but one example of a man who gladly tells people of his enormous debt to Joan will, I think, demonstrate the point: Michael Dukakis was a young, upcoming town political figure when he first became the recipient of Joan Hertzmark's help, and I have frequently heard him talk movingly of the debt he feels to her unselfish political commitment.

Joan Hertzmark is of course a great liberal, Mr. Speaker, but the value of her example to others transcends any particular ideology. Many people today object that they feel unrepresented, unheard, and thus dissatisfied with the political process. No better antidote to those sorts of feelings exist than the kind of activity that has been—and will continue to be—central to the life of Joan Hertzmark. She made her presence felt, helped make her values a reality, and has contributed as much as anyone I ever met to making the democracy of America a reality. I regret her very understandable decision to step down as local party chair after all these years. And I rejoice in

knowing that her energies will still be available on behalf of the causes she cares so deeply about.

HEATHWOOD HALL EPISCOPAL SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA: A STRAIGHT "A" REPORT CARD

HON. FLOYD SPENCE

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, we are confronted every day with reports on the dire condition and problems facing education in America. Rarely are we offered any news of a program that works or a school that excels. Thus, I am heartily pleased to share with my colleagues the name of one such exemplary school: the Heathwood Hall Episcopal School of Columbia.

Located in my district of Columbia, SC, the Heathwood Hall Episcopal School of Columbia, was founded 40 years ago. Now four decades later, this school has received State and national recognition for its fine programs, an exemplary scholastic record, and the contributions its students make to the community. For example, one of the graduation requirements the school has implemented is 80 hours of volunteer service by each student. The success of this initiative has been extraordinary; students take an active role in caring for the less fortunate and thereby improve their community, but it also instills the student with the first hand knowledge of the merits and rewards of volunteer service.

The recognition of the innovative programs the Heathwood Hall Episcopal School of Columbia is not limited to South Carolina; Heathwood has received national accolades and was one of the first 60 schools in the United States to receive citation as an "Exemplary School" by the National Commission on Excellence in Education and the Council for Advancement of Private Education.

Mr. Speaker, I know that my colleagues will want to join me in congratulating the Heathwood Hall Episcopal School of Columbia on 40 years of providing award-winning education in Columbia, SC, and will join me in wishing them continued success in the years ahead.

JEAN MAYER TRIBUTE

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I bring to my colleagues' attention the outstanding work of a devoted educator at my alma mater, Tufts University in Medford, MA. Tufts University President Jean Mayer was recently honored with a rousing tribute in the New York Times.

Reporter Fox Butterfield eloquently and accurately describes how Dr. Mayer single-handedly transformed Tufts from a small liberal arts college into a research university of

world renown. Dr. Meyer, who has served as president since 1976, will resign at the end of the next academic year to take on the new post of chancellor.

Mr. Speaker, as Dr. Meyer prepares for his transition from president to chancellor, I invite my colleagues to wish Dr. Meyer well as he continues his pursuit to bring excellence to Tufts University. I have attached Mr. Butterfield's article for my colleagues' review.

TUFTS PRESIDENT HELPS HIS UNIVERSITY STAND TALL AMID GIANTS OF ACADEME

(By Fox Butterfield)

MEDFORD, MASS.—When Jean Mayer became president of Tufts University in 1976 it had never had a capital fund-raising campaign, and university administrators counseled him to limit a drive he was planning to \$14 million. "Nonsense," Dr. Mayer said. "Let's make it \$140 million."

In the end Dr. Mayer, a French-born scientist and expert on nutrition, raised \$145 million. The drive was only one of several important steps Dr. Mayer has taken to help transform Tufts from a small, once-overlooked liberal arts college into a research university with a growing international reputation and a much-improved faculty and student body.

Dr. Mayer, who is 72 years old, has announced that he will resign at the end of the 1993 academic year and be elevated to the new post of chancellor. And there is widespread agreement here that the charming, talkative and often-stubborn Dr. Mayer has helped give Tufts a new sense of identity, bringing it out from under the shadow of neighboring universities like Harvard and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

A HIGHER PUBLIC PROFILE

"Jean has made some substantial achievements," said James O. Freedman, the president of Dartmouth College. In addition to helping Tufts raise the academic quality of its incoming freshmen, Mr. Freedman said, Dr. Mayer has used his own "well-established reputation to give Tufts a higher public profile."

Last Friday, for example, Mr. Freedman and Dr. Mayer announced an agreement to establish an innovative program under which students at Tufts' Fletcher School of Business Administration can earn a joint degree in international business.

Dr. Allan Callow, a professor of surgery at Washington University in St. Louis who is chairman of the Council of the Boards of Overseers of Tufts, said that one of Dr. Mayer's most important contributions was that he had "convinced the faculty and the administrators that they had the potential for being a world-class university."

"There is a bit of the evangelist about him," Dr. Callow said of Dr. Mayer (pronounced my-YAIR).

LIST OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Among Dr. Mayer's most important accomplishments have been the creation of a graduate school of nutrition, the building of New England's only school of veterinary medicine and the establishment of a center for environmental management. Tufts has also become less of a parochial New England institution; the number of foreign students has doubled since 1986 and the university now runs a popular European center in a converted 11th-century monastery at Talloires, France.

The university's financial condition has greatly improved; Dr. Mayer has seen the endowment increase to \$200 million from \$30

million when he arrived. This year Tufts, which has 4,300 undergraduates and 2,200 graduate students, is scheduled to complete a second capital campaign with a goal of \$250 million.

In addition, Tufts has become much more selective in its admissions policy. University officials said that the percentage of incoming freshmen who ranked in the top 10 percent of their high school graduating class rose to 74 percent last year from 38 percent in 1976, and that the Scholastic Aptitude Test scores of students admitted to Tufts had increased, too.

Luck has played a role, too. Medford, where Tufts is situated, is only five miles northwest of Boston, which has become an increasingly popular mecca for college students in recent years and has helped make the university more attractive than other colleges and universities in rural parts of the country.

ON PAR WITH NORTHWESTERN

Tufts may not yet have the prestige of the top Ivy League schools. Its yield—the percentage of applicants it admits who actually accept—was 35 percent last year. At Brown and Dartmouth, by comparison, the yield was 52 percent, officials there said.

But that yield puts Tufts on a par with such highly regarded schools as Carleton College in Minnesota or Northwestern University in Illinois, according to several admissions officials at other universities.

Despite his achievements, Dr. Mayer has not escaped criticism. The most persistent complaint is that to attract more money and raise the university's reputation he has favored its graduate schools, slighting the original liberal arts college.

In particular, there is broad resentment among many faculty members over the veterinary school, which is in Grafton, 40 miles west of Medford. Although it is partly financed by the state, the school has run deficits of as much as \$3 million a year, university officials say, and many professors believe the arts and sciences college has had to make up the debt.

COVERING THE DEFICIT

In a recent interview Dr. Mayer acknowledged that about half of Tufts' current budget is devoted to the university's health schools, including an expanded medical school in downtown Boston. But he insisted, "We have never taken money from another school and put it in the veterinary school."

Instead, said Steve Manos, the executive vice president of Tufts, the deficit has been covered by money from the university's reserves or annual earnings.

Dr. Mayer sees the veterinary school as a major investment that will eventually pay big dividends. When he retires next year and becomes chancellor, he said, he plans to oversee the development of a large industrial park next to the veterinary school for biotechnology companies, a rapidly growing industry in Massachusetts.

Dr. Mayer has also begun work on a \$1 billion project near the railroad yards behind Boston's South Station, adjacent to Tufts' medical school, for pharmaceutical research and manufacturing. "This will bring in a replacement industry for defense electronics for Massachusetts," he predicted.

In an effort to redress the balance between the graduate schools and the college, Dr. Mayer has built a series of new facilities for undergraduates in the last few years, including an arts center, a language center, a science center and a dormitory.

But many undergraduates still feel that Dr. Mayer's emphasis on the graduate

schools has taken a toll on their education. In a speech last week to the trustees, Alexa Leon-Prado, the president of the student government, said students "are made aware of this each time they call a friend at Harvard to borrow a book," because of the lack of an adequate library.

Nevertheless, Ms. Leon-Prado, a senior from Irvine, Calif., credited Dr. Mayer with having done "an amazing job" in building up the university's reputation. "I don't think I would have come to Tufts if he hadn't made it what it is," she said.

LET'S RECOGNIZE OUR VOLUNTEERS

HON. DAVID DREIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mr. DREIER of California. Mr. Speaker, President Bush's call for increased voluntarism in America has rejuvenated our country's commitment to assisting those in need. From Big Brother and Big Sister programs, to efforts which combat illiteracy, a surge in voluntarism throughout our country is clearly evident.

In my district, many private organizations are reaching out to help their fellow citizens. One such group, the Volunteer Center of the Greater Pomona Valley, has traditionally sponsored an annual Blue Ribbon Week, which is running now from April 26 through May 2.

Throughout this week, volunteers and others are wearing blue ribbons in an effort to recognize the significant and unselfish contributions that volunteers make to their communities. On my end, I'm currently conducting my annual youth volunteer award program which draws attention to the many dedicated young people in my district who routinely volunteer their services to many causes.

We all need to do our part to improve our communities and help our fellow citizens. It's the private organizations, like the Greater Pomona Volunteer Center, that help pave the way toward success for many needy individuals.

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTION TO RE-OPEN THE INVESTIGATION OF THE 1985 U.S. MILITARY CRASH IN GANDER, NF

HON. ALAN WHEAT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mr. WHEAT. Mr. Speaker, on December 12, 1985, 248 U.S. soldiers lost their lives over the predawn skies of Gander, NF. It was the worst military aircraft disaster in U.S. history.

Among the many soldiers aboard that ill-fated flight was a young staff sergeant by the name of Brian Easley, a son of James and Shirley Easley of Independence MO. Like the rest of the passengers, Brian was looking forward to spending Christmas with his family after a long tour of duty in the Middle East. But that was not to be.

Since the tragedy, the Easleys, like scores of other families around the country, have

been seeking the answer to one seemingly simple but elusive question: Why did my child die? Over 6 years later, they have yet to get an answer.

Despite the unprecedented nature of this tragedy, troubling questions about the cause of the crash remain unaddressed. Today, we still have no clear idea what brought the plane down. The only thing we do know is that from virtually the time that the crash occurred, our Government has failed to make a complete effort to get to the bottom of this tragedy.

Although icing on the wings of the plane was originally cited as the cause of the crash, that theory was roundly refuted by a host of credible experts. Although terrorist groups initially took responsibility for the crash, these claims were never fully investigated by our Government.

Over 100 Members of Congress wrote to the President in 1989 urging the administration to undertake a full-scale investigation; we are still waiting to receive a substantive response. Indeed, despite repeated attempts, Congressman ROBIN TALLON and I, and many other Members of Congress have been either rebuffed or ignored by the administration.

Now we are convinced that the only way to begin to answer some of the painful and troubling questions about the crash is by establishing an independent commission to re-open the investigation.

After all, in order to get answers, the right questions must first be asked. At this point in time, I am not at all convinced that the administration will ever begin a serious attempt to ask the hard questions, let alone seek out the answers.

It is our hope and expectation that the commission will be able to do both.

The Easleys and other families of the victims of the crash demand and deserve nothing less. And the citizens of our country expect the fullest possible explanation of what happened at Gander to help ensure that another tragedy like this never occurs again.

RENAMING THE BEAVER, UT, POST OFFICE TO HONOR ABE MURDOCK

HON. JAMES V. HANSEN

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on behalf of the citizens of Beaver, UT, to introduce H.R. 4786. This legislation pays tribute to an extraordinary man—Mr. Abe Murdock. Indeed, it is an honor to bring a bill to the floor which proposes to rename Beaver's post office as the Abe Murdock United States Post Office Building.

Abe Murdock was elected county attorney of Beaver County in 1923 and established a respected reputation as a specialist in irrigation law. He held this position until he was elected to the House of Representatives in 1932. He served three terms as a Representative, where he was a strong defender of working people and organized labor. In 1941, Abe Murdock won a seat in the Senate. As a Senator, he was actively involved in guaranteeing Utah was granted its fair share of water from

the Colorado River. He was a member of the Senate Committees on Public Lands and Surveys; Territories and Insular Affairs; Post Offices and Post Roads; Banking and Commerce; and Judiciary. His influence contributed greatly to Utah's becoming a leading State in the West.

In 1949, President Truman appointed him to the National Labor Relations board where he served two 5-year terms. He was then appointed to a Presidential panel which addressed labor-management relations in the atomic energy industry, where he made a significant contribution.

Abe Murdock was a man of integrity and fortitude. He represented Utah with strength and dignity. His family, friends, and associates urge your support in placing his name on the Beaver City Post Office to honor his many years of public services.

SUNSWEEP GROWERS CELEBRATES 75TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor one of California's and America's finest farmer-owned and operated cooperatives, Sunsweet Growers. This year Sunsweet celebrates 75 years of growth and prosperity. Founded in 1917, Sunsweet has since confronted and overcome hard economic times and an increasingly competitive market. Today, Sunsweet is the world's largest prune producer and handler, as well as a stabilizing force for the entire industry.

At the heart of Sunsweet are the 603 farm family members in my Congressional district and in other areas who farm over 41,000 acres of prune trees. These small, family farms are not only a vital and integral part of the Sunsweet cooperative, but are key elements of local communities and economies in my Congressional district. Their efforts and dedication to the production and marketing of a quality product is evident from the success and growth of Sunsweet.

Sunsweet's processing facilities, located in Yuba City, CA, have efficiently and effectively met the growing demands and needs of domestic and international markets. With over 22 acres under roof, the Yuba City plant is the world's largest, employing over 400 local citizens and making a vital contribution to the regional economy, as well as the economies of California and the Nation.

Sunsweet looks optimistically toward a future of continued growth as consumers become aware of the considerable nutritional value and many health benefits provided by prunes. High in fiber and iron, prunes also supplement a diet with Vitamin A and potassium. Increased consumer demand and over \$200 million in annual sales in more than 30 countries has resulted from a combination of heightened public health awareness and prudent marketing strategies. For instance, a new marketing campaign has advanced the sale of prunes by promoting prune puree as a baking substitute for butter, margarine, and oil. The

prune puree cuts the percentage of fat by 70 to 90 percent, calories by 20 to 30 percent, and cholesterol to zero.

I am proud to represent such a successful and praiseworthy enterprise. Sunsweet Growers represent the best that America has to offer. It is people-based cooperatives such as Sunsweet Growers that deserve our recognition and respect for their years of commitment to preserving our agricultural heritage and farm-based communities. So, Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I take this opportunity to salute Sunsweet Growers and congratulate them for 75 years of success and prosperity.

TIME TO START HEALING PROCESS IN THE BALKANS

HON. WAYNE OWENS

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mr. OWENS of Utah. Mr. Speaker, as I rise today, the Serbian Army, backed by the federal forces of the former country of Yugoslavia, is killing innocent civilians in Bosnia-Herzegovina. Since April 7, over 190,000 people have fled their homes in the wake of bombing, shelling, gunfire, and deprivation.

We hear of a cease-fire, yet see the continued suffering. After nearly a year of violence, where is the State Department? As a recent New York Times editorial pointed out, what would we do if Bosnia had oil?

Mr. Speaker, I will soon be introducing legislation to ban United States assistance for Serbia and Montenegro, and to call on the President to derecognize Yugoslavia. In addition, my legislation will free Yugoslavian assets in the United States.

It is time to end the killing and start a healing process in the Balkans. But this will only be successful if Serbia is convinced to participate. I hope my legislation will be persuasive and I urge the administration to act, not just talk.

CONGRESSIONAL BOON-DOGGLE AT HARVARD

HON. TOM DELAY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, recent polls show that less than 20 percent of the American people trust the U.S. Congress. And it's no wonder. One of the first acts a Representative-elect does is to attend a seminar put on by a liberal Ivy League school. Members-elect attending this partially tax-funded seminar at Harvard, soon after congressional elections, get an unhealthy dose of liberal opinions on a wide variety of subjects. They are already spending tax dollars on themselves and they have not even been sworn in as Members of Congress.

Mr. Speaker, is this Harvard tax-funded boondoggle for congressional freshmen really the best way to orient a new Representative to

the U.S. Congress? Earlier this month, we learned about similar junkets by Members of Congress in a General Accounting Office report which stated that Air Congress has been flying out of control. Hundreds of noncongressional official trips each year all over the world and the United States are taken by Members of Congress costing the taxpayers an estimated \$50 million a year.

The Washington Times has run a series of articles showing how Congress, especially Members of this House, tap into a stealthlike budget of free travel services plus free accommodations at hotels, meals, and even cash per diems for their trips. Yes, the congressional freshmen orientation at Harvard doesn't cost millions of dollars. But even the thousands of dollars of tax money used for this congressional boondoggle sets a bad example for new Members of Congress.

Mr. Speaker, grass-roots organizations have conducted orientations which did not cost the American taxpayers one dollar. Some of these have been set up by Coalitions for America, the Council for National Policy, Free Congress, and Free the Eagle. Members of Congress and heads of these grass-roots organizations give a thoroughly professional and informative orientation. This is the approach that the American people would expect new Members of Congress to take.

SALUTE TO ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute the celebration of Asian Pacific American Heritage Month during the month of May. In Sacramento on Friday, May 1, 1992, the Asian Pacific State Employees Association [APSEA] and numerous other community organizations will gather at a reception at the Sacramento History Museum to kick off a month-long calendar of activities.

This year's theme, "A Decade of Change," aptly reflects the growing Asian and Pacific cultural and ethnic diversity in California and Sacramento. This year, Asian and Pacific Islander Americans number nearly 3 million in California and over 7 million in the Nation. Whether here for many generations or newly arrived—we celebrate and share the richness that our diversity has to offer. Along with the social, political, and economic contributions that such diversity brings, we must stand vigilant in the face of those who would misunderstand diversity as a threat and who would translate that misunderstanding into racial hatred. We must move beyond embracing the cultural diversity of California and the Nation as a whole and act as an agent of education and positive change in America.

Mr. Speaker, the Sacramento community is in a far better position for ethnic understanding thanks to the commitment of co-chairs Elaine T. Chiao and Theresa Lee, APSEA president Jim Kahue, and numerous other individuals and organizations. I ask that my colleagues join me in saluting Asian Pacific American

Heritage Month and the fine work of Asian Pacific Americans in Sacramento.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH:
CELEBRATING 170 YEARS OF
SERVICE TO FAITH AND COMMUNITY

HON. STEPHEN J. SOLARZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mr. SOLARZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the First Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn on the magnificent occasion of its 170th anniversary.

Located in the historic Brooklyn Heights section of my district, First Presbyterian Church was founded by 10 Brooklyn residents on April 16, 1822. It was originally known as the Brick Church and was then situated on the site where Plymouth Church now stands. It soon became the central meeting house of the young village of Brooklyn and, on April 8, 1934, the church was used to celebrate the incorporation of Brooklyn.

In 1846, the noted architect, W.B. Olmstead designed the present magnificent edifice on 124 Henry Street. Anyone who has been privileged to visit this building can understand why it is often described as a "tower of inspiration and visual beauty." Until the 20th century, when new buildings sprung up in Brooklyn, the church's 90-foot tower was a beacon clearly visible from lower Manhattan, New York Harbor, and the far reaches of our borough.

Through the generosity of its many well-served friends and supporters, Brooklyn Heights Presbyterian has received a number of gifts over the years. In addition to its beautiful building, the church is blessed by an array of artifacts of great artistic and historic significance. I can't count the number of times that I have stood and gazed with awe and wonder at the Tiffany windows and the Van Zoeren organ, to name but two examples.

I would also like to pay tribute to an individual who is truly the heart and soul of this vibrant congregation. My dear friend, Dr. Paul Smith, is one of New York's most respected and admired religious and community leaders. He is the first African-American preacher to serve a Brooklyn Heights congregation. His leadership has inspired the members of the church to spearhead efforts to address not only their spiritual needs, but the needs of the community. I am proud of the programs that deal with adult education, youth enrichment, supporting the elderly, and aiding the homeless that have been run with great success by Brooklyn Heights Presbyterian.

And I would be remiss if I didn't also note that the congregants of this church are among the most committed individuals to the causes of world peace and social justice of any that I have ever known.

First Presbyterian continues to build on its proud and distinguished history of service to its faith and to the rich, diverse communities of Brooklyn. The congregation is still growing and attracting people of all races and cultures. Its physical tower served for decades as a visible beacon in the community. Now, the congrega-

tion serves as an example of the promise and possibilities of a group of people—different and diverse as they may be—who are united by their faith and their commitment to humanity.

DICK ZIMMER SALUTES THE
MORRIS COUNTY HOSPICE

HON. DICK ZIMMER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mr. ZIMMER. Mr. Speaker, on May 2, 1992, the Hospice of Morris County will be celebrating the successful culmination of its first 10 years of service to the terminally ill and their loved ones.

Since it was established in 1982, the Hospice of Morris County has given sensitive care and comfort to more than 2,000 patients and their families. Through a combination of trained staff and volunteers, the recipients of their services are provided with appropriate nursing care, emotional support, transportation, companionship, and respite care to ease the pain when cure no longer seems a realistic expectation. The Hospice workers are available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year.

The same high-quality services are always provided, regardless of a family's financial status. Committed leadership, community involvement, and the support of Federal, State, and county legislators have enabled the Hospice of Morris County to celebrate this milestone and look forward to entering its "Second Decade of Caring."

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me and the many whose lives have been touched by its care in saluting the Hospice of Morris County for its dedication to the families it serves.

THE 90TH ANNIVERSARY OF
CONGREGATION POILE ZEDEK

HON. BERNARD J. DWYER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mr. DWYER of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday May 3, 1992, Congregation Poile Zedek will be celebrating its 90th anniversary.

The Congregation Poile Zedek is an Orthodox Jewish Congregation and is the oldest Orthodox Jewish Synagogue in New Brunswick, NJ. It is a successor to the Independent Laborer's Benefit Association of the city of New Brunswick, NJ, which was incorporated in accordance with the laws of our State, on November 18, 1901.

On August 24, 1924, the name was formally changed to Poile Zedek Congregation. The congregation is self-sustaining and has been an integral part of the Jewish Community of the city of New Brunswick, as well as the State of New Jersey, since its inception.

The congregation has existed at its present location since 1925, where religious services are held daily.

A vital part of Poile Zedek Congregation is the sisterhood of the congregation, which engages in fundraising functions for the congregation and donates proceeds to Jewish religious organizations and charities, such as its recent contribution for the benefit of the Ethiopian tragedy.

The 90 years of service provided to the community by the Poile Zedek Congregation, Mr. Speaker, will hopefully continue to enrich the lives of the many people who are the recipients of its work.

THE DEFENSE COMMUNITIES JOB
TRAINING ACT

HON. SAM GEJDENSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, reductions in the national defense budget are having a devastating effect on defense dependent communities across the country. As contracts to major defense facilities are slashed, thousands of workers are being laid off not only in the defense industry but in the surrounding community as well. Defense engineers to area teachers will be needing job search counseling and job retraining to survive.

Under the Job Training Partnership Act [JTPA], these workers can only qualify for counseling and retraining services once they receive notification that they are going to be laid off. In most cases, that gives them a mere 60 days to be retrained and find a new job. This is simply not enough time for workers to take classes, learn a new trade, and market their skills in a sluggish economy.

It would be much more effective then, for people working in defense dependent communities to receive counseling and training services before they are laid off so they can prepare themselves for other forms of employment as the defense industry scales down.

Instead of sending workers off an economic cliff without a safety net as the President would like, Congressman JACK REED of Rhode Island and I are introducing a bill that expands the JTPA to allow workers in defense dependent communities to get the job-search counseling and retraining they need before they receive their lay off notice. Since defense cutbacks will not only affect workers employed by defense contractors, but also those in businesses surrounding big defense facilities, this bill allows all workers in a defense-dependent community to be eligible for the job-search counseling and retraining services offered under the JTPA. This legislation is a cost-effective way to approach the scaling down of the Nation's defense budget. Money spent on job training and job-search counseling will prevent more costly outlays in unemployment compensation, food stamps, and Aid to Families with Dependent Children [AFDC].

The heroes of the cold war have spent the last 40 years producing state-of-the-art defense systems which proved their success countless times—most recently in the Persian Gulf war. While this legislation is not the sole answer to the problems facing defense-dependent communities in these times of shrink-

ing defense budgets, it is an important start. We must assist those communities, who have given so much to the defense of our Nation, to diversify and convert their economic bases. The people in these communities deserve more than a layoff notice for their tireless dedication to this Nation's defense. This legislation gives them the tools they need to rebuild their lives.

I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support this legislation which aims to give American workers the help they need to become and remain competitive in the post-cold-war work force.

CONGRESS IS OUT OF CONTROL

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday April 29, 1992

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, Congress is out of control. It has been mired in scandal after scandal; it continues to exempt itself from the laws it passes for the rest of the country; it spends the taxpayers' hard earned money foolishly and indiscriminately.

I rise today to urge the leadership to act in the fight against wasteful spending. Congress has failed to balance the budget for the last 23 years. Our budget deficit is expected to reach \$401 billion and the national debt is projected to climb to \$4.1 trillion. This is the direct by-product of irresponsible spending.

The President transmitted three separate rescission messages to Congress. As a Member of congressional porkbusters, I ask the Speaker to acknowledge the bipartisan support for an up or down vote for every one of these rescissions, which have been introduced as 96 individual bills. I am an original cosponsor of these bills, and believe that Congress should go on record on this issue. We must cut pork from the Federal budget. It is the only way to begin to combat the mountain of debt we have built.

I urge my colleagues today to rescind the funds for these foolish projects which serve no other purpose than to add fat and largesse to an already bloated Federal budget.

AST RESEARCH NAMED TO FORTUNE 500, FORBES PROFITS 500 LISTS

HON. C. CHRISTOPHER COX

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mr. COX of California. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to honor a company that is blazing new trails in the personal computer industry. AST Research, a personal computer manufacturer headquartered in my district in Irvine, CA, last week was named the 431st largest U.S. industrial corporation by Fortune magazine in its renowned "Fortune 500" list. AST is the first personal computer company to be added to the list since 1986.

AST's performance over the last year has been nothing short of extraordinary. AST's

ranking is based on sales of \$688.5 million for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1991, a 29-percent gain over the previous year. Net earnings increased 84 percent to \$64.7 million during that same period.

More important, this fabulous record shows that America can compete in international markets. European revenues for AST Research increased more than 60 percent in fiscal year 1991. AST recently became the No. 1 PC supplier to the Hong Kong market, surpassing IBM. And AST is also one of the first U.S. personal computer manufacturers to enter the Japanese market with a system that operates in both English and Japanese. Mr. Speaker, this fine company wears the "Made in America" label proudly and profitably around the world.

Perhaps more impressive than its inclusion in the Fortune 500 list is AST's ascension to Forbes magazine's list of the 500 most profitable U.S. corporations. AST Research was ranked No. 451 in this year's "Forbes Profits 500" list, making it the only personal computer company to be added to both of these prestigious lists this year.

During this difficult period of recession and intense competition among PC vendors, AST's inclusion in the Forbes Profits 500 list is even more remarkable than making the Fortune 500 list, which is based solely on sales. AST's ranking resulted from its net earnings of \$70.1 million for calendar year 1991, a 34 percent gain over 1990. Total revenues increased 41 percent to \$827.3 million in 1991.

AST's formula for success includes a sound business model based on years of investment in research and development, and manufacturing efficiency that provides customers with state-of-the-art products at affordable prices. But, without a doubt, its biggest asset is the hard working and dedicated team that has allowed the company to go so far since it was founded just over 10 years ago. It gives me great pleasure, Mr. Speaker, to extend my congratulations to the folks at AST Research for a job well done, and to offer my colleagues in the Congress a helpful tip: Keep your eyes on AST Research. They are going places.

THE NEW SCOOP ON VITAMINS

HON. DEAN A. GALLO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mr. GALLO. Mr. Speaker, the following is a recent article from Time magazine entitled "The New Scoop on Vitamins" by Anastasia Toufexis. I commend it to my colleagues as one of the most comprehensive and balanced pieces of journalism I have seen on this subject.

[From Time magazine, Apr. 6, 1992]

THE NEW SCOOP ON VITAMINS

(By Anastasia Toufexis)

It's raining. Flooding, to be precise. But business is as brisk as ever at Mrs. Gooch's natural-foods market in West Los Angeles. As usual, traffic is backed up along Palms Boulevard as drivers wait for a spot in the store's parking lot. Inside, crowds jam the supplement section, which gleams with row

upon row of small, white-capped vials. Here the true believers in the gospel of vitamins linger over labels, comparing brand names and dosages, trading health sermons and nutritional arcana. They discuss the relative merits of Buffered C and Lysine, as opposed to Bio-C Plus Rose Hips, or perhaps Bio-Absorbate Vitamin C Complex capsules. There are no fewer than 10 types and dosages of vitamin C to choose from, not to mention eight of vitamin E.

Maryanne Latimer is among the faithful. A middle-age massage therapist, she has been plagued by chronic fatigue syndrome and has therefore expanded her usual menu of vitamins and minerals. She shops at Mrs. Gooch's about once a week, in addition to other vitamin shops. "I take tons of vitamin C and E," she admits, plus calcium and a daily vitamin-mineral complex. Recently she added to her regimen three tablets a day of pantothenic acid (a lesser-known vitamin) "to help me wake up." Basically, says Latimer, "I'm looking for anything to make me feel better."

But for every true believer in the power of vitamins—and the U.S. has more devotees than any other country—there is an agnostic, a skeptic who insists that vitamins are the opiate of the people. Among the doubters are many doctors. They have been persuaded by decades of public-health pronouncements, endorsed by the U.S. National Academy of Sciences and the National Institutes of Health, that claim people can get every nutrient they need from the food they eat. Popping vitamins "doesn't do you any good," sniffs Dr. Victor Herbert, a professor of medicine at New York City's Mount Sinai medical school. "We get all the vitamins we need in our diets. Taking supplements just gives you expensive urine."

Wavering in confusion between these two schools of thought are the vast majority of Americans, wondering whom to believe. They have heard the gospel of vitamin C as preached by the great chemist Linus Pauling, but they have also heard him ridiculed by health authorities. They may feed their children chewable vitamin tablets, but they question whether the pills are worth the high price. "I'd be thrilled to know what's right and to have someone tell me what to do," says Jane Traulsen, a mother of two who lives in White Plains, NY. "But all the information is so contradictory. It's like trying to make your way through a fog."

But now, thanks to new research, the haze is beginning to lift. And it unveils a surprise: more and more scientists are starting to suspect that traditional medical views of vitamins and minerals have been too limited. While researchers may not endorse the expansive claims of hard-core vitamin enthusiasts, evidence suggests that the nutrients play a much more complex role in assuring vitality and optimal health than was previously thought. Vitamins—often in doses much higher than those usually recommended—may protect against a host of ills ranging from birth defects and cataracts to heart disease and cancer. Even more provocative are glimmerings that vitamins can stave off the normal ravages of aging.

"The field is currently undergoing a paradigm shift," says Catherine Woteki, director of the food and nutrition board at the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences. "We are now entering the second wave of vitamin research," explains Jeffrey Blumberg, associate director of the Human Nutrition Research Center on Aging at Tufts University. "The first wave was the discovery of vitamins and their role in combatting

nutritional deficiencies such as rickets and beriberi. That occurred in the first half of the century. Now we're on the second wave. You don't need to take vitamin C to prevent scurvy in this country today. But you could need it for optimal health and the prevention of some chronic disease."

Scientists have so far identified 13 organic substances that are commonly labeled vitamins. In the human body, they play a vital role in helping regulate the chemical reactions that protect cells and convert food into energy and living tissue. Some vitamins are produced within the body. Vitamin D, for example, is manufactured in the skin during exposure to sunlight, and three other vitamins (K, biotin and pantothenic acid) are made inside the human gut by resident bacteria. But most vitamins must be ingested.

Mystique and faddish lore have long surrounded these essential biochemical compounds. Consider vitamins C and E. "Somebody has made practically every claim you could dream of about these vitamins," points out John Hathcock, chief of the experimental-nutrition branch of the Food and Drug Administration. People have been gobbling vitamin C for 20 years in the certainty that it can cure the common cold, though evidence is still lacking. Vitamin E has been wildly popular for four decades because of its putative power to enhance sexual performance. In fact, studies indicate only that it is necessary for normal fertility in lab animals.

More recently, B₆ has won favor as a relief for premenstrual syndrome. Vitamin A is touted as a rejuvenator by people who mistakenly believe that it, like its synthetic relative Retin-A, can give wrinkled, mottled skin that youthful rosy glow. "We never know what next year's fad is going to be," says Hathcock.

It is just this whiff of quackery that made vitamins a research backwater for years. Most reputable scientists steered clear, viewing the field as fringe medicine awash with kooks and fanatics. A researcher who showed interest could lose respect and funding. Certainly Linus Pauling lost much of his Nobel-laureate luster when he began championing vitamin C back in 1970 as a panacea for everything from the common cold to cancer. Drug companies too have been leery of committing substantial energy and money to studies, since the payoff is relatively small: vitamin chemical formulas are in the public domain and cannot be patented.

But attitudes have been shifting over the past few decades. Despite all the sneering, Pauling's speculations did get more scientists thinking about vitamins' impressive powers. As a class of compounds, they are known to produce hugely dramatic effects when missing from the diet: scurvy, pernicious anemia, rickets. What other exciting properties might they—or related compounds—have?

Another driving force in the U.S. is the new "demographic imperative." With a rapidly aging population, America has moved its medical focus from treating acute illness to caring for chronic maladies like heart disease and cancer—a shift that has sent health-care costs skyward. "There's a growing appreciation of the need to find the most economical way to treat and prevent chronic disease," notes Dr. Charles Butterworth Jr. of the University of Alabama. "Food and vitamins are not that expensive." Calculated Tufts' Blumberg: "We could save billions of dollars if we could delay the onset of chronic diseases by as little as 10 years."

Overriding all else, however, is the impact of scientific studies. Beginning in the 1970s,

population surveys worldwide started to uncover a consistent link between diet and health. A diet rich in fruits and vegetables, for instance, became associated with a lowered incidence of cancer and heart disease. Researchers then turned to examining the data nutrient by nutrient, looking at minerals as well as vitamins, to see which are tied most closely with specific ailments. Low vitamin C intake appears to be associated with a higher risk of cancer; low levels of folic acid with a greater chance of birth defects, and high calcium consumption with a decreased danger of osteoporosis.

Intrigued by such clues, the National Institutes of Health, universities and other research organizations began funding laboratory and clinical investigations. By the late '80s, research exploring vitamins' potential in protecting against disease was on its way to respectability. Though the evidence is still preliminary, scientists are excited about several nutrients.

One vitamin attracting attention is folic acid, also known as folate, which was first isolated from spinach. This B vitamin appears to guard against two of the most common and devastating neurological defects afflicting newborns in the U.S.: spina bifida, in which there is incomplete closure of the spine, and anencephaly, in which the brain fails to develop fully. British researchers found that when women who had already given birth to a malformed child received folic acid supplements during a subsequent pregnancy, the chances of a second tragic birth fell sharply.

Another enticing finding reported last January established a link between folic acid and prevention of cervical cancer. According to a study at the University of Alabama's medical school, women who have been exposed to a virus that causes this cancer are five times as likely to develop precancerous lesions if they have low blood levels of folic acid. The discovery may help explain why cervical cancer is more common among the poor. Indigent women usually eat few vegetables and fruits, which are prime sources of folate. Says Butterworth, head of the research team: "It looks like many cases of cervical dysplasia [a precancerous condition] could be prevented with a healthy diet."

Vitamin K, long known to promote blood clotting, appears to help bones retain calcium. Rapid calcium loss is a major plague among postmenopausal women, giving rise to the fragilebones syndrome called osteoporosis. A recent Dutch study of 1,500 women ages 45 to 80 found that calcium loss (as measured in urine samples) could be halved with daily supplements of vitamin K.

Most of the excitement, however, is being generated by a group of vitamins—C, E and beta carotene, the chemical parent of vitamin A—that are known as antioxidants. These nutrients appear to be able to defuse the volatile toxic molecules, known as oxygen-free radicals, that are a byproduct of normal metabolism in cells. These molecules are also created in the body by exposure to sunlight, X rays, ozone, tobacco smoke, car exhaust and other environmental pollutants.

Free radicals are cellular renegades; they wreak havoc by damaging DNA, altering biochemical compounds, corroding cell membranes and killing cells outright. Such molecular mayhem, scientists increasingly believe, plays a major role in the development of ailments like cancer, heart or lung disease and cataracts. Many researchers are convinced that the cumulative effects of free radicals also underlie the gradual deterioration that is the hallmark of aging in all indi-

viduals, healthy as well as sick. Antioxidants, studies suggest, might help stem the damage by neutralizing free radicals. In effect they perform as cellular sheriffs, collar the radicals and hauling them away.

Supporters of this theory speculate that antioxidants may one day revolutionize health care. Biochemist William Pryor, director of the Biodynamics Institute at Louisiana State University, foresees screening people through a simple urine, blood or breath test to assess how much damage free radicals have done to tissue, much as patients today are screened for high cholesterol. "If you can predict who is most susceptible to oxidative stress," notes Pryor, "you can treat them with antioxidants more effectively." Ultimately, says biochemist Bruce Ames at the University of California, Berkeley, "we're going to be able to get people to live a lot longer than anyone thinks."

In that brave new world, people might pop vitamins C and E to deter the development of cataracts, the clouding of the lens in the eye that afflicts 20% of Americans over 65. Patients taking high doses of both vitamins appear to reduce the risk of cataracts by at least 50%, according to a Canadian study. Vitamin C may be especially efficient because it concentrates in the eye. Scientists at the National Eye Institute estimate that if cataract development could be delayed by 10 years, about half of cataract surgery could be eliminated.

Vitamin E may be particularly helpful in preventing free radicals from injuring the heart. Doctors speculate that giving the vitamin to patients during or shortly after a heart attack might help preserve heart muscle. One clue from a study at Toronto General Hospital: rabbits injected with Vitamin E within two hours of a heart attack showed 75% less damage to heart tissue than was expected. The vitamin appears to speed recovery in patients who have had coronary-bypass operations, suggesting that nutrient supplements may one day become part of standard pre-op procedures.

Chugging vitamin E seems to boost the immune system in healthy old people, raising the possibility that supplements could help thwart life-threatening infections. The nutrient may also turn out to be a potent lung saver, warding off the depredations of cigarette smoke, car exhaust and other pollutants. "The effects of air pollution are chronic," says Dr. Daniel Menzel of the University of California at Irvine. "Over a lifetime people develop serious diseases like bronchitis and emphysema. We have fed animals in our labs vitamin E and have found that they have fewer lung lesions and that they live longer." Menzel suggests that priming children with doses of antioxidants could protect them against lung disease as adults, much the way fluoridated water protects them against tooth decay.

For patients found to have Parkinson's disease, vitamin E may hold special promise. The nutrient seems to delay the appearance of tremors, rigidity and loss of balance, thus postponing the need for therapy with dopamine. The vitamin also appears to alleviate some of the unpleasant side effects of antipsychotic drugs, such as twitchy hands, face and feet.

Holding center stage in antioxidant circles, however, is beta carotene, a complex deep orange compound that is naturally abundant in sweet potatoes, carrots and cantaloupes. Beta carotene is turned into vitamin A by the body as needed. That makes it impossible to overdose on beta carotene, even though taking too much vitamin A can lead to liver damage and other effects.

Doctors at Harvard Medical School, who have been following 22,000 male physicians as part of a 10-year health study, have made a stunning discovery about beta carotene. They found that men with a history of cardiac disease who were given beta carotene supplements of 50 mg every other day suffered half as many heart attacks, strokes and deaths as those popping placebo pills. No heart attacks occurred among those in this group who received aspirin along with the beta carotene capsules. The Harvard researchers have begun a trial in 45,000 postmenopausal women to see if a similar effect occurs in women. Scientists speculate that the antioxidant helps prevent those nasty oxygen-free radicals from transforming LDL, the bad form of cholesterol, into an even more menacing artery clogger.

Beta carotene may prove powerful in combatting cancer as well. In countries such as Japan and Norway, where diets are rich in beta carotene, the populations have a low incidence of lung, colon, prostate, cervical and breast cancer. And a study at the University of Arizona Cancer Center found that three to six months of daily beta carotene pills dramatically reduced precancerous mouth lesions in 70% of patients. Pharmaceutical giant Hoffmann-La Roche is so enamored with beta carotene that it plans to open a Freeport, Texas, plant next year that will churn out 350 tons of the nutrient annually, or enough to supply a daily 6 mg capsule to virtually every American adult.

As vitamin research surges, confusion swirls around two basic questions: How much of these nutrients is needed, and what's the best way to get them—in food or in supplements? For half a century, Americans' vitamin intake has been guided by the Recommended Daily Allowances, or RDAs. Introduced during World War II as a way to ensure that military recruits did not suffer from malnutrition, the levels quickly became a standard for the general population. Technically the National Academy of Sciences sets different RDAs for people of different ages and sexes, but to simplify matters, the FDA has since 1968 taken the highest RDAs—those appropriate for teenage boys—and endorsed them as the national standard. These are the numbers that appear on cereal boxes.

Two years ago, the FDA announced plans to change this policy. Instead of endorsing an allotment appropriate to ravenous, fast-growing teenage males, it would simply average the RDAs for different age groups. The new figures are considerably lower and, says the agency, are a better barometer of the typical American's nutritional needs. Essentially they reflect the requirements of adult women. The agency has proposed slashing the RDAs for many vitamins, including A, B, C and E, as well as nutrients such as iron, by 10% to 80%. The RDA would also acquire a new name: the Reference Daily Intake, or RDI. (On food labels the RDI would be listed as the Daily Value, or DV.) "By using the old RDAs, you're trying to make the entire population consume more nutrients than it needs," explains John Vanderveen, director of the FDA's nutrition division. "Young males need more nutrients than women, children and the elderly."

But the move to slash RDAs, scheduled to go into effect next year, flies in the face of research that suggests benefits from higher doses of vitamins. The current RDA for vitamin C, for example, is 60 mg. But to get a protective effect against cataracts or cancer may require as much as 100 mg. Similarly, vitamin E may need a boost from the RDA of

10 mg to 100 mg. (There is no RDA for beta carotene, but scientists speculate that 25 mg or more a day could be needed.)

Already many people consider the old RDAs, with their focus on preventing scurvy and other rare deficiency problems, to be irrelevant to real health needs. "Our clientele generally thinks of the RDA as a kind of joke," says Sandy Gooch, owner of the chain of seven Mrs. Gooch's markets in Southern California. What's actually needed, vitamin advocates suggest, is guidelines for optimal consumption. That amount may very well depend upon age, sex and life-style habits.

Do people have to take supplements to get enough vitamins? Nutritionists and doctors agree that everyone's basic needs could be met by eating a diet rich in vegetables and fruits. The U.S. government's 1990 dietary guidelines urge an ambitiously varied meal plan: three to five servings daily of vegetables, two to four of fruit, as well as six to 11 of breads, rice, pasta and grains and two to three of meat, eggs, poultry and dried beans.

As far as America is concerned, most people don't even come close. A mere 9% of adults manage to consume five servings of fruits and vegetables each day, according to the National Center for Health Statistics. By and large, Americans simply don't like vegetables. The most prominent example: President Bush, who once admitted he detested broccoli, now has taken to deriding carrots as "orange broccoli."

Nonetheless, failing to match daily dietary guidelines is no reason to go running for the vitamin bottle. "What you do one day or one week isn't the whole," stresses Jeanne Goldberg, assistant professor of nutrition at Tufts. "It's what your general eating patterns are." Blitzing on junk food for a day or two is no problem if over the long haul a diet regularly contains fruits and veggies. If it does not, popping pills is a good insurance policy, especially important for those who reject greens outright. Supplements are also useful to people with special conditions, including shut-ins, alcoholics and those on very restrictive diets, who tend to be poorly nourished.

Virtually all experts agree that a daily multivitamin won't hurt anybody. Opinion is divided, however, about whether people should be taking doses of vitamins to prevent chronic disease or delay aging. Some argue that enough evidence is in to justify taking moderately high amounts of antioxidants. Several researchers admit they are already doing so.

Others believe it is too soon to be making recommendations to the public. The long-term effects of high-dose supplements are still unknown, and doctors warn of dangers even in the short term. Too much vitamin D, for example, can cause damaging calcium deposits in muscle tissue, including the heart.

Last February the FDA rejected as premature applications by vitamin makers to promote folic acid as a means of preventing neural-tube birth defects, antioxidants as a hedge against cancer, and zinc as a booster of aging immune systems. Both federal and state regulatory agencies have been cracking down on nutrient health claims. The FDA says it will hold label claims to standards similar to those applied to drugs. Advises Dr. Walter Willett of the Harvard School of Public Health: "At this time I say don't take megadoses, but I'm not ruling out that in two or three years we might change our mind."

The wisest strategy right now may be to redouble those efforts to eat more broccoli and carrots, spinach and squash. And to fol-

low the familiar exhortations: get up and get moving, cut down fat and cut out smoking. No matter how powerful antioxidants and the other nutrients turn out to be, they will never be a substitute for salutary habits. But stay tuned. Vitamins promise to continue to unfold as one of the great and hopeful health stories of our day.

A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO MAYOR WILLIAM J. "BILL" PENDLETON

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a remarkable man who has served the city of Bellflower with great distinction, Mayor William J. Pendleton. On Monday, April 27, 1992, Bill will be honored by the Bellflower City Council as his term as mayor concludes. Fortunately for the city of Bellflower, he will still serve as a member of the city council.

Born in Phoenix, AZ in 1941, Bill and his family moved to Long Beach, CA, in 1943, settling shortly thereafter in the friendly city of Bellflower. Bill attended the Woodruff Elementary School, Washington Junior High School, St. John Bosco High School, and Bellflower High School. Upon graduation from Bellflower High, Mayor Pendleton earned his associate of arts degree in mathematics, science, and engineering from Cerritos Community College.

Not only has the city of Bellflower been home to Mayor Pendleton for over 46 years but, it was also his first employer as Bill began his career in the Public Works Department. Following his employment with the city of Bellflower, Bill has worked for the Southern California Edison Co. for the past 26 years. He is currently a service crew foreman for the Long Beach district.

Mayor Pendleton's introduction to politics began in 1986 following his election to the city council. Chosen by his fellow council members in April 1991 to serve as mayor, Bill will be remembered as an honest and fair civic leader who did not pull any punches. Bill will also be remembered as the Cruisin' Mayor, a monicker given to him by his good friend, Ron Johnson, due to his love of antique cars. On any given day, Mayor Pendleton can be seen cruising his district in his '39 Ford coupe or his '88 Chevy pickup.

In addition to his commitment and service to the city council of Bellflower, Bill has devoted countless hours and much of his energy to a wide variety of community activities. He has worked with the Boy Scouts of America, Bellflower Sister City Committee, Los Cerritos Y.M.C.A., Indian Guides, and as president of the Bellflower Bobby Sox and the Bellflower Youth Football Booster Club. He has been the recipient of many honors most recently he received the Honorary Service Award from Woodruff Elementary School Parent-Teacher Association.

Mr. Speaker, it is not often that a man with such a dedicated commitment to making our community a better place to live comes to my attention. Therefore, on this most special oc-

casian, my wife, Lee, joins me in extending our heartfelt thanks to Mayor William J. "Bill" Pendleton. We wish Bill and his children, Cynthia and William Jr., all the best in the years to come.

TRIBUTE TO SUNSWEET GROWERS
ON THEIR 75TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. WALLY HERGER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mr. HERGER. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to acknowledge the 75th anniversary of Sunsweet Growers, the world's largest producer and handler of prunes. In its 75-year history, Sunsweet has survived two world wars, the Depression and numerous unfair foreign trade practices, and has emerged as a prosperous and competitive player in the world market. The stakes are high for Sunsweet as California prune growers produce more than twice as many prunes as the rest of the world combined. This includes approximately 99 percent of U.S. production and an average of 70 percent of the world supply.

Contributing to Sunsweet's success is a dedicated work force and highly advanced processing plant in Yuba City, CA. Sunsweet employs over 400 local citizens at the Yuba City plant, which, with over 22 acres under one roof, is the world's largest prune processing plant. Prunes are transported to the facility from 603 farming families who tend to and harvest over 41,000 acres of prune trees.

Future economic growth is forecasted for Sunsweet as the public becomes aware of the benefits of a high-fiber diet provided by prunes, and also as East European nations open their markets to foreign products. In recent years, Sunsweet Growers has increased annual sales to \$200 million in over 30 countries worldwide, and commands a majority share of the prune market.

I applaud the growers and employers of Sunsweet and wish them 75 more years of growth and prosperity.

THE RETIREMENT OF JIM CLARK

HON. HARRIS W. FAWELL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mr. FAWELL. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure and a privilege for me to ask my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in congratulating Jim Clark, Superintendent of Schools of District 203 in Naperville, IL. After almost 35 years in the teaching profession, the last 22 as a superintendent, Jim is taking a richly earned retirement.

As a young man, Jim Clark made a commitment to excellence in the teaching of boys and girls, of young men and women. After graduating from Illinois Wesleyan College, and while a teacher and head football coach in Plainfield, IL, he completed work for his master's degree from the University of Illinois. Later, in 1967, he took a leave of absence from teach-

ing to earn his doctorate at Northwestern University.

In 1984, after serving as school superintendent in Cambridge, OH and Batavia, IL, Jim was chosen to be Superintendent of Schools in District 203 in Naperville, IL. Here in Naperville, we feel he made his most valuable contributions as he guided the education of our children. With skill and energy, he created new programs and, working with faculty and parents, achieved success in curriculum development and strategic planning. He promoted the recognition of both students and teachers by establishing an annual Excellence in Education Banquet, to which top graduates invited the teachers who influenced them most. Recognizing that the development of a broad range of interests is essential to a healthy personality, he provided enhanced opportunities in both the arts and athletics.

Jim Clark has long recognized the crucial importance of the teaching of science and technology in the modern world. Under his encouragement and leadership, Naperville School District 203 achieved national recognition when four of its teachers were designated as recipients of the Christa McAuliffe Fellowship by the National Foundation for Improvement of Education, one of six school systems in the nation to be so honored. Two of his most farsighted activities have been to serve as a founding board member for the Corridor Partnership for Excellence in Education and for the Golden Apple Foundation. The partnership promotes business-education cooperation and Golden Apple recognizes exemplary teacher performance.

Through the better part of his career, Jim had at his side his wife, Jean, and their two sons. As he was committed to the high calling of education, he has been devoted to this family. And as a family, they have been energetically involved in the activities of their community—church, civic organizations, and athletics.

Now, as Jim Clark steps back from his more than three decades of distinguished service to the teaching profession, I am confident that he will step forward to a retirement that is equally creative, equally energetic, and equally productive. In whatever he may choose to undertake, his host of friends wish him many years of challenge and contentment.

INTRODUCTION OF NATIONAL BATTLE OF GUADALCANAL REMEMBRANCE DAY

HON. JOHN J. RHODES III

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mr. RHODES. Mr. Speaker, today I introduced a bill to honor those veterans of the Guadalcanal campaign with the designation of August 2, 1992, as "National Battle of Guadalcanal Remembrance Day."

I was recently contacted by one of my constituents from the First District of Arizona, Mr. Charles F. Sievers. I would like to quote from a portion of his letter.

Said Mr. Sievers, "It was at Guadalcanal where the Japanese advance in the Pacific

was stopped and was, truly, the turning point of the war in the Pacific." Indeed, the landings of Guadalcanal represented the first United States offensive in the Pacific following the fall of Corregidor. During the 6-month campaign between October 13, 1942, and February 9, 1943, there were over 9,000 casualties, including more than 4,300 Army, Navy, and Marine Corps forces killed in action.

Mr. Speaker, it is my great honor to introduce this day of remembrance for those who fought bravely, especially those who never left the field of battle. Their testimony to freedom, to which thousands would ultimately bear witness through the sacrificing of their own lives, should never be forgotten.

TRIBUTE TO MELVIN LINDSEY

HON. KWEISI MFUME

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mr. MFUME. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to one of the true innovators of the broadcast industry whose life work will leave a great impression on radio listeners everywhere. The person I am referring to is Melvin Lindsey. Mr. Lindsey had often been called the "voice of evening radio" in Washington, DC because of the ever-popular program he created, the "Quiet Storm."

This mellow music format, established by Mr. Lindsey in the mid-1970's, at Howard University's WHUR-FM, was so successful that it was soon adopted by a variety of radio programmers across the country. During this time Mr. Lindsey also attended Howard University. In 1977 he graduated cum laude with a degree in Journalism. Since then Mr. Lindsey has hosted several programs on various stations throughout the Baltimore/Washington area, including WKYS and WPGC.

Mr. Lindsey never limited himself to radio. In 1989, his talent allowed him to embark into the world of television. Mr. Lindsey became the cohost of "On Time," a television show originating in my district of Baltimore and he also cohosted "Screen Scene," a daily entertainment news program aired nationally on Black Entertainment Television.

Melvin Lindsey enjoyed life and took pride in his many endeavors. Mr. Lindsey found time to take part in numerous civic and community organizations, such as the United Negro College Fund, and the American Cancer Society.

While at the height of his career, Melvin Lindsey discovered that he had acquired the AIDS virus. Because of society's cruelty to AIDS victims, especially public figures, Mr. Lindsey initially decided to keep his illness quiet. His desire to further public awareness about AIDS, finally convinced him to publicly announce his disease.

During the last weeks of his life, Mr. Lindsey, spoke out for AIDS victims everywhere. He allowed several local radio stations and newspapers to interview him about the disease, even as his health was clearly deteriorating. His message to society was that AIDS is not a disease which condemns people to isolation. In fact, Mr. Lindsey continued to work his local radio positions until just before his untimely death.

Mr. Speaker, AIDS is a disease that does not know prejudice. It has claimed the lives of people from many different races, colors, and creeds. In order for there to be any hope for a cure more funding must be provided for research, testing, and treatment. So many precious lives are being lost because of a lack of knowledge about the disease. The young people of this Nation are our future, and unless something is done to encourage them to protect themselves from this disease, they may not live long enough to see a future.

Thus, Mr. Speaker, I would like to join the Melvin Lindsey Appreciation Day Committee in commending Mr. Lindsey for all of his life works. Even though he is no longer with us, people from all over the Nation will gather on April 29, 1992 to pay tribute to this exceptional man.

Mr. Lindsey made sure that this love lives on by requesting that all proceeds from his appreciation event would be donated to his favorite charities: For Love of Children, Inner City AIDS Network and Best Friends, and The Howard University School of Communications. Melvin Lindsey will be sorely missed, but as long as there is the "Quiet Storm," and memories of his unselfish fight to make a difference in the way people treat AIDS victims, his legacy will never die.

MENTAL HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS BOUNTY PREVENTION ACT OF 1992

HON. JOHN BRYANT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mr. BRYANT. Mr. Speaker, I have become concerned about the increasing reports of abuse and mistreatment of minor psychiatric patients. Therefore, I am introducing legislation to end this practice. Since I started looking into this matter last fall, I have been amazed at both the lengths to which some of those in the health care industry are willing to go and the perversity of such abusive schemes—driven by a commitment to greed, rather than the Hippocratic Oath.

My limited investigation leads me to believe that a private, for-profit psychiatric hospital can be a very dangerous place. In their zeal to compete for dwindling insurance dollars, some of those institutions apparently have been involved in a win-at-any-cost war for patients.

Estimates put the fraud perpetrated by certain actors in the health care industry at \$80 billion. This figure dwarfs the estimated \$5 billion lost through criminal fraud in the entire savings and loan debacle. Most authorities estimate that health care fraud and abuse encompasses 5 to 15 percent of this Nation's overall medical costs—this at a time when health insurance premiums have skyrocketed and become out of reach for a significant portion of our citizens.

These private psychiatric corporations are listed on our major stock exchanges and are almost exclusively motivated by profit because shareholders demand high investment returns, apparently with little management regard for the fact that mistreatment of human beings

can be the cornerstone for generating even greater profits. This bottom line crunch is forcing many for-profit psychiatric hospitals to engage in aggressive—and what should be illegal—recruitment and referral practices that totally ignore the needs of the young people they pretend to serve.

For-profit psychiatric patients have been bought and sold, like so many troubled, but defenseless, slaves, through a plethora of cleverly designed schemes—each scheme more diabolical than the last. I have become aware of instances where bounties have been offered to police, probation officers, and school counselors to recommend patients. Particularly insidious was the situation in which one psychiatric hospital marketing director was on the local school board which determined the fate of errant children.

In many cases, children are transported out-of-State for treatment, a practice which increases reimbursement payments and evades the regulation of any local or State government entity. As one advocate put it: "The Department of Agriculture keeps tabs on every single chicken sent out of State, but nobody can tell you how many kids have been sent to psychiatric facilities out-of-State."

Current Federal laws have not curbed the abuses wrought by those who do not fall within the purview of the Medicaid and Medicare illegal remuneration statutes. That is why I am today introducing legislation to prohibit for-profit patient referrals. Patient referrals should be dictated by patient need and nothing else. To enslave troubled young people out of greed, fueled by our tax dollars, as has so often happened in recent years in my home State of Texas and elsewhere, is an abomination. Those who do so are nothing less than criminals.

The legislation I am offering prohibits intentional solicitation or offers for payment for patient referrals to mental health facilities. The legislation does not prohibit legitimate patient referrals—only the unscrupulous ones simultaneously violating the patients' needs and the taxpayers' pocketbooks. This is a cost containment measure to protect our children from unconscionable abuse. This measure is meant to cover all forms of payment for referral—not merely traditional methods of referral payment. It further provides for criminal penalties; and violations are punishable by fines in excess of \$250,000 and imprisonment of up to 5 years.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this measure and ending this egregious patient abuse.

H.R. —

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Mental Health Care Providers Bounty Prevention Act of 1992".

SEC. 2. TITLE 18 AMENDMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 89 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"§ 1822. Mental health care provider bounties prohibited

"(a) Whoever knowingly and willfully solicits or receives any remuneration (including any kickback, bribe, or rebate) directly or indirectly, overtly or covertly, in cash or in kind—

"(1) in return for referring an individual to a mental health care provider for the furnishing or arranging for the furnishing of any item or service; or

"(2) in return for purchasing, leasing, ordering, or arranging for or recommending purchasing, leasing, or ordering any good, facility, or service, or item from a mental health care provider;

shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 5 years, or both.

"(b) Whoever knowingly and willfully offers or pays any remuneration (including any kickback, bribe, or rebate) directly or indirectly, overtly or covertly, in cash or in kind—

"(1) to refer an individual to a mental health care provider for the furnishing or arranging for the furnishing of any item or service; or

"(2) to purchase, lease, order, or arrange for or recommend purchasing, leasing, or ordering any good, facility, or service, or item from a mental health care provider:

shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 5 years, or both.

"(c) Any conduct which under section 1128B(b)(3) of the Social Security Act is precluded from being a violation of that section is not a violation of this section.

"(d) As used in this section, the term 'mental health care provider' means any provider of goods or services for the diagnosis and treatment of mental illness, if the provider operates in or affects interstate or foreign commerce."

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 89 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"1822. Mental health care provider bounties prohibited."

TRIBUTE TO JOHN G. MULHERN

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to John G. Mulhern, who today celebrates his retirement from the Ford Motor Co.

For three and a half decades, Jack unselfishly gave of himself. He has contributed with creativity and counseled with compassion. He has performed his various jobs with dedication and determination. He will be remembered and missed for his intellect and expertise. With his quick mind and tremendous knowledge, he has been a ready resource for a wide circle of coworkers.

Ford Motor Co. says goodbye today, not to a useful cog in its impressive machinery, but to a great human being. Jack will be remembered as a man profoundly involved in and in love with life. He will be remembered by his fellow workers for the daily lunchtime phone call he shared with his wife. You could not work with him without seeing his love for his children and grandchildren—his worries about their difficulties and his joys at their good fortunes. He has been an invaluable model in his ability to balance his work with the demands of raising seven children.

Nor was that all Jack modeled in his graceful balancing act. For 7 years he served cou-

rageously on the city council in Inkster. Indeed, in 1969, Ford proudly recognized Jack as a credit to the company, awarding him with the Ford Citizen of the Year Award. Long after he had left politics, he maintained his great interest in government and was always ready to listen and to speak intelligently and passionately on the great issues of the day.

Most of all, Ford will miss the steady goodness of Jack Mulhern. His door was always open, his resourceful mind available for others, and his great goodness towards people was unwavering.

What Ford will miss, others will now gain. His wife, Mary, seven children, and eight-plus granddaughters will enjoy his company. He will feed the homeless. He will counsel the young. He will continue to learn and love, and many will be so much better for it.

IN HONOR OF 20 YEARS—SANTA CRUZ COUNTY REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION

HON. LEON E. PANETTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Santa Cruz County Regional Transportation Commission [SCCRTC] on commemorating its 20 year anniversary.

Since its creation in 1972, the SCCRTC has contended with the doubling of vehicle miles traveled in Santa Cruz County and the doubling of registered motor vehicles in the county. This includes at least a 70-percent growth in county residents and over 80-percent growth in licensed drivers. The occasion of its 20th anniversary is truly a cause for celebration, one that should be enjoyed by both the dedicated employees of SCCRTC and the travelers they have assisted.

Over the last 20 years, the SCCRTC has significantly contributed to the community of Santa Cruz. The accomplishments of this agency have truly been beneficial to the entire area on many different levels. In 1977, the SCCRTC established two ad hoc citizen committees to address the unique transportation concerns of the elderly and handicapped, in addition to the bicycling communities. Today, these citizen committees include over 40 community representatives. In 1979, they initiated the Share-A-Ride Program placing thousands of people in carpools and vanpools. This has proven to have saved millions of dollars and has reduced fuel consumption and vehicle miles. In 1989, the office played a key role in coordinating the recovery of the transportation network severely crippled by the Loma Prieta Earthquake. One of the most salient aspects of this program was the reorganization of the home-to-work trips. During the reconstruction of Highway 17, over 24,000 over-the-hill commuters were assisted with this program.

The SCCRTC has helped to preserve and enhance the quality of life in Santa Cruz County over the past two decades through the dedicated work and contributions of its commissioners, members of the advisory committee, and the staff. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me now in saluting the 20

years of exemplary performance by the Santa Cruz County Regional Transportation Commission.

THE INTRODUCTION OF THE REGULATORY REVIEW SUNSHINE ACT OF 1992

HON. LES AU COIN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mr. AU COIN. Mr. Speaker, many Americans think Vice President DAN QUAYLE is a joke. But when it comes to worker health and safety, clean air, and dozens of other public interest laws, DAN QUAYLE and his so-called Competitiveness Council are no laughing matter.

This panel has become the command center for a war on worker health and safety and environmental standards. It works not for you or me, but only for a select few, above the law and behind closed doors.

Today, at the recommendation of the Quayle council, George Bush is again blocking enforcement of vital health, safety, and environmental laws for another 90 days. This moratorium has already threatened the public by killing warning labels on toys that small kids could choke on, delaying new automatic brake requirements for tractor trailers, and halting safety labels on meat and poultry products.

This panel's—and this administration's—aggressive stand against consumer and environmental laws could carry a big warning label of its own: Caution, the Quayle council can be hazardous to your health.

The next item on the Quayle council's hit list is Clean Air Act, a bill Bush himself once hailed as a major achievement. The President is currently pondering whether to allow industrial polluters to contaminate our environment even more than the law allows—without public hearings or Environmental Protection Agency review.

Hidden behind the veil of executive privilege, the council is not subject to the public accountability laws that govern other agencies. No public record of its communications or decisions is required. As DAN QUAYLE is fond of boasting cynically, the council "leaves no fingerprints," just the wreckage of laws weakened by new loopholes and exemptions for corporate fat cats and polluters.

The Quayle council operates primarily for DAN QUAYLE's big business golfing buddies who, having failed in public debate in Congress, use the council as a secret back door to undermine health, safety, and environmental laws.

It's no coincidence that as the council pushes for a regulation to prevent the public or the EPA from stopping Clean Air Act violations, its staff director was forced to step aside for being a part owner of a chemical company that would profit from the new rule. This star chamber is by definition a conflict of interest.

Well, enough is enough. Today I'm introducing legislation to rip open the curtains and let the light of public scrutiny into this Chamber. This bill, in conjunction with legislation already introduced in the Senate by JOHN GLENN, will require the Quayle council to conform with the

procedures and openness that governs all other government rulemaking agencies.

Specifically, my bill will require the Quayle council to provide public access to all its written communications, provide summaries of oral communications, and explain the reasons for its intervention in the normal rulemaking process.

No longer will the public be shut out. No longer will big business have another chance to change laws that no one else has. It's time to shed some sunlight on George Bush and DAN QUAYLE's secret dealings. Let's make sure the public has the last laugh.

TRIBUTE TO THE INAUGURAL SOUTH CAROLINA'S WASHINGTON SEMESTER PROGRAM

HON. BUTLER DERRICK

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mr. DERRICK. Mr. Speaker, the members of the South Carolina congressional delegation would like to recognize and commend the 1991-92 inaugural Washington Semester Internship Program sponsored by the University of South Carolina.

This program provides South Carolina's outstanding students with an opportunity to work as congressional interns while pursuing an academically rigorous program of study.

The University of South Carolina's Washington Semester Program joins a number of other prestigious programs sponsored by colleges and universities from across the Nation. These programs provide an invaluable service to the Congress and to the citizens of the United States. Not only do the interns assist us in taking care of the Nation's business, but these students represent the future of governance and public service in America.

The South Carolina delegation would like to recognize the first internship class of the University of South Carolina's Washington Semester Program: Ms. Heidi M. Brooks from Spartanburg, SC; Mr. David T. O'Berry from Graniteville, SC; and Mr. Lee M. Royall from Mt. Pleasant, SC. We congratulate these students on the successful completion of their internship program.

Mr. Speaker, by initiating this program, the University of South Carolina, through its Institute of Public Affairs and South Carolina College, is providing an outstanding educational opportunity for the State and Nation's future leaders. The South Carolina delegation wholeheartedly supports this endeavor, and we look forward to our continued association with this statewide intern program under the auspices of the University of South Carolina.

TRIBUTE TO MARY AND FRED EXUM: CITIZENS OF THE YEAR

HON. WILLIAM LEHMAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mr. LEHMAN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, May 8, the Hialeah-Miami Springs

Kiwanis Club will honor one of our community's most outstanding couples, Mary and Fred Exum, as 1992 Citizens of the Year. They are a fitting choice.

Mary and Fred Exum are the kind of people every community wants and needs. Besides being generous and caring, they are volunteers and organizers who know how to get things done.

For example, the Exums did 58 voluntary engagements last December as Mr. and Mrs. Santa Claus. They arrived on fire trucks and brought cheer to area hospitals, day-care centers, and nursing homes.

They are also founders of the Miami-Edison Senior High School Over the Hill Gang, an alumni group which, through their efforts, has grown over the years to over 9,000. Fred is also an excellent public speaker who is in great demand at public meetings and private ceremonies.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of everyone in our community, I want to thank Mary and Fred Exum for the contributions they have made and to congratulate them for a job well done.

ENSURING THE PRESERVATION OF HOUSTON'S HERITAGE

HON. MICHAEL A. ANDREWS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mr. ANDREWS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, "the past is never dead; it is not even past," wrote William Faulkner. For those of us who share a love of history and preserving its significance, history's landmarks are the surest guide to understanding our Nation's inheritance. Our landmarks also define us—who we are, what we have done and where we may be going.

During the German bombing of London during World War II, Winston Churchill said, "We shape our buildings, and afterwards our buildings shape us." Recent events in the Houston area, though, should make us pause and reflect upon the shape of our historic future. We have been unfortunate witnesses to historic demolitions accomplished with none of the wartime bombings the Germans inflicted upon London.

Just last week, the 124-year-old John Baker Building in historic Market Square was leveled in the dark of night. The Baker Building had contributed to the development of the neighborhood and was recognized as having significant architectural integrity and historical standing. Indeed, it was a contributing building on the National Historic Register and was a solid citizen of the Market Square Historical District.

The wealthy owner of the building has refused to comment since its destruction, and I do not blame him. There really is no excuse for such indifferent regard for our city's history. What we must promise ourselves is that such an act of historic vandalism cannot happen again in Houston.

Yet this event is not an isolated one. We have also seen the demolition of the Kennedy Corner Building on Market Square and the Case Mare, the so-called Big House on Galveston Bay. Private buildings that nonetheless

possesses historic significance have been razed and I am concerned that we are setting a dangerous and irreversible precedent.

Preservation became a passion for me 4 years ago. During that summer, I wandered across fields of golden rod at the foot of Stuart's Hill on the battlefield of Second Manassas and learned of its historic role. So I was more prepared than most when I read a small announcement months later that a shopping mall larger than the Galleria would be built on Stuart's Hill, bringing 80,000 cars a day to the national park and forever changing it.

The fight that followed to preserve the park taught me a great deal. A national constituency of preservationists, historians, veterans and, finally, a majority of Congress joined the debate. The victory ultimately saved one of America's most important national treasures. While I doubt that the next battle will be so successful, the lessons of Manassas are clear.

There remains no national strategy or system for protecting our most historic national landmarks. There is no clear and understandable legal framework from which to work. Jackson Walker, the past president of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, stated, "We have more statutory protection for the snail darter or the spotted owl than we have for our endangered historic sites."

Despite our victory in saving Manassas, Congress appears to be moving in the wrong direction. The 1986 Tax Reform Act greatly cut back tax credits and incentives for restoring historic buildings after a decade of revitalization projects. There is a direct correlation between changes in the Tax Code and what a developer does with a historic building. In 1985, there were some 3,000 urban restoration projects worth \$2 billion in private investment. Last year, after the changes in the code took effect, there were fewer than 1,000 projects worth less than \$900 million.

Recent administrations share part of the blame. For instance, the Bush administration requested just \$34 million for the Historic Preservation Fund. The Reagan years saw no request for needed preservation dollars. In fact, Donald Hodel, President Reagan's Secretary of the Interior, worked with the developer trying to build the shopping mall at Manassas instead of with those in Congress trying to prevent its construction. His actions only helped to increase the ultimate costs to the taxpayer.

The most important step at the national level is passage of the Heritage Conservation Act. This legislation—affecting some 2,000 sites near our National Parks, monuments, and important battlefields—would freeze private development for 210 days to encourage planning and compromise. It will also establish an emergency acquisition fund.

I am also a cosponsor of the National Historic Preservation Act Amendments of 1991. This measure will help us more clearly define the necessary relationships between Federal, State, and local preservation agencies. It will create a comprehensive and coordinated historic preservation education and training program and establish a National Center for Preservation Technology.

But the most aggressive initiatives must be taken locally. It is a local community that bears much of the responsibility for preserving

its past. The most endangered list will change over time and it is primarily the responsibility of local leaders to decide whether treasures like the Brachus House near Gonzales or the Pilot Building in Houston will be saved and endure or be removed from the endangered list, destroyed by neglect or bad intentions.

In the city of Houston, the absence of zoning laws has helped our city grow with reckless energy. It is time to reexamine how growth can be accomplished and our heritage preserved. These goals are not incompatible, and together they can ultimately mean a richer economy.

The Texas Historical Commission and local organizations like the Greater Houston Preservation Alliance can make a valuable contribution by identifying sites that matter most. All too often city leaders and developers cannot distinguish the important sites from those not worth preserving. There is a need in Texas for a more public designation of our best landmarks, especially in growing urban areas like Houston.

The preservation movement must be more coordinated and creative, combining private, local, State, and Federal remedies. But time is running out. For every Manassas there are many more John Baker Buildings, nearing destruction. But we can summon new energy, renewed determination and a coherent strategy to preservation efforts across our State and still save our historic treasures and fragile heritage for future generations.

INTRODUCTION OF THE EMPLOYMENT TAX IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1992

HON. DOUG BARNARD, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mr. BARNARD. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced a bill today entitled the Employment Tax Improvement Act of 1992. It is intended to revise the procedures applicable to the determination of employment status for the purposes of employment taxes, while at the same time providing incentives to increase the compliance with information reporting by businesses and the individuals they treat as independent contractors. My cosponsors on this legislation, Mr. SISISKY from Virginia, and Mr. JENKINS from Georgia have worked diligently with me to put this important legislation together. I applaud them and their fine staffs for the hard work behind this bill, and look forward to participating with them in a Ways and Means Subcommittee hearing on this issue this summer.

Specifically, the bill will take the heat off of those undergoing intense scrutiny by IRS for their classification of workers as independent contractors, while at the same time significantly increasing the compliance of those independent contractors who abuse the system and do not pay their fair share of taxes.

For those employers who have mistakenly classified their workers as independent contractors while filing the proper information returns, the bill would allow a limited waiver period for prospective reclassification with no

massive back taxes, interest, or penalties. This would, therefore, allow for reclassification without the fear of putting a company out of business. Once this waiver period is over, those employers that do not wilfully misclassify their workers would be subject to a significantly reduced penalty. This penalty would sting, but in most cases would not put a company out of business, unlike the current massive penalties.

On the compliance side of the legislation, the goal is to reduce the \$20 billion tax gap related to workers not paying their correct amount of taxes. We believe that this bill has a chance to recover more than \$2 billion per year of this gap from the employers of independent contractors who do not provide them with information returns.

In addition, the bill also brings section 530 into the Tax Code, and eliminates the indefinite protection of prior audits in section 530, except in the case of a previous employment classification audit. Codifying section 530 will make its provisions determinative for worker classification decisions, rather than a clause to protect a business from IRS' reclassification of workers. The impact of codification also lifts the ban on the guidance by the service for clarification purposes and eliminates the exception of its coverage for brokered technical service workers.

I urge my fellow members to support this important piece of legislation. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

TRIBUTE TO MSGR. JOHN G. KURTY

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Msgr. John Kurty of Chicago, IL. On Sunday, May 24, Monsignor Kurty will celebrate his 50th anniversary to the priesthood.

Monsignor Kurty has a long and distinguished career as a priest. He was ordained in 1942 in the Ruthenian College Chapel in Rome. Since then, he served as associate pastor and pastor of congregations throughout the Nation.

Father Kurty joined our Chicago community in 1963 as the pastor of Saint Mary's. He became the dean of the Chicago area Byzantine Catholics in 1969 and in 1978 established St. Mary's Mission in Oak Lawn, IL. Pope John Paul II elevated Father Kurty to monsignor in 1983.

Throughout his career, Monsignor Kurty has demonstrated true commitment to God and the community. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Monsignor Kurty on this milestone event. His dedication and service should serve as a model to all Americans.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

FOLGER SHAKESPEARE LIBRARY CELEBRATES 60TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, to the Folger and to the Bard:

To me, fair friend, you never can be old,
For as you were when first your eye I eyed,
Such seems your beauty still.—Sonnet

Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate the Folger Shakespeare Library on its 60th anniversary. The Folger opened its doors on April 23, 1932, William Shakespeare's birthday, and has made outstanding contributions to our Nation's cultural community and to American education for the last six decades.

A major center for scholarly research, the Folger houses the largest collection of Shakespeare's printed works, in addition to a magnificent selection of other rare Renaissance books and manuscripts on all disciplines—history and politics, theology and exploration, law and the arts. The Folger is a museum devoted to Shakespeare's legacy, a lively center for the performing arts, and a center for the revitalization of the humanities in our schools.

Each year, some 200,000 people enjoy Folger Library exhibits, medieval and Renaissance music by the Folger consort and readings of poetry and fiction by internationally known writers. Public lectures on current topics as well as Renaissance literature, history, and art reflect the Folger's commitment to preservation of the humanities. The Folger also offers a wide variety of educational programs for both students and teachers.

On April 25, the Folger hosted an open house in celebration of its 60th anniversary and the 428th birthday of Shakespeare. It is a pleasure for me to bring this noteworthy event to the attention of the Congress and I know my colleagues will join me in warmly congratulating the Folger on its 60th anniversary.

HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSE IN INDIA

HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention a topic of grave concern: Human rights abuse and political deterioration in India.

There has been an increase in social unrest in India over the past few years, particularly in the States of Punjab, Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan and Maharashtra. People from these regions struggle for religious, ethnic, and cultural freedom of expression in a largely Hindu and often intolerant country. Religious and ethnic minorities are treated like second-class citizens and have watched the desecration of their places of worship.

As a result, residents of the Punjab, Jammu, Kashmir, and Assam have organized themselves into separatist movements, seeking political self-determination for their people. Their

move has often been met with violence, persecution, and the denial of basic human rights, including the right to live without fear.

Last month, the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs issued a report highlighting the human rights abuses in India. It describes how the state security forces use their offices to systematically torture and kill citizens who are allegedly involved with separatist groups. One practice, called encounter killings, is particularly heinous. State security forces murder suspected militants without filing official records of their detention or death.

The report further describes corruption in the Indian prison system, where detainees are often raped, beaten, and forced to perform menial labor by their jailers. The victims of this system generally seek no judicial recourse since they are often denied or not informed of their civil rights.

What is most reprehensible is that the Indian Federal Government sanctions this inhumanity. Over the last decade, the Government in New Delhi has passed a series of laws that authorize the security forces to disregard the most basic of human rights. The Disturbed Areas Act, the Armed Forces Special Powers Act, and the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities Prevention Act have enabled law enforcement personnel to detain people without trial for extended lengths of time, allow confessions that have been forced, destroy homes, hideouts, or suspected militants and kill with impunity.

As a result, there is a growing distrust of the Indian Security Forces and the Federal Government. People are beginning to take justice into their own hands. The Washington Post reported on November 13, that a man in Lucknow was nearly killed by a mob of citizens who suspected him of kidnaping a young boy. The young boy turned out to be his son.

Last month in the Punjab, Sikhs boycotted an election to choose their own government. They feared the election would be rigged by Federal authorities. New Delhi reacted to the boycott by sending 300,000 soldiers and police to the region, censoring the press and arresting numerous Sikh leaders. The 22-percent voter turnout translated into a vote of no-confidence for the Federal Government.

In a meeting of the United Nation's Security Council in January, Prime Minister P.V. Narsimha Rao indicated his desire to work with the United Nations to improve, among other things, the observance of human rights in India. I urge my colleagues and the Bush administration to hold him to this pledge, urge him to restore public confidence in his government, and insist upon India's compliance with international standards of human rights.

THE NEW RIVER

HON. NICK JOE RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, 1 week ago today, at about this very time, I stood on the banks of the New River in southern West Virginia at a place known as Shanklins Ferry. There, flanked by a good number of locally elected officials and amidst a crowd of over

100 concerned citizens, we set in motion a chain of events that may lead to the designation of that segment of the New River under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

Today, I am introducing legislation, the New River Wild and Scenic River Study Act of 1992, toward that end. This bill would cause an eligibility study to be conducted on a 17-mile segment of the New River that extends from the West Virginia-Virginia State line to the maximum pool elevation of Bluestone Lake. All of the land within this segment is in Summers County, WV, and is owned by the Federal Government.

Certain portions of the New River are well known. North and downstream of the segment that is the subject of this legislation lies the New River Gorge National River, established in 1978 as a unit of the National Park System. Often referred to as the grand canyon of the East, this portion of the river is famous for its whitewater rapids, small-mouth bass fishing, and historic coal towns. And, in North Carolina where the headwaters of the New River are found, a segment of the river known as the South Fork has been protected under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

The segment of the New River that is the subject of this legislation, however, is extremely remote. Known primarily by fishermen, hunters, and canoeists, it is an incredibly beautiful free-flowing segment of river. We want to keep it that way. Our intent is to preserve the rural characteristics of the New River valley. In effect, to insure that the New River stays like it is, wild and scenic.

It is my desire to see this legislation through during this session of the Congress. I commend it to the House.

CROP LOSS ASSISTANCE AND RESEARCH TO CONTROL FUTURE SWEETPOTATO WHITEFLY INFESTATIONS

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mr. BROWN. Mr. Speaker, in the fall of 1991 agriculture communities throughout Riverside and Imperial Counties in southern California were devastated by an invasion of the sweetpotato whitefly. Imperial County lost over 95 percent of early planted winter vegetables. The Coachella and Palo Verde Valleys in Riverside County lost 59 percent of the green bean crop, 65 percent of the cucumber crop, and 29 percent of the mixed melon crop. The Mexicali Valley lost all of the fall melon crop and much of the sesame crop.

Figures to date show that Imperial County farmers lost over \$125 million. This direct loss to farmers has translated into related losses throughout the communities of \$170 million in private sector sales and \$30 million in personal income. In addition, over 3,400 jobs were lost as a direct result of the sweetpotato whitefly invasion. Food banks were stretched to the limit. Migrant workers—with no place to turn—were left stranded, many of them resorting to living and sleeping in their automobiles. And the resources of the affected communities

were severely impacted. A disaster situation by anyone's definition, except—I must point out—the definition currently used by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

I understand—although I do not agree with—USDA's decision not to approve a disaster designation for Imperial and Riverside Counties. Under USDA's interpretation of current law, the "flourishing of insects" must be the result of "a severe weather pattern." While one might not be convinced that the sweetpotato whitefly invasion was the result of a "severe weather pattern," there is no doubt that the farmers in Riverside and Imperial Counties were faced with a naturally occurring disaster that could not be brought under control by any known device.

Instead of a week-long freeze, like the one that took place in California in December 1990 and resulted in a disaster declaration by the USDA, farmers in Riverside and Imperial Counties were hit with a prolonged weather pattern that allowed the sweetpotato whitefly to flourish over an extended time period. While the sweetpotato whitefly has been around for over 60 years, this unseasonably hot and humid weather pattern allowed the sweetpotato whitefly to multiply exponentially and ravage crops throughout these two southern California counties. We are lucky, I believe, that the infestation has not yet caused similar damage to other valuable farmland in California, or to farming areas throughout the South.

To rectify this inequity in the law and allow the affected farmers to qualify under the disaster assistance program of the USDA, today I am introducing legislation to clarify the law and put these farmers on even footing with their colleagues across the country who have suffered crop losses due to natural disasters. The legislation has a \$30 million cap and would take effect only if an emergency appropriation is approved by Congress.

In addition, there is a great fear throughout the Southern States that the sweetpotato whitefly will cause similar damage if not brought under control. Of greater importance to the agricultural communities throughout the Nation, the bill I am introducing authorizes \$3 million through the Cooperative State Research Service for whitefly control efforts. These additional funds are needed to accelerate the research efforts focused on biological, chemical, and cropping practice controls related to minimizing or eliminating future crop losses that may result from infestations of the sweetpotato whitefly.

I look forward to my colleagues' support for this effort to deal effectively and quickly with this dangerous pest. I am especially pleased at the bipartisan group of Members who have joined me as original cosponsors of this legislation. The farm communities of Riverside and Imperial Counties are in need of Federal assistance, and nationwide we must get a handle on this insect before it wreaks havoc with agriculture production throughout the Southwest.

NATIONAL PUBLIC SAFETY TELECOMMUNICATORS WEEK

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call my colleagues' attention to the Nation's recent celebration of National Public Safety Telecommunicators Week. During the week beginning April 12, 1992, Americans honored the thousands of public safety officers and employees whose job it is to coordinate, dispatch, and facilitate the execution of law enforcement and emergency response activities in all of our districts.

Each day, Americans place over 1 million calls to 911 services. In order for emergency services to respond promptly, public safety telecommunicators swiftly and efficiently direct appropriate law enforcement, medical, rescue, or fire-fighting teams where they are needed. The daily regimen of these public safety officers is filled with life-or-death crisis situations to which they must respond calmly, confidently, and with utmost precision. And though untold numbers of Americans owe their lives to their heroic efforts, public safety telecommunicators are not in the limelight. Rather, these dedicated individuals work behind the scenes, with little public recognition of the tremendous value of their service.

This year, Congress showed its appreciation for public safety telecommunicators by passing and enacting House Joint Resolution 284, which designated the second week of April as "National Public Safety Telecommunicators Week." This commemorative not only heightened public awareness of the life-saving communications services provided by public safety telecommunicators but also recognized the leadership of the Associated Public-Safety Communications Officers [APCO] in ensuring the continued quality of these services. With a national membership of 9,000 public safety telecommunicators, APCO is a unified voice for the public safety community in advising Federal, State, and local government agencies on ways to improve emergency response. The Subcommittee on Telecommunications and Finance, which I chair, has benefited from APCO's input on a number of important issues, ranging from spectrum allocation to telephone privacy. I hope that the subcommittee will continue to have the benefit of APCO's views in the future.

Moreover, as we progress further into the information age, advanced communications technologies will increase tremendously the life-saving capabilities of public safety telecommunicators. The emergency telecommunications systems of the future will incorporate new technologies such as digital mapping, solar-powered cellular public rescue phones, and E-911 that will permit dispatchers to respond to emergency calls with greater speed and precision. Judging by their past performance, APCO and public safety telecommunicators will be on the cutting edge in employing these new technologies and services to save lives.

Mr. Speaker, in recognition of National Public Safety Telecommunicators Week, I want to

express my enduring appreciation and gratitude to the thousands of men and women whose efforts on our behalf have long gone without appropriate public recognition.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. WILLIAM E. DANNEMEYER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mr. DANNEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably absent for rollcall votes 67 through 70. Had I been present during these votes, I would have voted "nay" on rollcall 67, "yea" on rollcall 68, "nay" on rollcall 69, and "yea" on rollcall 70.

TRIBUTE TO GUIDO LOMBARDI, SR., JOHN SCACCIA, AND DR. MICHAEL NIGRO

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to three citizens of Oakland County, MI, who are being honored by the Italian study group of Troy, MI, for reflecting the highest tradition of the Italian-American heritage: God, country, and family.

The three recipients of the 1992 Italian-American of the year award bestowed by the Italian study group of Troy are: Guido Lombardi, Sr., of Novi, MI, John Scaccia of Rochester Hills, MI, and Dr. Michael Nigro of Farmington Hills, MI.

Guido Lombardi, Sr., was born in Flint, MI, in 1914. His father was from Bagolino in the region of Lombardia, and his mother, Maria, was born near Brescia. Guido's father emigrated to the United States in 1910 with two brothers. Guido, Senior, was only 13 years old when his mother died and 15 years old when his father returned to Italy leaving Guido to care for his younger brother, Modesto. At 17 years of age, Guido Lombardi started loading boxcars at Chevrolet and from that position, advanced to become general foreman, retiring after 47 productive years. Guido married Adelia in 1939 and they had four children, Guy, Gino, Susan, and Dennis. Guido demonstrated a simple faith and trust in God which enabled him to give generously of himself to others. Proud to be an American, he served in the Army in World War II. He encouraged his children to obtain a higher education and contributed his own labor at various schools in partial tuition payment for his children's education. He served as a Boy Scout master and, in his free time, constructed five homes, two for himself and three for his extended family. Guido Lombardi, Sr., is a member of the Venetian Club of Mutual Aid and the Fogola Furlan.

Dr. Michael Nigro was born in Jersey City, NJ, and traces his roots to Avellino, Italy. For the past 6 years, Dr. Nigro has been chief, division of neurology, Children's Hospital in Detroit. He has been medical director for the

muscular dystrophy clinic of Greater Detroit and is a board certified neurologist and clinical professor in neurology at the Michigan State University College of Osteopathic Medicine, as well as Wayne State University. For 20 years, Dr. Nigro has engaged in clinical research and has published scientific papers in prestigious medical journals. He has interacted with Italian University professors and has delivered papers on pediatric neurology in Italy. Dr. Nigro served with a task force on Reye's Syndrome for the Department of Health and is a consultant to the Macomb Intermediate School District and the Epilepsy Center of Michigan.

John Scaccia, a native of Broccostella, Frosinone, was born in 1943 during World War II; his father was released from a German prisoner of war camp in 1948 and the family emigrated to the United States in 1954. Settling in Hazel Park, John graduated from Hazel Park High School and worked for Lombardi Foods, later forming a building company with his brother-in-law, Vittorio Polsinelli. After working as a bricklayer for 9 years, he founded the Scaccia Building Co. which has built homes in Troy and over 1,000 homes in the Detroit area. A member of the Builder's Association of Southeastern Michigan, Scaccia was "Builder of the Year" in 1988 and recently represented the Italian-American Builders Association at its convention in Las Vegas. Mr. Scaccia is married to Lucia Polsinelli and they have three children, Tony, Cindy, and David. He has actively supported programs for the mentally impaired at Our Lady of Providence in Northville; he is an active member of St. Anne Parish in Warren and has raised funds to rebuild the bell tower and altar in his hometown parish in Broccostella, Italy.

I commend all three recipients of this important award for their contributions and their accomplishments.

TRIBUTE TO THE BRONX SHEPHERDS RESTORATION CORPORATION

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an important institution of the South Bronx community: Bronx Shepherds Restoration Corp. On April 23, Bronx Shepherds celebrated its 13th anniversary, and it is with great pleasure that I congratulate Bronx Shepherds for over a decade of invaluable service to the South Bronx.

Bronx Shepherds was founded during a period of severe social and economic decline in the South Bronx to rehabilitate and uplift the South Bronx physically, spiritually, socially, and economically. The clergy and lay people who founded Bronx Shepherds Restoration Corp. intended to stimulate change and redevelopment while improving the opportunities and potential for all residents of the community. There is no question that, throughout the 13 years of its existence, Bronx Shepherds has achieved all that it set out to do and much, much more.

In order to carry out its plan for rehabilitation, Bronx Shepherds has sponsored a New

York State Weatherization Program that has weatherized more than 2,000 units and renovated over 166 apartments in the Bronx over the last 8 years. Bronx Shepherds recently has also begun the development of 55 units of low/moderate income housing using the Local Initiative Support Corporation/Housing Preservation & Development. As a result, low/moderate income families will be able to enjoy excellent housing they would not otherwise be able to afford. In addition, Bronx Shepherds is presently conducting a search for other buildings that might be available for rehabilitation.

Through various construction projects that Bronx Shepherds is currently sponsoring, the corporation is initiating the execution of its other goal: The revitalization of the Bronx. Two of the projects, Shepherd Townhouses and Lloyd Pryce Houses, will provide excellent quality two-family brick homes to families of moderate income. The first project is being carried out under the New York City Partnership Small Homes Program and the second project will provide built-in subsidies to help moderate/low-income individuals purchase their own homes. Bronx Shepherds' third and most ambitious project is Melrose Court. This project consists of 3- and 4-story buildings, containing 263 duplex residences, built of concrete and steel construction. The design includes private landscaped courtyards with sitting areas and walking paths.

Bronx Shepherds has also directed its efforts toward the construction of senior citizen housing to serve the substantial senior citizen population in the Bronx. The Shepherds expect to build 69 units of senior citizen housing, with 5 percent of the units equipped for handicapped or disabled residents. The facilities will include a club room, art and game room, activity room, laundry room, meeting hall, outdoor sitting areas, and parking lot.

Through all of these projects—and countless others, such as the On the Job Training Program which provides training in the areas of building maintenance, computer skills and the culinary arts for youths 16 to 21 years old—the Bronx Shepherds Restoration Corp. has worked tirelessly to stimulate job creation and improve the quality of life for residents of the Bronx. It has provided numerous people with opportunities they would otherwise never have enjoyed and with the inspiration to themselves create and pursue opportunities.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in congratulating the Bronx Shepherds on its 13th anniversary and expressing, on behalf of the South Bronx community, my deep gratitude for the valuable role the corporation plays in helping the Bronx overcome the many obstacles in its way to becoming a happy, productive and prosperous neighborhood.

TRIBUTE TO JOE SACCENTE

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to call your attention to Mr. Joe Saccente who is retiring after 42 years of service to the New York City Board of Education.

Mr. Saccente was born and raised in Brooklyn. He received his bachelors and masters degrees in education from City College and a professional diploma in administration from St. John's University.

In his numerous teaching and leadership roles with the New York City Public School System, Mr. Saccente played a vital part in achieving integration in various schools and districts in the face of intense opposition from large segments of the community.

We must never forget, nor underestimate, the contribution educators make to the lives of our children and to the health of our community. It is an honor to be given the opportunity to thank an individual who dedicated 42 years of his life to improve the very fabric of our society, to foster understanding and acceptance amongst our children.

Mr. Speaker, my colleagues, please join me in saluting this fine man and his wife of 35 years, Dorothy, and his two sons, Joseph and Jamie, on the occasion of his retirement from his long life of serving and educating our children.

TRIBUTE TO THE EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY PROGRAM

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to share with my colleagues the 24th anniversary of the Educational Opportunity Program at the College of Science and Liberal Arts at the New Jersey Institute of Technology.

This wonderful program provides comprehensive educational and support services to academically and economically disadvantaged students. Founded in 1968 as the Engineering Opportunity Program, it has steadily grown and is considered a national leader among technologically oriented enrichment programs offered at the university level.

Each year approximately 550 New Jersey Institute of Technology students participate in educational opportunity programs [EOP] while advancing toward their desired careers. Essentially, these are young women and men who are believed to have the potential for success, but lack the finances or grades that would normally be sufficient for regular admission to NJIT. The EOP works with high school teachers and counselors to identify potential candidates who they feel would benefit from such a program.

In conjunction with the anniversary of the Educational Opportunity Program is the 20th annual awards banquet, which honors the graduating seniors and other students who have shown improvement and to express appreciation to industry and community supporters.

Mr. Speaker, so many high school students want to go to college but simply do not have the resources to continue their education. I have long held to the belief that given the chance to succeed, our youth will succeed, and lead our country into the future. I am sure my colleagues will join me in congratulating

the Educational Opportunity Program of the College of Science and Liberal Arts at the New Jersey Institute of Technology. I am proud to have this wonderful university in my congressional district.

OUR PRAYERS ARE WITH BETH MERRITT

HON. TOM DELAY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, as former Republican Study Committee and Policy Committee staffer Beth Merritt recovers from her brain tumor surgery last week, I would like to take a moment to let her know that our prayers are with her for her complete recovery.

Beth was a tireless advocate and supporter for pro-family values and legislation as director of communications for the Republican Study Committee and a research analyst for the Republican Policy Committee. In addition to the very commendable job she accomplished in these positions, Beth was very much involved in the activities of her church.

All the members of the Republican Study Committee who know Beth want to wish her the best as she faces the challenges toward full recovery. And we wish to let her know that she, her husband, Mark, and 7-month-old son, Mark David, Jr., are in our prayers.

SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MICHIGAN STATE POLICE

HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 75th anniversary of the Michigan State Police. Established in 1917 as the Michigan State Troops, this organization's original purpose was to protect the home front while the National Guard fought in World War I. Originally, this 300-member mounted force was organized to protect the State in situations where order was needed. Having gone through many transformations, this organization is now known as the Michigan State Police, one of the most respected law enforcement organizations in the country.

Throughout its history, the Michigan State Police have provided the people of Michigan with superior protection using up-to-date training and technology to protect the citizens of Michigan. The Michigan State Police membership has grown from 300 to 3,000, and at the same time their commitment to quality through excellence, integrity, and courtesy has been retained. Indeed, these individuals have been fighting crime and preserving the peace throughout Michigan for 75 years. Members of the Michigan State Police have a devotion to our State and pride in their work.

Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege to recognize the Michigan State Police for their unstinting efforts to serve the people of Michigan, and I ask you and my colleagues to join me in salut-

ing them on the occasion of their 75th anniversary.

TRIBUTE TO SANDRA ROCHELLE SCHACHTER

HON. TED WEISS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, on April 15, 1992, it was my honor to pay tribute to my constituent Sandra Rochelle Schachter, who was named New York State Mother of the Year by American Mothers, Inc. At this special event, friends and family, colleagues and community leaders praised this accomplished woman. In addition to raising, with her husband Alan, their deaf and autistic son David, Mrs. Schachter is a graduate of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts in New York City. She is an award-winning, internationally published poet, as well as the host, executive producer, and writer of three different PBS series. She is also the vice chair of the Manhattan Disabilities Council.

Mrs. Schachter represented New York State at the American Mothers Inc., national convention which was held last week in Los Angeles. I am pleased to have as a constituent such a dynamic and caring woman as Mrs. Schachter and offer her my sincerest congratulations.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

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

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

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, April 30, 1992, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

MAY 1

9:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To resume hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for foreign assistance programs, focusing on Agency for International Development management and reform issues.

SD-192

10:00 a.m.
 Finance
 Deficits, Debt Management, and International Debt Subcommittee
 To hold hearings to examine the debt crisis in the newly independent states of the former Soviet Union.

SD-215

Foreign Relations
 To hold hearings to examine chemical weapons ban negotiation issues.

SD-419

MAY 4

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Military Construction Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for Army and Navy military construction programs.

SD-192

4:00 p.m.
 Foreign Relations
 To hold hearings on the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty (Treaty Doc. 102-22).

SD-419

MAY 5

9:30 a.m.
 Armed Services
 Projection Forces and Regional Defense Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on S. 2629, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1993 for military functions of the Department of Defense, and to prescribe military personnel levels for fiscal year 1993, focusing on the near and long-term outlook for the United States Marine Corps.

SR-232A

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
 Aviation Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation.

SR-253

Governmental Affairs
 To resume hearings on S. 20, to provide for the establishment and evaluation of performance standards and goals for expenditures in the Federal budget.

SD-342

Judiciary
 Antitrust, Monopolies and Business Rights Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on the involuntary transfer of insurance policies.

SD-226

Small Business
 To hold hearings on the nomination of Thomas P. Kerester, of Virginia, to be Chief Counsel for Advocacy, Small Business Administration.

SR-428A

2:00 p.m.
 Appropriations
 Interior Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

S-128, Capitol

Foreign Relations
 European Affairs Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on protecting minority rights in the new independent states and eastern Europe, focusing on the role of the United States.

SD-419

Judiciary
 Constitution Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on S. 2304, to revise title 18, United States Code, to permanently prohibit the possession of firearms by persons who have been convicted of a violent felony.

SD-226

MAY 6

9:30 a.m.
 Commerce, Science, and Transportation
 Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on S. 2297, to enable the United States to maintain its leadership in land remote sensing by providing data continuity for the Landsat program, by establishing a new national land remote sensing policy.

SR-253

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

SD-366

Rules and Administration
 To hold hearings on S.J. Res. 221, providing for the appointment of Hanna Holborn Gray, of Illinois, as a citizen regent of the Smithsonian Institution, S.J. Res. 275, providing for the appointment of Wesley Samuel Williams, Jr., as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, and other pending regent appointments.

SR-301

Select on Indian Affairs
 To resume oversight hearings on the implementation of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (IGRA).

SR-485

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Transportation Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Transportation.

SD-138

Environment and Public Works
 Nuclear Regulation Subcommittee
 To hold hearings to examine nuclear waste and nuclear power plant safety in Russia.

SD-406

Finance
 To hold hearings to examine proposals on comprehensive health care cost reform.

SD-215

Governmental Affairs
 Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-342

Labor and Human Resources
 To resume hearings on S. 1622, to revise the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 to improve the provisions of such Act with respect to the health and safety of employees.

SD-430

10:30 a.m.
 Judiciary
 Antitrust, Monopolies and Business Rights Subcommittee
 To hold hearings to examine retail gasoline marketing, focusing on gasoline company and station owner competition.

SD-226

2:00 p.m.
 Labor and Human Resources
 To hold hearings on S. 492, to revise the National Labor Relations Act to ex-

empt employers engaged primarily in the live performing arts from certain unfair labor practice prohibitions relating to specified types of agreements with labor organizations.

SD-430

MAY 7

9:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Veterans Affairs, and the Court of Veterans Affairs.

SD-124

Energy and Natural Resources
 To hold hearings on the nomination of Linda G. Stuntz, of Virginia, to be Deputy Secretary of Energy.

SD-366

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Supreme Court of the United States, the Legal Services Corporation, and the Federal Trade Commission.

S-146, Capitol

Finance
 To continue hearings to examine proposals on comprehensive health care cost reform.

SD-215

Judiciary
 Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-226

MAY 11

9:30 a.m.
 Governmental Affairs
 To hold hearings on implementation of provisions of the Endangered Species Act relating to native Hawaiian wildlife.

SD-342

MAY 12

9:00 a.m.
 Energy and Natural Resources
 To hold hearings on energy policy implications of global climate change and international agreements regarding carbon dioxide emissions.

SD-366

9:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Interior Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Energy.

SD-116

2:30 p.m.
 Energy and Natural Resources
 Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on S. 2021, to designate a segment of the Rio Grande in New Mexico as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, S. 2045, to authorize a study of the prehistoric Casas Grandes Culture in the State of New Mexico, S. 2178 and H.R. 2502, to establish the Jemez National Recreation Area in the State of New Mexico, and S. 2544, to establish in the Department of the Interior the Colonial New Mexico Preservation Commission.

SD-366

- MAY 13**
- 9:30 a.m.
Rules and Administration
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar and administrative business.
SR-301
- Select on Indian Affairs
To hold joint oversight hearings with the House Committee on Education and Labor to examine proposed budget requests by the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the Indian School Equalization Program.
SR-485
- 10:00 a.m.
Veterans' Affairs
To hold hearings on proposed legislation relating to the education and employment of veterans.
SR-418
- 1:30 p.m.
Environment and Public Works
Environmental Protection Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the conservation of the northern spotted owl and the ecosystem upon which it depends under the Endangered Species Act and other Federal laws.
SH-216
- 2:00 p.m.
Select on Indian Affairs
Business meeting, to mark up proposed legislation on improving native Hawaiian health care.
SR-485
- MAY 14**
- 9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Federal Emergency Management Agency.
SD-124
- Energy and Natural Resources
To hold hearings on S. 2607, to authorize regional integrated resource planning by registered holding companies and state regulatory commissions.
SD-366
- Governmental Affairs
To hold oversight hearings on S. 2624, authorizing funds for the Interagency Council on the Homeless and the Federal Emergency Management Food and Shelter Program.
SD-342
- 10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation.
SD-138
- 10:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Foreign Commerce and Tourism Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on the activities of U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service, Department of Commerce.
SR-253
- 2:00 p.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 1624, to revise the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act to improve the management of Glacier Bay National Park, and S. 2321, to increase the authorizations for the War in the Pacific National Historical Park, Guam, and the American Memorial Park, Saipan.
SD-366
- Governmental Affairs
To hold hearings on the nominations of Judith E. Retchin, Ann O'Regan Keary, William M. Jackson, and Stephanie Duncan-Peters, each to be an Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia.
SD-342
- Select on Indian Affairs
To hold hearings on proposed legislation to increase the capacity of Indian tribal governments for waste management on Indian lands.
SR-485
- MAY 19**
- 10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior.
SD-116
- MAY 20**
- 2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior.
S-128, Capitol
- MAY 21**
- 9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the National Community Service, and the Points of Light Foundation.
SD-116
- Armed Services
To hold hearings on S. 2629, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Defense, and to prescribe military personnel levels for fiscal year 1993, focusing on the use of advanced simulation technology.
SD-G50
- Energy and Natural Resources
To hold hearings on the Department of Energy's program for environmental restoration and waste management.
SD-366
- 6:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the General Accounting Office.
SD-138
- MAY 22**
- 9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development and certain related agencies.
SD-138
- JUNE 4**
- 10:00 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Merchant Marine Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine issues relating to maritime reform.
SR-253
- JUNE 9**
- 10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for the Department of the Interior.
S-128, Capitol
- 2:30 p.m.
Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee
To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of the Interior.
S-128, Capitol
- CANCELLATIONS**
- APRIL 30**
- 2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
Energy and Water Development Subcommittee
To hold closed hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Energy.
SD-116
- Select on Intelligence
To hold closed hearings on intelligence matters.
SH-219
- MAY 6**
- 10:00 a.m.
Rules and Administration
To hold oversight hearings on the Smithsonian Institution.
SR-301