

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

FIGHTING FOR RAPE VICTIMS

HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1992

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize my dear friend, Gail Abarbanel, and to share with my colleagues an interview published in the Los Angeles Times. Gail's commitment to women and children who have been sexually abused is clear. She has been a pioneer in this area; both the Santa Monica Rape Treatment Center [SMRTC] and Stuart House, a program for sexually abused children, are used as models to establish similar programs around the country.

Q&A—FIGHTING FOR RAPE VICTIMS

Gail Abarbanel, director of the Santa Monica Rape Treatment Center.

Claim to Fame: Founded center that combines medical treatment with psychological counseling for rape victims. Since its inception in 1974, the center, based at Santa Monica Hospital, has spearheaded a variety of studies and programs.

Background: Abarbanel, 47, earned her undergraduate degree at UCLA and a master's in social work at USC. In 1974, she became the first social worker at Santa Monica Hospital, where she pioneered the concept of counseling rape victims in a hospital. In 1988, she founded Stuart House to treat sexually abused children.

(Interviewer: Staff writer Petula Dvorak.)

Q: How did you get so involved in the issue of rape?

A: It was one of the first issues I became interested in when I started working at Santa Monica Hospital. It was really by chance—it was at that point in history when people were starting to pay more attention to rape.

Within the first month I saw two women who had been raped, who had come here after receiving very bad treatment at other places. I was really affected by their experiences. One victim was a young woman who took a walk on the beach on a Sunday afternoon and was brutally raped by a stranger. She was filled with humiliation.

She had a lot of fears about her family finding out because she felt there was a stigma attached to being a rape victim and she felt that they would blame her. Seven days after the rape, she felt no way out other than making a suicide attempt and she actually came to Santa Monica Hospital in the emergency department having slashed her wrist.

That really had a profound impact on me and I realized there was no place for her to go, there was no special place for rape victims. So that led to the Rape Treatment Center.

Q: What services does the Rape Treatment Center provide?

A: What's unique about the Rape Treatment Center is it provides all of the services victims need in one facility—all the medical, psychological and legal services the victims

need. It saves victims from the stress and the trauma of having to go to different locations and different agencies.

We provide 24-hour emergency medical care and the evidentiary examination for the victim. We also provide long-term professional counseling services. We provide legal assistance and advocacy. We provide accompaniment services—we accompany victims during the medical exam, during police reporting and to the courts. And then we also have extensive education and prevention programs.

We have a large school-based prevention program that reaches about 6,000 teen-agers each year in the public schools. It's a three-day program that Rape Center instructors teach in high school classes for 10th-graders, because teen-agers are more vulnerable to rape than any other age group.

We have a national campus rape campaign that we've developed because we were seeing a lot of victims from college campuses. We produced a film, "Campus Rape," that's being used in every state in the country on college campuses. We also wrote a book, "Sexual Assault on Campus—What Colleges Can Do," that's being used across the country to change policy and procedures on college campuses so that they're more responsive.

Q: What have been some of the center's principal innovations?

A: The center in the mid-'70s pioneered a model for hospital-based treatment of sexual assault victims, and that model has been adopted all over the country at hospitals and other agencies that provide services for rape victims. We incorporated psychological considerations into the medical response; up until that time rape was really not recognized to be a psychological emergency as well as a medical-care issue.

Q: What kinds of cases do you handle? Is there such a thing as a typical rape?

A: We see victims of all ages—small children to the oldest victim we had last year, who was 92. They come from every neighborhood, every walk of life, every socioeconomic and ethnic group. They really reflect the reality of rape in this community and in this society. It can happen to anyone.

We see a mixture of stranger rapes and acquaintance rapes. We see victims who come here immediately following a rape, and we also see victims who were raped a long time ago. We see women who were raped months ago, sometimes as many as 50 years ago, who never told anyone when it happened.

The other thing that's striking is that rape happens in every possible kind of situation. A lot of stranger rapes happen in the victim's own home—there are break-ins in the middle of the night. They also happen in parking lots in broad daylight. Sometimes women are kidnaped off the street. They happen in situations that we're all in and places that we all go.

Q: Is there anything in the Westside that's particularly conducive to creating an atmosphere where a rape can occur?

A: I don't think so, but I think in any community there may be locations or situations in which rapes are going to occur.

This is a big beach community so there's always an increase in rape and other violent

crimes in summer. A lot of people come to the beach on very hot nights, take a walk on the beach, and they can be attacked under those circumstances.

We also have a large tourist and vulnerable population, especially in summer. And we have several large college campuses—college students are in the highest-risk group for rape.

We have a large homeless population, and many homeless victims. The myth is that homeless people are committing these crimes, but we actually see more homeless people who are victims. We have had a lot of cases with women who are living on the streets with children who are raped in front of their kids, or cases in which the children are also sexually assaulted.

Q: When homeless people go to the police or to someone else for help, are they believed?

A: Yes, but I think the tragedy is that these people have no alternative but to return to the street and to the circumstances in which they remain vulnerable.

Q: Do your victims come from all over Los Angeles?

A: The Rape Treatment Center has no geographic restrictions or limitations on services, so we get victims from all over Los Angeles County. More come from the Western region of Los Angeles County, but because of the unique services we provide they come from far away as well.

Q: Where does the money come from?

A: All the center's services are supported by the community. We receive some donations that come into the hospital, as well as private donations through our own fundraising efforts. We have a broad base of community support, and that enables us to provide services for free, so there's no obstacle to getting help if you're a rape victim.

Q: Do you counsel only women?

A: Yes.

Q: What would you tell a victim?

A: I don't know if I could answer that in a simple way. One issue that some victims come here struggling with is a decision about reporting the rape. Our belief has always been that it's important to report rapes because that's the only way that we're going to be able to stop this violence.

But we also believe that each victim has to make her own decision. We encourage it and we provide the support that helps victims go through that process, but we don't coerce them.

I think that there is more willingness now than there was 10 years ago to report these assaults, but there are very different reporting patterns in stranger and acquaintance rapes.

Q: When did acquaintance rape come into the forefront and become acknowledged as a problem?

A: The center started dealing with acquaintance rape in the late '70s. We began to publicize the issue because we felt there was so much misunderstanding about it.

I think acquaintance rape is the most misunderstood and one of the most prevalent forms of criminal violence in this country. It certainly is the most common form of rape.

If you look at police statistics, stranger rape is more prevalent, but in reality ac-

• 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.

quaintance rape happens far more often. It's just underreported, for understandable reasons.

Q: How have the headline cases—the Mike Tyson and the [William] Kennedy Smith trials—affected public perceptions and the atmosphere here at the center?

A: They have opened up public dialogue about acquaintance rapes. I think that's a positive outcome because it has been a very hidden crime. Until it is out in the open and dealt with we're not going to stop it or solve it.

Q: Are lawsuits becoming a more popular venue for rape victims?

A: Over the last five to 10 years we've seen an increase in civil suits, mainly lawsuits in which the victim sues a third party for some form of negligence that may have resulted in her being raped. There has been, I think, an increase in using lawsuits against landlords dealing with security issues, against colleges and sometimes lawsuits filed against the offender himself.

Q: How about the legal system? Is the victim still on trial when she goes to court?

A: In a lot of rape cases still, the victim is on trial, and the outcome depends more on how the jury views the victim's behavior than how they evaluate the conduct of the defendant.

People have a lot of misconceptions about rape and those end up influencing decisions jurors make. There are behaviors that are very typical and very common in rape victims that historically have been misinterpreted and used to discredit victims. The most common ones are non-resistance and the absence of physical injuries.

The reality is that in a lot of cases the violence is threatened, not actually inflicted. You can have a gun at your head or a knife at your throat and it doesn't leave a mark. You're still terrorized and you're psychologically traumatized.

But rape trauma doesn't show on the outside and so a lot of people disbelieve the victim—she doesn't have any bruises or broken bones to prove she was in a violent assault.

One of the main concerns I have now is that hospitals are increasingly unwilling to provide treatment for rape victims, and are starting to turn victims away. Many physicians do not want to be involved in a rape investigation, or they don't receive adequate reimbursement, and it's difficult for them to deal with victims who have been through that kind of trauma.

It's primarily a problem in Los Angeles County. Other counties throughout California seem to be more responsive. We're looking at legislation to change this, to increase physicians' reimbursements, and we're putting on a major seminar in June for emergency room personnel to teach them to deal with rape victims.

Q: Should women ever be held responsible for being raped?

A: Never. One of the biggest problems we have with acquaintance rape is that in many cases people don't see it as real rape. They view it as less violent and less damaging.

That's a misconception because acquaintance rape is the same crime as stranger rape—the only difference is the relationship between the victim and the offender. But there is much more of a tendency to blame the victim in an acquaintance rape. That's one of the reasons the victims are less willing to report it.

Another difference is the circumstances in which these crimes occur. A stranger rape is likely to involve a lethal weapon, a gun or a knife used to threaten the victim. In ac-

quaintance rape, usually the force and coercion that are used are just physical—the victim is physically held down or pinned down or forced to submit.

The other really significant difference is that a lot of times people look at acquaintance rape situations in retrospect—which is how we always view them in the courtroom—and conclude that the victim used poor judgment, or should have sensed danger sooner, or should have gotten herself out of the situation or shouldn't have gotten herself into the situation.

I think that we make certain assumptions about people we know, people who go to our schools, people who our friends fixed us up on a date with, people who have a certain status in our society, and we assume those people are safe. We don't expect criminal violence from those kinds of people.

So the case is not just that the victim was careless or reckless, it's just that she trusted the person and really she had no reason not to. A lot of times society blames the victim and also the victim blames herself.

One of the after-effects, one of the strong feelings the victims have after an acquaintance rape is that somehow their judgment failed them and they blame themselves. They feel that somehow they should have foreseen that this person was dangerous when the reality is that often there isn't a signal or a cue before this happens.

Q: Why do men rape?

A: We know a lot more about rapists than we used to. There are many different kinds of sex offenders, and there are differences in the nature of the attack depending on the kind of rapist committing the crime.

The rapes that tend to get the most publicity are the most violent ones, committed by what we call anger rapists or sadistic rapists.

But the most prevalent rapes are the ones that get the least publicity in the media. They are what we call power rapes, where the goal of the offender isn't to physically brutalize the victim, it's to dominate her and have a conquest. Those are the kind of rapes we see on college campuses, among teenagers.

Q: On a societal level, what can be done to prevent rape?

A: Prevention starts with being informed and being educated. As long as we continue to blame the victim we're never going to solve this problem. When a rape occurs, we ask the wrong questions. In these recent highly publicized cases, people were asking, "Why did she go to his house at 2 in the morning?"

In other cases they may ask, "Why did she have a drink?" and so forth. What we should really be asking is, "Why did the offender invite her to his house at two in the morning? Why did he buy her drinks?" We need to focus on the people committing these crimes.

Q: What do you, personally, bring to the Rape Treatment Center?

A: A strong sense of justice, I think, and maybe an ability to take what we learned from victims and translate it into social action and programs and reforms that have created an environment in which victims receive better treatment.

Q: Are you angry?

A: I'm not angry. I'm not a person who's driven by anger. But I have a strong sense of justice and I have always felt that if the public knew what I know and what we see in the cases that come here, things would change.

I have tried to take what we know and what we've learned and bring it to the

public's attention. We had a lot of support for the changes we've advocated, whether it's been changing the California rape law, or developing Stuart House for child rape victims because they were suffering so much discrimination and bad treatment.

I feel like I'm giving victims a voice through the actions I take, and empowering them to be part of changing the process.

TRIBUTE TO EMANUEL CATSOULES

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1992

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate Mr. Emanuel Catsoules of my 17th Congressional District of Ohio.

I am honored to offer Mr. Catsoules my congratulations and thanks for serving the Youngstown City schools as superintendent. Since 1962, Mr. Catsoules has dedicated his energies to improving education for youth in Youngstown.

Starting in 1962 as a teacher at his high school alma mater, Rayen, Mr. Catsoules soon emerged as principal in 1971. However, his contributions to society were yet to begin.

He expanded his horizons to the city level where he was elected city councilman in 1968 and served there through 1975 and again in 1976-77. He also became a part of the Buckeye Association of School Administrators, the Ruben McMillen Library, and the Eastern Orthodox Men's Society, among others.

The pinnacle of Mr. Catsoules' career came in 1978 when he became the superintendent of the Youngstown city schools. In this position, Mr. Catsoules demonstrated outstanding leadership and dedication. I know that his performance was exemplary in times of trouble and innovative at all other times.

Mr. Speaker, I take my hat off to Mr. Catsoules as he retires from his position as superintendent.

FALSEHOOD ABOUT REAGAN "CUTS" GOES UNCHALLENGED TOO OFTEN

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1992

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I commend to my colleagues the following editorial which appeared in the Omaha World-Herald on May 12, 1992:

FALSEHOOD ABOUT REAGAN "CUTS" GOES UNCHALLENGED TOO OFTEN

A recent panel discussion at the University of Missouri illustrates why it is hard for the public to get an accurate understanding of inner-city poverty.

An old falsehood is the reason understanding is sometimes difficult. The falsehood has been repeated so often that it has become the truth in the minds of some people. It was repeated again during the Missouri panel discussion.

One member of the panel was Charles Sampson, associate dean of the university's graduate school. A news story about the panel, which appeared in a newspaper trade publication, said he criticized journalists for remaining silent during the presidency of Ronald Reagan. Under Reagan, he alleged, the federal government cut its spending on social programs by 64 percent.

The dean said the cutbacks were largely responsible for racial tensions and other ills of society.

Someone on the panel should have challenged him. The story gave no indication, however, that anyone considered his statements even a little outlandish.

Such too often is the case. The falsehood about slashed social spending has been presented as the truth, accepted as the truth and absorbed into a general misimpression about the problems of the inner cities.

Spending on those programs didn't decrease 64 percent during the Reagan years. It didn't decrease at all. According to the Congressional Budget Office, it rose. From 1981 to 1988, spending on social programs rose 18 percent faster than the rate of inflation.

Not every individual program grew. Some were cut or phased out because they didn't work, or because the money could be spent more effectively in other ways. Other programs, however, grew more than enough to offset any cuts. Spending on Head Start, a popular and effective program for kids, rose 12 percent faster than inflation. Medicaid spending, which pays for health care for welfare recipients, was up 40 percent. The amount spent on leased public housing outpaced inflation by 136 percent.

Furthermore, spending for social programs continued to increase after George Bush succeeded Reagan in the White House.

A few days ago, the White House asked for figures to help evaluate the charge that federal stinginess was to blame for the Los Angeles riots. The Congressional Budget Office confirmed that spending on benefits for poor people has increased \$70 billion, a total of 80 percent, during the three years that Bush has been in office.

Perhaps the nation needs a debate over how the vast amounts that are spent on the poor could be more effectively targeted. Perhaps it is time to determine whether health care is soaking up too much of the money, whether more should be diverted into housing, job training or assistance to parents.

But that's a separate debate. The debate that too many people seem to want to have now, unfortunately, starts with a false premise. They have swallowed the notion that programs for the poor have been gutted and that the first order of business should be restoring lost financing.

How does the notion stay alive? The report of Dean Sampson's comments varied so sharply from reality that we telephoned him to see whether he had been misquoted.

The information had come from a book. He mentioned the title and the name of the author. Then he mentioned the date of publication—1982, the first full year of the Reagan presidency.

He had taken a description of a Reagan administration proposal, much of which was subsequently rejected by Congress, and presented it as though it were an after-the-fact report. He not only said that the cuts had occurred but went on to blame them for racial tension and other social problems.

It's no wonder that the general public sometimes has trouble getting an accurate picture. When academic leaders have trouble with the facts, and journalists don't chal-

lenge them, the chances of a straight story getting out are often slim, indeed.

LA PROGRESIVA ALUMNI
CELEBRATES LATIN MUSIC

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to have the opportunity to acknowledge the alumni of La Progresiva School for their production and presentation of *Acuarela Musical de las Americas*—The Americas' Musical Festival.

This musical festival complete with songs and dances of Hispanic origin will celebrate ethnic and cultural diversity. The Argentine tango, the Brazilian bolero, as well as Spanish, Cuban, Mexican, and Venezuelan art and folklore will be performed during this festive exhibition.

Lourdes Montaner will be the Master of Ceremonies during the presentation with performances by international artists Rene Touzet, Armando Terron, Martica Ruiz, Vivian Tobio, and Armando Pico.

The proceeds of this event will go to fund scholarships, summer camp, the Presbyterian Home for the Elderly, and other programs of La Progresiva Alumni Association.

This celebration, *Acuarela Musical de las Americas*, is a celebration of heritage and tradition. The students and alumni of La Progresiva are proud of their roots and their culture, and they are eager to contribute and take part in their historical background.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate the members of this organization and Dr. Rolando Gomez-Gil for their commitment and dedication to the people of our community. I commend them for their hard work and their loyalty to the young students of La Progresiva.

SALUTE TO NANCY BENDER

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1992

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise today to honor a good friend and an outstanding leader of her community as she marks 10 years of service as executive director of the Simi Valley Chamber of Commerce.

During her decade of service, Nancy Bender has played a major role in building the business community of Simi Valley. I'd like to take a few moments to list some of her many accomplishments:

The Simi Valley Chamber was accredited by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

She created a strong working relationship between city leaders and the business community.

She has worked with local and State agencies to promote and attract clean industry and commercial businesses to Simi Valley.

She established the governmental review council to help the chamber act on proposed

legislation in a timely manner and to provide strong leadership and direction on legislative and local issues.

She created the transportation management association to help companies comply with the State's tough antismog laws.

She created the Leadership Simi Valley program.

And under her leadership, the Simi Valley Chamber was named one of the 10 best chambers in cities of fewer than 200,000 people in the entire Nation.

I have been privileged to know and work with Nancy for many years, including serving together on the Simi Valley City Council. She is truly a special person, and I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting her for her many accomplishments.

H.R. 5132, A HELPING HAND IS ALL
THEY NEED

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1992

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, 2 weeks ago the city of Los Angeles was ravaged by the worst civil strife our country has ever known. The headlines are staggering: 59 people dead and an estimated \$700 million in damage. These are numbers so large that they cannot be captured by a few minutes of TV news. Only by walking through the area can one grasp the despair and destruction caused by the riots. We must come to grips with what this tragic event meant to ordinary people. Some lost everything they owned, everything they had worked for, everything they had hoped would support their family in the years to come. Some had worked all their lives to get to where they were, only to lose everything in one brief explosion of blind fury.

In this time of true disaster, our Nation has come together to help these people in need. One day after a request from Governor Pete Wilson, the President declared the county of Los Angeles a Federal disaster area. The very next day the disaster field office opened to coordinate the recovery effort. Since that time, seven fully staffed disaster assistance offices have opened throughout the L.A. county area, and the first check is already in the mail. Over 4,000 people have registered for State and Federal assistance in the past week in these offices, and I am sure that number will continue to grow. There remains one problem. The damage caused by the L.A. riots far exceeds the amount of Federal money available to provide relief for those in need. For this reason Congress has taken quick action in bringing a bill to the floor, H.R. 5132, to assure that those who were hurt in these disasters will be helped.

H.R. 5132, the dire emergency supplemental appropriations for disaster relief, "provides the funds to cover the estimated disaster costs for the L.A. County riots. Specifically, it would appropriate \$495 million in emergency funds for Small Business Administration [SBA] disaster loans and Federal Emergency Management Agency [FEMA] disaster assistance.

This bill is not a partisan issue, it is not a regional issue. It is an effort by the Federal Government to lend a helping hand to those ravaged by disasters.

The SBA Disaster Assistance Loan Program is a productive, financially prudent program that helps people help themselves. Through the SBA, the Federal Government provides low interest loans to cover uninsured losses from a disaster. These loans provide the seed money for the eventual rebuilding of devastated communities. With these loans, individuals are able to go back to their neighborhoods to reopen businesses and rebuild houses. This money will turn gutted buildings into thriving stores, devastated neighborhoods into livable communities. It will bring back the jobs to our damaged city. The Government and the taxpayers reap substantial benefits by providing seed money to rebuild communities. People get back on their feet, get off public assistance, and eventually return to productive, taxpaying employment.

The bill also provides \$300 million to FEMA for disaster assistance grants for those people who lost property in the riot, but do not qualify for SBA loans. Through no fault of their own the people least able to cope with an economic loss were severely hurt by the riots. FEMA provides a modest grant to help them get back on their feet.

By stepping in now, the Federal Government assures that communities ravaged by disasters return as vibrant, productive assets to our State and Nation. The people in my city have been through so much in the last few weeks, H.R. 5132 will help them on the road toward recovery.

**CLAUD A. MORRISON CONCLUDES
21 YEARS OF SERVICE ON TUSCALOOSA CITY BOARD OF EDUCATION**

HON. CLAUDE HARRIS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1992

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, a long-time community leader and friend, Claud Morrison, is retiring from the Tuscaloosa city board of education after 21 years. His active membership in all aspects of the board and particularly his participation on the financial and building committees have contributed to the growth and strength of our community's public education system.

As a native Alabamian and graduate of the University of Alabama, Claud has been a public accountant in Tuscaloosa since 1951. As someone who takes his citizenship seriously, Claud has been involved in many community, civic, and religious organizations. His commitment to hard work is not unknown to those of us in Tuscaloosa. Besides his successful CPA practice, Claud has devoted his talents to memberships on the Tuscaloosa Park and Recreation Board, the Tuscaloosa Exchange Club, the Dollar-Hide Hunting Club, and serving as a deacon at the First Baptist Church.

Although Claud has earned a reputation for lending his support to many worthwhile causes in the Tuscaloosa community, he has never

forgotten the importance of his family. He and his wife, Sue, have two married sons and share in the enjoyment of being grandparents to 6 grandchildren.

I join with the Tuscaloosa business community and private sector in expressing our gratitude to Claud Morrison for his wise and thoughtful leadership as a member of the board of education. His conviction that a strong public education foundation builds a stronger America is a legacy that we should all try to emulate.

TRIBUTE TO ALEX VELASQUEZ

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1992

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to congratulate Alex Velasquez, of Central Falls, as this year's recipient of the Congressman RONALD K. MACHTLEY Academic and Leadership Excellence Award for Central Falls High School in Central Falls, RI.

This award is presented to the student, chosen by Central Falls High School, who demonstrates a mature blend of academic achievement, community involvement, and leadership qualities.

Alex Velasquez has more than fulfilled this criteria. He is an A level student and a member of the Academic Decathlon Team. He is also active in extracurricular activities. He is a member of the football, baseball, and basketball teams, and has participated in model legislature. He is also a member of the student council and the drama club.

I commend Alex Velasquez for his outstanding achievements and wish him all the best in his future endeavors.

THE CONGRESSIONAL REFORM MOST NEEDED

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1992

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, the following is this year's winning essay in our annual contest to determine who will be the congressional intern for the 10th District of Indiana. It was written by Rob King of Indianapolis.

THE CONGRESSIONAL REFORM MOST NEEDED

The recent surge in popular dissatisfaction with Congress, exacerbated by the checking abuses at the House Bank, has put the subject of Congressional reform on the minds of our country's lawmakers once again. Some of the current suggestions being bandied about in revisionist minded circles (aside from an overhaul of the House Bank) deal with term limitations, negative campaigning, gerrymandering, and the improvement of voter participation. While all of these subjects necessitate legislative attention, the most needed Congressional reform lies in the arena of campaign finance.

In the heavily regulated presidential elections, public funds account for a substantial portion of a candidate's financing. Additionally, candidates for executive office are sub-

ject to expenditure limits. Congressional elections however, are privately financed with candidates subject to no spending limits. Obviously, with this latter system, the danger exists of electing a candidate on the basis of his larger campaign coffer, instead of his platform.

Thus, the absence of spending limits for Congressional campaigns often metamorphoses these races into wars of money, rather than ideology. Quite simply, more money in today's political milieu means more media exposure. Media exposure translates into voter recognition, an essential prerequisite to winning a Congressional election. Hence, without money, a candidate's electoral prospects are doomed.

Confronted with this reality, candidates often find themselves taking money from political action committees (PACs). Much of the current debate over campaign finance reform hinges on the role PACs play in elections. PACs are established by unions, corporations, and trade associations, as well as ideological and issue oriented groups. Because PACs have access to large reservoirs of cash, relationships between them and political candidates invariably result. Unfortunately, these relationships frequently allow PACs undue influence in Congress, as is manifested by the recent Keating Five scandal. Writes Inside Congress reporter Chuck Alston in his February 2, article, "The Keating Five scandal has exposed how campaign contributions can govern behavior in Congress."

Our present campaign finance system also needs revamping because it favors incumbents. This is imputable to the fact that incumbents receive the bulk of PAC money. PACs like to reward Congressmen who have supported their policies in the past and who will continue to do so in the future. By filling an incumbent's campaign coffer, a PAC ensures continued representation in Congress. Thus, an incumbent can easily marshal the financial resources necessary for his Congressional campaign through his PAC connections. His opponent, conversely, is left facing the daunting challenge of fund raising without PAC assistance. Compounding this inequity is the greater visibility incumbents have, which enables them to raise individual donations much more easily than their opponents.

As a result of these pecuniary advantages enjoyed by incumbents, challengers are unable to compete. In the 1990 elections, incumbent U.S. Senators raised four dollars to every one raised by their opponents. Even more astonishingly, U.S. Representatives running for reelection were able to raise twelve dollars for every one raised by their opponents.

At issue here is whether this Congressional electoral process, with its heavy reliance on money appropriated by PACs, undermines the basic democratic principles of equal access to public office for all citizens and equal opportunity for all segments of society to be heard by those making public policy. Realistically, under the present system, money has become the primary factor in gaining both voter and legislative attention. Clearly, this is wrong. Thinking of this problem, I am reminded of what Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. once said: "A man should be judged not by the color of his skin, but by the content of his character." Similarly, as citizens of this great land, we should judge our elected officials, not by the largess of the campaign coffers, but by the contents of their character and the value of their messages. Only when we do this will America truly realize its democratic potential.

NUTRITION SCREENING RESEARCH ACT

HON. MARILYN LLOYD

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1992

Mrs. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation, the Nutrition Screening Research Act, to attack the devastating problem of malnutrition among older adults. I am joined in sponsoring this bill by two distinguished advocates for the elderly: Representative RON WYDEN and Representative TOM DOWNEY. This legislation has been introduced in the Senate by Senators ADAMS and BINGAMAN.

Mr. Speaker, a recent study conducted by Peter D. Hart Research Associates found that 40 percent of older patients in acute care and long-term care facilities are malnourished. The cost of malnutrition in human suffering and additional medical services is simply unacceptable to me. We must do the research now so that we can determine the most effective ways to prevent malnutrition in the future.

The Nutrition Screening Research Act will authorize research to be conducted by the Secretary of Health and Human Services through the National Institute on Aging. There will be two 3-year studies conducted. The first will determine the efficacy and cost effectiveness of nutrition screening and intervention activities. This study will shed some light on how such screening can affect the health and quality of life of older Americans, and whether we can reduce unnecessary institutionalization with proper nutrition screening and by providing needed nutrition.

The second study addresses the issue of malnutrition. This study will provide Congress with a true reading of the extent that older individuals are malnourished in our society. It will focus on persons in hospitals and long-term care facilities, as well as persons living independently. The study will also assess the need for nutrition screening and intervention programs.

There is a related nutrition issue that I would like to mention. There are thousands of nutrition providers across this Nation serving the elderly under the Older Americans Act, who are extremely anxious and disturbed that the Senate has not passed this year's Older Americans Act reauthorization. It is unfair for service providers and the elderly to live with such uncertainty regarding their reimbursement levels and the number of meals they will be able to provide. I hope that we can get this critical legislation passed and signed into law immediately.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have a short description of the Nutrition Research Screening Act, and a list of organizations that support the bill placed in the RECORD at this time, and I ask that my colleagues join me in supporting this bill.

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS OF THE NUTRITION SCREENING RESEARCH ACT

Section 1. (Short Title) entitles the bill, the Nutrition Screening Research Act.

Section 2. (Findings and Purposes) presents findings related to malnutrition in the elderly. These findings indicate that malnutrition is pervasive in the older population and that

a national study of nutrition screening and interventions could provide the basis for institutionalizing these activities.

Presents the purposes of the legislation: to provide for research to determine the efficacy and cost-effectiveness of nutrition screening and intervention activities in older people and to determine the extent of malnutrition in the elderly.

Section 3. (Research) calls for two studies. One study is to determine the efficacy and cost effectiveness of nutrition screening and intervention activities. This three-year study is to be conducted by the Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the National Institute on Aging, coordinating with the Agency for Health Care Policy and Research and, to the extent possible, working in cooperation with the National Nutrition Monitoring System.

The study will determine if nutrition screening and intervention activities for older individuals result in changes in health or quality of life for those individuals or in reductions in federally subsidized home or institutional care. It also will determine if a multidisciplinary nutritional approach is effective in addressing the nutritional needs of older individuals and if reimbursement for nutrition screening and interventions is a cost-effective means of improving the health status of older people.

The populations in the study include older people who are: (1) living independently, including those receiving family support or home and community-based services and those who do not have additional services and support; (2) hospitalized, including individuals admitted from home and from institutions; and, (3) institutionalized.

The second study, the Malnutrition Study, is a three-year study to be conducted by the Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the National Institute on Aging. It will determine the extent of malnutrition in older people in hospitals and long-term care facilities and in older individuals who are living independently.

A report of the findings of the studies shall be submitted by the Secretary of Health and Human Services to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives. This report also will include a determination regarding the institutionalization of a nutrition screening and intervention program. The rationale for the determination also is to be presented.

An Advisory Panel is to be established by the Secretary, acting through the Director of the National Institute on Aging, to oversee the design, implementation and evaluation of the studies. The members are to be appointed for the life of the panel from organizations including, but not limited to, the Health Care Financing Administration, the Social Security Administration, the National Center for Health Statistics, the Administration on Aging, the National Council on the Aging, the American Dietetic Association, and the American Academy of Family Physicians.

Compensation for panel members who are not federal government employees is specified. Panel members also are to receive travel expenses related to panel business.

The panel may request that the head of any federal agency assign, without reimbursement, any agency personnel to assist the panel in carrying out its duties.

The panel shall terminate 3 years after the date of enactment of this legislation.

Section 4. (Authorization of Appropriations) authorizes such sums as necessary to

carry out this legislation to be appropriated and not less than \$3 million for each of the fiscal years 1993 through 1995.

MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS OF THE NUTRITION SCREENING INITIATIVE SUPPORTING THE NUTRITION SCREENING RESEARCH ACT

- Alliance for Aging Research.
- American Association of Homes for the Aging.
- American Association of Retired Persons.
- American College of Health Care Administrators.
- American Geriatrics Society.
- American Health Care Association.
- American Hospital Association.
- American Medical Association.
- American Medical Directors Association.
- American Nurses' Association, Inc.
- American Society for Clinical Nutrition, Inc.
- American Society for Geriatric Dentistry.
- American Society for Parenteral and Enteral Nutrition.
- American Society of Consultant Pharmacists.
- Gerontological Society of America.
- Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations.
- National Association of Directors of Nursing Administration in Long Term Care.
- National Association of Meal Programs.
- National Association of Nutrition & Aging Services Programs.
- National Association of State Units on Aging.
- National or Home Care.
- National Gerontological Nurses Association.
- National Hispanic Council on Aging, Inc.
- National League of Nursing.
- Older Women's League.
- The Catholic Health Association.
- The National Caucus and Center on Black Aged, Inc.

GANG-FREE SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITIES ACT OF 1992

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1992

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, together with Mr. MARTINEZ, the chairman of the Subcommittee on Human Resources, Mr. FORD of Michigan, the chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor, Mr. FAWELL, the ranking Republican of the Subcommittee on Human Resources, Mrs. LOWEY of New York, and Mr. DE LUGO, I am introducing the Gang-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1992.

This bill authorizes \$25 million to enable the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention [OJJDP] to make grants directly to local school districts, other local public and private agencies, institutions, and organizations to support a broad variety of juvenile gang prevention and intervention programs. In making grants, the Administrator of OJJDP is required to give priority consideration to applicants which: First, are submitted by or substantially involve local school districts; second, are broadly supported in their communities; third, substantially involve the families of youth who are or may become gang members; and fourth are based on the incidence and severity of gang related crime in their respective communities.

We are all aware of the serious problems faced by large cities like Los Angeles where gang related killings rose from 317 in 1987 to 619 in 1990. But smaller cities have also seen a substantial growth in crimes committed by members of juvenile gangs. Thirty years ago, there was evidence of street gang activity in only 23 cities. By contrast, recent research found evidence of street gang operations in 187 cities.

The Gang-Free Schools and Communities Act is designed to complement and expand existing Federal, State, and local efforts to address a difficult and increasingly serious problem. To date, the principal Federal responses have been law enforcement measures. During the last year, the Department of Justice, through the Office of Justice Programs, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, substantially increased its intelligence and enforcement efforts.

While law enforcement is doing its job by cracking down on illegal gang activities, we must also ensure that local communities, through their public and private agencies and organizations, have other resources to cooperate and do their part. The causes and problems associated with gangs are complex and require comprehensive solutions.

As former chairman of the Subcommittee on Human Resources and the current chairman of the Subcommittee on Elementary, Secondary, and Vocational Education, I am very aware that youth who are or may become gang members are frequently educationally disadvantaged and that older adolescents may need access to education instruction outside of the regular school classroom. These educational services, when coordinated with social and mental health services available through community-based youth services organizations and other public agencies, can become powerful gang prevention/intervention tools. Youth who are, or may become, gang members must have access to these kinds of comprehensive services if we want them to participate in lawful, constructive activities and to make safe and healthy decisions about their futures.

TRIBUTE TO DR. ROBERT H.
RINES, PRESIDENT OF FRANKLIN
PIERCE LAW CENTER

HON. DICK SWETT

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1992

Mr. SWETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Dr. Robert H. Rines and his tenure as founder and president of Franklin Pierce Law Center in Concord, NH. Dr. Rines has been a leader in the field of patent and intellectual property law, both nationally and internationally. As an intellectual property lawyer, he has represented many inventors in the successful commercialization of their inventions.

In 1973, Dr. Rines founded Franklin Pierce Law Center as an institution designed to make legal education more relevant to the needs of the public and private sectors in dealing with

technological advances in a changing world. As part of that mission, he has specialized in the training of attorneys in the field of science and relationship to the law through the Academy of Applied Science and the Germeshausen Center for the law of innovation and entrepreneurship.

Born in Boston, Dr. Rines received a B.S. in physics from MIT in 1942 and a J.D. from Georgetown in 1947 after serving in the Army in World War II. A registered professional engineer, he has also received a Ph.D. from Chiao Tung University and an honorary L.L.D. from the New England School of Law. Dr. Rines' leadership in the field of science, technology and the law, and his leadership in helping to develop patents and inventions in electronics and sonar, have been recognized widely over the years.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute Dr. Rines and his accomplishments as a lawyer, scientist and educator.

WINNEBAGO DDU WINS PUBLIC SERVICE AWARD

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1992

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member is pleased to congratulate the drug dependency unit [DDU] in the Winnebago Indian Health Service Hospital on receiving the very prestigious 1992 Public Service Excellence Award in the Federal category. The Winnebago Hospital is located in Nebraska's First Congressional District.

This Member is well aware of the long list of accomplishments of the drug dependency program at the Winnebago Hospital, which will be referred to as the Winnebago DDU. This program serves both the Winnebago and Omaha Tribes in addition to many other native Americans from throughout the Nation.

The drug dependency service unit employs 7 people and is a 12-bed facility that serves approximately 100 people a year. Mr. Robert Hollowell has been the director of the drug dependency service unit for 5 years.

The DDU has an amazingly high success rate when compared with other programs that treat native Americans. It is reported that it has a 50-percent success rate in treating alcohol and substance abuse while non-Indian treatment programs serving Indian people have a zero- to 5-percent success rate. Not only is the DDU the first adult in-patient substance abuse program in the Indian Health Service system, it also has the highest success rate of programs assisting native Americans.

The Winnebago and Omaha Tribes created this unit to help stem an extraordinarily serious problem in Indian country. The tragic results of alcoholism and substance abuse can be seen throughout the United States, and especially among Indian people. The Winnebago DDU has developed an innovative treatment program for native Americans that deserves to be considered elsewhere.

The DDU provides several special treatment programs for native Americans that other In-

dian Health Service chemical treatment centers do not have. For example, the Winnebago DDU routinely treats native Americans for diabetes and alcoholism within the same program. In addition, there is a special effort to treat pregnant women for alcoholism in order to combat fetal alcohol syndrome and fetal alcohol effect. In addition, there is an integral program to fight domestic violence—to provide treatment both to the perpetrator and the victim.

The DDU is unique among Indian Health Service substance abuse units in that it is located in a hospital. This allows for comprehensive service to respond to the complex needs of the clients. Since the DDU is operated within the hospital, a wide range of services can be provided that clinics alone cannot provide.

This Member is not surprised that the Winnebago DDU received this award. Their hard work, caring spirit, and perseverance in the midst of adversity have served very well the native Americans of Nebraska and other States.

SALUTE TO MANAGEMENT WEEK

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1992

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize the men and women who keep the wheels of industry and commerce moving in our great Nation as we observe Management Week in America.

Management Week is sponsored every year by the National Management Association, an organization dedicated to making our managers even more productive through professional development. The group believes there is no substitute for attaining the highest level of professionalism in each of the many fields of management—a credo, by the way, that we could all learn from.

Since its inception in 1978, Management Week in America has grown in recognition and activities each succeeding year. Every year, leaders of our country proclaim the first week in June as a time to recognize the profession of management and to appreciate the contribution and dedication that millions of managers offer in support of our free enterprise system.

In addition, Mr. Speaker, I'd like to pay special recognition to the Rockwell Valley chapter of the NMA. The chapter is a nonprofit organization of roughly 1,100 members from Rockwell International's Rocketdyne, Science Center, and Digital Communications Divisions. Its members work in several portions of my 21st District, including Canoga Park, Westlake Village, Thousand Oaks, Santa Susana, and Newbury Park.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Management Week in America, June 1-6.

TRIBUTE TO LEE-ANN HEVEY

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1992

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to congratulate Lee-Ann Hevey, of Pawtucket, as this year's recipient of the Congressman Ronald K. Machtley Academic and Leadership Excellence Award for Shea High School in Pawtucket, RI.

This award is presented to the student, chosen by Shea High School, who demonstrates a mature blend of academic achievement, community involvement and leadership qualities.

Lee-Ann Hevey has more than fulfilled this criteria. She is a member of the National and Rhode Island Societies. She is also active in extra-curricular activities. She is a member of the swim team, the volleyball team and a writer for the yearbook. She is a Presidential Fitness Award Winner and participated in Project Close-Up.

I commend Lee-Ann Hevey for her outstanding achievements and wish her all the best in her future endeavors.

IN HONOR OF DR. ERNST KATZ

HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1992

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor Dr. Ernst Katz, founder and conductor of the Junior Philharmonic Orchestra [JPO] of California for his 55 years of dedicated service on the podium. This makes the Junior Philharmonic the only 55-year-old orchestra with its original conductor and also the oldest young people's symphony in the West. He will be honored on May 27, 1992, at the Scottish Rite Auditorium in Los Angeles.

While Dr. Katz has been a leader in numerous projects relating to music, his work has never lost the focus of young people. His projects show his dedication to his orchestra's motto: "Give Youth a Chance To Be Heard." Since January 22, 1937, the date Dr. Katz founded the JPO, this devoted American has volunteered to provide musical training, education, and a musical library at no charge to thousands of our youth. He has done so without government subsidy. Under his direction, the Junior Philharmonic is completely non-commercial and does not ask for contributions, while volunteering hundreds of performances raising millions of dollars for many recognized charities.

The story of the JPO also relates an important part of their history with a close affiliation to most of Hollywood's motion picture, television, and radio personalities. Upon being founded, the Junior Philharmonic created the celebrity "Battle of Batons" featuring Hollywood's biggest names conducting the JPO in competition. The most humorous event is crowned each year with the awarding of the coveted Golden Baton. Hundreds of performers have participated in the "Battle" including

their most recent winner, "Weird Al" Yankovick. Others who have conducted the JPO include Jack Benny, Chevy Chase, Henry Fonda, Jayne Mansfield, Cesar Romero, Yakov Smirnoff, and many others.

Dr. Katz has provided teenagers from all backgrounds with musical training, and more importantly, guidance and motivation to become productive member so four society. The many thousands who participate in the JPO do so at a most impressionable young age when drugs and other less wholesome lifestyles clamor for their attention. He takes a personal interest in all youth, providing the guidance and attention that this often sorely missing at home and at school. As an outspoken critic of drug use, he firmly believes that the best deterrent to the drug problem is participation in a musical aggregation; for 55 years he has provided that opportunity.

It is an honor to bring to the attention of my colleagues in the House of Representatives the significant achievements of this remarkable man. I ask that you join me in expressing praise and gratitude for his work with young people and the community, and to wish Dr. Katz good health and many years of continued contributions to our community and our Nation.

TRIBUTE TO J. PHILLIP RICHLEY

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1992

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise here today to pay tribute to J. Phillip Richley, a man who has served the people of the Mahoning Valley for over 30 years. J. Phillip Richley will now receive, among his many other awards, the 1992 Distinguished Citizen Award presented by the Alumni Association of the Youngstown State University.

Born in Roccanova, Italy, J. Phillip Richley's family came to the Town of Niles, OH, in my 17th Congressional District. After graduating from Niles McKinley High School in 1954, J. Phillip Richley attended Youngstown State University. He also graduated from the U.S. Navy Quartermaster School and the U.S. Naval Academy Prep School.

Mr. Richley's career mirrors a Horatio Alger story from the past. An immigrant's son, J. Phillip Richley began his rise to the ranks of mayor in 1950 when he started as a surveyor for the city of Youngstown. In 1971, Governor John J. Gilligan appointed J. Phillip Richley the director of the Ohio Department of Transportation. Then in 1978, the people of Youngstown elected J. Phillip Richley to be mayor of Youngstown, at a time when the city boomed with people and steel mills.

Aside his civic duties, J. Phillips Richley serves in several boards and councils. He devotes much of his time to economic development and transportation planning. While director of transportation he was responsible for the administration of planning, design, construction, operation, and maintenance of 18,000 miles of the State and Federal highway system in Ohio.

Currently, J. Phillip Richley is the vice president of Development for the Cafaro Co. His

responsibilities include administration and management of the planning, design and financing of regional shopping malls and centers throughout the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure that I join his wife Josephine and his children, Phyllis and John in congratulating J. Phillip on receiving this coveted award from the Youngstown State University Alumni Association.

NASA ASTRONAUTS "ENDEAVOUR" TO PERSEVERE

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1992

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the entire world witnessed human ingenuity, courage, and skill of the highest caliber. At 5:15 p.m. astronauts Pierre Thuot, Richard Hieb, and Thomas Akers stepped into space to implement an emergency satellite rescue plan that they helped conceive. I would like to pay tribute to the crew of *Endeavour* and all those who contributed to this successful rescue effort. This mission marks the first time in history that three humans have ever space walked simultaneously. Their mission was to snare and secure the runaway Intelsat, a state-of-the-art communications satellite which had eluded two previous capture attempts. This third and final attempt did not rely on a \$7 million high-technology grappling hook, but rather on the gloved hands of the astronauts themselves. These brave men placed themselves in great danger and exhibited supreme control and coordination as they gingerly held the massive satellite in place. Four and one-half painstaking hours later, Intelsat was safely attached to the *Endeavour's* robot arm, and the necessary repairs were underway.

Such creative problem solving accomplished in the most extreme environment of space represents the best of the human spirit. Just a couple of weeks ago, we voted to continue manned missions into space through our support of the space station, which will serve as the centerpiece of our manned space program. This latest rescue operation is sure to provide invaluable practical experience for our future excursions into space, and once again illustrates the importance of manned space flight. I applaud the remarkable efforts of the *Endeavour* team, and wish them good luck and God's speed as they complete their mission and return home.

RECOGNIZING THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE EMPIRE STATESMEN

HON. FRANK HORTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1992

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the tremendous accomplishments and continuing achievement of the World Champion Empire Statesmen of Rochester, NY.

The Empire Statesmen, New York's senior drum and bugle corps, is a 110-member corps

celebrating its 10th anniversary. The Statesmen are directed by Mr. Vincent Bruni, who I am pleased to have known for many years. Mr. Bruni, an internationally acclaimed choreographer, has guided the Statesmen through their first decade, a time that has seen the group grow from a mere idea into a world champion corps.

Under Mr. Bruni's direction, the corps has received many accolades. Some of the corps accomplishments include performing at Rich Stadium for the Buffalo Bills, in Toronto for the Blue Jays, and opening and leading the 1986 Mardi Gras parade in New Orleans. The Statesmen have also performed charity concerts in the Greater Rochester area for the families of children with cancer.

Recently, the Statesmen captured the 1991 Drug Corps Associates World Championships, which were held last September in Scranton, PA. This championship performance resulted in the Statesmen being invited to perform at the final game of the European Soccer Championships in Goteberg, Sweden this June. The Statesmen are the only American unit selected to participate in the World Cup festivities, and they have also been asked to continuously promote the 1994 World Cup Soccer Championships to be held in the United States.

Mr. Speaker, we in upstate New York are extremely proud to call the Empire Statesmen our own. I congratulate them on their outstanding achievement and wish them the best of luck in Sweden.

SELF-EMPLOYED TAX DEDUCTION FOR HEALTH INSURANCE COSTS

HON. PAT WILLIAMS

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1992

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that would provide equity for farmers and ranchers along with all other self-employed taxpayers by giving them 100-percent deductibility of health insurance costs which would be retroactive to December 31, 1991.

The current 25-percent health insurance cost tax deduction has been extended twice. It is high time that we make the tax deduction permanent and expand the deduction to 100 percent of health insurance costs. This puts sole proprietors on the same level as their competitors who are organized as C corporations and are able to take advantage of full deductibility of these same health costs.

The cost of health care and health insurance premiums has escalated over the last decade. In 1990, the United States spent \$666 billion on health care. The private sector paid roughly \$380 billion or 58 percent of national health expenditures. Meanwhile, the farmers and ranchers all over the country have had some tough economic times. In Montana the 1980's were accompanied by drought and increased Federal regulations. Montana alone has over 20,000 farm and ranch families that would benefit from this legislation.

My bill, along with providing an even playing field for sole proprietorships, gives them the incentive to furnish employer-provided health

insurance for their employees. With some 30 million folks who are uninsured in this country that is a worthwhile goal all by itself.

I urge my colleagues to join me in this effort to provide equitable tax treatment and an incentive to ensure adequate health coverage by cosponsoring this bill. We ought to be encouraging self-employed taxpayers to provide sufficient health care coverage for themselves, their families, and employees.

JOEL STEPHAN ANTES—UTAH WINNER OF THE "VOICE OF DEMOCRACY" ESSAY CONTEST

HON. JAMES V. HANSEN

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1992

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, each year, the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States and its Ladies Auxiliary conduct its "Voice of Democracy" broadcast scriptwriting contest.

This program allows students all across the country to express their views on vital national issues and to develop their writing skills. Out of the 147,000 students who participated this year, only 22 were chosen as finalists. Each finalist will share \$76,000 in scholarships from the VFW to help in furthering their education.

I am proud, Mr. Speaker, to note that one of these 22 students was 16-year-old Joel Stephan Antes, from Layton High School in Layton, UT.

His essay, on the theme of "Meeting America's Challenge," follows:

MEETING AMERICA'S CHALLENGE

My Challenge is just ahead. The strange rows of old world houses flit by to the steady pounding of my feet on the cobblestones. The straggling line of runners turn the last corner and two things loom ahead, the great gate of the stadium and the sweat soaked number across the back of the one runner between me and the gold medal. As we pass into the shade of the tunnel a gate opens in my heart, the burden of twenty six miles falls from me, my muscles leap and I shoot past my staggering opponent and into the blinding sun and deafening roar of 120 thousand spectators. I surge around the track toward the finish line and turn the great bend into the sun. The roar grows deafening. I raise my arms to break the ribbon * * *

Splat. A wall of muddy slush covers me, the bright head lights of a car swerve past with a honk and a jeer to disappear into small red tail lights in the drizzle of the early morning dark. I've been jerked back to the reality of my before-school run, the cold dark of my home town in dingy late winter. But even as I dodge the rotting snow banks and splash the edges of the black-water slush pools the vision of Olympic gold begins once again to grow in my mind. My burning determination to meet that distant challenge brings strength to my muscles, and resolve to my heart.

America, too, holds a challenge in its heart. A distant prize, a time when all men can be free at last, a dream of life, liberty and happiness for all. The inalienable rights of men are like rare and distant gold medals to a runner. Only by providing them to all these people will we be "Meeting America's Challenge".

Our nation faces many obstacles, even as a runner must face the morning cold and ach-

ing muscles. But obstacles can be over come on the way to victory with America's challenge to inspire us. Our nation is not perfect, there is a lot of flab, soft spots, our lungs are clouded. I will speak directly to four obstacles that stand between America and its challenge.

First crime. It is like a cancer in the tissue of our society. Our national body is addicted to the poison of drugs and the crime and killing they bring. "The Unesco Courier" reports a robbery every fifty five seconds, an aggravated assault every forty nine, a murder every twenty four minutes.

A second obstacle between America and its challenge, is like poor nutrition to a marathoner. It is poverty. The United States is the world's richest nation yet over thirty million people live below the poverty level. People in poverty while many live in an excess that allows us to waste so much.

This waste ties directly to a third weakness. The destruction of our environment. In its study of "Our Dying Planet" Time magazine reveals Americans as wealthy wasters. Six percent of the world's population we consume fifty percent of the resources used each year. And we squander these treasures. There are thousands of landfills, open sores filling faster than we can cut new ones. Each year Americans cast aside 220 million tires, 1.6 billion ballpoint pens, 2 billion razors, and 16 billion disposable diapers: 22 and a half billion pounds of waste a year. Filled with trash we can not meet the challenge.

Finally, like any athlete Americans face problems of the mind. Here our nation's education system fails. The refusal to support education has led not to cutting fat, but the arteries of learning. Student scores and skills crumble in a world where success in education does not mean excellence it means survival.

In the early morning cold it's no good to lie in the warm covers and make excuses. I refuse to consider the idea I will not win olympic gold. To meet that challenge I throw myself into the task. America must demand discipline. Flaws must not become excuses. Overcoming them will give us strength. The challenge lies ahead. Our inalienable rights, our government of, by and for the people, our day when all men will be free at last. These dreams of America's founders, these words of Lincoln and King are more than platitudes they embody the golden challenge that we must strive to meet. As we dodge the icy puddles and face the cold drizzle in the dark let's keep our eyes on these golden dreams, on meeting America's challenge.

TRIBUTE TO STUART ROSE

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1992

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate Mr. Stuart Rose, the owner of Rex Radio and Television, Inc., who is the recipient of the Spirit of Life Award given by the City of Hope Medical Center.

Noted for his outstanding business accomplishments, Mr. Rose is honored this year as an outstanding community leader and exemplary mark on the radio and television industry.

Mr. Rose is not only an accomplished businessman, but also a supporter of several worthy organizations including the Humane Society, the Jewish Federation of Greater Dayton, and the Dayton Natural History Museum.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Mr. Rose for all he has contributed to the people and community that surround him.

IN HONOR OF MARVIN LENDER

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1992

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, this week people from all over Connecticut will come together to pay tribute to a unique individual who has made outstanding contributions to his community at the local, national, and international levels. I join Marvin Lender's many friends and colleagues in recognizing his tremendous achievements.

In addition to his extremely successful business career, Marvin Lender has always been a leader in helping others. As he retires from his successful term as national chairman of the United Jewish Appeal, he is completing just one more chapter in a long series of achievements that have made a difference in many lives worldwide. He has encouraged others to give to those less fortunate than themselves and led by his own example, generously dedicating his time and talents to helping those most in need. Within the United Jewish Appeal, he has served in many capacities, from helping Soviet and Ethiopian Jews emigrate to Israel to raising money for local charities. His efforts have improved the lives of Jews in the United States, Israel, and all over the world.

Mr. Lender's leadership has also extended beyond the Jewish community, touching the lives of many throughout the New Haven area. He has lent his vision and expertise to Yale New Haven Hospital as well as the New Haven Chapter of the Juvenile Diabetes Foundation. As cochairman of the New Haven Holocaust and Prejudice Reduction Program, he helps to educate schoolchildren in order to diminish racial and ethnic tensions in our community.

In every way, Marvin Lender has been an outstanding citizen and a role model to us all. All of us in Connecticut owe him our gratitude and deep admiration. We are truly proud of him. I am confident that he will continue to lend his enormous talents and commitment to our community in the years to come.

JAMES MYERS CHOSEN AS ALABAMA'S STATE SMALL BUSINESS PERSON OF THE YEAR

HON. CLAUDE HARRIS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1992

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Mr. James N. Myers, president of Jim Myers Drug, Inc., in Tuscaloosa, AL, on

being chosen the 1992 State Small Business Person of the Year. This week is America's 29th Annual Small Business Week, a time to recognize our Nation's small business men and women and their accomplishments. On May 12, I attended a luncheon here in Washington honoring Mr. Myers and other State small business persons.

Jim Myers has been serving the public for years through his business and community service. By providing quality products and care, he has come to exemplify success for small business people as they continue to help build America's future.

I would like to commend Mr. Myers for his loyalty and contributions to Tuscaloosa, and again, congratulate him on being selected Alabama's Small Business Person of the Year.

NATIONAL POLICE WEEK

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1992

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, in recognition of National Police Week, and the National Peace Officers' Memorial Service held today, May 15, we pay respects to the brave men and women in law enforcement who lost their lives in the performance of their duties. Last year, we lost 118 of our gallant officers.

Every year, the names of these men and women who gave their lives in service to their country are enshrined in the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial in Washington, DC. This memorial already includes the names of more than 12,500 Federal, State, and local law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty since the existence of organized police in our country. When you begin to consider the number of living victims—wives, husbands, children, families—one can begin to understand the level of anguish felt across the country for those who make this ultimate sacrifice.

As we somberly remember those law enforcement officers who gave their lives, we must recommit ourselves to protecting the hundreds of thousands of brave officers who daily make enormous sacrifices in performing vital service to these United States.

IN RECOGNITION OF KURDISH HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE UPCOMING ELECTIONS

HON. JAMES H. BILBRAY

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1992

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise before you today to appraise the Members of this House about the dire situation that continues to rage in the Kurdish occupied areas of the northern Iraq.

There continues to be nearly a million refugees stranded in the peaks of the treacherous Iraqi/Turkish border with the very real fear that death is what they face if they return to their homes. It is only the continued presence of

the United Nations and overflights by our American planes, that has kept the Iraqi Army at bay and allowed these people a slight measure of security and safety.

However, a deadline is looming. Next month the United Nations mandate in that area will expire and what will follow will surely be a genocide of the Kurdish people. Saddam Hussein has had no qualms about expressing his disdain for the Kurdish people through gassing the town of Habladja and the continued slaughter of innocent women and children.

Yet, we now have the opportunity to bring to the Bush administrations notice an historic event. This Sunday, May 17, the Kurdish people will take an historic step toward expressing their desire to be part of the democratic community by holding parliamentary and presidential elections. In this way, they hope to provide the world with concise proof that what we have is a freedom-loving people who want the same guarantees of freedom and security that the rest of the democratic world shares.

At this time, a delegation of congressional staff members, foreign affairs specialists and human rights activists have departed for Turkey in order to travel into the Kurdish areas and observe these elections. Led by the former two-time Governor of Nevada and current editor of the Las Vegas Sun Mike O'Callahan, this delegation will report back to myself and other Members of Congress about the continued plight of these people and the need to afford them continued security.

Currently I have introduced legislation before the Congress, with the cosponsorship of Chairman DANTE FASCELL, LEE HAMILTON, and STEPHEN SOLARZ, that will express the sense of Congress that the United Nations presence should be extended and that this conflict should be resolved once and for all in order to afford these people the security that they deserve. I urge my colleagues to support House Concurrent Resolution 299 and call for its immediate enactment.

I would also like to submit for the RECORD today's article from the New York Times which covers the upcoming election so that my fellow members will be aware of the historic events occurring in the region. I urge them not only to read this article but to make the choice to support an end to the violence perpetrated against these people.

[From the New York Times, May 13, 1992]

IRAQI KURDS PREPARE FOR FIRST FREE ELECTIONS

(By Leslie Weaver)

Erbil, Iraq, May 12.—With campaign, rallies, parades, slogans and speeches, Kurds in northern Iraq are gearing up for their first free elections outside of Iraqi control.

"This election is the first historical chance for the Kurdish people to determine their future," said Jalal Talabani, one of the Kurds' two main party leaders, together with Massoud Barzani.

The two are offering different visions of the future: autonomy through direct negotiations with Baghdad, favored by Mr. Barzani, or a more independent self-rule within Iraq, with any negotiations with Baghdad conducted through the United Nations.

With Iraqi rule loosened when Western coalition forces established a security zone in northern Iraq after the Kurds' failed uprising last spring, about a million Kurds are ex-

pected to vote on Sunday, election officials said.

They will vote for one of seven party lists from which a roughly 100-member legislative assembly will be drawn proportionally.

The voters will also choose one of four candidates, including Mr. Barzani and Mr. Talabani, as Kurdish leader, though ultimate power will rest with the assembly, they said.

The prospect that the elections could further weaken Iraq's grip on the region has raised fears that Baghdad, which recently strengthened its forces along the Kurdish front, may try to disrupt the polls through military action or sabotage, Kurdish officials said.

Campaigning has been most intense in this sprawling city of some 800,000 on the southern fringe of the Kurdish-controlled zone, where senior officials in the two main parties say a local victory could spell victory overall.

Both claim to hold majority support in the city, where residents say the parties' stands on future relations with Baghdad is the key issue.

Mr. Barzani, head of the Kurdistan Democratic Party led for years by his father, the late tribal and guerrilla leader Mustafa Barzani, has said he favors reaching an autonomy agreement with Baghdad because he does not believe any other solution would win the support of neighboring countries or the West.

Mr. Talabani, veteran leader of the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan, has said that Baghdad has lost credibility in past autonomy talks.

He said he favors self-determination for the Kurds within a democratic Iraq that would grant the Kurds more self-rule than simple autonomy, and has said that any future talks should be carried out through the United Nations.

Many residents said they believed the elections, particularly for the assembly, were too close to call. They said Mr. Barzani's party was generally believed to have the widest overall support. But they said many Kurds were also expected to vote for Mr. Talabani's party because they fear that under autonomy, Iraq might use the return of its civil administration, withdrawn from the Kurdish area last fall, to restore its grip on the area.

Kurdish officials are struggling to insure fair elections, with polling places to be supervised by representatives of all seven parties as well as international observers.

After two incidents between supporters of rival parties in the last few weeks erupted in gunfire, leaders of all parties have called on supporters to calm campaign rivalry and have publicly pledged to abide by the results.

RULE OF LAW PROGRAM IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1992

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues correspondence I had with the Department of State concerning the Rule of Law Program in Central and Eastern Europe. I wrote to the Department of State on February 21, 1992 on this topic, and on May 4, 1992, I received a reply, to which a summary list of U.S. Rule of

Law Assistance Programs for Central and Eastern Europe attached. The text of the correspondence follows:

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,

Washington, DC, February 21, 1992.

The Hon. LAWRENCE EAGLEBURGER,
Deputy Secretary of State, Department of State,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I write with respect to the Rule of Law program in Central and Eastern Europe. The purpose of this letter is to obtain your assessment of the speed, quality, and effectiveness of program implementation, and your plans for a similar program in the former Soviet Union.

First, I would like your overall evaluation of the Rule of Law in Central and Eastern Europe. It is my understanding that USIA has taken the lead on program implementation, under the combined policy oversight direction of USIA and the Human Rights Bureau of the Department of State.

What were the successes and problems in program implementation during FY 1990 and 1991?

What changes do you propose in the management of the FY 1992 Rule of Law program and how will those changes improve the speed, quality and effectiveness of program implementation?

Who will monitor and organize the program in the field?

Second, I would like to know about the role of non-governmental organizations in the Rule of Law program.

What role do you see for NGO's in this program?

How specifically does this program benefit from the participation of a number of agencies and organizations, both inside and outside the U.S. government?

What is your assessment of the work done to date by the American Bar Association, the NGO which has worked on implementation of the Rule of Law program?

Do you foresee a continuing role for the ABA and other non-governmental organizations in the Rule of Law program?

Do you plan to set aside a specific share of Rule of Law funding for proposals and participation by non-governmental organizations?

Finally, I would like to inquire about the SEED model for Rule of Law programs in the former Soviet Union.

Do you seek to replicate the same structures and program in the former Soviet Union?

Is the replication of existing SEED program structures, and participation by the same or similar non-governmental organizations, the quickest and most effective way to begin Rule of Law programs in the former Soviet Union?

How precisely will you monitor and implement a program in the former Soviet Union?

I appreciate your attention to this letter and look forward to your reply.

With best regards,
Sincerely,

LEE H. HAMILTON,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Europe
and the Middle East.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, DC, May 4, 1992.

The Hon. LEE H. HAMILTON,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Europe and the
Middle East, U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This responds to your February 21 letter to Deputy Secretary Eagleburger inquiring about the Rule of Law program for Central and Eastern Europe and

the Commonwealth of Independent States. I regret our delay in responding.

You ask first for our overall evaluation of the Rule of Law Program for Central and Eastern Europe. We believe that the program has been extremely successful. I am enclosing by way of background a summary list of programs that have been funded in FY 1991 under the Rule of Law Program. A few of our achievements with the FY 1991 allocation include:

Providing long-term consultants as advisers to aid individuals involved in legal reforms in Hungary, Romania, and Slovakia;

Conducting an intensive week-long judicial seminar in Romania that was so successful that the Romanians requested that it be made an annual tradition;

In limited cases as appropriate, conducting thorough needs assessments to ensure a thoughtful approach to future assistance efforts; and

Providing focused shorter-term consultants to provide advice on particular subjects under consideration by Central and Eastern European governments, such as judicial restructuring, parliamentary oversight of security forces, and civil control of the military.

For FY 1992, we have enhanced the inter-agency group that oversees the program. In the field, programs will be carried out, as they have in the past, by USIS officers under the direction of the Public Affairs Officer, and, ultimately, the Ambassador.

You also ask about the role of nongovernmental organizations in the rule of law program and particularly about the work of the American Bar Association Central and Eastern European Law Initiative [ABA CEELI]. We believe that the CEELI project has provided valuable services to Central and Eastern European legal reforms in the course of its assistance program funded by the \$400,000 grant it received from the National Endowment for Democracy in FY 1990. The Agency for International Development is in the process of making a grant award to the ABA CEELI of nearly \$280,000 to carry out assistance activities in the rule of law area in order to permit CEELI to carry on its successful assistance activities, and additional funding for the ABA is contemplated in the future.

We also contemplate that a portion of the FY 1992 Rule of Law funds administered at USIA will also be made available as grants to private organizations prepared to contribute to program goals in the rule of law area. We will also continue, as we have in the past, to encourage coordination and collaboration among a variety of governmental agencies and organizations such as the Department of Justice, the Federal Judicial Center, the Administrative Conference of the United States. These agencies all have a substantial amount of expertise and resources to contribute to the problems faced by Central and Eastern European governments in effecting legal reform.

The allocation of funding under the Rule of Law program is still under discussion, but as a general matter, the amount of funds expended on grants to outside organizations will be determined in large part by the caliber of the grant applications received. In addition, because of the importance of Central and Eastern European legal reforms to the American foreign policy agenda, we believe that when U.S. Government funds are supporting an effort to provide basic assistance to a foreign government related to the shaping of a Constitution or the design and implementation of basic laws establishing a

legal system, it is imperative that the U.S. Government be involved on a cooperative basis.

Finally, you ask about program plans for rule of law assistance to the Commonwealth of Independent States. Final decisions have yet to be made on the ultimate size and programming of our assistance activities in this area.

Thus far, \$250,000 has been made available to the State Department Bureau of Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs to continue and expand on a series of rule of law programs that it had initiated in the past. We expect that these will include: (1) regular involvement of U.S. judges in continuing education programs of the Legal Academy of the Russian Ministry of Justice (formerly a part of the Soviet Ministry of Justice); (2) a similar judicial cooperation effort with the Ukrainian Government, and, (3) an intensive three- or four-week summer seminar in Washington D.C. for legal system officials from throughout the CIS. In fact, a group of U.S. judges has recently returned from a three-week program at the Russian Legal Academy earlier this month.

In addition, USIA is conducting a number of rule of law activities out of its base program budget. These include work with the Administrative Conference of the United States on a program in Moscow and Kiev to provide information and assistance in the administrative law area. USIA will also be supporting assistance for the Russian Constitutional Court.

Beyond current funding, we contemplate that substantial additional funding will be made available for rule of law activities. We anticipate that both governmental and non-governmental organizations (such as the ABA CEELI project) will receive considerable resources to expand current efforts.

Policy direction for rule of law assistance to the Commonwealth of Independent States is provided by the Bureau of Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs, as is the case for the Central and Eastern European assistance program. Implementation in Washington and in the field reflects cooperative relations between the State Department and other agencies, including A.I.D., USIA, the Department of Justice, and the Federal Judicial Center. Evaluations will also be done as required by A.I.D. standards.

I hope this information is useful to you. Please feel free to let me know if additional information would be helpful.

Sincerely,

JANET G. MULLINS,

Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs.

U.S. RULE OF LAW ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS FOR CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE, FISCAL YEAR 1991-92

A. REGIONAL PROGRAMS

Interagency Steering Committee on Rule of Law Programs

The Human Rights Bureau of Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs of the State Department and the U.S. Information Agency (USIA) Programs Bureau co-chair an Interagency Steering Committee on Rule of Law Programs that administers USIA assistance in the rule of law area for Central and Eastern Europe. The overall funding levels for FY 1991 and FY 1992 respectively under this program were \$1.1 million (of which \$350,000 was set aside for the Baltics), and \$1 million. Country-specific programs described below were funded with FY 1991 Rule of Law Program funds administered by the Working Group.

American Bar Association

The United States has provided funding to the Central and East European Law Initiative (CEELI) of the American Bar Association to support assistance activities in the rule of law area throughout the region. A list of ABA CEELI activities to date is available.

George Washington University LLM Program

George Washington University has provided tuition waivers for six Central and Eastern European lawyers (three from Czechoslovakia, two from Romania, and one from Hungary) attending a year-long master of laws program at the University during the 1991-1992 academic year. USG grant funds are being used to cover travel to and from the U.S. and housing and living expenses while the students attend the program.

B. ALBANIA

Analysis and Advice on Criminal Justice System

A U.S. District Court judge, Robert Sweet, visited Albania for 3 weeks in November-December 1991 to advise Albanian officials on judicial reform and to assess legal system needs. Follow-up is planned now that elections have been held.

C. BALTICS

Council of Europe-Estonia Conference

Two U.S. judges participated in a seminar sponsored by the Council of Europe in conjunction with the Estonian Ministry of Justice. Roughly two-thirds of the judges in Estonia attended. The U.S. delegation also spent a week in discussions with Estonian legal system officials and officials and students of the University of Tartu Law School.

Baltic Judicial Visit

Nine judges, three each from Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia, visited the U.S. in February-March 1992 for a four-week international visitor program to study the U.S. legal system.

Additional programs are under development.

D. BULGARIA

Long Term Legal Consultant

The United States is in the process of offering an Assistant U.S. Attorney as a legal consultant for six months to the Ministry of Justice on criminal procedure law (among other subjects) as requested by the Minister of Justice.

Administrative Law

A delegation from the Administrative Conference of the United States visited Bulgaria to explore the need for assistance in administrative law issues. Follow up is contemplated this summer, possibly to include a two-month stay by a Bulgarian-speaking State Department attorney experienced in administrative law.

Civil Oversight of the Military

A former General Counsel of the U.S. Department of Defense spent a week in Sofia in February 1992 working with the Ministry of Defense on reform legislation establishing civilian control of the military.

E. CZECH AND SLOVAK FEDERAL REPUBLIC

Needs Assessment

At the request of the Embassy, a needs assessment was conducted in September 1991 to develop a comprehensive strategy for legal assistance. Implementation of the report's recommendations is currently under discussion by the Interagency Steering Committee on Rule of Law Programs.

Slovak Legal Consultant

An Assistant U.S. Attorney, Adam Schiff, is spending six months in Bratislava working

with several Slovakian Ministries to provide assistance on criminal justice reform.

(Also see regional programs: George Washington University.)

F. HUNGARY

Long-Term Legal Consultant

Colombia University Law School (Professor George Fletcher) has received a grant to advise the Hungarian Ministry of Justice on legal reforms. The grant is supporting the placement of an on-site attorney, Henry Baker, as an advisor to the Ministry.

Long-Term Legal Consultant to the General Prosecutor and Interior Ministry

An Assistant U.S. Attorney, John McEnany, is spending six months in Hungary providing advice on criminal justice reform efforts.

Advice on Drafting of Labor Codes

The Chief Deputy Administrative Law Judge of the National Labor Relations Board, David Davidson, has been identified to provide technical legal assistance to the Hungarian Ministry of Labor on matters of labor legislation and law.

(Also see regional programs: George Washington University.)

G. POLAND

Future Programs

The Interagency Steering Committee on Rule of Law Programs is considering program possibilities.

H. ROMANIA

Needs Assessment

A U.S. delegation in April 1991 led by former U.S. Ambassador to Romania Harry Barnes assessed the state of Romanian legal reforms, provided advice on several issues, and identified specific future needs and assistance projects.

Technical Assistance Materials

A large volume of materials describing particular areas of U.S. laws has been provided to specific Romanian officials who requested information on U.S. treatment of these subjects (e.g., government regulation of citizen demonstrations, oversight of intelligence, slander and libel law, among others).

Judicial Seminar

A week-long judicial seminar was held in Poiana Brasov, Romania in August 1991. Six U.S. judges and 60 Romanian judges and prosecutors addressed various topics dealing with the independence of the judiciary, judicial reform, and responsibility. The conference was featured on Romanian television, and papers presented at the conference are expected to be published in a Romanian legal journal.

Advice on Parliamentary Oversight of Security Organizations

Responding to a request from the chairman of the Parliamentary Committee on National Defense and Public Order, a U.S. expert in intelligence oversight and former Department of Justice official spent a week in Romania in December 1991 advising members of Parliament on effective means of establishing oversight.

Long-Term Legal Consultant

An Oregon state judge and an attorney employed by the Oregon State Attorney General's Office are spending six months as legal consultants in Romania. Based in the Institute on Juridical Sciences of the Romanian Academy, they are working with the Ministry of Justice, the Office of the General Prosecutor, and other officials on various aspects of legal reform.

Judicial/Prosecutorial Seminar

At the request of Romanian officials, a seminar for judges and prosecutors is being planned for Bucharest in summer 1992 as a follow-up to the August 1991 judicial seminar. In connection with the upcoming program, mini-seminars would be conducted at other locations in Romania. Two to three U.S. judges and two U.S. prosecutors would participate. It is hoped that one of these U.S. prosecutors, experienced in forensic investigation, can arrive in Romania several weeks before the seminar and stay several weeks afterwards to provide additional advice to the General Prosecutor's Office.

Magistrate School

Assistance to the newly-formed Romanian magistrate's training school is underway in a number of forms. Both U.S. legal consultants and two ABA legal liaisons are lecturing at the school, and provision of additional resources (including books, faculty, and intangible support) is being contemplated, in conjunction with the ABA CEELI project.

**CONGRESSMEN KILDEE PAYS
TRIBUTE TO YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
WEEK**

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1992

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to rise before you today to recognize an effort promoting educational and academic interest among the young people of Pontiac, MI, the "Youth In Government Project". Founded over 3 years ago by two dynamic community leaders, Rev. Douglas Jones and former Mayor Walter Moore, the project continues to make great strides toward achieving educational equity and parity for the citizens of Pontiac.

Each school involved in the project selects 13 students. One of these students will be selected to compete for the position of "Mayor For A Day". The mayor is elected by a panel of judges based on a brief speech prepared by each contestant. The top speaker is selected to be mayor and the runners up fill the positions of city council, president pro tem or serve as head of a department. The program is designed to give each participant a working knowledge of municipal government structure.

Last night, the Pontiac Youth In Government project held a banquet for the students, parents, public officials, and the officers and staff of Welcome Missionary Baptist Church at 7 p.m. at the Main Event, in the Pontiac Silverdome. This banquet culminated the activities for the 3d Annual Youth In Government Week. The 1992 Youth Mayor For A Day addressed the banquet with an award winning speech.

The Pontiac Youth In Government project is dedicated to the full development of our Nation's most valuable resource, our youth. The project represents a continuous partnership between Welcome Missionary Baptist Church, the city of Pontiac and the Pontiac Board of Education. The Pontiac Youth In Government project has demonstrated to the Nation that great achievements may be accomplished when a community works together toward a common goal.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I ask you and my fellow Members of Congress to join me in paying tribute to the Pontiac Youth In Government project. Their unyielding commitment to the development of their city's youth should serve as a model for the entire Nation.

**BILL TO PROMOTE SELF-
DETERMINATION FOR EAST TIMOR**

HON. TONY P. HALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1992

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to promote self-determination for the people of East Timor and to terminate United States assistance to Indonesia. I am pleased that the gentleman from New York [Mr. DOWNEY], the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MOAKLEY], the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. MACTHLEY], and the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. FRANK] are joining me as original cosponsors.

On December 7, 1975, Indonesian military forces invaded the former Portuguese colony of East Timor. The territory was made the 27th Province of Indonesia in 1976. The Washington Post termed this action "integration without choice," and observed in an editorial on May 23, 1976: "Timor's absorption has been a depressing example of international double standards."

At least tens of thousands of East Timorese—most experts say between 100,000 and 200,000—out of a population of nearly 700,000, died in the fighting, famine, and disease that followed Indonesia's invasion and occupation of East Timor. Most of these deaths occurred outside of the world's view, with Indonesia effectively closing and controlling all access to the territory. A bloodstained "khaki curtain" was draped over East Timor.

Like the Iraq invasion of Kuwait in 1990, the Indonesian invasion of East Timor in 1975 was condemned as a violation of international law. The United Nations General Assembly passed Resolution 3485 and a Security Council passed Resolution 384, both of which deplored the Indonesian military intervention in East Timor, called upon the Government of Indonesia to withdraw without delay its armed forces from East Timor, and reiterated the right of the people of East Timor to self-determination. In adopting Resolution 3485, the United Nations General Assembly stated that it: "Calls upon all States to respect the inalienable right of the people of Portuguese Timor to self-determination, freedom and independence and to determine their future political status in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples."

As the Indonesian occupation continued into 1976, the United Nations Security Council passed Resolution 389, which again called for the withdrawal of Indonesian military forces from East Timor and which reaffirmed "the inalienable right of its people to self-determination." This resolution further declared that "all efforts should be made to create conditions

that will enable the people of East Timor to exercise freely their right to self-determination."

Despite the revulsion of the world community to the illegal annexation of East Timor by Indonesia, Indonesia continues to occupy East Timor in contravention of international law and global opinion expressed through the United Nations. In the years since the invasion of East Timor, international human rights groups have continued to report widespread and on-going violations of basic human rights. Visitors from the outside world who have managed to get into Indonesia-occupied East Timor have consistently noted a climate of fear and repression. As an editorial of The Christian Science Monitor of April 28, 1992, summarized it: "For 16 years Indonesia has kept East Timor in a state of perpetual repression. There is no self-government, press, unions, student, or professional groups. The few reporters daring to venture into Timor tell of police stations and torture chambers spread throughout the capital, Dili."

From time-to-time, specific details of Indonesian atrocities have come to world attention, but no such incident had the impact of the massacre of unarmed Timorese at Dili's Santa Cruz cemetery by Indonesian military forces on November 12, 1991. At least 75 to 100 civilians were killed, with many more injured. The precise number of casualties may never be determined.

Other massacres and other atrocities have occurred in East Timor since 1975. But this incident was different: it was videotaped by an outsider who succeeded in smuggling the tape out of the militarized territory. In addition, two American reporters, Allan Nairn and Amy Goodman, were savagely beaten and nearly killed by the Indonesian soldiers who perpetrated the massacre. They survived to become witnesses to the world of the tragedy of East Timor.

The wake of the Santa Cruz massacre in Dili, the House and the Senate each passed resolutions condemning the killings, asking for justice, and urging the monitoring of human rights conditions in East Timor. Throughout the years since the invasion, large numbers of Representatives and Senators have cosigned numerous letters and resolutions about human rights violations in East Timor. In essence, these initiatives have urged the United States and other concerned nations to encourage the Indonesian Government to stop the killing in East Timor, respect basic human rights, and allow increased access to East Timor by international human rights groups and journalists.

Until today, these congressional efforts have not directly addressed the question of self-determination for the people of East Timor. However, the convergence of the November massacre and current international realities have sparked congressional interest in the issue of self-determination.

With the ending of the cold war, the revitalization of the United Nations, and the international trend to recognize long-postponed nationalistic aspirations, the question of self-determination for East Timor can now be put upon the table. At the core of the human rights violations in East Timor is a fundamental injustice: The Timorese have never been granted the chance to determine their own future.

It is insufficient to beg the Indonesians repeatedly to treat the Timorese with basic human decency. This is like condoning slavery, but asking the slave driver to spare the whip. Attention instead must be focused on getting the Indonesians to withdraw from East Timor and to allow the Timorese to participate in a referendum on self-determination.

Unfortunately, the Indonesians have not responded positively to appeals to allow the people of East Timor to vote on their own status. The Government of Indonesia has claimed that the question of self-determination was settled in 1976. The position of the United States has been to recognize the de facto incorporation of East Timor into Indonesia, without acknowledging that a valid act of self-determination occurred.

Since human rights violations by Indonesian forces in East Timor continue, and since Indonesia has failed to respect the United Nations declarations calling for the withdrawal of its troops from East Timor and self-determination for the Timorese, greater international pressure must be brought to bear on Indonesia. Following the November massacre, Canada and Denmark suspended aid to Indonesia, and the Netherlands recently severed its aid to Indonesia, including its chairing of the Inter-Governmental Group on Indonesia.

When Iraq invaded Kuwait, the United States spearheaded the international effort to impose sanctions against the Saddam Hussein government. It was clear there could no longer be "business as usual" with a government acting in blatant violation of international law. Similarly, there should be no "business as usual" with Indonesia as long as it perpetuates its illegal annexation of East Timor. Outdated cold war geopolitical considerations have no place in a new world order based upon respect for international law and the rights of peoples to determine their own destinies.

The bill my colleagues and I are introducing today terminates United States bilateral assistance to Indonesia upon the date of enactment. It further suspends generalized system of preference benefits for Indonesian products and requires the Secretary of the Treasury to instruct the United States representative at the World Bank to oppose any loan or other utilization of Bank funds for Indonesia.

Estimated fiscal year 1992 military and economic aid for Indonesia is about \$58 million. In addition, commercial arms deliveries under the Arms Export Control Act are expected to total \$42.9 million in fiscal 1992, and foreign military sales agreements should add another \$10 million.

Under the generalized system of preferences [GSP], the President can extend duty-free treatment to some or all of the exports of a developing nation. In 1990, total United States imports of GSP products from Indonesia totaled about \$562 million, of which about \$216 million was in the form of GSP free imports and \$346 million was in the form of GSP dutiable imports. The 1991 United States trade deficit with Indonesia was \$1.3 billion, with United States imports from Indonesia of \$3.2 billion and United States export to Indonesia of \$1.9 billion.

Up until this year, Indonesia has received considerable financial assistance from govern-

ments and international organizations that have participated in the Inter-Governmental Group on Indonesia [IGGI], whose members have included: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Spain, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Multilateral representation has included: the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the Asian Development Bank, and the U.N. Development Program. At the June 1991 meeting of the IGGI, Indonesia's international donor community pledged a total of \$4.75 billion, made up of \$1.89 billion in bilateral aid and \$2.86 billion in multilateral aid. The IGGI mechanism essentially was dissolved with the discontinuation of aid to Indonesia from the Netherlands. A World Bank effort is underway to create the Consultative Group on Indonesia [CGI] to replace the IGGI. World Bank loans approved in fiscal year 1991 for Indonesia totaled \$1.6 billion.

The termination of bilateral aid, the suspension of multilateral assistance, and the denial of trade preferences would remain in effect until the President certifies to Congress that: (1) Indonesia is permitting immediate and unrestricted access to East Timor for international human rights organizations and international organizations; (2) international human rights organizations report that Indonesian Government forces or other military or paramilitary forces under the control of the Government of Indonesia have ended all forms of inhumane treatment, including torture; (3) Indonesia is in compliance with United Nations General Assembly Resolution 3485 and United Nations Security Council Resolutions 384 and 389; and (4) Indonesia allows a United Nations supervised referendum on self-determination for the people of East Timor.

This is strong legislation, but a strong response is long overdue to Indonesia's aggression, repression, and terror in East Timor. At a time when every U.S. foreign aid dollar is undergoing rigorous scrutiny, why should the taxpayers provide aid to a nation which has seized and subjugated its neighbor? The Congress can both save money and stand for principle in terminating aid to Indonesia.

I would urge my colleagues to join with me in cosponsoring this bill, the full text of which follows:

H.R. 5176

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

SECTION 1. FINDINGS.

The Congress makes the following findings:

(1) In violation of international law, Indonesia invaded East Timor in December 1975, and forcefully annexed the territory in July 1976.

(2) Indonesian sovereignty over East Timor has never been recognized by the United Nations.

(3) The United Nations General Assembly adopted Resolution 3485 in 1975 and the United Nations Security Council adopted Resolution 384 in 1975 and Resolution 389 in 1976, each of which called upon the government of Indonesia to withdraw without delay its armed forces from East Timor and which reiterated the right of the people of East Timor to self-determination in accordance with General Assembly Resolution 1514(XV).

(4) United Nations General Assembly Resolution 37/30 of November 1982 requested the

Secretary-General to initiate consultations with all parties directly involved in the situation in East Timor in order to achieve a comprehensive settlement of the issue.

(5) Tens of thousands of East Timorese, out of a population of nearly 700,000, died in the fighting, famine, and disease that followed Indonesia's invasion and occupation of East Timor.

(6) Throughout the years of Indonesia's occupation of East Timor, international human rights organizations have reported evidence of human rights violations, including killings, torture, arbitrary arrest, and repression of freedom of expression.

(7) Indonesia's forceful suppression of basic human rights in East Timor was brought to world attention on November 12, 1991, when Indonesian military forces opened fire on unarmed Timorese civilians in Dili, killing 75 to 100 people and injuring many more.

(8) International human rights organizations report intense repression in East Timor in the period since the massacre of November 12, 1991.

(9) In section 359 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1992 and 1993, the Congress called for an end to all forms of human rights violations in East Timor and for an internationally acceptable solution which addresses the underlying causes of the conflict in East Timor.

(10) Indonesian military forces remain in East Timor in contravention of resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly and Security Council, and the Government of Indonesia has failed to initiate an internationally recognized process for self-determination for East Timor.

SEC. 2. TERMINATION OF FOREIGN ASSISTANCE FOR INDONESIA.

(a) TERMINATION OF FOREIGN ASSISTANCE FOR INDONESIA.—United States assistance to Indonesia shall be suspended on the date of the enactment of this Act until the President determines and certifies to the Congress that—

(1) Indonesia is permitting immediate and unrestricted access to East Timor for international human rights organizations and international organizations;

(2) international human rights organizations report that Indonesian government forces or other military or paramilitary forces under the control of the Government of Indonesia have ended all forms of inhumane treatment, including torture;

(3) Indonesia is in compliance with United Nations General Assembly Resolution 3485 and United Nations Security Council Resolutions 384 and 389; and

(4) Indonesia allows a United Nations supervised referendum on self-determination for the people of East Timor.

(b) DEFINITION.—

(1) For the purposes of this section, the term "United States assistance" means assistance of any kind which is provided by grant, sale, loan, lease, credit, guaranty, or insurance, or by any other means, by any agency or instrumentality of the United States Government.

(2) Such term includes—

(A) assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (including programs under title IV of chapter 2 of part I of such Act);

(B) assistance under the Arms Export Control Act;

(C) sales under title I or title III and donations under title II of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 of nonfood commodities;

(D) other financing programs of the Commodity Credit Corporation for export sales of nonfood commodities;

(E) financing under the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945; and

(F) assistance provided by the Central Intelligence Agency or assistance provided by any other entity or component of the United States Government if such assistance is carried out in connection with, or for purposes of conducting, intelligence or intelligence-related activities except that this shall not include activities undertaken solely to collect necessary intelligence.

(3) Such term does not include—

(A) assistance which involves the donation of food or medicine;

(B) disaster relief assistance (including any assistance under chapter 9 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961);

(C) assistance for refugees; and

(D) assistance made available for termination costs arising from the requirements of this section.

SEC. 3. SUSPENSION OF MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE

Until the President makes the determination and certification pursuant to section 2(a), the Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive directors of the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and the International Development Association to oppose any loan or other utilization of the fund of their respective institutions to or for Indonesia.

SEC. 4. DENIAL OF TRADE PREFERENCES.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, until the President makes the determination and certification pursuant to section 2(a), the provisions of title V of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2461 et seq.) shall not apply with respect to the products of Indonesia.

THE VIOLENCE IN KARABAKH MUST END

HON. DICK SWETT

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1992

Mr. SWETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in solidarity with the Armenian people, and especially those brave Armenians besieged in the struggling region of Karabakh. I am filled with sorrow to think of the violence being directed at these innocent people, and the suffering they are enduring.

Today, these victims of aggression are, in many cases, without electricity, food, fuel, and water, even medical supplies are in dangerously short supply.

Over 180,000 people are suffering right now from these and other consequences of the anarchy and violence raging in Karabakh. In the meantime, the world's only superpower stands by and watches.

Where is this New World Order? Is Karabakh destined to be forgotten? Where is our foreign policy President? And finally, where are we? Are we ready to commit ourselves to end this ongoing atrocity? Are we ready to end the nightmare of women and children trapped by the constant shelling?

The United States need not sit on the sidelines and watch the horror unfold. We can and will make a difference. I know that my colleagues do not feel powerless. Together we

can ensure that President Bush can garner an international commitment to end this horror.

Mr. Speaker, we are not naive. We all know that the divisions in Karabakh will take time to resolve themselves, just as our own internal divisions will take time to resolve themselves. But, as the proverb says, "the journey of a thousand miles begins with a single step."

That first step is the immediate cessation of violence. This is our bottom line. We call on Azerbaijan to immediately cease shelling Karabakh and to lift the blockade without delay. We also call for U.N. peacekeepers to be sent to Karabakh to prevent further violence.

Violence sometimes seems an easy path to take when faced with intractable issues. But it is the wrong path. The road to peace can be a harder path to tread, but its rewards are many, and they will withstand the test of time.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in working to live up to the challenge of paving the way for peace and stability in this region.

May God bless the Armenian nation.

REGULATORY REFORM NEEDED TO HELP SMALL BUSINESSES

HON. THOMAS W. EWING

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1992

Mr. EWING. Mr. Speaker, this morning Representative RIGGS offered an amendment to the Small Business Credit Crunch Relief Act stating that the Congress supports the President's moratorium on regulations. Had that amendment not been ruled nongermane by the chairman, I would have been in strong support.

There are few issues which are more important to American businesses and to the strength of our economy than Federal overregulation, which is driving small business persons out of business and crippling economic expansion. Stopping the avalanche of Federal mandates must be a top priority for Congress and the President.

I have been a strong supporter of the President's 90-day moratorium on regulations and his work on regulatory reform. I have introduced a separate resolution calling on him to extend the moratorium for a full year. Eighty-five of my colleagues from both sides of the aisle have cosponsored that resolution, and I encourage each of them to support the amendment before us. While we would have liked to see the President extend the moratorium for a year, we are pleased that he has extended it through August.

Since this week is Small Business Week, I think it is important that we draw attention to issues facing small businesses, and a top concern is excessive Federal regulation. Because they have fewer resources to spend, small business bears the heaviest burden of Federal mandates. Small business closings and bankruptcies are up sharply in the last few years, and Federal regulation is partly to blame.

Too often the Federal Government does not consider the impact of Federal regulations on small businesses. In fact, many Federal regu-

lations have little or no clear benefit, yet cost businesses millions or billions of dollars in compliance costs. And those costs are passed on to consumers.

Not only do Federal agencies fail to adequately consider the impact of their rules on small businesses, but sometimes it seems that these bureaucrats don't care about the fact that their mandates are driving businesses into the ground and therefore destroying jobs. In 1980, the Regulatory Flexibility Act [RFA] was passed to require agencies to analyze the impact of regulations on small businesses and offer alternative solutions to costly mandates. The House Republican Research Committee Task Force on Small Business recently held a hearing on the implementation of the RFA. It was exceedingly clear at that hearing that Federal regulators have circumvented or simply ignored important provisions of the RFA and the efforts of the Small Business Administration to implement the RFA.

If the Regulatory Flexibility Act were properly implemented and appropriately strengthened we would go a long way toward easing the regulatory burdens on small businesses. This should be a priority matter for Congress. However, it is also important that regulatory agencies begin to respect the spirit of the RFA.

The level of Federal regulation has increased dramatically in recent years. The pages in the Federal Register numbered over 67,000 last year, an increase of 26 percent over 1990. The Federal Government employs over 122,000 Federal regulators in over 50 different agencies. These bureaucrats are working on nearly 5,000 new regulations. This regulating machine costs taxpayers about \$11 billion per year.

The National Chamber Foundation recently released a report which estimates the economic cost at about \$400 billion every year. This translates to a cost of over \$4,000 for every American household.

These costs, while they don't show up in the Federal budget, are a tremendous drain on our economy. Dollars spent to meet Federal mandates are dollars not spent on new plants or equipment. They are dollars not spent on creating new capital or creating new jobs. Because the cost of regulations are passed on to consumers by way of higher prices, Federal regulation means that each American has less disposable income.

One of the most frustrating things for small businesses is the required paperwork. At least 5 billion man-hours are expended every year in meeting the Federal paperwork burden. Time spent filling out forms is time not spent creating a product or providing a service. I know there are many small businesses which have hired people just to do the paperwork mandated by the Government.

The President's moratorium has helped get our economy moving again and I commend him for his actions. Dozens of new regulations have been put on hold, and it has been estimated that the moratorium has saved the economy as much as \$20 billion so far. I applaud the President's extension for the moratorium through August.

We must scale back the level of Federal regulation and reform the regulatory process. Our goal must be to make the regulatory proc-

ess responsible and fair to those who are required to meet Federal mandates. We must look at how regulations will affect businesses and take that into account. Our Federal regulators should work with small businesses, instead of working against them, to find ways to achieve the goals of regulations without crippling business. I believe that small businesses want to work with agencies to achieve mutually acceptable rules.

Federal regulations stifle small business entrepreneurship, drain scarce resources, crippled productivity, and inhibit economic expansion and job creation.

I would have strongly supported the amendment offered by Mr. RIGGS if it had not been ruled to be nongermane. I commend Mr. RIGGS for his efforts.

CHELSEA LANTOS-SWETT: A FUTURE PULITZER PRIZE WINNER FOR POETRY?

HON. STEPHEN J. SOLARZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1992

Mr. SOLARZ. Mr. Speaker, the timeworn cliché instructs us to take time to "smell the roses." For Members of Congress, wrapped up as we are in our unbelievably hectic schedules at home and in Washington, it is easy for us to overlook some of the small but special details which round out our lives.

Sadly, in the crazy pace of Congress, we often sacrifice the time we spend with, and the attention we pay to, our families. And the people who need us the most, our children and our grandchildren, sometimes receive the shortest shrift of all.

For this reason, I was delighted to come across a wonderful poem that was written by Chelsea Lantos-Swett, a third-grader, who is the daughter of DICK SWETT, and granddaughter of TOM LANTOS. Our colleagues have a great deal to be proud of in Chelsea, who is clearly destined for literary greatness. I hope the Members of this House will enjoy Chelsea's work as much as I did, and I hope her poem inspires all of us to contemplate the achievements of those who are dear to us.

MOTHER EARTH'S TURN

(By Chelsea Lantos-Swett)

Swirling snow, most unexpected,
Winter's over, March is here.
Mother Earth is now corrected?
Now we get our frozen tear?
Snow that winter could not bring,
How it spirals down so fast.
What happened to the fresh new Spring?
Are we frozen in the past?
Caught in blasts of icy sleet,
Captured in a blank white world,
Walking on a frozen street
Watching little leaves go curl.
Oh how I wish to have a flower,
Have one bluebird passing by,
Spot spring from her daisy tower
And push away the winter sky!

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE RIOTS IN L.A.: A RESPONSE

HON. LINDSAY THOMAS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1992

Mr. THOMAS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, there is much despair and anger in the wake of the racial violence that has shaken the Nation in recent days. But as we stir the cooling ashes of Los Angeles and other cities, we can find the early glimmer of hope that something good may yet come from this tragedy.

We have seen Americans of all colors—black, white, and brown—rally to peacefully express their commitment against racism. I sense a determination in the hearts of good men and women everywhere to take a stand, and chart a new course.

Also, in the pulpits of America, our ministers have raised their voices to give guidance to people of faith.

One of those voices recently was the Rev. Michael Bledsoe of the Riverside Baptist Church in Washington. This is a biracial church whose parishioners come from throughout the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I insert Pastor Bledsoe's remarks delivered on May 3, 1992, in the RECORD at this point:

THE RIOTS IN L.A.: A RESPONSE

(By Pastor Michael Bledsoe)

One year ago, our President, our congress and our military led our nation into the desert sands of Saudi Arabia. The declared goal was the freeing of the Kuwaiti people from the tyranny of the Iraqi dictator, Saddam Hussein. Now, one year later, our President has sent troops into Los Angeles, not for the liberation of a people, but for the shoring up and defense of the status quo.

The events of this past week are heart rending and even maddening. Surely we can concur with the President that the brutal murder of people and the wanton destruction of property should end. But the Church of Jesus Christ pleads for something more: we ask that the same energy, commitment and resources pledged to a war far from our shores be expended upon the emancipation of our own people within our own cities. I am, like many clergy, confounded by our nation's seeming ability to create Marshall Plans for other nations, but when it comes to the economic and social well-being of minorities in our own country, somehow the energy dissipates. Like you, I am appalled by the murder of people who were innocent and simply in the wrong place at the wrong time. But I am equally appalled by a continued neglect of our inner cities and the racism which fuels much of that neglect.

Twenty-six years ago, the National Committee of Negro Churchmen, issued a statement on "Black Power." That statement noted something our President and Congress are apparently unable to grasp: "powerlessness breeds a race of beggars. We are faced now with a situation where conscienceless power meet powerless conscience, threatening the very foundation of our nation." That statement is, unfortunately, as accurate today as it was on July 31, 1966.

All of us know that the travesty of the inane verdicts handed down in the Rodney King beating case was and is simply the fuse. We are faced not only with the travesty of this particular case, but with racist injustice which continues to trap and enslave men,

women and children. Yes, violence is wrong and it begets violence, but we as the Church must plead with our leaders to understand that you cannot, lest you be a hypocrite, denounce violence by the powerless while at the same time withholding condemnation of that violence which denies a people their past and a future.

We have our work and mission set out before us. Our particular church, Riverside Baptist Church, must reawaken to its historic purpose and mission, that we proclaim the Gospel of Christ knowing but one law, the love of God and the love of humanity. Were it not for such a Gospel, were it not for the power of Christ to break asunder the inhuman chains of racism and violence, we would be despairing indeed. But alas, we do have a hope greater than that which would crush us. Together let us in these coming days speak with courage, live in compassion and work passionately for justice. For Martin Luther King, Jr. has warned us "Either we will live together as brothers and sisters or we will perish together as fools."

DESPERATE PLIGHT OF THE ETHNIC ALBANIANS IN KOSOVA AND OTHER AREAS OF THE FORMER YUGOSLAV FEDERATION

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1992

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, Slobodan Milosevic, the last Communist dictator in Europe, continues to shock and horrify the civilized world as he directs his wanton campaign against the successor states of Yugoslavia.

Milosevic's wrath has caused incalculable human suffering. The Communist Serbian effort to dominate the freedom-seeking Republics of Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Macedonia, and Kosova will continue until we in the United States take steadfast and decisive steps to stamp it out.

The violent means through which Serbian Communists seek to dominate the region were on display for all to see 12 years ago when, after the death of Tito, they opened a campaign of terror against the Albanians in the autonomous Republic of Kosova.

The efforts to isolate and vilify Albanians in Kosova were as revolting as they were comprehensive. The Communists in Belgrade purged the Kosovar Communists, closed the parliament in Kosova and persecuted its freely and fairly elected members, placed restrictions on the use of Albanian language and symbols, and ultimately imposed martial law on Kosova.

The dire situation in the former Yugoslavia requires that uncompromising attention be paid to the plight of Albanians in Kosova. As an historic whipping boy to the Communist Serbians, the ethnic Albanian population in Kosova is particularly vulnerable in these volatile times.

Dr. Ivo Banac, a professor of history and master of Pierson College at Yale University, has written an excellent paper on the serious plight of Albanians in Kosova, entitled, "Position Paper on the Question of Kosova and the Status of Albanians in the Successor States of Yugoslavia."

Dr. Banac's work highlights the importance of Congress' vigilance with respect to the situ-

ation in the former Yugoslavia. There is a clear need for aggressive action against the Serbian Communists who continue their brutal and deadly assault against the citizens of the freedom-seeking republics of the disintegrated Yugoslavia. I ask that his paper be placed in today's RECORD and I urge my colleagues to give it the thoughtful attention it deserves.

POSITION PAPER ON THE QUESTION OF KOSOVA AND THE STATUS OF ALBANIANS IN THE SUCCESSOR STATES OF YUGOSLAVIA

The Autonomous Province of Kosova (Kosovo in Serbia), a federal unit in disintegrating Yugoslavia, has been an Albanian majority area for several centuries. According to the official Yugoslav censuses, which were always biased against minority nationalities, Albanians constituted 65.7 percent of Kosova's population in 1921 and 77.4 percent in 1981. In fact, they now constitute as much as 90 percent of Kosova's population. In addition, Albanians constitute a fifth of the population of Macedonia, and are an absolute majority in western Macedonia. They also have significant enclaves in eastern Montenegro (Ulqin/Ulcinj, Plavë/Plav, Tivar/Bar, Titograd) and southern Serbia (Bujanovac, Presevo).

The large concentrations of Albanians in former Yugoslavia are a result of an unjust settlement of the Balkan wars of 1912-1913. The powers that arbitrated the disposition of these territories, which were ruled by the Ottoman Empire from the fourteenth century, were guided more by expediency than by the wishes of the local people. They favored Serbia and Montenegro over the weak and newly independent Albanian state. The situation did not change with the establishment of Yugoslavia (1918), in which Serbia dominated and pursued a policy of denationalization and expulsion of Albanians, nor with the Communist revolution in Yugoslavia (1941-1945), which brought Albanians still more repression.

The Communist regime of Marshal Tito, however, from the beginning recognized the autonomy of Kosova within the Serbian republic. This was originally no more than a token measure that could hardly obscure the subordinate position of Albanians in Yugoslavia. In 1974, as Tito increasingly reacted against his rivals in Serbian Communist establishment, he promulgated a new constitution that granted considerable self-rule to the six Yugoslav republics, but also to the two autonomous provinces—Kosovo and Vojvodina, whose status was enhanced to virtually the level of a federal republic. Henceforth, Kosovar Albanians participated in power-sharing. They increasingly were represented in various federal agencies from which they were hitherto excluded. One of their representatives—Sinan Hasani—even served as the President of Yugoslavia in 1986.

The position of Albanians started deteriorating after Tito's death in 1980. Serbian Communists opened a campaign against the autonomy of Kosova and systematically inflamed Serbian public opinion against the alleged Albanian "irredentism." The Belgrade authorities vilified the Albanians and portrayed them as extremists who were predisposed to mayhem. In the process, the Serbian Communist leadership purged the majority of Kosovar Communists, started placing restrictions on the use of Albanian language and symbols, and ultimately imposed martial law on Kosova. The worst excesses took place after 1987, when Slobodan Milosevic, the most extreme among Serbia's Communist leaders, became the head of Serbia's Communist Party.

Under Milosevic, Albanians have been subjected to terror and threat of extinction. He closed their schools, fired their professionals, banned their press and institutions, imposed the arbitrary rule by members of a tiny and privileged Serbian minority, and carried out a series of electoral farces that have been boycotted by Albanians. It is not an exaggeration to say that apartheid, though moribund in South Africa, is alive and well in Kosova. Nowhere else in former Yugoslavia—nowhere else in Eastern Europe—are human and national rights abused with such ferocity as in Milosevic-ruled Kosova. In 1989, after subverting the provisions of the constitution, Milosevic forced changes in the constitution of Serbia and Yugoslavia, abolished the autonomy of Kosova and Vojvodina, and proceeded to govern Kosova by fiat. After the Kosovar assembly held out against Milosevic's misrule, he arbitrarily dismissed it. He has systematically ignored and thwarted all popular measures by Kosovar Albanians to reassert their self-rule. In fact, the legally-constituted assembly of Kosova still functions, though underground. It claims the allegiance of most Kosovars.

Milosevic's arbitrary rule in Kosova was the direct source of the subsequent dissolution of Yugoslavia. Other federal units, notably Slovenia and Croatia, saw the terror against Kosova as the Milosevic model for the whole of Yugoslavia. It would therefore be doubly unjust should the emancipation of Croatia, Slovenia and the other ex-Yugoslav republics leave Kosova under Milosevic's martial law. This means that the United States should support not only the independence of Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, and Macedonia, but also the independence of Kosova. The United States should not only support the restoration of human legal rights of Kosova, but promote an internationally-supervised referendum on the status of Kosova. Let the Kosovars decide by themselves on their future course.

The Albanians of Kosova seek no revenge and are willing to guarantee the individual and group rights of the Serbian minority. Moreover, there should be legal guarantees of access to any Serbian monastery or other such . . . (indecipherable) . . . yearn for the freedom of travel, mutual access, and unity—which were denied to them since 1913. For the moment, however, the relations between Kosova and Albania can best be accomplished by promoting European-wide integrations. Nevertheless, in order to alleviate Serbian fears on this score, the Albanians of Kosova should be willing to entertain no arrangements with Albania without the agreement of Kosova's Serbian community. This can be the most important Albanian contribution to the restoration of democracy in Serbia, which, together with Montenegro, remains the last Communist-governed country in Europe.

The failure of the Bush-Baker foreign policy is especially evident in the case of Kosova. Most of the administration's efforts during the last three years consisted of feeble protests about the violation of human rights in Kosova. In fact, despite an occasional expression of displeasure, the administration's principal worry was not to offend Milosevic. Unfortunately, the policy of appeasement was no more successful in the case of Milosevic than in the case of any other despot. Moreover, had Milosevic been stopped in Kosova in 1987, Slovenia, Croatia, and now Bosnia-Herzegovina, would have been spared the holocaust of war and destruction. In this case, too, the essence of

the Bush-Baker foreign policy is the maintenance of status quo.

**HARRY H. COHEN POST NO. 723
JEWISH WAR VETERANS HELPS
THE POOR OVER PASSOVER**

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize the Harry H. Cohen Post No. 703 of the Jewish War Veterans of the United States of America under the leadership of Cmdr. Ruth Sondak. This post, recognized both at the State and national level for its community service, is located in my congressional district. Whenever I have visited the post I have come away impressed by the dedication and energy of its members. This post has been recognized by the State of Florida for its hospital support program and by the national Jewish War Veterans organizations for their support of the Boy Scouts.

This past Passover the members of the Harry H. Cohen Post collected and distributed food for the less fortunate. The details of that activity are recounted by post members as follows:

The Harry H. Cohen Post #723 of the Jewish War Veterans of USA delivered Passover Baskets to the needy of Dade County, Florida, on Sunday, April 12th. The Jewish War Veterans of USA has 43 posts in Florida and over 300 nationwide, each of which has its own special facet of activities that are community related.

Ruth Sondak, Commander of Post #723, organized and coordinated the program in which several community groups participated with the Post. The Post members began collecting money in February setting a goal of 36 baskets, each to contain chicken, eggs, gefilte fish with horse-radish, borscht, fresh fruit and vegetables, grape juice, matzos, etc., enough food for a family of four for two Seders with enough left over for the rest of the week. The food was purchased from local merchants. Cmdr. Sondak contacted Dir. Gail Weisberg, Community Council of Jewish Elderly, and Remeé Bomzer, Jewish Family Services, for names of the recipients, among whom were 18 Russian emigres in the U.S. less than four months. All were families with children, several were veterans families. Individuals on last year's list were put on the Nutrition Program of the Federation and received lesser baskets from them. On Sunday, April 12th, the day of delivery, 5 members of the Shomrim Society of South Florida (Shomrim means Guardian), policemen and firemen arrived at the Surfside Community Center to work with Post members preparing the baskets. The policemen: Ken Goodman, Frances Miller, Herb Schoenfeld, David Waksman and his daughter, Danielle, and Sam Rothstein, and Post members: Max Akst, Norton Banner, Abe Garfinkel.

Leo Goldstein, Ben Levine, Murry Ollin, laughed and joked as they worked together. Then the policemen in groups of two began delivering the baskets to Homestead, to South Beach, to North Shore, to North Miami Beach. Each time they returned for another "load" they wore broad smiles because of the happy responses of the recipients.

Cmdr. Sondak thanked all who participated in this program: "It gave us all a good feeling of accomplishment for a deed well done, knowing that we contributed something to those less fortunate than we, and knowing that they would enjoy this holiday of renewal, redemption and freedom with us.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the members of the Harry H. Cohen Post No. 703 of the Jewish War Veterans of the United States of America and their commander Ruth Sondak. I wish them many more years of such community service.

INDIAN GAMING AND THE STATES

HON. ENI F.H. FALOMAVAEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1992

Mr. FALOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, through Public Law 102-188 (S.J. Res 217, H.J. Res. 342), Congress and the President designated 1992 as the Year of the American Indian. This law pays tribute to the people who first inhabited the land now known as the continental United States. Although only symbolic, this gesture is important because it shows there is sympathy in the eyes of a majority of both Houses of the Congress for those Indian issues which we as a Congress have been struggling with for over 200 years. In support of the Year of the American Indian, and as part of my on-going series this year, I am providing for the consideration of my colleagues an article entitled "The Real Truth About Indian Gaming and the States" in the March 1992 edition of State Legislatures. The article describes Federal law with regard to Indian gaming and summarizes Connecticut's experience.

THE REAL TRUTH ABOUT INDIAN GAMING AND THE STATES

(By Henry C. Cashen and John C. Dill)

Will large-scale Indian-run gambling casinos soon dot the landscape of dozens of states?

Construction of a full-blown casino by the Pequot Indians in Connecticut has raised that very possibility.

Most reports have described the issue in simplistic terms: If a state allows gambling activity in any form, then an Indian tribe within the boundaries of that state must be allowed to conduct a commercialized version of that game.

This view does not accurately reflect the federal law. A careful analysis of the 1988 Indian Gaming Regulatory Act shows that the Connecticut situation need not be replicated in other states, provided they do not make the same mistake that Connecticut made in dealing with the Pequots.

Indians have a long tradition of gambling among themselves, but the use of reservation lands for large-scale commercial gaming designed to attract non-Indian players is a relatively new phenomenon. In 1979, the Seminole tribe of Florida started a highstakes bingo game on their land. Florida challenged this activity in the lower federal courts and lost. In ruling for the tribe, the courts used what has come to be known as the "criminal-prohibitory/civil-regulatory" test. In brief, the test holds that if state law criminally prohibits a form of gambling, then the tribes within the state may not engage in

that activity. If, on the other hand, state law civilly regulates a form of gambling, then the tribes within the state may engage in that gaming free of any state control. Florida, like most states, allows bingo for some charitable purposes, and therefore, under this judicial test, the Seminole high-stakes bingo game was given a green light.

Under this theory and its subsequent reaffirmation in other courts, Indian bingo exploded in the 1980s. A recent Los Angeles Times article estimated gross revenues from tribal games growing from \$255 million in 1987 to \$1 billion in 1991, involving 150 of the nation's 278 reservations.

Such unfettered activity within the boundaries of the states quickly raised tension levels between the tribes and a number of state law enforcement officials. Most states feared that the growth of such "regulation-free" enclaves within their borders would act as a magnet for crime and corruption.

Control of gambling has traditionally been vested with the states. While some may argue that a uniform federal law providing for one set of gaming regulations would be an improvement over 50 different gaming laws, few observers—other than the tribes and their promoters that stood to benefit from the games—supported the further "Balkanization of gaming regulations.

Moreover, the bingo games conducted on Indian lands were aimed almost exclusively at attracting the non-Indian residents of the state. The decision by any state to approve high-stakes gaming for their citizens is highly controversial, and if approved, the games are usually strictly regulated. Suddenly, many jurisdictions that never anticipated or wanted high-stakes bingo gaming within their borders found themselves face to face with this reality. States questioned why one set of rules should apply to citizens standing on state property, but the rules were ignored if those same citizens stepped over the line onto "Indian lands."

At the same time, many tribes and their congressional supporters were also expressing concern about the conduct of these games. In some cases, the non-Indian "promoters" actually running the games were skimming off huge sums of money, leaving the tribes with little or no profits. There were also some documented incidents of corruption and bribery infecting the games.

In 1985, the first congressional hearing on this issue was conducted by the U.S. House Interior Committee, chaired by Congressman Mo Udall of Arizona. At that time, Chairman Udall recommended the establishment of a "national commission" to control and regulate gaming on Indian lands. A similar approach was also suggested by Arizona Senator Dennis DeConcini.

The concept of such a national commission did not address the fundamental tension between the states and the tribes. If adopted, it would have allowed the unchecked expansion of gaming into more exotic forms such as horse and dog racing, casino gambling and slot machines, all of which would have been, in theory, regulated by one federal entity located in Washington. This initial "solution" to the problem of unrestricted gaming on Indian lands served as a wake-up call for the states and organized gaming interests.

For the next three years, the battle over regulation of gaming on Indian lands raged behind the scenes in Congress. Like most hard-fought battles, it was about power, control, compromise and, yes, economics. In early 1987, the issue of Indian gaming finally reached the Supreme Court when it took up the *California vs. Cabazon* bingo case and de-

cid in favor of the tribe. In reaffirming the "criminal-prohibitory/civil-regulatory" test, the court nevertheless indicated that if Congress chose to limit the rights of the tribes, it could do so by legislative means. In 1988, Congress did precisely that, passing the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988 (IGRA), which was signed into law by President Reagan.

Like most compromises, IGRA has something for everyone to hate. Indian sovereignty is limited in the context of gambling; states don't have *carte blanche* authority to control gaming on Indian lands within their borders; and the organized gaming interests have agreed to look to the states to protect them from unfair competition from tribal games.

The law sets up three categories of Indian games. Class I games include low-level games played only by tribal members, i.e., true "Indian gambling." Appropriately, those games remain solely within the control of the tribe. The other two categories address the real public policy issue of gambling on Indian lands by non-Indians. Class II games include bingo, certain card games and video displays of those games. Class II games are controlled by both the tribe and the newly formed federal Indian Gaming Commission. Class III games constitute everything else—*pari-mutuel* horse and dog racing, *jai-alai*, casinos and slot machines. Tribes are not allowed to engage in such gaming without an agreement with the state.

In the case of both Class II and Class III games, the now familiar "criminal-prohibitory/civil-regulatory" test is the starting point to determine what games, if any, may occur on Indian lands. Since most states continue to allow bingo for some purpose, Indian-run high stakes bingo games have been allowed to grow and flourish without state control under IGRA. This consequence was intended by the congressional framers of the act since Indian bingo games had already proliferated and it was viewed as politically impossible to close down such operations.

Most of the controversy surrounding IGRA centered on so-called Class III gaming—the complicated games of *pari-mutuel* wagering, casinos and slots—the very issues that Connecticut grappled with in its discussions with the Pequot tribe. For these games, Congress set up a system of negotiations between the states and the tribes. Unless the negotiations concluded successfully and were adopted in the form of a tribal-state "compact," the tribe was prohibited from engaging in such activity. This prohibition protected states from a unilateral decision by a tribe to begin sophisticated gaming within the state's borders.

At the same time, Congress was also concerned about the states simply stonewalling the Indians. To balance these two competing interests, Congress constructed a complicated framework of time limits and tests to determine if the states are negotiating in "good faith." Contrary to reports surrounding the Connecticut-Pequot negotiations, Congress neither mandated nor assumed that all such negotiations would lead to a tribal-state compact, but Congress did insist that a "good faith" effort be made to reach such a settlement. It appears that Connecticut did not carefully analyze its rights and responsibilities under the law in dealing with the Pequot tribe.

Only those who participated in the discussion between Connecticut and the Pequots know all the twists and turns of those ill-fated negotiations. Nevertheless, it is clear

from published reports that Connecticut made several major mistakes. First, when approached by the Pequots, the state refused to sit down and discuss with the tribe their interest in starting a commercial casino, which was based on the existence of limited, low-stakes "Las Vegas Night" gaming laws in the state. These laws met the "criminal-prohibitory/civil-regulatory" test, and the state therefore had the legal responsibility to negotiate with the tribe, which it apparently ignored. After waiting the legislatively mandated six-month period, the tribe went to federal court, and using provisions of IGRA, obtained a court order forcing the state to the table.

Second, it appears that the state failed to fully analyze its rights under IGRA. The law is less than perfect, but it does allow the states to raise a number of issues including the application of state or tribal laws directly related to gaming, operating and licensing standards, and other subjects relevant to gaming in general. The accompanying legislative history makes it clear that "licensing standard" could include agreements on hours of operation, wager and pot limits, types of wagering and the size of the facility. The law also makes it clear that the states can raise such issues as public interest and public safety, the adverse effect on other gaming enterprises and criminality issues.

Because Connecticut refused to negotiate when first approached by the tribe, the court-mandated negotiations were legislatively fast-tracked to conclude within 60 days. IGRA provides that if no agreement is reached within that period, the issue is sent to a court-appointed mediator who considers the "last best offers" from both the tribe and the state. The mediator's choice is then submitted to the state for approval. If the state rejects that choice, the secretary of the interior is asked to prescribe procedures to allow the tribe to engage in Class III gaming.

These provisions were written into IGRA in the hope, of course, that they would never be used. Careful reading of the law should convince any state that it would be in its best interests to avoid handing over the decision to a mediator or the secretary of interior. At the least, if no agreement can be reached, it is assumed that a state will produce a "last best offer" that represents its strongest position for review by the mediator, the secretary and the courts.

Only those Connecticut state negotiators present at the table know precisely what was said or done during those 60 days, but the public record is clear on several subsequent developments. The state and the tribe did not reach an agreement within the allotted time. Most mysteriously, the "last best offer" from Connecticut acquiesced to full-blown high-stakes casino gaming, instead of taking the position that any gaming enterprise conducted on Indian lands be in line with the more modest "Las Vegas Night" state statute. Finally, after the mediator chose the state proposal, the state then rejected its own scheme, thus sending the decision to the secretary of the interior.

In short, it appears Connecticut has no one to blame but itself for its current casino problem. The subsequent efforts of newly elected Governor Lowell Weicker and others to solve it by repealing the state's "Las Vegas Night" statute were rejected by the legislature. On May 31, 1991, Secretary of Interior Lujan approved the state's own plan with minor modifications, and construction is now under way on the Pequot casino.

The spread of high-stakes gaming on Indian lands may well occur in other states,

but it is not inevitable. States can approach negotiations with their tribes in a different manner, and insist that the debate more carefully balance the rights of all parties. At the same time, the 1988 Indian Gaming Regulatory Act could be amended to take some of the uncertainties out of the negotiating process between tribes and states. When IGRA was debated, the organized gaming interests argued without success that some legislative limitations be written into the act to avoid low-stakes, state-sanctioned gaming ever being used as an excuse to bootstrap creation of high-stakes Indian gambling enclaves. Such a position was derided as unnecessary and "discriminatory" by the Indians and their congressional supporters.

Perhaps the Connecticut experience will send some of those individuals back to the drawing boards to ensure a more level playing field for all interests.

DEMOCRATIC ELECTIONS IN KURDISTAN

HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1992

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, this Sunday, May 17, the Kurdish minority of northern Iraq will be holding elections to choose a national legislative assembly. This is an important event for the population of Kurdistan and the entire international community.

The Kurds of Iraq have suffered immensely as a result of the Bush administration's failed Iraq policy. It is estimated that 200,000 Kurds have been murdered by Saddam Hussein's military forces. Hundreds of thousands more have been uprooted and live in the inhospitable terrain of northern Iraq where food and shelter are scarce. And amidst this despair, Saddam's regime continues to attack Kurdish villages throughout Iraq.

Despite these hardships, the Kurdish people have not given up hope for a better life. Carrying out democratic elections that will create democratic institutions is a manifestation of these desires. Additionally, free and fair democratic elections in Kurdistan would also set an important example for democracy in Iraq and the Persian Gulf region.

Mr. Speaker, the Kurdish people are suffering great hardships at the hands of Saddam Hussein and an international community that has shown little inclination to help. On May 17, the Kurds will take measures to help themselves. The U.S. Government and the international community should pay close attention to the elections in Kurdistan and encourage its neighbors to pursue a similar democratic course.

THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF JOE AND BEULAH POTTER

HON. RON de LUGO

OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1992

Mr. DE LUGO. Mr. Speaker, two of the most wonderful people I know, Joe and Beulah Pot-

ter, celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary on May 10, 1992.

Few in our Virgin Islands are so beloved; the esteem in which they are held is an honor they have earned through two lifetimes of genuine concern and deep loyalty for family, friends, and community.

As highly respected and dearly held as we hold them as individuals, as a couple Joe and Beulah are truly unsurpassed. By bringing out the best in each other they bring forth the best in themselves. The strong and vibrant family they have nurtured is proof positive of the triumph of love, generosity, and understanding.

Today, I place in the RECORD an article that appeared recently in the Virgin Islands Daily News titled, "50 Years of Love," that well illustrates the personalities and the accomplishments of Joe and Beulah Potter.

[From the Virgin Islands Daily News, May 11, 1992]

50 YEARS OF LOVE

(By Athnial J. Thomas)

In these days, when even 20th anniversaries are growing scarce, Joe and Beulah Potter are celebrating their 50th year of marriage.

When asked for the secret of their long marriage, Joe Potter said, "If I knew, I'd write a book and be rich."

The Potters, who moved to the Virgin Islands from Harlem, N.Y., in 1967, credit their joyous years together to love, respect, trust, communications and the Bible.

"Corinthians I, in the New Testament, is all about love," the Potters said they slowly begin to reveal their secrets.

"We resolved our problems before the night's end because we laugh a lot and never forgot how to play."

The young Harlem couple first heard about the Virgin Islands from Joe Potter's mother, who spoke strongly of the promise the islands had in the 1940s. But with German warships cruising New York harbors, they delayed the visit.

After the death of his mother in the mid 1960s, the Potters decided to "visit the islands of her youth."

"We visited some friends and family in the islands in 1966, and we liked what we saw so much we came back to stay in February 1967."

Now, with their four kids and fond memories, the Potters say they have no regrets.

Beulah Potter worked for the federal government, which provided them with a house in Red Hook while they had a house built in Estate Tutu.

Joe Potter wanted to raise a family of all boys in that Tutu home, and he already had the names picked out: Joe Jr., Leslie, Jeffrey and Tommye.

But Joe Jr. was the only boy, much to the chagrin of the couple's three daughters.

"We didn't like the names at first," Tommye Alicia James said, "but we began to appreciate the uniqueness as we got older."

James said her parents taught their children to enjoy life and be responsible, lessons they still adhere to now.

"I remember when I was 12, I had to contribute a portion of my babysitting earnings to the household," James said.

"I couldn't understand then, but I'm still thanking him for that lesson."

The Potters also preached giving back to the community what they gained from it, and give back they did.

Joe Potter has served as president of the St. Thomas-St. John USO Council, board member of V.I. Special Olympics committee,

Community Foundation of the V.I., American Cancer Society of St. Thomas, Caribbean Support Network on AIDS; Member of Rotary Club II, former president of the United Way.

Beulah Potter is a past president of League of Women Voters, assistant national representative for Retired Federal Employees, minister's assistant at the Lutheran Church of the Reformation and president of the Friends of Channel 12.

Joe Potter wrote a weekly sports column for *The Daily News*. He also hosted "Good Sports" at WBNB-TV on St. Thomas, but his wife started at the TV station first, hosting "The Julia Show," which modeled fashions from Marshall's Department Store.

While at WBNB, Joe Potter recruited V.I. students on the mainland to intern at the station. In 1989, he retired as the station's general manager.

Now he distributes flags from his home in Tutu.

The Potters expressed a yearning for good local talent in all areas of communication, especially in the rejuvenation of WBNB, which has not reopened since it was destroyed by Hurricane Hugo.

"Technology is constantly developing, and we cannot let the V.I. fall further behind," Joe Potter said.

And he said he hopes the next book about the Virgin Islands will be written with the unique, colorful vocabulary of a Virgin Islander.

The Potter family will hold a reunion this summer with 12 grandchildren, including Joe Nathan Potter III, and three great grandsons.

With 50 anniversaries behind them, the Potters' motto for the next 50 is, "If it ain't broke, don't fix it."

BRING BACK FROHNMAYER

HON. PETER H. KOSTMAYER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1992

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Mr. Speaker, the acting chair of the National Endowment for the Arts, Anne Imelda Radice, has set a course for the endowment which will as our colleague from Iowa, Mr. GRANDY once said, give its music the quality of Muzak and its literature the quality of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

While the gentleman from Iowa was not speaking of Ms. Radice at the time, but rather of the Helms amendment, I think his admonition that "art becomes house paint" when the Government determines the content is equally valid. Ms. Radice is more subtle than Senator HELMS, but possibly more dangerous.

Ms. Radice says she'll veto art and other projects that deal with difficult subject matter.

When considering the artistic merit of proposals to fund the visual arts, paintings, photography, drama, music, dance, and literature she will give equal weight to the concerns of the taxpayers, and the concerns of Congress.

I wonder if she'll hire a pollster before funding a sculptor or, like Ross Perot, establish enormous town meetings in which voters from across the country could, using their telephones, render the Nation's collective judgment on Jasper Johns, Joyce Carol Oates or even Ricardo Mutti.

How crazy.

What Ms. Radice is providing is, again in the words of Mr. GRANDY:

A hunting license to go after every single sculptor, or painter, or photographer whose work they find patently offensive.

The National Endowment for the Arts should encourage and sustain the creative process, the creative impulses of America's artists, especially, Mr. Speaker, those whose work may not, in fact, appeal to the popular or commercial standards so cherished by Ms. Radice.

It is the process, not the content, the NEA should fund.

There is no advance guarantee that a work of art will meet some common denominator of public or congressional taste.

In fact, demanding such a guarantee would only ensure a Nation in which elevator music, the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and house paint would pass for officially sanctioned art.

One would think, Mr. Speaker, that the chair of the NEA could figure out these things for herself.

But what can the Nation expect, Mr. Speaker, from an administration that in a single breath blames the Los Angeles riots on overfunded 1960's social programs and tells us the solution is tax breaks for business?

TRIBUTE TO KARL NEID

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1992

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to my special friend, St. Paul City Councilman Karl Neid, who passed away in his sleep, at age 43 on Friday, May 8, 1992. I know I join many others in paying tribute to this special person who has spent his life working on behalf of others. His love of life and hard work has served and will continue to serve as an example for all who strive in public service. Karl Neid brought his sincerity and kindness to the people of Minnesota and has left a warm impression on all who knew him.

Karl seemed a tireless man who would arrange numerous meetings after normal work hours in the evening just to ensure that he met with all who sought to visit him. Just last week I met with Karl, one of his many nightly meetings, and we talked about new ways to continue to outreach into the community in which we both grew up—our beloved east side of St. Paul. Karl did not wait until an election year to reach out to people; he was in the neighborhoods and on the doorstep year round. He wanted to constantly understand what was on the minds and concerns of people in his community and elsewhere in Minnesota.

I have worked with Karl throughout the years on numerous projects, the Phalen Park restoration, neighborhood housing services on the bluff, and numerous political campaigns where he served as a volunteer. Karl had held nearly every office that existed in the Minnesota DFL political party. He had high respect and expectations for our party and his volunteer efforts were a labor of love in the political world. Karl volunteered at the Vento corn feed and organized the corn huskers—

and he poured energy and dedication into this effort. Karl was a labor activist, a State DFL party chair, a church activist and a stellar volunteer in many, many campaigns and community efforts. He never turned away a request or let anyone down when they needed his help.

I join hundreds of Karl Neid's friends and family members in remembering Karl Neid and his lifetime of dedicated service. Karl Neid was the epitome of St. Paul's east side and was a true friend citywide to all of our community. In the political sphere, where you have a lot of temporary alliances, his constant reassurance was especially appreciated. My heartfelt thanks and recognition of his accomplishments and friendship and sincere sorrow at Karl Neid's passing.

I enter into the RECORD the editorial from the Pioneer Press from May 12, 1992, reflecting on the life of Karl Neid, a dear friend and inspiration.

KARL NEID—MODEL CITIZEN LOST

Karl Neid's strengths as one of the newest members of the St. Paul City Council were his unselfishness, his humility, his affection for the city and his East Side ward, his enthusiasm, his tirelessness and—most of all—his eagerness to offer a helping hand. His unexpected death at age 43 last Friday deprives St. Paul of both a model citizen and political figure whose highest calling was to enhance the image of the East Side as a place to live and work.

THE PRESIDENT'S REGULATORY MORATORIUM AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1992

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, it is my understanding that the amendment the gentleman from California [Mr. RIGGS] had hoped to offer to H.R. 4111 was not made in order. This amendment would have commended the President for his 120-day extension of the moratorium on the issuing of new regulations. I believe it would have been most appropriate for Congress to go on record in support of the President in this matter and I regret that we were not afforded this opportunity.

Earlier this year, the Ways and Means Committee, on which I serve, spent a great deal of time discussing ways to foster economic growth and create jobs through changes in the Tax Code. Despite the fact that we were unable to reach agreement on this issue, the President took other action, in the form of a 90-day regulatory moratorium, to provide economic relief for businesses in every region of the country. Each year, regulations cost our industries an estimated \$400 to \$500 billion. Moreover, the resulting higher prices for goods cost the average American household \$4,000 to \$5,000 annually. An example of this strangulation by regulation is the 1990 Clean Air Act, which required the Environmental Protection Agency to issue nearly 200 new regulations at an estimated expense to industry of \$34 billion and created 684 million man-hours of paperwork over 5 years.

Since the President's regulatory moratorium went into effect, the unemployment rate

dropped for the first time in a year and many people believe that the economy has begun to grow. I believe it would have been foolhardy for the President to let his moratorium expire in April and allow the Government to renew its vigor for issuing regulations. As a cosponsor of legislation urging the President to extend his moratorium for 1 year, I was pleased that he took the initiative in extending it for 120 days. I believe that this is an important step toward facilitating the Nation's economic recovery and regret that my colleagues were not able to consider the Riggs amendment and commend the President for his action.

INTRODUCTION OF NATIONAL VISITING NURSE ASSOCIATIONS WEEK

HON. MARY ROSE OAKAR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1992

Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I join my colleague, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, in introducing the resolution designating the week beginning February 14, 1993, as "National Visiting Nurse Associations Week."

While this is the fifth year we are honoring the good work of visiting nurse associations all across America, the VNA tradition dates back to the 1800's when thousands of Americans lacked the resources to secure medical care or even basic necessities—such as milk for their infants—that was so vital to improving the quality of life in our growing Nation. Visiting nurse associations began to spring up across the United States with the mission of providing basic nursing care to all who needed it.

These early pioneers were guided by a spirit of caring and compassion that still emanates from the over 420 visiting nurse associations operating in rural and urban areas across the United States. As a matter of fact, the Department of Health and Human Services estimates that VNA's are providing home health care and support services to more than 1.5 million men, women, and children—all regardless of the patient's ability to pay. In my own community, the 200 colon and rectal cancer patients who receive visits from VNA enterostomal therapists each month are just a small example of the thousands of people that the visiting nurse association in my hometown of Cleveland touches each year with their compassionate spirit.

Mr. Speaker, as a Member who had the privilege of serving on the Pepper Commission, I know well the crisis facing our citizens not only in affordability of access to health care, but with respect to long-term care. At a time when our Nation's health care costs are skyrocketing—and those with the greatest need of home care are increasingly those who can least afford it—visiting nurse associations are to be commended for providing a full range of health care and support services to patients in the comfort of their own home regardless of their ability to pay. As a unique health care delivery option, visiting nurse associations across America are nonprofit, com-

munity-based organizations that are committed to providing quality health care services to all people. In addition to providing medical care, VNA's offer social services; physical, speech, and occupational therapy; nutritional counseling; and meals-on-wheels programs. They also operate wellness clinics, hospices, and adult day care centers.

Today's VNA's are also at the forefront of bringing new and complex treatments into the home care setting, ensuring that health care is more accessible and more affordable. Supported in their efforts by legions of volunteers who commit selflessly of their time and resources, visiting nurse associations enable Americans to receive the health care services they need to recover, or die quietly—with dignity—in the familiar surrounding of their own homes.

By naming the week beginning February 14, 1993, "National Visiting Nurse Associations Week," we pay tribute to the thousands of hard-working, committed professionals and volunteers who carry on the tradition of service that visiting nurse associations have supplied our Nation for well over 100 years. We extol the modern day samaritans of visiting nurse associations so they may receive the appreciation and recognition they so justly deserve.

FLEXIBILITY FOR EDUCATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS ACT OF 1992

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1992

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing the Flexibility for Educational Effectiveness Act of 1992.

This bill establishes a new Federal Committee on Services to Children which is authorized to grant waivers of certain statutory and regulatory requirements in Federal education, nutrition, and training programs in 300 schools nationwide. This will enable these schools to combine these various program funds, side-step cumbersome requirements, and experiment with innovative, comprehensive approaches to meeting the multiple educational needs of disadvantaged children.

Mr. Speaker, the Congress has traditionally identified unmet educational needs of groups of students and enacted categorical programs to address those specific needs. Each of these laws has specific eligibility, programmatic, and administrative requirements designed to ensure that intended recipients are actually served, that the authorized services are actually provided, and that the Congress and Federal agencies are apprised of the results. Many of these laws also include, for very good reasons, requirements designed to mandate or prohibit certain actions by Federal, State, or local agencies.

In recent years, we have observed dramatic increases in the numbers of disadvantaged children due to increases in the numbers of immigrants, children living in poverty, and dysfunctional families. Additionally, a disadvantaged child eligible for one program is usually also eligible for several other programs. In

many cases, attempts to address multiple educational needs of a single child in separate programs results in discontinuity of services and the child may lose the benefit of some of the regular classroom instruction. It is time to explore the effectiveness of other ways of serving disadvantaged children and this bill provides a carefully structured opportunity to do so. Schools and school districts will select categories of programs to be combined with the Chapter 1 (Education for the Disadvantaged) Program for preschool, elementary, and/or secondary school flexibility projects. They are permitted to waive a broad range of requirements except for those pertaining to civil rights and privacy protections, anti-discrimination, comparability of services, maintenance of effort, supplement not supplant, participation of private students, and parental participation.

This bill provides a bottom-up process for selecting the requirements to be waived. School districts apply to the States on behalf of schools. States waive applicable State requirements and apply to a new Federal Committee on Services to Children, composed of the Secretaries of Education, Agriculture, Labor, and Health and Human Services, for authority to waive Federal requirements.

Finally, the bill contains requirements that States and local school districts make concerted efforts to coordinate the provision of education with health, mental health, substance abuse prevention and treatment, and social services and provides an application priority for those who do.

Mr. Speaker, this is an important bill. It will enable 300 schools to take available resources and attempt to make them work more efficiently and effectively for disadvantaged children. At the same time, it also provides for important linkages between programs like Chapter 1, Head Start, and National School Lunch.

MORTGAGE REFINANCING REFORM ACT OF 1992

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1992

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to address a problem that thousands of Americans are presently facing. Because of reductions in the prime rate many Americans are refinancing their mortgages.

Unfortunately, during this refinancing boom there has been a corresponding boom in the number of problems individuals are experiencing with lenders.

It is estimated that over 1.4 million households refinanced their mortgages in the past year and another 3 million new refinances are anticipated this year.

As chairman of the House Banking Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs and Coinage, I have received numerous complaints in this area.

The problem is that consumers currently are not protected by disclosure laws that cover first-time home loans.

Existing law does not provide the consumer with timely information regarding the closing costs on a refinancing. For example, some consumers reach the closing stage of the loan process, only to find that they are paying more points or higher attorney fees than those which had been previously quoted.

The consumer may be faced with processing fees, warehousing fees, underwriting fees, and tax service fees that were previously undisclosed.

My bill, the Mortgage Refinancing Reform Act of 1992, will address this lack of consumer protection and require disclosure of the annual percentage rate 3 days before settlement on a mortgage refinancing. The bill will also require disclosure of closing costs and any fees that are part of settlement.

According to consumer experts and some mortgage industry executives, the practical effect—the lack of disclosure—is to allow unscrupulous leaders or brokers to lure refinancers to their application windows with low rate quotes and verbal estimates of credit fees at application only to disclose higher fees in the truth-in-lending form at the settlement table.

In a recent newspaper article, an executive of a major national mortgage firm, requesting anonymity, was reported as saying that he had seen the harm the refinancing loophole can cause consumers firsthand.

In one case, he said, a mortgage broker had made a verbal estimate to a borrower that loan fees would total about \$1,500.

The broker did not provide a written truth-in-lending disclosure estimate at application, according to the executive, "because he knew he didn't have to under the Federal law."

I am pleased that Senator ROTH has already introduced and passed legislation in the Senate to address this problem.

Lastly, a method by which unearned interest is calculated when refinancing or prepaying loans must be eliminated.

Most lenders are fair and use the actuarial method to compute unearned interest. However, in some cases lenders use an inaccurate shorthand method called the Rule of 78's to compute unearned interest, which award the lender with a greater level of interest paid early in the loan term. This shorthand method leaves the consumer shortchanged.

In effect, if the lender uses the Rule of 78, the consumer winds up paying off the loan and interest on money they did not end up using.

Sixteen states have already passed laws to prohibit the use of the Rule of 78's. Federal credit unions are prohibited from using the Rule of 78's.

In this day and age of computers and calculators, there is no excuse to use this antiquated accounting method to compute interest owed in a refinancing or prepayment.

The consumer mortgage refinancing legislation I am introducing today will prohibit the use of the Rule of 78's for calculating unearned interest.

I ask my colleagues to join me in supporting this legislation by signing on as a cosponsor. The Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs and Coinage will be holding a hearing on this issue on May 19, 1990.

A TRIBUTE TO EUCARIO BERMUDEZ

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, recently the Colombian community in Miami honored Eucario Bermudez for his 35 years of continuous service on the radio. The vice president of the Colombian-American Chamber of Commerce and the director of news of Radio Klaridad, Mr. Bermudez started his professional career as a radio announcer in the beautiful city of Manizales, in his native Colombia. His talent and dedication to his work proved fruitful and he was soon promoted from his position as announcer to director of the station "Nuevo Mundo." Later, Mr. Bermudez was further promoted to general director of CARACOL, one of the most respected radio chains in Colombia.

For many years, Eucario Bermudez was the director of the broadcast of the Reinado Nacional de Belleza of Cartagena (The National Beauty Pageant). He was also master of ceremonies of the first color TV broadcast in Colombia and was host and producer of TV programs which were quite popular, such as "Contamos Contigo," "Tierra Colombiana" y "Noticiero TV Hoy." He quickly earned the respect of his colleagues and was elected president of the Colombian Association of Broadcasters.

In the 1980's Mr. Bermudez, an excellent Colombian broadcaster, came to Miami. He pioneered many radio programs that highlighted the many beneficial aspects and progress of his native land. He continues to work as a Miami correspondent to the various radio stations in Colombia and is a member of the Association of Hispanic Journalists in Florida and the United States. He was appointed director of Radio Klaridad, which is a well respected radio station in Miami.

In his hope to give back to this Nation that welcomed him warmly, Eucario Bermudez has dedicated himself to make stronger the ties which hold together this beautiful Colombian community in the United States.

For his work, his commitment and dedication, Mr. Bermudez was acknowledged by the community that he serves. On Saturday, May 2, a large group of civic leaders as well as cultural and professional groups who work daily with all Hispanics in our area gave a much deserved banquet honoring this very special representative of Colombia.

A TRIBUTE TO GREENVILLE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL AND ITS YOUNG INVENTORS PROGRAM

HON. DICK SWETT

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1992

Mr. SWETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and applaud the fine work being done by the faculty, staff, and students of the Greenville Elementary School in Greenville,

NH. In particular, they are to be commended for the Young Inventors Program which they have implemented.

This program, initiated by educators like Linda Farrington, provides children in their formative years with the fundamentals of practical problem-solving through proper planning and hands-on experimentation. Critical thinking skills, which are essential in every facet of life, are being developed in children as early as first grade, and are evidenced by the ability of these young students to identify problems and to seek out practical solutions to them.

A sterling example of the effectiveness of this program was the recent invention of Brian Winslow, a first grader at Greenville Elementary. He recognized that his schoolmate, Emmalee Coponon, was not able to handle her lunch tray because of interference from the walker which she must use for mobility. Through design and experiment, Brian created a device which attaches to the walker and allows Emmalee the freedom to be self-sufficient when getting her lunch. This single example illustrates not only the worth of the program from an inventive standpoint, but also how children develop compassionate interpersonal skills which they will use throughout their lives.

The Greenville Young Inventors Program is indicative of the kind of programs which public and private schools should adopt in order to spark the spirit of inventiveness and discovery in children. It is only through the fostering of such programs that today's youth will become leaders who are prepared to face and conquer the challenges of tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in commending the outstanding accomplishments of the faculty, staff, and students of Greenville Elementary School and their exemplary Young Inventors Program.

NATIONAL ENERGY POLICY

HON. MICHAEL A. ANDREWS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1992

Mr. ANDREWS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, you would think that we would have learned our lesson. Yet little more than a year after our victory in the Persian Gulf, the United States still has not enacted a long-term energy policy capable of enhancing national energy security and promoting economic growth. Refusing to manage our energy usage and domestic production wisely over the past 10 years has left us—as Saddam Hussein demonstrated—at the mercy of foreign oil cartels, despots and uncontrollable events in the Middle East. A continued laxity in energy policy will only increase that vulnerability.

What the United States needs as it heads into the next century is a truly integrated and comprehensive energy strategy. We must insist on increasing our use of domestic alternative and renewable fuels, demand aggressive efficiency and conservation standards, and prudently exploit our traditional domestic energy resources.

The erosion of our domestic energy sector is frightening. The industry has lost more than

317,000 jobs in just 10 years. The number of operating drilling rigs is at its lowest level in recorded history and domestic production continues to plummet. We produced only 7.3 million barrels per day in 1990—the lowest level in almost 30 years. Yet our appetite for oil continues to escalate with imports accounting for nearly 50 percent of our oil consumption, up from just 32 percent in 1985.

Meanwhile, American companies are increasingly searching for exploration and production opportunities overseas. A mass exodus overseas of domestic capital could potentially jeopardize the ability of the energy sector to rebound domestically even if economic conditions at home were to change.

During the Committee on Ways and Means markup of H.R. 776, the Comprehensive National Energy Policy Act, we achieved three vital goals: First, the establishment of tax incentives for the purchase of vehicles using clean-burning alternative fuels; second, an end to onerous alternative minimum tax restrictions on independent oil and gas producers; and third, the lifting of a hidden \$15 billion tax on the oil and gas industry and consumers to fill the strategic petroleum reserve. Each of these victories should mean more domestic drilling for oil and gas, more jobs, and a stronger energy policy for America.

Tax incentives for alternative fuels has been one of my top priorities since 1988. Inclusion of this provision represents the culmination of years of working with the energy industry, the automotive industry, and the environmental community to determine how best to give the most efficient economic incentive to gain the greatest environmental benefit at the lowest cost. The result is a deduction for consumers who buy vehicles using clean fuels such as natural gas, methanol, ethanol, and electricity, as well as refueling stations for those vehicles.

This deduction should fit well with the requirements of the Clean Air Act that many fleet-owners convert to alternative fuel use. By providing a deduction for those who comply, this tax initiative will ease the economic burden on those committed to a clean environment. For many communities, this kind of tax incentive is crucial to improve our air quality. Houston is one of the most air polluted cities in America with much of the pollution caused by tailpipe emissions. Alternative fuels in our big cities are imperative if we are to make real and lasting progress.

Independent oil and gas producers have been hamstrung by the alternative minimum tax [AMT] since it was created in the Tax Reform Act of 1986. Created as a backstop to guarantee that all taxpayers pay a certain amount of tax, the AMT has unintentionally punished independents who typically are more willing to take risks on the sort of drilling that leads to significant new discoveries.

The AMT was never meant to substitute for the normal rules of taxation, but many independents have been paying the tax every year since it was enacted. This situation totally ignores the economic situation of the industry and partially as a result, the drilling rig count, the number of working seismic crews, and related economic activity are all at the lowest level in recorded history. The committee adopted an amendment offered by my colleague and fellow Houstonian BILL ARCHER to

remedy this inequity and provide AMT relief for independent oil and gas producers.

Finally, the committee agreed to my amendment to eliminate a mandatory in-kind contribution to the strategic petroleum reserve [SPR]. By requiring all oil importers and purchasers of domestic crude to contribute a percentage of imports or purchases to the SPR, this provision would have amounted to a \$15 billion tax on the oil and gas industry and consumers. While filling the SPR is an admirable goal and one that could benefit us all, it would be fairer to finance such a plan with a straightforward appropriation of general revenues.

After too much neglect, inconsistency, and lack of direction, this Nation must unite in promoting an aggressive and innovative energy policy for our future. Decisions that we make in this Congress will affect our Nation's energy future for decades to come and those decisions should be made now.

While what we recently accomplished in the Committee on Ways and Means counts as a good success for a national energy policy, more needs to be done. By continuing to work with the energy industry, the environmental community, and public policymakers we can build a consensus to enhance energy security, promote economic growth, and protect the environment in a free market, economically efficient manner.

CONNIE SHORB

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1992

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend to my colleagues the exploits of my constituent and friend Connie Hirschman Shorb. To honor her, Connie Shorb Day will be celebrated with a mixed doubles golf tournament at the Country Club of York in Pennsylvania on Sunday, May 17, 1992.

Connie Shorb has distinguished herself as a great amateur golf champion in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and throughout the country. Ms. Shorb competed in her first club championship at the Country Club of York when she was 16 years of age, too young to use the ladies locker room. Through she did not win that first club tournament, she went on to be the Country Club of York Champion for 26 straight years from 1965 to 1990. She continues to remind today's younger women's players that the course was significantly longer when she began winning the club championships. Connie Shorb's skill led her to 20 York County Championships as well. This feat, though great, may have been even greater had she competed each year throughout this span.

Connie's exploits extended throughout the State when she became the Central Pennsylvania Champion in 1968 and again in 1969. Her level of play continued to improve as she faced better competition. She earned the title of Pennsylvania State Champion in 1968, 1972, and 1974, in addition to being runner-up several times before.

Connie Shorb competed in such national tournaments as the Doherty, Amateur of

America, and Trans Mississippi Championships. She competed in her first USGA Women's Amateur Championship in 1969. During the late 1980's, Ms. Shorb competed in the USGA Women's Mid-Amateur Championship. Connie Shorb played with the best women golfers in the world in the USGA Women's Open Championship five times, her first at the Cascades course in Hot Springs, VA in 1967.

As she is being honored this weekend, her community has recognized her achievements in the past. She has received many honors, including: Sportsman of the Year in 1970; Distinguished Achievement Award, York Chamber of Commerce; York County Sports Hall of Fame, 1981; York County Jr. Golf Sports Hall of Fame, 1982; and the York Daily Record Athlete of the Decade for the 1980's.

Connie Shorb's accomplishments during the late 1960's alone would have made her deserving of Connie Shorb Day which is being celebrated. Connie Shorb has maintained a high level of playing excellence for a period of 25 years. As many of my colleagues know, golf is a sport of incredible skill and patience. To be able to maintain this level of physical skill and mental fortitude over such a period of time is a remarkable feat indeed.

It is my pleasure to share with my colleagues the truly noteworthy accomplishments of Connie Shorb in the world of amateur golf.

TRIBUTE TO LETTIE GAY CARSON

HON. HAMILTON FISH, JR.

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1992

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in honoring the memory of a very special lady, and personal friend, who touched the lives of all of those around her—Lettie Gay Carson.

Lettie passed away recently at the age of 91. She was known in Dutchess County, NY as one of the founders of the Mid-Hudson Library System and as the leading advocate to save the Harlem Railroad Line in the eastern part of the county.

She was born in 1901 in Pike County, IL. She graduated from the University of Illinois, trained as a nutritionist and moved to New York in the early 1920's where she was director of the New York Herald Tribune's Home Institute from 1927 to 1933. She later worked as an editor and writer for Parents Magazine.

In 1959, Lettie led the planning committee to create the Mid-Hudson Library System, an organization of public libraries offering services systemwide to people in Dutchess, Columbia, Ulster, Greene, and Putnam counties. Prior to her initiative, library services in parts of these counties were meager or nonexistent.

As founder and president of the Harlem Valley Transportation Association [HTVA], she delayed the shutdown of rail service, NYC to Millerton, by nearly a decade and was responsible for keeping the tracks to Wassaic for continued freight service. The HTVA successfully sued Penn Central in a case that had national implications. A Federal district judge ruled that railroad service couldn't be stopped

without rail operators first showing that abandonment would not harm the surrounding human environment.

Diminutive in size, Lettie's spirit was indomitable. She was hard-working and an avid collector of facts and information. As a former journalist, she knew how effectively to use the press. Her persistence and careful recitation of facts kept reporters following her causes. She pushed hard to hold public bodies accountable, to see that money was well spent and that meetings were open to everyone.

After moving to Pennsylvania in 1980, she carried on her crusade, fighting to save rail transportation in her suburban Philadelphia community and creating an Alliance for Public Transportation.

The legacy Lettie Carson leaves us is that, yes through persistence and determination, one person can and does make a difference.

Mr. Speaker, people's lives don't just stop when they do. The good they do goes on—in the events they set in motion and in the example they set for others. At a time when there are too few role models for our young people, the shining example set by Lettie Carson continues to inspire those she left behind.

spirit of IGA. The marketing image of IGA is based on hometown proud. This commitment to excellence is as applicable in Osaka as it is in Oklahoma or Illinois.

CONGRESSMAN KILDEE HONORS
FLINT CENTRAL HIGH ALUMNI
AND GRADUATES

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1992

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me to rise before you today to pay tribute to the outstanding graduates, both past and present, of Flint Central High School. These graduates will be recognized at the 1st Annual Flint Central High School Alumni Association awards ceremony on May 14, 1992, at 7 p.m., at the Grand Blanc Country Club.

Flint Central High will always hold a special place in my heart. I taught history, Latin and English there for 8 wonderful years. Many of my former students remain active as alumni. It is indeed a pleasure to see Central High School's long record of academic excellence continue with the present graduating class.

Being awarded the Flint Central alumni scholarship is not the end, but the beginning, of a life-long commitment to academic excellence. It is my hope that each 1992 scholarship recipient will be recognized, in later years, as an outstanding graduate. The winners of this year's \$500 Flint Central alumni scholarship are Benjamin Bigelow, Spaci Gatica, James Godley, Timothy MacDonald, and Dayne Walling.

These fine young men and women will join the revered ranks of alumni who have received regional and national recognition for their outstanding achievements in their fields. The individuals honored at this year's banquet are a true testament to this remarkable legacy: Paul L. Brady, the Nation's first black Federal administrative law judge; Lloyd Brazil, deceased, one of the first seven inductees into the Greater Flint area sports hall of fame; Maurie B. Cossman, former sports writer and editor for the Flint Journal; Romain Johnston, winner of three Emmy awards and nationally renowned art director; and Margaret L.A. MacVicar, deceased, former dean of undergraduate education at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and founder of its undergraduate research opportunities program.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor and a privilege for me to ask you and my fellow Members of Congress to join me in paying tribute to the outstanding graduates and alumni of Flint Central High School. Their achievements serve as a model for all Americans.

TRIBUTE TO JEAN K. SPEES

HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1992

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to bring to the attention of my

colleagues the fine work of one of my constituents, Ms. Jean K. Spees, who is retiring after a long and superlative career as a teacher and leader in the community.

Jean K. Spees will retire as director of Linda Beach Preschool at the end of this year after a 22-year career. Past and present parents and friends will gather to honor her at a reception on May 16, 1992.

Jean has balanced a long career of public service as a hospital clinical dietician, journalist, early childhood specialist, parent, and active community volunteer.

Jean is a graduate of Oregon State University where she majored in hospital dietetics and early childhood education. She graduated Phi Beta Kappa, was editor of the women's page of the college newspaper, and was a member of the Mortar Board.

Her career began as a dietician, first at St. Luke's hospital in Boise, ID, and then as chief dietician at Columbia Hospital for Women in Washington, DC. Following a family move and the arrival of her second son, Jean began working part time as a reporter for the Charleston, WV Gazette, and the Petersburg, WV News.

After another move, this time to Oakland, CA in 1959, and the arrival of two more children, Jean attended Merritt College to complete the requirements necessary for receiving her early childhood teaching credential. She then became director of Linda Beach Preschool, serving both Oakland and Piedmont children.

During her 22 years at Linda Beach, she has helped more than 800 children prepare for their life at school—learning to share, listen, learn and ultimately, grow into successful students and youths. At the same time she has taught parenting and served as a role model for many young parents learning to cope with careers and young children.

Jean has a long career of public service: president of Joaquin Miller PTA; co-president of Monteria Junior High PTA; co-founder and long time board member of the national educational film and video festival, co-founder and early participant in the Oakland tours program; a member of the first class of the Oakland Museum's history documents program; Girl Scout leader, member of the Foundation Board of Lincoln Child Center, and co-president of the East Bay cotillion.

She has also been a member of the landmarks preservation advisory board since 1980 and has assisted her husband, Oakland City Councilmember Richard Spees, in many public appearances.

In addition to all of her achievements, Jean and her husband have raised four children: Richard, Jr., an attorney in Washington, DC; John, a vice president with the Bank of America in San Francisco; Kathryn, a teacher in Kona, HI, and Patricia, the executive vice-president and chief of operating officer of St. Jude's Hospital in Fullerton. Jean is also an active grandmother to her three grandsons.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to share the work of this fine constituent with my colleagues and I wish her the very best in her retirement.

IGA: DOING BUSINESS IN JAPAN

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1992

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, some time ago I brought to the attention of our colleagues the success of the Caterpillar Co. in Japan. I said at the time that this success shows Americans can complete and thrive in a tough economic arena. Today, I'd like to bring to your attention another success story of a similar kind.

In my congressional district, I am fortunate to have 17 members of the Independent Grocers Alliance [IGA]. This organization was formed in the United States in 1926. Its mission then was to find ways in which independent grocers could better serve consumers through cooperation. IGA started with a few small independent stores. Today, this alliance has grown into the largest voluntary food group, with aggregate sales of more than \$16.2 billion annually through its global alliance of 3,750 supermarkets, ranking IGA sixth in the world and third in North America in food industry sales. IGA stores are located in the 48 contiguous States in the United States, Japan, Canada, Australia, and Papua, New Guinea.

In 1987, independent food retailers from Japan began to join the IGA. This process transformed IGA into the International Grocers Alliance.

These businessmen work together for the common benefit of their consumers without regard for international barriers. Their objectives are to serve their customers better than anyone else. This is a classic example of the free market system at work to build bridges of friendship in the highest tradition of international cooperation.

To any who seek a model for teamwork between the two most powerful economic giants in the world today, I recommend to you the

THE SPORTS STANDARDS ACT OF
1992

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1992

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation which addresses a narrow but important problem faced by sports organizations in the United States.

The goal of the Sports Standards Act of 1992 is to promote the administration of amateur sports by protecting qualifying sports organizations from needless litigation over the setting of equipment standards and rules of competition.

In addition to promoting their sports, amateur sports organizations often adopt official rules of competition, which frequently include equipment standards. No one would argue against an organizing body setting the standards of competition for its sport. After all, competition is meaningless unless it is based on a consistent set of rules.

Setting rules often requires an amateur sports organization to consult with other national and international organizations. Unfortunately, it is this consultation which has landed amateur sports organizations in court, defending against charges of participating in unlawful conspiracies in restraint of trade.

Manufacturers of nonconforming equipment regularly file suit against amateur sports organizations, which must then spend enormous sums to defend their legitimate actions in court. To cite just one example, the U.S. Golf Association has had to defend itself against golf shoe and golf club manufacturers who produced equipment which did not meet the USGA's standards.

This is an unfair burden on organizations which set rules solely to preserve the integrity of their sport, not to keep manufacturers out of a particular market. Moreover, the threat of these suits discourages the consultation necessary to maintain uniform competitive conditions both here and abroad.

My bill would simply clarify that a non-profit amateur sports organizations, which functions as the rule-making body for the sport is exempt for liability for actions taken in good faith pursuant to consultations concerning rules and equipment standards for national and international competition. Specifically, the bill would recognize the right of such organizations to engage in consultations with similarly situated bodies in the United States and overseas.

The bill's protection would extend only to not-for-profit corporations which have as their purpose the advancement of amateur athletic competition. It would not affect the liability of any for-profit corporation for any action that may be in violation of the law. Nor would it protect not-for-profit organizations from other independent claims, such as product liability claims.

Mr. Speaker, athletic competition requires that someone make the rules of play. Amateur sports organizations are formed in large part to perform that function. However, those who serve on these organizations cannot be free to adopt proper rules with the constant threat of

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

antitrust litigation hanging over their heads. The Sports Standards Act would remove that threat and let these organizations go about the business of promoting and organizing amateur competition.

CONGRESSMAN FISH TO BE HONORED BY AMERICAN BANKRUPTCY INSTITUTE

HON. CARLOS J. MOORHEAD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1992

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, the American Bankruptcy Institute is an organization that makes a major contribution to national understanding of bankruptcy-related issues. Its membership of approximately 3,500 includes lawyers, trustees, accountants, bankers, and others with a professional interest in bankruptcy. Congress often relies on ABI witnesses to present informed and dispassionate testimony on proposals for bankruptcy law reform. ABI newsletters and studies provide thoughtful analysis and commentary on a variety of bankruptcy-related subjects. This year, as the American Bankruptcy Institute celebrates its 10th anniversary, we reflect on its many accomplishments and look forward to its helpful input in the the years ahead.

During the May 15-18 time period, that ABI holds its annual spring meeting in Washington—with sessions on a range of bankruptcy topics. The closing event will include the presentation of the Second Annual Congressional Service Award. Our colleague, Congressman HAMILTON FISH, Jr., the ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary, will receive this special recognition.

I am delighted to commend the American Bankruptcy Institute on its selection of the gentleman from New York. Congressman FISH has been deeply involved in the development and passage of many bankruptcy law changes and has been at the forefront of bankruptcy reform efforts for many years. Today, at a time of increased national focus on the bankruptcy system, he challenges the Congress to devote increased attention to improving our bankruptcy laws.

The Members of this body congratulate Congressman FISH on a well deserved award and express our appreciation to ABI for its commitment to public service.

SOCIAL SECURITY PAYMENTS
SUBSIDIZE JUNKIES

HON. AUSTIN J. MURPHY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1992

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to alert the Congress to the sad fact that the Social Security Administration is currently lading out millions of dollars in disability payments to alcoholics and drug addicts who claim that they are unable to work because of the addiction. It's true, and it's part of current law.

The payment was authorized under a 1974 law that permits alcoholics and drug addicts to

be classified as disabled, making them eligible for SSI payments even if they've never worked or paid into the Social Security fund. The maximum disability payment now authorized is \$442 a month plus any supplementary State benefits, which vary according to need.

SSI payments are not made to the addicts directly. Checks go to a supposedly responsible third party who is expected to provide funds to the addict as required. Spokesman for the Social Security Administration readily concede that it is not easy to find really responsible third parties.

When this program was brought to my attention by a constituent of mine, Mr. Anthony Purcell, Sr., of Greensburg, PA, I was shocked and astounded. As a public servant, I know that part of my responsibility is looking out for those citizens overcome by life's difficulties. The Government should always be responsible to the electorate, and we must always be here to help victims of disease, drugs and crime. But, inherent in that mission to help, however, is an enormous accountability to spend the tax dollars of Americans in the wisest and most judicious manner possible. In this case, we are missing both of these goals.

Throwing good money at a serious problem like drug and alcohol abuse is not a solution. I support funding for programs to help these trouble citizens, but only when there is thorough and scrupulous accounting of all the funds. Continuing these payments does nothing more than fund a vicious cycle of destructive and painful substance abuse.

When so many deserving sections of society are crying out for scarce public funds from the Federal Government we should be ashamed to waste money in useless programs like this. I call on the Social Security Program to remember that accountability is the soundest foundation of all aid programs. Please remedy this mess.

END FRIVOLOUS USE OF THE
RECORD

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1992

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, today I am, seemingly contradictorily, inserting this extension of remarks to achieve a cost-saving House reform; an end to the frivolous and costly use of special orders and extensions of remarks.

I am grateful to the 22 colleagues who are joining me in introducing this resolution today.

Every day, extensions and special orders consume many pages in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, pages that cost in excess of \$2 million a year to print. And that does not include the costs of mailing a dubiously swollen RECORD to thousands of recipients.

Nor does the \$2 million represent the cost in tens of thousands of hours of staff time that is spent researching and writing these tomes, staff time that could, and should, instead be spent on addressing the many urgent issues that are before the Congress and the Nation. But my resolution would limit their use to legislative and policy questions that are before the

House, including explanations of legislation Members are introducing, comments on bills before the House, and the actions of other branches of government. These are appropriate.

The credibility of the Congress is not enhanced when millions of viewers tune in C-SPAN and see a lone Member pontificating on some irrelevant issue before an empty Chamber. Constituents ask me, and I am sure ask you, "Why aren't you people spending your time addressing real issues instead of giving speeches to empty Chambers?" The fact is they are right: We ought to spend more time legislating and less time speechifying. And approval of my resolution will send that message loud and clear.

I realize that there are Boy and Girl Scout troops, art exhibitions, 50-year anniversary celebrants, and Kiwanis/Lions/Rotary/Moose People of the Year who will not be honored in the Extensions of Remarks if this rule change passes. I think the Republic can survive the loss. I think every one of those Americans would rather have us, and our staffs, working on the urgent national business rather than penning congratulatory missives for the RECORD.

I realize that the savings aren't enormous, just \$2 or \$3 million a year. But considering that amount represents many times the lifetime tax payments of nearly every one of our constituents, I think we can agree forgoing these traditions is appropriate. I am hopeful that the House will adopt this overdue change and demonstrate that we are going to devote ourselves to serious public business in the future.

TRIBUTE TO JIM MILLER

HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1992

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to recognize a special individual, Mr. Jim Miller, from Midland, MI. Jim is being honored tonight as the recipient of the 1992 Association for Retarded Citizens/Michigan Citizenship Award.

Jim has been a good friend, giving unselfishly of his time to benefit organizations throughout the county. His involvement with the League of Woman Voters Program helped to increase voting among those with disabilities, as well as helping them to become more active in our democratic process. He is currently serving on the regional interagency coordinating committee "Get out the Vote" steering committee, in addition to being an active member in the People First Organization.

Jim's continual commitment and dedication to the betterment of the community, also allowed him to be honored earlier this year with the Midland County Association Retarded Citizens Citizenship award.

Jim's activities display a positive union between government and its local citizens working together, hand in hand, to impact a difference in the daily lives of their community residents.

Mr. Speaker, Jim Miller is truly a remarkable individual. I know that you will join with me in

congratulating Jim on receiving this truly outstanding award and wishing him success in future endeavors.

JACK CAPPS HONORED

HON. BEN ERDREICH

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1992

Mr. ERDREICH. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to thank one of Alabama's most outstanding citizens, Mr. Jack Capps. This 64-year-old volunteer is working to return what was labeled "Alabama's dirtiest lake," Bayview Lake, to its original natural beauty.

Years ago, Jack came to my office with nothing more than just a dream. I was glad to help. Together, we brought the plight of this lake to the attention of the USX Corp., the Resource Conservation and Development Council, the city of Birmingham, and Jefferson County. With their help, we were able to work with the Bayview Lake Cleanup Association to help turn this dream into reality. Today, the duckweed that once filled Bayview Lake has been replaced by hundreds of fish, and the trash that once lined its shores is slowly disappearing. But Jack Capps didn't stop there, he continues to work to raise money and donates his time and efforts to rid this lake of trash and debris.

Jack Capps was recently hospitalized with a prolonged illness and can no longer walk through the beauty he worked so hard to preserve. But Jack has left a legacy, hundreds of volunteers committed to the same ideals he stands for, preserving America's natural resources for all to enjoy, and for that, Jack, Alabama thanks you.

Mr. Speaker, it was said at a recent testimonial honoring Jack that he is what America is all about; I wholeheartedly agree. We all look forward to the future, inspired by Jack Capps' strength and good works.

TRIBUTE TO LUCIEN D. TRUHILL UPON HIS RETIREMENT

HON. C. CHRISTOPHER COX

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1992

Mr. COX of California. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to rise and pay tribute to one of Orange County's truly outstanding citizens, Mr. Lucien D. Truhill. Mr. Truhill, president and chief executive officer of the Orange County Chamber of Commerce, has announced his retirement effective May 15, 1992, after 30 years of service to the chamber and the people of Orange County. As Mr. Truhill begins a new phase of his life with this announcement, his tremendous contributions to his community, his State, and his country will not be forgotten.

When Mr. Truhill became president of the chamber in 1962, the chamber had fewer than 200 members and an annual budget of approximately \$18,000. Today, the chamber boasts almost 1,700 members and an annual operating budget of more than \$1,000,000.

Under the leadership of Mr. Truhill, the Orange County Chamber of Commerce has received national recognition from local, State, and Federal agencies and has participated actively in every facet of Orange County's growth.

Under Lucien Truhill's leadership, accomplishments during the last 30 years have been many for the chamber and for Orange County. Mr. Truhill worked on the original plans for the county's developing highway and freeway system, as well as the planning and implementation of the Orange County Transit District and the subsequent bus system. He was involved from the start with the Santa Ana River Flood Control Project, which has recently been awarded full funding in the Federal budget.

Mr. Truhill has also participated in numerous other noteworthy endeavors. He has been a member of the American Economic Development Council since 1961. He was an executive committee member of the regional advisory council for the Southern California Association of Governments as well as chairman of the Economic Development Corporation of Orange County. Mr. Truhill also served as chairman of the Orange County Metro Alliance of Business, where he received a Presidential citation for his work.

Mr. Truhill has been an active member of numerous charities and other organizations. In fact, Mr. Truhill is currently serving as a director of Goodwill Industries, Inc., in Orange County.

Mr. Speaker, it is clear that Mr. Truhill's contributions over the years characterize the American spirit of hard work and dedication. I know that Mr. Truhill will continue to give of himself throughout his retirement both to his community and to his country. It is with great pleasure that I bring Lucien Truhill's accomplishments to the attention of the Congress of the United States and the American people, and offer my thanks to him on the eve of his retirement for his years of service.

TRIBUTE TO LISA THOMAS

HON. BOB McEWEN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1992

Mr. McEWEN. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to pay tribute to a remarkable young eighth-grader from Wellston, OH. On May 1, Lisa Thomas was honored in the Rotunda of the Capitol by the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council for her essay "The Final Solution", which was judged the best of approximately 4,000 contest entries.

Encouraged by her English teacher to enter this contest, with the theme of "What Lessons Can Be Learned from The Holocaust", Lisa decided to research and write about a topic she said she knew little about and wanted to better understand. She read numerous books and articles, including "The Hiding Place," written by the famous Auschwitz survivor Corrie Ten Boom, who was imprisoned for helping Jews during the war.

Lisa worked on her entry for months, and after many revisions, wrote her essay, in dialogue form, which places Adolf Hitler on trial.

God, as the judge, sentences Hitler to a prison camp exactly like the camps in which millions of Jews suffered.

Watching the trial are many spectators persecuted under Hitler. One character named Anna Marie asks God about the suffering experienced during the Holocaust. God answers, "A lesson child. A lesson for all men, everywhere, a lesson to never underestimate the capacity of man for evil, once he forgets God or refuses to acknowledge anything or anyone higher."

Mr. Speaker, that is a lesson that should be remembered by all. We honor the sacrifices of those persecuted by never forgetting. And, I would like to congratulate Lisa for her award, as well as thank her for helping us to remember.

THE U.S. HEALTH CRISIS

HON. JIM MOODY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday May 14, 1992

Mr. MOODY. Mr. Speaker, I know that we all hear stories from home about people who are falling through the abundant cracks of the current U.S. health care system. I have recently become acquainted with a woman whose story I would like to share with my colleagues. Georgia Fitzwilliams is working to unite the voices of people in Wisconsin who are crying out for health care reform.

Ms. Fitzwilliams's new granddaughter, Maggie, was born with a liver condition called biliary atresia. Without a liver transplant—which is 85 percent effective—she will die.

Maggie's parents have health insurance and thought they were fully covered until Maggie's illness was diagnosed. Then they learned that the HMO to which they belong, and pay a \$350 monthly premium, does not cover treatment for this particular disease.

Maggie needs the transplant to live, so the Fitzwilliams began investigating other payment alternatives. Before their daughter could even be placed on the list for organ transplants they needed to come up with \$130,000. There was no question that a highly successful treatment existed, but the treatment was off-limits without enormous financial resources.

Maggie is lucky. The family discovered the Katie Beckett Program—a State program for disabled children that will pay for the transplant. However, had Maggie been an adult in the same situation, she would not have qualified.

Led by Maggie's grandmother Georgia Fitzwilliams, the family made their story public. As Georgia said, "If they said she was terminal—take her home and hug her, she has 6 months to live—that's one thing. But they're saying its \$130,000 up front. I know we're going to find the money—we'll find the way to get it. But what about all the families who can't? If my granddaughter dies or doesn't die, this needs to be done."

Georgia has taken this debate even further. She has requested that people write to tell her their stories of trying to obtain health care in today's system. To date, she has received more than 200 letters telling stories similar to

that of her family's. Many of the letters include contributions, but she is sending the money back. What she wants is for people to come forward and agree with her that change is needed. Such change may not be easy, but she is convinced that Americans are ready to make the necessary choices to move the debate forward.

Her granddaughter's illness has propelled Georgia Fitzwilliams to the front of the health care reform debate in Wisconsin. She adds a much needed element. Her family thought they were fine. I'm sure they complained about paying too much for health insurance like we all do, but they thought these costs would secure them from financial ruin in the case of a serious illness. Instead, they were left out in the cold—left without insurance for their daughter's illness, without \$130,000 just to pursue treatment—the actual cost of such treatment will soar much higher.

I agree with Georgia Fitzwilliams. It is unconscionable that we withhold medically proven treatment from individuals based on their ability to pay. It is happening across the United States. The 200-plus stories collected in Wisconsin are only a microcosm of the crisis.

What is most maddening is that we, as a country, have the ability to repair this wrong. If we gather the political will to pass a single payer health care system in the United States, stories like Maggie's will be only historical anecdotes.

In the House of Representatives, we now have 70 cosponsors of H.R. 1300, the Universal Health Care Act. I urge my colleagues to talk to their constituents, hear their stories, and join us in pursuing a health care system for our country that will provide universal access, ensure cost containment, maintain patient choice, and cost less money as a Nation than we spend today.

As Members of Congress who are elected to represent our constituents, it is imperative that each of us become involved in the debate for health care reform. Once you look at all the facts and statistics, the clear winner for America is H.R. 1300, the Universal Health Care Act.

TRIBUTE TO VICTORIA CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF JAMAICA, NY

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1992

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Victoria Congregational Church of Jamaica, NY. The congregation of this church will be celebrating 75 years of service to God, and to the local community on Sunday, June 7.

This church was founded in 1917 by the Reverend Egbert C. Macklin, and services were held in a small, borrowed building, that some said should have been condemned. For years the youth group of the church held 5-cent ham suppers to raise money for a new building that would be more worthy of the religious services to be performed there.

On Sunday, March 18, 1923, Reverend Macklin was joined by some of the most dis-

tinguished preachers of the time, including Dr. Fosdick, Dr. Jefferson, Dr. S. Parks Cadman, and dedicated the present building to the service of God. The cost was \$51,000, a staggering amount for those times. Most of these funds had been raised through youth group suppers.

Since those times, the members of the congregation of this church have done much to benefit the Jamaica community. They have volunteered in areas such as health and hospital services, aided in the formation of a local family court, and developed the Adult Center of Jamaica to care for the elderly of the community, and have participated in many other charitable activities.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all of our colleagues in the House to rise and join me in honoring Reverend Macklin and the generous and caring congregation of the Victoria Congregational Church of Jamaica, NY, on the occasion of their 75th anniversary of service to God and to the local community.

H.R. 1747, THE INDIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ACT

HON. JOHN J. RHODES III

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1992

Mr. RHODES. Mr. Speaker, as we consider legislation to help urban communities struggling to combat poverty and violence, let us not forget the hardest hit communities in our country—Indian reservations. Native American tribes are dealing with some of the harshest economic conditions in our country. Unemployment and poverty are rampant on reservations across the country. In Arizona, 43 percent of the native Americans are unemployed and seeking work. On some reservations, the unemployment rate is over 70 percent, according to the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Indian tribes across the United States have tried to provide money and jobs to their communities through the revenues generated by bingo and other gaming activities. These tribes are trying to become more self-reliant and are improving the programs and services they provide to their communities.

Yesterday, special agents from the Federal Bureau of Investigation seized about 700 video gambling machines during early-morning raids at five Arizona Indian reservations. An 8-hour standoff between FBI agent and Indians ensued during one of the raids at the Fort McDowell Indian Reservation which is about 20 miles northeast of Phoenix. Indians blocked the agents from taking the machines from the reservation. Thankfully, cooler heads prevailed and violence was avoided. A temporary agreement negotiated by Governor Fife Symington was reached between the U.S. attorney's office and the tribe.

Congress must provide alternative economic stimulation for the tribes. Both Congressmen BYRON DORGAN and I have sponsored legislation to extend the enterprise zone concept and program to Indian tribes and Indian reservations. Enterprise zones and the accompanying tax incentives will bring prospects for new jobs in Indian communities.

THE SMALL BUSINESS COST
ESTIMATE ACT OF 1992

HON. ANDY IRELAND

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1992

Mr. IRELAND. Mr. Speaker, in honor of Small Business Week and the hardworking men and women of the small business community, I am pleased to introduce, with Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Ms. MOLINARI, Mr. FIELDS, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. MARTIN, and Mr. LIGHTFOOT, the Small Business Cost Estimate Act of 1992.

This bill requires the Congressional Budget Office to prepare an estimate of the costs imposed on small businesses by any significant bill or resolution reported out of any committee, except Appropriations. This estimate will be appended to the bill for the information of the Members during consideration on the floor.

The purpose of the Small Business Cost Estimate Act is simple—to give Members of Congress an idea of the effect we have on small business on almost every occasion we pass legislation. We have to stop legislating in a vacuum, and this bill will allow some fresh outside air into our deliberations.

I see this bill as the legislative equivalent of the Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980. That bill requires all Federal agencies to estimate the impact on small business when they promulgate new regulation and consider if there are alternatives. Furthermore, on April 29, 1992 President Bush ordered the heads of all Departments and Agencies to begin determining the costs and benefits of proposed legislation and furnishing that information to Congress and the people. I want Congress to start doing the same thing. How many bills have we passed here with the best of intentions but with little or no thought to their real impact on the people we serve, and how often have we ever seen real alternatives?

At a recent hearing I heard several hours of testimony from the small business community on the impact of Government regulation. Calling this testimony "horror stories" would be indulging in understatement. To the men and women who are trying to make the American dream come true, our actions are a nightmare. Every year the Federal Register publishes over 50,000 pages of new regulations from 1,400 Federal agencies and commissions. We often rail about Government regulation but I don't think we realize or want to acknowledge how much of it derives solely from our actions.

The Small Business Cost Estimate Act will help us take stock of our actions. It will give us the information we need to make informed decisions that will achieve our goals and retain our economic competitiveness. I urge all my colleagues to join me, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Ms. MOLINARI, and Messrs. FIELDS, RAMSTAD, LIPINSKI, OXLEY, MOORHEAD, BURTON of Indiana, MARTIN, and LIGHTFOOT in supporting the Small Business Cost Estimate Act and making Congress a more responsive institution.

H.R. 5177

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 "Small Business Cost Estimate Act of 1992".

SEC. 2. CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE COST ANALYSIS.

(A) CBO ANALYSIS.—Title IV of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 651 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 403 the following new section:

"SMALL BUSINESS COST ANALYSIS BY
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE

"SEC. 404. (a) The Director of the Congressional Budget Office shall, to the extent practicable, prepare for each bill or resolution of a public character reported by any committee of the House of Representatives or the Senate (except the Committee on Appropriations of each House), and submit to such committee—

"(1) an estimate of the costs which would be incurred in carrying out such bill or resolution in the fiscal year in which it is to become effective and in each of the 4 fiscal years following such fiscal year, together with the basis for each such estimate

"(2) an estimate of the cost which would be incurred by small businesses in carrying out or complying with any significant bill or resolution in the fiscal year in which it is to become effective and in each of the 4 fiscal years following such fiscal year, together with the basis for each such estimate; and

"(3) a comparison of the estimates of costs described in paragraphs (1) and (2) with any available estimates of costs made by such committee or by a Federal agency.

The estimates, comparison, and description so submitted shall be included in the report accompanying such bill or resolution if timely submitted to such committee before such report is filed.

"(b) For purposes of subsection (a)(2), the term 'small business' has the same meaning as the term 'small-business concern' in section 3(a) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632(a)).

"(c) For purposes of subsection (a)(2), the term 'significant bill or resolution' is defined as any bill or resolution which in the judgment of the Director of the Congressional Budget Office is likely to result in an average annual cost to a small business of \$1,000 or more, or is likely to have exceptional fiscal consequences for a geographic region or a particular industry segment."

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of contents set forth in section 2(b) of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 404 the following new item:

"Sec. 404. Small business cost analysis by Congressional Budget Office."

THE SUCCESSFUL CAPTURE OF
THE INTELSTAT SATELLITE

HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1992

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I wish to congratulate the crew of the space shuttle *Endeavour* on their successful capture and repair of the Intelsat communications satellite. This event marks another significant step forward in learning how to work in space, and serves as an important reminder that the Nation has a civil space program of which we all can be proud.

This satellite rescue shows how the manned and unmanned parts of the space program can effectively complement—not compete—with each other. Without the shuttle and the capability for astronauts to conduct spacewalks, the Intelsat satellite would have been stuck in a useless orbit with no hope of recovery, and its capacity of 120,000 voice circuits and four television channels would have been wasted.

It was the presence of humans, with their ability to adapt to new situations, and figure out alternative approaches, that made the difference. Intelsat was not designed to be recovered or repaired by astronauts, and no one knew whether it could be done. However, careful planning and execution by dedicated NASA and contractor personnel, along with the willingness to rise to a challenge, led to the success we observed last night.

Mr. Speaker, we have learned a great deal from this mission, as we have from each of the shuttle flights. The lessons we have learned will be put to good use as we plan for the assembly and operation of space station *Freedom*.

Moreover, we can look ahead to the day when the space station is operational and humans are busy working in the shirtsleeve environment of sophisticated life science and materials science laboratories on orbit, as well as performing useful work outside the station. As I look further ahead, I can envision the repair of satellites on the space station—descendants of the Intelsat satellite so successfully repaired last night.

That is what the space station *Freedom* program is all about. *Freedom* will be a permanent outpost where we will learn to live and work in space. But it will also be a place where cutting edge research is performed that holds the promise of benefiting all Americans back here on Earth. For example, I have no doubt that we will learn much from biomedical research conducted in space that will help us better understand and even treat terrestrial diseases and medical conditions. In addition, I believe that we are going to be learning a great deal about the fundamental properties of materials by studying their behavior in the absence of gravity, and I would not be surprised if that knowledge does not eventually lead to new materials that could have far-reaching economic benefits.

Mr. Speaker, I think that the successful capture and repair of the Intelsat satellite is a highly visible symbol of the ways in which our Nation's space program benefits Americans. We often forget how much the space program has changed our lives for the better over the last 30 years. Communications satellites such as Intelsat allow us to communicate all over the world almost instantaneously. The artificial joints that have become such a godsend for our veterans and senior citizens are made possible by the chrome cobalt and titanium alloy metals developed by NASA. Many of the diagnostic tools and medical telemetry devices in use in our hospitals today are spinoffs from technology in use in the space program. In many, many ways we benefit from our activities in space. As we applaud the achievement of our astronauts in rescuing the Intelsat satellite, I hope we keep in mind these other gains that have resulted from NASA's efforts.

CONGRATULATIONS TO PRESIDENT
LEE OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA

HON. LAWRENCE J. SMITH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1992

Mr. SMITH of Florida. Mr. Speaker, much has been written and said about the economic growth and political advances made by the Republic of China during the last few years. Taiwan's achievements are respected throughout the world. Much of the credit is due to the country's evolving political leadership.

The Republic of China is led by Cornell-educated Dr. Lee Teng-hui, who was elected Taiwan's eight President on May 20, 1990. His running mate was Vice-President Li Yuan-zu, a European-educated jurist who has been in charge of Taiwan's constitutional reform task force. Other governmental leaders include Justice Minister Premier Hau Pei-tsun and Yale-educated Foreign Minister Frederick Chien. While Premier Hau has worked to maintain stability and respect for the law at home, Minister Chien wisely exerts the ROC's presence abroad, having recently established new diplomatic offices throughout the former U.S.S.R. and upgraded substantive ties with other nations in Asia and Central America.

Together, Taiwan's leaders have continued to bring their people economic progress and an improved political climate. The result is today's Republic of China, a young, dynamic nation, a model for the developing world. Mr. Speaker, I extend my congratulations to its President, Dr. Lee Teng-hui, on the occasion of his second anniversary in office.

ARMENIAN ATROCITIES

HON. JAMES P. MORAN, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1992

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to lead my voice to the memory of those 1.5 million Armenians massacred during and immediately after World War I in one of this century's cruelest atrocities.

On April 24, 1915, over 200 Armenian intellectual leaders were arrested in Constantinople and other centers of Armenian life in the Ottoman Empire. These Armenians were taken from their homes and executed. With one fell swoop, the leadership of Armenia was destroyed and the flame of the Armenian culture extinguished.

In the months following the execution, Turkey began a program of rounding up Armenian religious, intellectual, and political leaders and deporting them to Anatolia where they were systematically executed. In the months following, over 250,000 Armenian soldiers serving in the Ottoman army were disarmed and placed in forced labor battalions. Those that did not succumb to the ravages of famine, disease, and exhaustion were executed by the Ottoman army.

The Armenian civilians remaining, the women, seniors, and children left behind, were deported from their cities and towns. The men

and older boys were separated from the groups, never again to be seen, and those remaining were forced on death marches into the desert of Syria. In all, over 1.5 million Armenians were massacred during the 7 years of genocide and more than 500,000 exiled from their homeland in the Ottoman Empire.

History tells us that those who do not study the past are doomed to repeat its mistakes. Nowhere in modern history is this lesson more poignant than in the case of the Armenian genocide. While we closed our eyes and let the painful memory of this atrocity slip from our collective memory, Adolf Hitler remembered the effectiveness of this systematic destruction of the Armenian people and rested secure in the belief that the Western Powers would not intervene in his Holocaust.

Let us not again forget the atrocities of the past.

THE NUTRITION SCREENING
RESEARCH ACT

HON. THOMAS J. DOWNEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1992

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. Speaker, today, my colleague, Representative MARILYN LLOYD of Tennessee, is introducing the Nutrition Screening Research Act and I am pleased to join her as an original cosponsor. This bill is an important step toward improving the health of older Americans.

For the past two decades, we have recognized the fact that good nutrition is the basis for maintaining healthy and independent older individuals in our communities. The Older Americans Act's congregate and home delivered meals programs have become the first contact that many elderly people have with the wide range of services aimed at improving the quality of their lives. However, in recent years it has become increasingly clear that there are many senior citizens who are nutritionally at risk who are not being reached by existing programs. The Nutrition Screening Research Act is a response to that problem.

The act, which has also been introduced as S. 2351 in the other body by Senators ADAMS and BINGAMAN, authorizes the Secretary of Health and Human Services to carry out a 3-year study of the extent of malnutrition among the elderly and of the efficacy and cost-effectiveness of nutrition screening for the elderly. This study is to be carried out by the National Institute on Aging in collaboration with the Agency for Health Care Policy and Research.

The results of this study should help us to understand the relationship between nutritional status and the need for institutional care for an individual. Recent research shows that about 40 percent of elderly patients in acute care or long-term care facilities are malnourished. If we can help more individuals stay out of nursing homes by the relatively simple step of supplementing their nutritional resources, then surely we ought to take those steps which will help to identify those most at risk.

Next week, as chairman of the Select Aging Committee's Subcommittee on Human Services, I will hold a hearing entitled "Hunger and

Nutrition: The Challenge to Older Americans' Health", as part of the celebration of National Senior Nutrition Week. The purpose of the hearing is to measure existing nutrition programs against the need for those programs and to learn of ways in which we can reach those individuals not now being served, but who desperately need nutritional support.

The Subcommittee on Human Services has emphasized health promotion and disease prevention activities and programs. It is clear from earlier hearings that we need to do more to help people stay well and not just treat them when they become ill. I am very encouraged by the fact that simple, low-technology routine exercise and sound nutrition programs have the potential to help so many older people live a healthy and independent life.

Mr. Speaker, the National Association of Nutrition and Aging Services Programs and other professional organizations working with older Americans support this legislation. I should point out that this provision has been incorporated in the authorization for the National Institutes of Health in the other body. Once again, I commend Representative LLOYD for her initiative in introducing the Nutrition Screening Research Act and I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

STOP UNFAIR FOREIGN SUBSIDIES

HON. SONNY CALLAHAN

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1992

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Speaker, as a cochairman of the Forestry 2000 Task Force, I want to express my grave concerns about rumors that the administration is about to concede to the Canadian's on the softwood lumber issue.

Mr. Speaker, I, and I am sure the other 125 members of the congressional task force, am hoping these rumors are not true.

As we all know, Canada has subsidized its lumber industry at the expense of the United States industry for years. In fact, in 1986 the Department of Commerce conducted an investigation of Canadian softwood lumber products, and found that the Canadian Government was indeed subsidizing this industry.

Consequently, Canadian lumber captured one-third of the United States market. More than 600 United States mills were forced to close and tens of thousands of American workers lost their jobs due in large part to Canada's practices. Meanwhile, Canadian producers opened 85 new softwood mills.

To remedy the situation, Canada and the United States signed a memorandum of understanding. Under the agreement, Canada imposed a 15 percent charge on softwood lumber headed for the United States to offset its Government subsidies. This action leveled the playing field and allowed competitive U.S. mills to compete with unfairly subsidized foreign manufacturers.

Then last fall, Canada announced it was withdrawing from the 1986 agreement. In March, the Commerce Department issued a preliminary decision that a subsidy exists on Canadian lumber and that a countervailing duty is required to offset the subsidy.

Mr. Speaker, the rumor I am hearing is that the administration is expected to issue its final decision this month, possibly as early as tomorrow, and that thanks to the Canadians' full court press, the administration is going to side with our neighbors to the north.

Mr. Speaker, the timber industry in this country is already in dire straits. Environmental laws, such as the Endangered Species Act, have greatly reduced its access to this country's timber supply. Now if the administration allows subsidized Canadian lumber to flood our markets, I am afraid it will spell disaster for the industry and the tens of thousands of American workers it employs.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the administration to give careful consideration to the needs and concerns of Americans. Let's stop unfair foreign subsidies once and for all.

TRIBUTE TO THE SPACE SHUTTLE
"ENDEAVOUR"

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1992

Mr. BROWN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to offer my heartiest congratulations to the crew of the space shuttle *Endeavour* and the team of NASA and contractor personnel who assisted them for their success in retrieving the Intelsat

6 spacecraft and attaching it to the rocket motor that will propel it from its current useless orbit into one located 22,000 miles above the surface of the Earth.

Once again, astronauts have vividly demonstrated the tremendous value of having people living and working in space. If this mission had been attempted in an automated mode without people present on the scene, it is clear that it would have been a dismal failure.

It was the availability of humans on the scene, with their inherent ingenuity, flexibility, and adaptability, that was able to transform failure into success. This is a lesson that we have been taught again and again in the history of the space program. Many times in the past, hardware or procedures have failed to work after reaching orbit. These have ranged from scientific experiments and data recorders onboard the orbiter, to the main communications antenna on the gamma ray observatory. In each case, the experiment or the entire mission would have been a total failure if it were not for the presence of crew members who could deal with problems, on the spot, and turn failure into success.

Computers and machines simply cannot be programmed or constructed to be so flexible.

The lessons that we have learned in this mission will be of great value as we move into the era of building and operating the space station. Through missions such as the current one, we are learning a great deal about the capabilities and the limits of people working in

space. We are also learning about how very massive payloads react when they are handled by a crewman or a robotic arm that is being operated by a crewman.

Mr. Speaker, I take great comfort in knowing that when space station *Freedom* is being assembled that crews of very highly trained astronauts will be on location to deal with any problems that might arise. The space station is simply too valuable an asset to depend on automated machines to put it together. If things always worked in space as planned and tested on the ground, this would be OK. But, we have learned again and again that this simply is not the case.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that this mission also tells us that we should probably adopt a policy of placing a grappling fixture on all spacecraft that are launched into orbit. Such a fixture does not add much weight to a spacecraft, but it significantly improves the ability of space shuttle crews to provide aid to the spacecraft, should the need arise.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, this mission also represents another important first. It is the first flight of the orbiter *Endeavour*. The flawless performance of this orbiter on its maiden voyage is another tribute to the excellent workmanship of the people who comprise the U.S. aerospace industry.

Mr. Speaker, our astronauts, NASA employees, and aerospace industry workers have once again made us proud to be Americans.