

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THOUGHTS ON HOW AMERICAN INDIANS MANAGED THE EARTH

HON. ENI F.H. FALEOMAVEAGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 5, 1992

Mr. FALEOMAVEAGA. Mr. Speaker, through Public Law 102-188 (S.J. Res. 217, H.J. Res. 342), Congress and the President designated 1992 as the Year of the American Indian. This law pays tribute to the people who first inhabited the land now known as the continental United States. Although only symbolic, this gesture is important because it shows there is sympathy in the eyes of a majority of both Houses of the Congress for those Indian issues which we as a Congress have been struggling with for over 200 years. In support of the Year of the American Indian, and as part of my ongoing series this year, I am providing for the consideration of my colleagues an article by Samuel M. Wilson published in the May 1992 edition of *Natural History* magazine entitled "That Unmanned Wild Country." The article suggests that while American Indians did not leave their land untouched, they did manage it in such a way as not to destroy the local ecosystems.

[From *Natural History*, May 1992]

THAT UNMANNED WILD COUNTRY

(By Samuel M. Wilson)

In the mid-1600s, the English settlers who had gained a foothold along the eastern seaboard of North America began to make a profit by growing Native American tobacco and selling it in European markets. This kind of enterprise demanded farmland, and even more land was needed by the increasing tide of colonists arriving in the mid-Atlantic states and New England. But the land from Florida to Maine was occupied by American Indians—numbering in the hundreds of thousands—who lived in permanent villages, hunted wild game in well-defined hunting territories, and grew crops in fields that were shifted in a regular pattern as the fertility of the soil declined.

The English colonists came up with two justifications for taking the Native Americans' lands. First, they argued that colonists would civilize the Indians and "cover their naked miserie, with civill use of foode and cloathing." In royal charters given to the companies organizing the colonization, mention was always made of the obligation to bring Christianity to the "savages." The other part of the rationale was that Europeans could put the land to a "higher use," making it more productive by intensive cultivation and by bringing in livestock. In 1625 Samuel Purchas argued that God did not intend for the land to remain as "that unmanned wild Country, which [the savages] range rather than inhabite."

In early laws in Virginia and Massachusetts, and in many recorded sermons, biblical passages were quoted as justification for the appropriation of land: "Ask of me, and I shall give thee the heathen for thine inherit-

ance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for thy possession" (Psalms 2:8); and, "Whosoever, therefore, resisteth the power, resisteth the ordinance of God; and they that resist shall receive to themselves damnation" (Romans 13:2). A contemporary satirist (who wisely chose to remain anonymous) put it succinctly in a supposed summary of a Puritan town meeting: "Voted, that the earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof; Voted, that the earth is given to the Saints; Voted, that we are the Saints."

The idea that land could be taken if it was not being used as the English would use it, or if the people on it were "uncivilized" or not of the proper religion, was not new. In the late 1500s, the English had conquered parts of Ireland on the same pretext. In 1978, Irish historian Nicholas Canny noted that even though England and Ireland were similar in terms of religion and land use, the Irish quickly came to be viewed as uncivilized people, even as cannibals (a charge that proved effective in mobilizing force against Indians as well): "Once it was established that the Irish were pagans, the first logical step had been taken toward declaring them barbarians."

The idea that Europeans might put the land to higher use required downplaying how the native people were using it. This was somewhat problematic because the land the settlers desired most was the best land, that which the Indians had already cleared for their own crops of beans, corn, pumpkins, squash, and tobacco. The English were able, however, to construct an image of the Indians as nomadic hunters who did not change the landscape. According to historian Francis Jennings, when the lawyer John Winthrop took control of an English company in the Atlantic colonies in 1630, he declared that "most land in America was vacuum domicilium—i.e., legally "waste"—because the Indians had not "subdued" it by methods recognized in English law and therefore had no "natural" right to it; the alternative of "civil" right was impossible for Indians because they did not have civil government. In operational terms civil government meant "European government" [The Invasion of America, 1976].

Later, in the eighteenth century, Enlightenment thinkers such as Rousseau saw the Indians as "noble savages" who lived at one with nature, without want, greed, or possessiveness, untainted by contact with civilization. The eloquent and influential nineteenth-century historian Francis Parkman believed that the Indian was "a true child of the forest and the desert. The wastes and solitudes of nature are his congenial home." In this way, the Indians were nearly defined out of existence, allowing frontier historian Frederick Jackson Turner, in 1920, to say that the West had been "free land" and Walter Prescott Webb, in 1931, to refer to it as "land free to be taken."

But New World people had changed the landscape, often in ways the European colonists did not appreciate. Along the east coast of North America, the lands that the English sought for tobacco cultivation had been planted for thousands of years. As fertility declined in some fields, the Indians opened

up others, leaving the older ones to lie fallow. Later they might return to previously used fields, whose overgrowth of brush and small trees was easier to clear than climax forest. By the time the colonists arrived, the eastern woodlands had become a mosaic of Indian fields, some in use, some overgrown with brush, some nearly forests again.

Fire was a useful tool for renovating farming plots: it not only cleared the undergrowth but it also returned nutrients from the vegetation to the soil. Indians used fire widely in eastern North America to change the nature of the forests. English settlers recorded a marked shift in the forest vegetation after the Indians retreated farther west. At first the forest was described as "parklands," with little vegetation at ground level. After the Indians died or moved away, the Europeans began to describe the forest as dense and scrubby, with impenetrable thickets of vegetation beneath the woodland canopy.

Native Americans had used controlled burning to limit the growth of the understory, thus making it easier to hunt, collect wild foods such as hickory nuts and acorns, and cultivate the land. They knew that deer and the other animals they hunted thrived on plants that grew after the forest floor was burned. Prehistoric land-use patterns can be reconstructed through archeological excavation and the analysis of preserved plant pollen. Archeologist Jefferson Chapman and paleoecologists Hazel Delcourt and Paul Delcourt, for example, have charted 10,000 years of human impact on the environments of eastern Tennessee (see "Strawberry Fields, Almost Forever," *Natural History*, September 1989).

Farther west, Native Americans used fires to turn forests into grasslands and, in drier areas, to keep prairies from becoming chaparral or scrub deserts. In "Indian Fires of Spring" (*Natural History*, January 1980), archaeologist Henry Lewis described how, for millennia, the Indians modified landscapes in Alberta, and how present-day environmental agencies are rediscovering the advantages of controlled burning. The catastrophic fires in Yellowstone National Park in the summer of 1988 showed that fire is an inherent part of the forest ecosystem, without which some species cannot survive or reproduce. They also showed the dangers of suppressing natural fires for decades.

In what is now the southwestern United States and northern Mexico, people rerouted the flow of rivers to create environments capable of supporting large populations. For example, in about A.D. 1000, Hohokam Indians built an elaborate system of canals and irrigated fields in the floodplains of the Gila and Salt rivers (south of modern Phoenix). On a larger scale, Middle and South American peoples, such as the Aztecs, the Incas, and their predecessors, transformed landscapes with thousands of miles of canals and extensive drained or irrigated fields.

The possibility that early Native Americans were responsible for the extinction of the large animals of the Western Hemisphere has been hotly debated by archeologists and vertebrate paleontologists for the past thirty years. Many of the animals that were around

• This "buller" 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.

at the end of the last glaciation 12,000 years ago—mastodons, giant sloths, camels, giant beavers, and many more—disappeared soon after the climate warmed. The weapons and butchering tools found with the bones of these animals make it hard to argue that humans played no role in these extinctions. In the Caribbean the extermination of such species as giant flightless owls can be more closely tied to the arrival of the first humans. Like the giant flightless birds of New Zealand, the owls had no defenses against human predation.

While some scholars have documented the effect New World peoples had on their environment, others have sought to cast them as primitive conservationists, people who knew the inner workings of ecosystems and lived without changing them. This view, which emerged in the nineteenth century, gained widespread favor in this century. For example, in "Aboriginal Conservators," a 1938 article in *Birdlore*, anthropologist Frank Speck wrote:

"Do uncivilized tribes know the virtues of conservation? The question would seem to require an answer in the negative in view of what is generally believed to represent the intelligence standard of peoples who have not reached the status of advanced civilization. Surprising though it may seem, the answer is, nevertheless, in the affirmative so far as the eastern and northern forests of the continent are concerned."

More recently, former Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall declared that "the Indians were, in truth, the pioneer ecologists of this country." And a television spot makes use of this imagery: it shows an unidentified American Indian wearing a strange mixture of plains and woodland clothes, paddling a canoe (from yet another area), and beholding modern pollution with tears in his eyes.

People who call Native Americans conservationists probably intend this as a compliment to their sophistication. The ability to wreak havoc on the environment is no longer regarded as a measure of civilization. But this compliment retains a note of condescension, assuming that Europeans had the ability to subdue the land, even if unwisely, while native peoples merely adapted to it, finding ways of surviving without changing things. In other words, for the Indians, environments shaped cultures, but for Europeans, cultures shaped environments.

The disdainful argument that Native Americans did not destroy the land simply because they did not have the means to do so was put forward in 1968 by historian Peter Farb, who wrote:

"If the Northern Athabaskan and Northern Algonkian Indians husbanded the land and its wildlife in primeval times, it was only because they lacked both the technology to kill very many animals and the market for so many furs. But once White traders entered the picture, supplying the Indians with efficient guns and an apparently limitless market for furs beyond the Seas, the Indians went on an orgy of destruction" [Man's Rise to Civilization as Shown by the Indians of North America from Primeval Times to the Coming of the Industrial State].

This orgy of destruction, however, was introduced by European Americans; the Indian participation is strong evidence that the traditional cultural values of northern forest peoples had eroded by the eighteenth century. Historian Calvin Martin's *Keepers of the Game* (1978) provides a glimpse of the cultural mechanisms that prevented over-exploitation even during the fur trade. "The

single most important deterrent to excessive hunting . . ." he argues, "was the fear of spiritual reprisal for indiscreet slaughter. Prior to European influence, these Indians of the Canadian forest were on amicable terms with the spirits of the game, including the game "bosses," or keepers of the game, and it was the vivid, daily awareness of this courteous relationship which more than anything else precluded overkill."

Throughout North America, a similar logic held. As the Ojibwa writer P. Jones observed of his own people in 1861, "They suppose that all animals, fish, trees, stones, etc., are endowed with immortal spirits and that they possess supernatural power to punish any one who may dare despise or make any unnecessary waste of them."

Native Americans have been conceived of in many ways, as both savage and noble. The latest stereotype, as "ecological Indians," oversimplifies their interaction with their environment. The important lesson they offer is that they changed the New World continents in ways that made the land more productive, and yet they carefully avoided the destruction of the eco-systems of the Americas.

(Samuel M. Wilson teaches anthropology at the University of Texas at Austin.)

**A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO
MS. JUANITA G. CHAVEZ IN
HONOR OF HER SELECTION AS
THE 1992 COMMUNITY CITIZEN OF
THE YEAR**

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 5, 1992

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an exceptional woman whom I greatly admire, Ms. Juanita G. Chavez. Ms. Chavez, in recognition of her tireless efforts on behalf of the community has been chosen by the Zonta Club of South Bay Area as the 1992 "Community Citizen of the Year". On Friday, May 8, 1992, a dinner will be held in her honor and the award will be presented by the Zonta Club, a professional women's service organization. It is a pleasure to bring Juanita Chavez to your attention.

Born on March 6, 1935, in Coffeyville, KS, Juanita completed her undergraduate studies at the State University of Iowa and received her MA, in educational administration from California State University at Long Beach. In 1981, Juanita graduated summa cum laude from the Northrop University College of Law in Los Angeles. Before entering law school, Juanita logged 21 years of administrative, supervisory, and teaching experience with the Los Angeles Unified School District. Following her admittance to the State Bar of California in December 1981, Juanita set up practice specializing in family law, estate planning, employer/employee relations, landlord/tenant relations, and personal injury. Juanita Chavez is an outstanding attorney. She is a member of the Los Angeles County Bar Association and the Mexican American Bar Association. She provides pro bono legal services to many community organizations, including the Wilmington Senior Citizens' Center, Legal Aid Foundation of Long Beach, and the YWCA of the Harbor Area.

Juanita Chavez's dedication to her community is further enhanced by the number and type of community activities with which she is involved. She is the president of the San Pedro Peninsula Chamber of Commerce and the San Pedro Citizens' Committee—International Korean Veterans' Memorial. She is a member of the board of directors of the San Pedro Peninsula Hospital Foundation, Salvation Army advisory board and Seaman's Church Institute. Juanita also serves as the secretary of the Vincent Thomas Bridge Lighting Committee. In addition, she is a member of the Soroptimist Club of the Los Angeles Harbor, Rotary Club of San Pedro, Friends of the San Pedro Library, and Friends of the Cabrillo Marine Museum. Ms. Chavez is a past president of the American Association of University Women, past vice-president of the YWCA of the Harbor Area and Alpha Delta Kappa Educational Society. She has been a member of the board of directors for the Harbor Foundation for the Retarded and a pension plan trustee.

It is because of these and the many other accomplishments Juanita Chavez has achieved that I take great pride in joining with all those attending this special occasion in expressing the gratitude she so richly deserves.

My wife, Lee, joins me in extending this congressional salute to Ms. Juanita Chavez. We wish Juanita and her children, Deborah Wheatley Ferguson, Max D. Wheatley, III, and Jacolyn Wheatley Fellin, and grandchildren, Genevieve, Ryan, Aaron, Daniel, and Teresa all the best in the years to come.

NAUTILUS MIDDLE SCHOOL SEVENTH GRADERS LEARN ABOUT CONGRESS

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 5, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, three seventh grade civics classes at Nautilus Middle School held a mock Congress on March 10, 1992, appropriately coinciding with Super Tuesday. These students, numbering 110, executed many of the functions of Congress, including holding committee hearings, floor debate, and votes. The Miami Herald brought attention to this innovative learning activity in an article by staff writer S.A. Terilli. That article follows:

Timed with Super Tuesday, 110 students in three seventh-grade civics classes at Nautilus Middle School took over the government.

They formed committees, introduced bills, debated positions, elected leaders, took questions from the press, and counted their votes during a special congress. The congress, fashioned after the House of Representatives, was held Friday, Monday and Tuesday as a pioneering effort to teach students more about government.

"The students are very aware of what has been happening in our country," said Judyth Billig, the Nautilus teacher who turned her classes into congresses. "It's the kind of learning they need to do; it's participatory education."

Students picked their own political affiliation: Democrat, Republican, Independent.

Every student drafted one bill, which a committee of four debated and accepted or rejected. Each committee sent a bill to the entire congress for further debate and a final vote.

On Monday, Maria Betancourt, a 13-year-old Republican from Miami Beach, introduced a bill to promote treatment of parents who abuse children.

In true political form, Vida Resillez-Venture, a 12-year-old Independent, rose to oppose the bill. She feared it lacked a mechanism for deciding if a child's allegation was true.

Arms waved and desks were pounded as students stood and argued for or against the bill. Amendments were offered, rejected and adopted. In the end, the bill passed.

The Congress also banned the sale of alcohol and cigarettes to pregnant women and mandated seat belts on school buses.

But the students didn't confine themselves to student issues. They made murder a federal crime punishable by death and they prohibited any city from doing construction work on more than two roads at one time—a problem in evidence just two blocks from the school, at 4301 N. Michigan Ave.

"Every student came away from this believing he or she could be in Congress some day," Billig said. "I might even forward the road construction bill onto [Representatives] Bill Lehman and Ileana Ros-Lehtinen and suggest the other Congress think about it."

Mr. Speaker, I commend the innovation and creativity shown by Nautilus Middle School Civics teacher, Judi Billig. I also want to recognize Principal Martin Zigler and Assistant Principals George Nunez and Elfie O'Dell for making Nautilus Middle School a place where learning can happen.

KILDEE HONORS SUBSTITUTE TEACHERS

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 5, 1992

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today before my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to pay tribute to the outstanding contributions of this country's substitute teachers.

As we all know, it is only through a challenging and comprehensive educational experience that our country can expect to lead and thrive. Few realize the contributions substitute teachers make to this national effort or the unique challenges they face on a daily basis. Substitute teachers provide a valuable continuity in education that is necessary to ensure the success of this Nation's youth and future. In doing so, substitute teachers reinforce their students' sense of self-worth and value to the larger community.

Furthermore, substitute teachers are regularly called upon to adapt to new classroom situations and procedures, often having to teach a different topic from one day to the next. These duties require substitute teachers to be both focused and creative in their presentation of this material. On an almost daily basis, they are called upon to maintain order and an environment conducive to learning despite often being unfamiliar with the different backgrounds and personalities of their stu-

dents. In short, substitute teachers must possess such skills as compassion, flexibility, intelligence, patience, and enthusiasm to successfully accomplish their job. With these traits, substitute teachers serve as prominent positive role models during a crucial stage in their students' social and academic development.

Mr. Speaker, it is indeed an honor and a pleasure to pay tribute to our Nation's substitute teachers. I would like to thank these dedicated professionals for the work they do. Their commitment is an inspiration to everyone who serves the public and they deserve our gratitude.

TRIBUTE TO CASEY CARTER

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 5, 1992

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I wish to take this opportunity to congratulate a courageous young man from my 17th District of Ohio, Casey Carter.

Casey is graduating from Champion High School and certainly deserves hearty congratulations. Casey, with a learning disability, endured the struggles of high school and, in my eyes, triumphs this year like no other. His experience, I know, has been a rich one, including the fun times, I am told, he had at the prom with Cindy Drotleff.

I understand that Casey follows the Congress with great fervor, and it is also my understanding that he is one of my biggest fans. I would like Casey to know that after reading his mother's touching story about him, I am a fan of his.

Mr. Speaker, Casey at a young age had surgery to correct a disability discovered by a doctor in Philadelphia. Since then, he has progressed and can now tie his shoes, button his shirt, and zip his jacket. Though his mother says he has not mastered reading yet, I am confident that nothing is beyond this young man's reach.

Mr. Speaker, I wish Casey the best and may God bless him in all his endeavors.

WISE COUNSEL ON THE EARTH SUMMIT

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 5, 1992

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, in less than a month, the long-awaited United Nations Conference on Environment and Development will be held in Rio de Janeiro. For many, the upcoming Earth summit represents an important opportunity to lay the foundation for future international cooperation on some of the most pressing problems affecting all mankind—global environmental issues such as climate change, deforestation and loss of biodiversity.

With the largest industrial economy and traditional leadership in the environmental area, U.S. policies are at the center of the various

negotiations leading up to the Earth summit. In particular, considerable attention has been directed to the reluctance of the U.S. Government to undertake far-reaching new domestic regulations, foreign aid programs and organizational initiatives.

Congressman BILL BROOMFIELD, the ranking Republican member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, has surveyed these issues in a recent article that appeared April 28 on the op-ed page of the Christian Science Monitor. In this article, Congressman BROOMFIELD—who is also the senior Republican member of the official House delegation of observers to UNCED—lays out some of the key issues to be considered at the Earth summit.

Mr. BROOMFIELD has recently announced his retirement from Congress at the end of the 102d Congress. As second most senior member of the Republican caucus, commencing his congressional career in 1957, he has served on the Foreign Affairs Committee since 1961 and has been its ranking minority member since 1975. BILL BROOMFIELD's longstanding service to the House of Representatives and the Nation has been reflected in his steadfast support for reasonable foreign policies that contribute to U.S. leadership in the world while preserving an essential domestic consensus.

Congressman BROOMFIELD continues this theme in his current article. While recognizing the need for flexibility in U.S. policy, he also points out the importance of retaining our commitment to basic American values in helping to address global environmental issues. These include the overall importance of environmental protection, continued economic growth, reliance on market mechanisms, democratization and direct citizen participation, and self-reliance.

In order to share his views with my colleagues, I submit Congressman BROOMFIELD's remarks to be printed in the RECORD at this point:

CLIMBING TOWARD THE EARTH SUMMIT (By William S. Broomfield)

This June in Rio de Janeiro, the nations of the world will gather for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED). Referred to by environmentalists as the "Earth Summit," this meeting may set the agenda for international discussion of environmental issues well into the next century.

The human threat to the environment goes beyond localized pollution and even such broader, regional problems as acid rain. The steady expansion of human activities is destroying the habitat of innumerable species of plants and animals. The depletion of natural resources around the world threatens the natural systems central to the economies of many countries.

Another issue is the probability of global climate change from the so-called greenhouse effect. There is still no scientifically valid evidence of global warming. Nevertheless, scientists believe that the large amounts of carbon dioxide (CO₂) and other greenhouse gases released by the burning of fossil fuels and other activities will inevitably lead to warming as well as a range of other potentially harmful effects on climate.

These issues merit serious response. Unfortunately, the negotiations leading up to the Earth Summit have been characterized by squabbling among the major industrialized

countries and unrealistic demands from the third world.

The chief issues are threefold: whether specific "targets and timetables" are needed for the reduction of greenhouse gases; whether "new and additional" funds must be made available for foreign aid; and whether poorer countries should gain access to environmentally beneficial technologies on a "preferential and noncommercial basis."

Public attention has primarily focused on the dispute between the United States and other industrialized countries over the need for specific reductions in CO₂ emissions. Because of a number of factors, CO₂ emissions in the US will probably stabilize at more-or-less current levels. Mandated cuts could nevertheless retard economic growth and affect competitiveness.

Meanwhile, some other industrialized countries could actually benefit from limits on CO₂ emissions. In Europe, subsidies for the coal industry would be phased out; in Japan, there are unrealistic plans to expand nuclear power. At the same time, many poorer countries would find it nearly impossible to abide by similar restrictions.

It is also unlikely that the US and other industrialized countries will make much more foreign aid available anytime soon, even for environmental purposes. Weak economic conditions work against increased aid, and existing programs are already very costly. In addition, other priorities have arisen, such as the need to assist emerging democracies. With respect to sharing technology, the industrialized countries cannot give away technology which belongs to the private sector, although means could be devised to facilitate its transfer.

Still, sufficient progress can be made prior to June for the Earth Summit to be a success. Concrete measures, however, will probably not be ready for approval. For this reason, it is important that the conference be viewed primarily as the beginning of a new dialogue that will lead to better international cooperation in the future.

The Bush administration is being charged with dragging its feet on UNCED, preventing further progress. Since the departure of former White House chief of staff John Sununu, however, the administration has been reviewing its policy toward climate and the other issues included in UNCED. Some additional flexibility by the administration would improve the chances that UNCED will be a success.

At this point, however, the stage has been set for last minute concessions by the US that will neither truly benefit the world environment nor promote US interests.

Rather than allowing itself to be painted into the corner at UNCED, the administration should insist on some basic American values.

First, all nations are obliged to protect the environment, both inside and outside their borders, aided by the best scientific information. Second, economic expansion improves the quality of life and permits environmental issues to be addressed more effectively; sustained growth can only be based on free-market principles. Third, truly free markets are impossible without democratic institutions, and citizen participation is essential to protecting the environment. Finally, outside assistance without reciprocal obligations only creates dependency and will not result in true progress anywhere.

CONGRATULATIONS TO MICHAEL SMITH: STATE CHAMPION OF THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC GEOGRAPHY BEE

HON. DICK SWETT

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 5, 1992

Mr. SWETT. Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate Michael Smith of Salem, NH. This is the second year in a row that Michael, a fifth grader at North Salem Elementary School, has won his school geographic competition. In addition, this year he won the State championship of the National Geographic Geography Bee.

He will now travel to Washington in order to compete on the national level with students from all across the United States, as well as the American territories.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Michael on his outstanding achievement. I wish him the best of luck in the national competition, and I hope that his instinctive talent for this social science will encourage him to become involved in future geographic endeavors.

IN HONOR OF HOLLYWOOD WALK OF FAME INDUCTEE BROCK PETERS

HON. JULIAN C. DIXON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 5, 1992

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, on April 23, 1992, a granite star bearing the name of Brock Peters was placed into the legendary Hollywood Walk of Fame. This was the latest of many prestigious honors accorded this talented actor, producer, and singer.

The son of a French-African father from Senegal and a West Indian mother, Brock Peters was born and raised in Harlem. After attending City College of New York, Brock embarked on a distinguished professional acting career, appearing in the first commercially successful revival of "Porgy and Bess."

During the ensuing four decades, Peters honed his skills as an actor, producer, and singer, displaying his range of talents in all manner of entertainment media—from film, television, and stage to concert appearances and recordings. Highlights of Brock's career include performances in the national tours of "The Great White Hope" and "Driving Miss Daisy," and producing the PBS successful documentary, "This Far by Faith." His many film appearances include "The Pawnbroker," "Two-Minute Warning," "Soylent Green," "Star Trek IV," and "Star Trek VI."

Along the way, Brock has received glowing accolades from prominent entertainment critics, guilds, and associations. Moreover, he has won the enduring admiration and respect of his peers, the media, and the entertainment public. His achievements have been recognized with numerous awards including: the National Film Society's Life Achievement Award; a Golden Globe Award for "To Kill a

Mockingbird"; an Emmy for the PBS special, "Voices of Our People"; the L.A. Drama Critics Circle Best Actor Award for La Jolla Playhouse's production of "My Children, My Africa"; a Golden Globe nomination for "The L-Shaped Room"; a Tony nomination for "Lost in the Stars"; and honorary doctorates from the University of Michigan, University of Arizona, Sienna Fine Arts College, and a Ph.D. in fine arts from Otterbein College. In 1990, Brock received the prestigious Screen Actor's Guild Life Achievement Award.

Brock's longstanding commitment to community service and the arts is legendary. He is former chairman of the Dance Theater of Harlem, of Free Southern Theater, and Third World Cinema—which produced "Claudine." He is a former chairman of the California State Arts Commission and of the Brotherhood Crusade Black United Fund and is current chairman and cofounder of Maga Link, Inc. Brock's professional accomplishments and service are reflective of his immutable belief in the empowering effect of the African-American experience. With great integrity and talent, he has brought dignified and compelling portrayals of that experience to the stage and screen for audiences the world over. It gives me great pleasure to see Brock immortalized in granite alongside other great figures in the entertainment industry.

Mr. Speaker and colleagues, please join me today in extending congratulations to Brock Peters on a distinguished lifetime of achievement and community service, and in wishing Brock and his daughter, Lise, all the best the future can hold.

INTRODUCTION OF EDUCATION LEGISLATION

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 5, 1992

Mr. BROWN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing H.R. 5057, the House companion version of legislation introduced by Senator BURNS earlier this year. This bill would facilitate the development of an integrated, nationwide telecommunications system dedicated to instruction by guaranteeing the acquisition of a satellite system used solely for communications among State and local instructional resource providers.

Certainly every student in America deserves equal access to quality education. Unfortunately, not every small rural or poor inner city school can afford to hire specialized instructors to provide the education for children the way that schools in larger and wealthier communities can.

One way to bridge this gap is through the use of satellite technology for distance learning. With the efficient use of an integrated, satellite based communications system linked by cable and telephone lines, distance learning can provide children access to vast educational resources, regardless of wealth or geographic location.

I have long been interested in helping to strengthen and improve the utilization of telecommunications in the U.S. economy and

educational institutions. The idea for an education satellite was presented to President Bush by Governor Wilkinson of Kentucky and other governors at the education summit in Charlottesville, VA, in September 1989. At the request of Governor Wilkinson, the EDSAT Institute undertook the task of analyzing the current education satellite system. EDSAT issued a final report, "Analysis of a Proposal for an Education Satellite," in 1991.

The report found that under present practices, America's schools, colleges, universities and libraries are without predictable, low-cost and equitable access to satellite services. Despite the existing problems however, the EDSAT Institute found that the education sector is expanding and investing heavily in telecommunications systems.

According to the report, there are several problems with the current education satellite system:

First, education buyers of satellite time often are not able to commit to expensive long-term contracts with satellite providers. This puts them at a competitive disadvantage with other buyers of satellite time. One result of this is that the signal used by an education buyer is susceptible to "preemption," subject to change on short notice. In addition, as occasional users, the education sector is forced to pay high and variable prices for undependable services. Finally, the current system is set up so that educational programs are spread out among 12 to 15 satellites. Every time the user wants to switch to a different program, they have to adjust their satellite dish.

In addition to analyzing the current structure of the education satellite telecommunication system, the report provided educational leaders, elected officials and private sector representatives with several options for governing, managing, and paying for a dedicated education satellite. The EDSAT Institute held extensive meetings with various experts across the Nation to assess the feasibility of the proposals. The National Education Telecommunications Organization (NETO) was created in October 1991 to focus on the distribution of distance learning. NETO's members include former and current public officials, educators, telecommunications experts, State and education agencies, and private sector representatives. NETO's goal is to create the infrastructure necessary to establish an integrated telecommunications system at affordable costs to the education sector.

Senator BURNS took the lead on this issue and introduced legislation in March to help improve the current education satellite system. I am introducing it today in the House. This bill authorizes the Secretary of Education to carry out a loan guarantee program under which a non-Federal, public corporation can obtain loans in order to purchase or lease and operate one or more communications satellites dedicated to the transmission of instructional programming. The Secretary can guarantee loans up to \$270 million to the organization. In order to receive the loan guarantees, the corporation must investigate all practical ways to acquire the communications satellite system, report to the Secretary their findings and recommend the most cost-effective, high-quality system. By providing loan guarantees, the Federal Government in effect takes the risk

away from the private sector and encourages their involvement in the development of a dedicated satellite system.

This is just the first step and certainly not the only answer to solving the problems that schools face in using satellites. However, I believe that it is an important step for the Federal Government to take to help encourage the use of technology in the education sector. Improving the accessibility and quality of education will help our children and our national economy as a whole to become stronger and more competitive in the global marketplace.

KEYNOTE ADDRESS BY DANIEL S. GOLDIN, ADMINISTRATOR OF THE NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

HON. ROBERT S. WALKER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 5, 1992

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to insert into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, a speech given by Mr. Goldin regarding the Nation's space program. It is a clear-sighted look into NASA's future, and I urge all of my colleagues to read it.

ADDRESS BY DANIEL S. GOLDIN

In response to Tom Stafford's introduction, let me say that I have the best job in Washington and the greatest staff in the world.

Ladies and Gentlemen, Distinguished Guests,

It is a great honor for me to stand on this podium tonight as the Administrator of NASA and to address this distinguished group.

In my short time at NASA, I already have discovered a dedicated and capable workforce who have what it takes to implement the challenging space programs of tomorrow.

I wish all of you could have been with me yesterday as I listened to the young engineers, scientists, and staff members at the Goddard Space Flight center. Each of these people were talented, enthusiastic and committed. They had America's future on their minds. You would have been proud—Robert Goddard would have been proud.

We have accomplished much as a people and as a nation in space and aeronautics. In only one lifetime, we traveled from the dunes of Kitty Hawk to the grey sands of the Moon.

But, some of us older, grayer folks forget that today's college seniors weren't even born when the Eagle landed at Tranquility Base.

For them, our journey is just beginning. What we accomplish in the next thirty years is how we will be judged and remembered by our children and our children's children.

I am convinced that America must start to prepare today for a new century in which aeronautics and space will play an even greater role in our national economy.

NASA must push the edge of technology to meet future government needs, and NASA must transfer these technologies to the private sector to ensure our competitive posture in the high technology marketplace of tomorrow.

We have only begun to utilize the assets of space and to reap the rewards of our national investment in space.

And, we certainly have the opportunity. President Bush and Vice President Quayle have given us that opportunity. They are intensely interested in America's space program and unbelievably supportive of NASA. They have a vision and they want us to make it a reality. Carpe Diem! Let's seize the day.

When I first spoke to NASA employees, I was asked, "With all the challenges facing you up front, what will be your first focus?" I said, "to listen." And that is exactly what I am going to do.

Of course, I have some preliminary thoughts about future goals for NASA which I will share with you. But let me emphasize, they are preliminary, they are not in a priority order.

We should establish our first permanent outpost in space. Towards that end, I am committed to the President's goal of deploying Space Station Freedom this decade.

Through space station operations, we will better understand the interaction of humans in the hostile environment of space, and the human body, itself, which could improve medical technologies and treatments here on Earth.

We are taking our first steps on what the President has called "a journey to tomorrow" by starting now to lay the foundation to go back to the Moon and onward to Mars.

Over the next few years, we will define architectures, initiate critical technology development work, and conduct small precursor missions.

We should continue to accelerate the pace of our activities that look inward at Planet Earth and provide the data required by scientists and policymakers to make prudent decisions based on facts. We owe it to future generations to take the time to look at our own planet and to better understand how human beings may be affecting it.

We should have an unparalleled Space Science program that looks out to the heavens and helps us better understand the fundamental mysteries of our solar system and the universe.

Just recently, NASA spacecraft completed a road trip to every planet in the solar system, except one. In the last two years, America has launched more science missions—13 to be exact—than it did in the 1980's.

And, in the decade of the nineties, American can look forward to more space science missions and a tremendous storehouse of new knowledge.

We should develop and maintain, in a balanced and cost-efficient manner, the infrastructure required for our space program.

We need to have the necessary communications, test facilities, research equipment, computational tools that access to space that make the space program of tomorrow possible.

In particular, we need to do everything necessary to maintain a safe and reliable Space Shuttle. The Space Shuttle will be the key vehicle for human space activities well into the next decade, and we must not compromise on our investment in this system or on our astronaut crew's safety.

These core activities must be achieved without allowing infrastructure or programmatic imbalance to consume the seed corn of the future.

In pursuing these activities, we need to work closely with our colleagues at DOD, DOE, industry, and our foreign partners. We need to avoid duplicative activities and to ensure a full range of capabilities.

I believe we can do this and still continue to maintain the appropriate and long-standing separation between military and civilian missions.

Finally, we must establish and maintain a first-class aeronautics technology program in cooperation with American industry. It should support American industry and serve to break down the technical barriers to economical, safe, speedy, and comfortable flight for passengers and cargo alike. We must do everything we can to help ensure America's competitive edge in aviation.

I am convinced that a balanced civil space and aeronautics program based on these building blocks represents a prudent investment strategy in America's future.

So what happens next?

As I said, first, I am going to listen. I am going to listen to the NASA employees, Members of Congress, the White House. And, I am going to listen to industry, to academia—both scholars and students—to our foreign partners, and to the American people. I am going to listen to all of you who are stakeholders in America's space program and establish a consensus on the vision of the civil space and aeronautics program and to formulate an integrated plan for execution of this vision. This plan will include clearly defined and measurable milestones. If you can't measure it, you can't manage it.

It also will clearly define the human resources, budget and technology requirements. This plan will permit us to pursue our missions in an orderly and cost-efficient manner and will provide the maximum near-term and long-term benefits to the American taxpayer. A vision without an integrated plan is a fantasy. A vision with an integrated plan is a reality. And we are going to have a dose of reality!

To make this planning process work, each of us will be required to think of the goals and objectives of the civil space program in

terms of the national interests and priorities, not in terms of individual interests. Once this integrated plan is approved, everybody should lock arms, march forward, and support the execution of this plan. I am convinced that if we take this approach, it will revitalize our industry, lift the spirit and pride of America and the NASA team, and ensure U.S. leadership in space.

To implement this plan, each stakeholder will be empowered with the authority and responsibility needed to achieve their tasks. And, each will be responsible and accountable for his or her actions—just as I will be accountable and NASA will be accountable to the America people.

To start this process, tonight I would like to ask you to join the men and women of NASA and stretch a little for the space program.

I would like to ask each of you in industry and government to go back and look at your programs to see what you can do to reach a little higher, reach a little further for a little less. What are each of you willing to do in your areas to be more efficient?

Tonight throughout America, the first Martians are being tucked into bed after a tough week at school.

For these future explorers, who will someday leave their footprints on distant bodies, for the hope of our Nation, let us make a national commitment to reach for the stars, to maintain our leadership in space and aeronautics, to work with our friends and allies to improve the quality of life for all mankind, and to better understand our fragile planet Earth.

I believe in America.

I believe in the American dream.

I believe in America's future.

And, I believe the civil space program is the jewel in the crown of America's future.

With your active support and commitment, we will succeed in keeping the legacy of Robert Goddard alive—we will succeed in turning the dreams of yesterday into the hopes of today and the realities of tomorrow.

CLIMATE CHANGE POLICIES OF INDUSTRIALIZED NATIONS

HON. RICK BOUCHER

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 5, 1992

Mr. BOUCHER. Mr. Speaker, in considering the debate regarding whether the United States should unilaterally cap its emissions of carbon dioxide [CO₂], it is helpful to examine whether other industrial nations have limited or have agreed to limit their CO₂ emissions.

As the following chart indicates, few industrialized nations have binding CO₂ emission level targets.

As an example, Japan, our biggest trade competitor, plans to rely heavily on nuclear power. Japan promises best efforts to meet a target of per capita stabilization by the year 2000. This target is obviously not binding. Before the United States considers a unilateral, finding cap on CO₂ emissions, we should examine the effect this cap may have on our competitiveness with other nations which have not imposed binding caps on CO₂ emissions. The chart follows:

Target	Caveats/comments	Measures
Australia Stabilize CO ₂ emissions by year 2000 at 1988 level, reduce 20 percent by 2005.	New Prime Minister stresses original caveats that target was interim planning goal and cannot have net adverse impact on domestic economy or on external trade. Coal and oil are 84 percent of primary energy consumption. With highest unemployment since 1930s, resources industry, United Mine Workers, and independent studies are focusing public attention on economic and employment aspects of stabilization/reduction target.	Energy efficiency improvements are underway, including codes for new residential and commercial buildings, an information kit for every household, new energy auditing program, advisory services on motor fuel efficiency to the commercial market, and improved energy management within the government.
Austria Reduce CO ₂ emissions 20 percent from 1988 level by 2005.	Actions are still in planning stage; no supporting analyses publicly available.	Possible new tariff structures for electricity generation, vehicle registration tax linked to fuel efficiency, and promotion of renewable energy technologies are under review. Interministerial working group is considering carbon tax, energy efficiency standards for appliances, and changing mix of imported autos and trucks to reduce gasoline consumption.
Belgium Reduce CO ₂ emissions 5 percent from 1990 level by 2000.	Devolution of environmental regulations to regions complicates implementation of national target policy—the regions have jurisdiction over energy conservation.	National energy plan includes improved energy efficiency, using waste heat through industrial energy cogeneration, continued reliance on nuclear power for electricity, and reforestation.
Canada Stabilize greenhouse gas emissions, including CO ₂ , by 2000 at 1990 level.	Energy-producing provinces are still wary of target. Green Plan measures aimed at emissions stabilization to be introduced gradually. Funding recently reduced for next two fiscal years.	Green Plan includes standards for appliances and building construction, improved fuel standards for new motor vehicles, educational packets for commercial truck and auto drivers, targets for each industrial sector, federal support for commercialization of biofuels and hydrogen fuel, and tree-planting.

	Target	Caveats/comments	Measures
Denmark	Reduce CO ₂ emissions 20 percent from 1988 level by 2005. Reduce transport sector CO ₂ emissions 25 percent from 1988 level before 2030.	Transport sector actions are still in planning stage. Chemical and transport industries are concerned about impact of carbon tax on Danish competitiveness.	New national carbon tax was planned for 1 March 1992 and is awaiting EC Commission review—will cost householders \$15.85 per metric ton of CO ₂ each month this year, half that amount for industries starting next year. New standards have been adopted for appliances and buildings, energy efficiency financing, and expansion of industrial co-generation. The two electric utilities have signed agreement with government producer to switch from imported coal to natural gas. Additional 100 megawatts of wind energy capacity are planned for 1994. Investment in clean fuel buses and promotion of railways for freight transport is being considered.
Finland	Stabilize CO ₂ emissions before year 2000	Most actions still in planning stage; no supporting analyses publicly available.	Carbon tax on non-transport fuels of \$6.25 per metric ton has been in place since 1990. Foreign Minister endorsed natural gas pipeline from Norwegian gas fields as alternative to fifth nuclear power plant.
France	Stabilize CO ₂ emissions at 2 metric tons per capita by 2000.	National target allows for growth of emissions above current level of 1.8 metric tons per capita. Funding of ten-year Green Plan is stalled after earlier approval of Plan by parliament.	Adoption of EC-wide energy/carbon tax is priority goal. Nine additional nuclear power plants are under construction. The PSA Group—makers of Citroen, Peugeot—is marketing electric cars subsidized by government.
Germany	Reduce CO ₂ emissions 25 percent from 1987 level by 2005.	Federal Cabinet reconfirmed target last December, but recent study by Economics Ministry shows only 10 percent reduction possible by 2005. Transport Ministry argues that politically feasible measures may result in reduction of CO ₂ growth rate but not in absolute reduction of emissions. Government debating speed limits on autobahn—a measure that enjoys public support but is resisted by auto/truck industry.	If EC-wide energy/carbon tax is not in place by mid-1993, Environment Ministry plans to reconsider national surcharge on CO ₂ emissions by end of next year. Leaders proceeding with improved insulation and heating technologies in existing buildings and higher standards for new buildings. Government recently signed accord with German coal companies to downsize subsidized coal industry—companies agreed to reduce current output 28.5 percent by 2005. Use of natural gas projected to increase.
Greece	No national target, but Greece has endorsed EC-wide target of CO ₂ emissions stabilization by 2000 at 1990 level.	Greek emissions can rise under EC burden-sharing plan.	Government halts auto traffic in Athens on heavy pollution days and is considering plans for wind and geothermal energy alternatives to fossil fuels.
Iceland	No national target	Geothermal and hydro power take care of heating and electricity requirements; only transport sector offers opportunity for reducing emissions, but government considers alternative fuels impractical.	Energy efficiencies, further development of geothermal energy, and reforestation being considered.
Ireland	No national target, but Ireland endorsed EC-wide target of CO ₂ emissions stabilization by 2000 at 1990 level.	Irish emissions can rise under EC burden-sharing plan.	National environmental action program includes energy conservation and energy efficiency improvements. Natural gas consumption projected to increase with pipeline connecting Ireland to UK natural gas infrastructure.
Italy	No national target, but Italy has endorsed EC-wide target of CO ₂ emissions stabilization by 2000 at 1990 level.	Not clear whether Italian emissions can rise under EC burden-sharing plan. Italian parliament is opposed in principal to increased energy taxes without offsets. It prefers CO ₂ stabilization through clean coal technologies, expanded natural gas imports from North Africa. Concerned about trade disadvantage from carbon tax unless non-EC OECD countries also adopt the tax.	Government is debating EC energy/carbon tax. National Energy Plan includes new energy efficient building codes and public transport plans. Environment Ministry recently announced 10 year environment plan including CO ₂ emissions stabilization but plan lacks cost projections. Bologna and Milan halt auto traffic on heavy pollution days.

	Target	Caveats/comments	Measures
Japan	Stabilize per capita CO ₂ emissions by 2000 at 1990 level.	Promises "best efforts" to meet target. Environment Agency study found CO ₂ emissions rose 3.5 percent in 1990—the base year—suggesting difficulty of meeting target. Cabinet decided to lower energy taxes for 1992 fiscal year—special petroleum tax that had funded part of Japan's contribution to Gulf War expired in March. Recent nuclear power plant accident increased public pressure for alternative energy technologies and has posed problems for climate strategy heavily dependent on new nuclear plant construction.	Debate continues on national carbon tax. Finance Ministry is considering environment tax on oil—rate to be set by sliding scale according to level of CO ₂ emissions produced by grades of oil. The Ministry of Industry and Trade is promoting energy conservation measures for Japanese buildings, appliance efficiency improvements, natural gas imports from Siberia, and 100-year plan for new technology alternatives to fossil fuels. Auto industry is improving motor vehicle efficiency.
Luxembourg	No national target, but Luxembourg has endorsed EC-wide target of CO ₂ emissions stabilization by 2000 at 1990 level.	Opposes carbon tax because of high per capita energy consumption.	Campaign to increase consumer awareness of energy efficiency is underway. Government is encouraging direct grants to homeowners for efficiency improvements in existing buildings, to small businesses for financing energy audits, and to plants for installing heat pumps and systems for industrial energy co-generation.
Netherlands	Stabilize CO ₂ emissions by 1995 at 1989-1990 level, reduce 3-5 percent by 2000.	Economics Ministry is concerned about risks of unilateral carbon tax for domestic industries on top of current fuel levy (\$3 per barrel oil equivalent). Politicians and industry leaders have recently warned of need to avoid creating conditions that lead to export of industries and jobs when dealing with environmental problems. New report is expected on potential impacts of increased energy/carbon taxes for income distribution, purchasing power, and employment.	Government is still embroiled in carbon tax controversy. Environment Ministry proposes to offset tax by reducing income and business taxes. Ministry also wants to reduce coal consumption, tighten utility plant emissions, curb auto traffic, and negotiate environmental goals with chemical and metallurgical industries. Existing high fuel sales taxes and annual vehicle taxes encourage small car purchases. Government is introducing new building and appliance efficiency standards. Natural gas infrastructure drawing on large Dutch gas reserves facilitates fuel-switching.
New Zealand	Reduce CO ₂ emissions 20 percent from 1990 level by 2005.	Government is keeping target but recently described target as "... goal to aim at".	Environment Ministry report is expected to focus on energy conservation and efficiency improvements.
Norway	Stabilize CO ₂ emissions by 2000 at 1989 level.	Government study last year showed unilateral action would significantly reduce GDP, non-oil exports, and industrial income. Energy-intensive industries oppose more energy taxes. Planned development of Heidrun oil field and associated methanol plant will add to CO ₂ emissions.	Carbon tax on emissions from Norwegian North Sea oil and gas production platforms remains. Carbon tax was also added last year to existing taxes on gasoline and fuel oil. Conservation planned to reduce energy consumption in residential and commercial buildings. Recent energy law that deregulates electricity market is expected to increase energy efficiency.
Portugal	No national target, but Portugal has endorsed EC-wide target of CO ₂ emissions stabilization by 2000 at 1990 level.	Portuguese emissions can rise under EC burden-sharing plan. New coal-fired power plant will boost emissions.	Energy policy objectives include government promotion of improved energy efficiency.
Spain	No national target, but Spain has endorsed EC-wide target of CO ₂ emissions stabilization by 2000 at 1990 level.	Spanish emissions can rise under EC burden-sharing plan. Government has extended moratorium on new nuclear power plant construction. New coal-fired power plant will boost emissions.	Government adopted national energy plan last July calling for diversifying energy sources away from coal and oil to natural gas. Imports of Dutch and Algerian natural gas projected to double. Major effort is underway to develop clean coal technologies. Plan encourages energy savings through industrial energy co-generation.
Sweden	Restrict greenhouse gases in all sectors to reduce emissions by 2000 compared to current level.	New energy plan last year dropped earlier CO ₂ emissions stabilization target. Industries oppose continuation of carbon tax on households, transport, and several industrial energy users, believing tax hurts trade competitiveness.	Carbon tax on consumer use of fossil fuels has been in place since January 1991; exempts large-scale electricity producers, but Environment Ministry recently proposed taxing electricity generation. Government has postponed timetable for dismantling nuclear power plants. Emphasis is on energy conservation, alcohol fuels for motor vehicles (using Swedish agricultural products), industrial energy co-generation, and large-scale wind power. Natural gas imports from Norway and Russia still an option.

	Target	Caveats/comments	Measures
Switzerland	Energy 2000 program adopted last year set goals for stabilization of CO ₂ emissions from electricity and fossil fuel consumption by 2000 at 1990 level.	Only gradual curbing of growth in electricity sector emissions is expected even with reinforced conservation.	Government is debating national CO ₂ tax proposed by Interior Ministry; Federal Council has not yet taken a position and a popular referendum may be needed to enact the tax. May 1991 Federal decree requires metering of hot water consumption, appliance and vehicle efficiencies, industrial energy co-generation, financial incentives for alternative energy technologies, and cantonal speed limits. While 10-year moratorium on new nuclear energy projects continues, Government wants existing nuclear power plants to increase output by 10 percent.
Turkey	No national target	Plans new coal-fired power plants	Sixth Five Year Plan includes policies that affect emissions such as increased emphasis on energy efficiency and more use of natural gas in electricity generation and residential heating.
United Kingdom	Stabilize CO ₂ emissions by 2005 at 1990 level.	Former Environment Secretary has indicated UK willingness to move target date "to aim at" forward to 2000 but achieving target depends on non-EC countries taking similar action. Recent update of environmental policy white paper said Government has no early plans for taxes to raise price of energy outside the transport sector.	Former Energy Secretary indicated two-fifths of target would be achieved through greater energy efficiency. Government has plans for reducing energy consumption in government buildings, industrial energy co-generation, grants to local authorities to improve energy efficiency in low-income housing, speed limiting devices to be installed in heavy trucks, and public information on vehicle fuel efficiency. Government is debating whether to emphasize Energy Conservation Trust or expanded natural gas consumption from North Sea reserves. Report on strategy for renewable energy is to be published in 1992.

MIAMI'S COLOMBIAN AMERICAN CHAMBER HIGHLIGHTS THE IMPORTANCE OF OUR TIES TO COLOMBIA

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 5, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to recognize the Colombian American Chamber of Commerce and Greater Miami which has greatly assisted both the United States and Colombia with its important effort to strengthen relations between our two nations during the last 15 years.

The chamber's membership includes representatives of government agencies which promote foreign trade, banking, manufacturing, airlines, and the shipping industry; as well as purchasing agents and professionals in other fields related to commerce. Among the chamber's objectives are the promotion of United States Colombian trade relations between its members and similar organizations, Colombia's reputation in the United States, and the principles of free enterprise and individuals rights.

The chamber has sponsored many events including a recent luncheon-conference at the Intercontinental Hotel in Miami last month. The conference featured Colombia's Minister of Foreign Trade, Juan Manuel Santos who spoke on "Colombia: Transformation toward the next century."

Another important project of the chamber was its study of Colombia's economic impact. The 1990 study of the 100 Colombian companies in Florida showed that they provided indirect employment to 168,000 individuals with a payroll of \$277 million. The study also revealed that Colombia—after Brazil and Venezuela—is Florida's third largest trading partner, with more than 7 percent of the total exports shipped to 168 different countries. Colombia also contributes 5 percent of Florida's total imports to 167 different countries, placing fifth in imports to Florida after Japan, Brazil, Germany, and Venezuela.

I extend my sincere hope for the chamber's continued success, and special thanks to its president, Cesar Echeverri.

I would also like to take this opportunity to thank the following individuals on the chamber's board of directors: Eucario Bermudez, vice president; Julio Rojas, vice president; Eduardo Castro, vice president; Fernando Munera, secretary; Maria Clara Ospina; treasurer; Armando Jose Diaz, director; Hernan Navia, director; Mauricio Cano, director; Alvaro Diago, director; Eduardo Meia, director; Francisco Piedrahita, director; and Jacobo Tovar, director.

CONGRESSMAN KILDEE SALUTES SENATOR JOE AND MARY CONROY

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 5, 1992

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise before you today to pay tribute to my dear friends, Senator Joe and Mary Conroy. It has been my pleasure to work with the Conroys over the years on the many crucial health issues affecting Michigan residents. Senator Conroy and his wife, Mary, have devoted many hours educating the community on the hazards of cigarette smoking. For this reason, on May 7, 1992, they will be recognized by the American Lung Association of Genesee Valley as the 1992 Health Advocates of the Year.

I have known Joe for many, many years through his outstanding service as a tireless elected official. He has served three terms in the State house of representatives and two terms in the senate. Ten of his fourteen years in the Michigan State Legislature have been spent as a member of the appropriations committee. This committee administers the budgets for K-12 education and social services, alone representing 80 percent of the State's budget, as well as other departmental budgets.

Joe is a member of the committee on higher education and technology and has served on several subcommittees including the mental

health, public health, social services, State police and military affairs subcommittees, and most recently the K-12 school aid and education subcommittees. Senator Conroy is also a member of the human services committee and the health committee under the national conference of State legislatures. Of the many contributions Senator Conroy has made to the State of Michigan, he is probably best known for his tireless efforts, both on and off the senate floor, to protect the rights of nonsmokers.

Senator Conroy supported the Michigan Clean Indoor Air Act, which protects nonsmokers from the hazards of secondhand smoke. He is also a supporter of the Tobacco Youth Protection Act, which reduces youth access to tobacco products. Senator Conroy serves as a spokesperson for the American Lung Association on health issues. His wife Mary, currently serving her third term as the Secretary of the American Lung Association of Genesee Valley, is an equally strong advocate of nonsmokers rights.

A member of the American Lung Association board of directors since 1981, Mary Conroy has served continuously on the program committee and has chaired a variety of committees including the awards dinner, nominating, fund development, speakers bureau, and executive committees. She has been instrumental in greatly expanding program delivery, especially school health programs, over the past decade. Her remarkable achievements led to her recognition as the 1990 American Lung Association Board Member of the Year.

Mary Conroy is a graduate of Mercy College with a bachelor of science in nursing. She is the project coordinator in the office of health education at St. Joseph Hospital. She was the director of nursing at Genesee Memorial Hospital from 1978 to 1990 and was a faculty member at both the St. Joseph School of Nursing and Mott Community College from 1956 to 1978.

Senator Conroy and Mary have five children, Colleen, Kevin, Kelly, Tim, and Christine.

Mr. Speaker, it is my great honor to rise before you and my fellow Members of Congress to honor Senator Joe and Mary Conroy. Together they continue to work to protect the health of Americans today and in the years to come.

THE IMPACT OF THE RODNEY KING CASE

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 5, 1992

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, the domestic violence which rendered Los Angeles, CA, a bloody battleground over the past 5 days has left nearly 60 dead, over 2,000 injured, and thousands arrested—the worst domestic violence to take place in the United States during the 20th century. In addition, property losses may very well be measured in the billions.

Mr. Speaker, when our Nation was racked by racial riots during the 1960's, many of us asked: "Why"? Studies were made of the root causes of the unrest and we vowed as a peo-

ple to rectify the situation and to remove the root causes of rioting, so that this lawlessness with the appalling and unforgivable destruction of lives and property would never recur. Yet it did indeed recur again this year, some 25 years later, with an outrage and a fury that surprised even the most pessimistic observers.

In 1967, in the wake of the violent disorder which rocked American cities and climaxed in the great Detroit riot that summer, President Lyndon Johnson appointed an advisory commission to explain what happened, why it happened, and what could be done to prevent it from happening again. The final report of the Kerner Commission, "The National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders," advised us that "our Nation is moving toward two societies, one black, one white—separate and unequal * * *. Discrimination and segregation have long permeated much of American life; they now threaten the future of every American."

Mr. Speaker, for a quarter of a century, a full generation, many Americans have worked hard to bring our two societies closer together, to end the discrimination and segregation in our society and in our minds. The events of the past week have taught us all that little has in fact been accomplished.

Mr. Speaker, we all deplore the senseless rioting which has laid waste to major portions of Los Angeles, and has cost the lives of so many innocent people and such extensive destruction and looting of property. This spree of anarchy accomplished nothing positive and must be condemned as having no place in a civilized society. What is especially appalling is that members of other minority groups have been targeted by black racism, seeking a scapegoat to redress its own grievances. The 1930's in Germany have taught the world an indelible lesson where such scapegoatism can lead.

However, we also deplore those who cannot perceive the connection between the rioting and the Rodney King verdict. Those commentators who state that the King verdict was just an excuse for hooliganism have tragically missed the point.

For a quarter century, as our Nation has lurched toward its goal of equality for all under the law, we urged minorities who had been victimized by intolerance in the past to let the system work. We have revised our laws to afford equal opportunity and equal justice for all in an endeavor to make our system more workable.

When the sickening video of Rodney King's beating was released by the news media, the vast majority of Americans were appalled by the vicious inhumanity it depicted. However, there were no riots in the streets. Instead, the American people, with full confidence in our criminal justice system, waited for what we were confident would be a just verdict.

Regrettably, as we all know now, that appalling verdict was a travesty of justice. Inconceivably, the jury somehow had been convinced that Mr. King's actions and demeanor upon his apprehension somehow justified the cruel and unrestrained beating to which he was subjected.

Mr. Speaker, we recognize there may be instances when physical force is an unfortunate

but necessary tool of law enforcement. But, Mr. Speaker, at the time the video camcorder was recording this event, Mr. King was lying face down on the ground. Whether or not he was previously a threat to the law enforcement officials is known only in their hearts and Mr. King's. But can there be any doubt that, during the duration of the time all America and the world viewed his beating on video tape, he was no threat? It was obvious to the viewer that the unrestrained police force was excessive and was criminal.

During the 1950's and 1960's, our Nation became accustomed to hearing local and State juries refusing to convict individuals who perpetrated crimes against minorities. It is for this very reason that Congress passed Federal civil rights laws allowing our Justice Department to prosecute such cases.

That is what should be done in this case. The President correctly pointed out during his address on Friday night that this process has not concluded. It is now incumbent upon our Justice Department to pursue the compelling national interest and prosecute the civil rights aspects of this case.

William Raspberry, a highly respected Afro-American columnist, draws a parallel between the Los Angeles rioters and "a berserk man whose rage is triggered by his having been reminded, once again, that he doesn't matter. Such a man is likely to do great damage, most of it close to home, not because he expects any good to come of it but because they only time he seems to matter is when he is violent."

It is crucial that all Americans understand the root causes of this outbreak of rioting this venting of anger. The violence in Los Angeles and, to a lesser degree, in many cities throughout our Nation was not triggered by any readily discernable set of demands or political agenda. Apparently, the flash point came when the Rodney King verdict was perceived by black Americans as a signal that they are simply unimportant—unimportant in the political spectrum, unimportant in the job market, unimportant in our system of justice.

Mr. Speaker, we must not allow the perception to prevail. We must provide more opportunities for our young people, a fair chance at the starting line, and a vested interest in our system. We must not only send a signal that black Americans, like all Americans, do matter, but we must also fulfill that promise.

For the day when we allow the perception that anyone in our Nation doesn't matter anymore, then our entire Nation doesn't matter.

Meg Greenfield, another highly respected journalist, articulates a ray of hope as she points out that "what is different now from 25 years ago is that, discouraging as our failures are, there is at least the opportunity now to reverse them. It will be an unspeakable travesty, if, for any reason, especially reasons of quick and dirty political exploitation and gain, the white political leadership of this country does not bolster, support and work with the growing cadre of black professionals, entrepreneurs, laborers, social workers and public officials who can help us begin to do what must be done."

Mr. Speaker, let us reach out to all Americans. Let us isolate the Rodney King verdict as the aberration that it is and let us move to-

ward a society which believes in and implements our noble ideals of "liberty and justice for all."

H.R. 5066, THE LONG ISLAND SOUND WATER QUALITY RESEARCH ACT

HON. JAMES H. SCHEUER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 5, 1992

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation authorizing the Long Island Sound Office of the Environmental Protection Administration to conduct research on unsolved issues impacting the health of the Long Island Sound.

Long Island Sound is an estuary of national importance. It is a place of great natural beauty, full of history and wildlife. Like the Chesapeake Bay and many of our Nation's magnificent, larger estuaries, it provides a place of recreation for swimming and boating. It is also the source of livelihood for the region's baymen. Yet, the sound's once pristine waters are struggling for survival. "No swimming signs" plague its shores and prime areas of its \$30 million a year fishing industry are too contaminated to harvest.

This January, the Subcommittee on the Environment of the Science, Space, and Technology Committee, which I chair, held a field hearing on Long Island Sound to review the water quality and the research needs of the region. The witnesses at this hearing stressed that the most significant and obvious affliction in the sound is the annual loss of dissolved oxygen in bottom waters caused by an overload of nitrogen. The testimony revealed that although we know the major problem in the sound, we, unfortunately, do not yet know the best solution.

To indicate the difficulty of solving this problem, one only need look next door to the example of the Chesapeake Bay. In 1987, the States bordering the Bay pledged to reduce nitrogen loadings by 40 percent. Despite this pledge, levels of nitrogen for some unknown reason have actually increased in the Chesapeake Bay over the last 5 years. Obviously, the best solutions for reducing nitrogen in the Chesapeake Bay are complex.

Similarly, the policy committee of the Long Island Sound study recently voted to implement a freeze on discharges of nitrogen. This policy is a good one, but, as seen in the example of the Chesapeake, the effective implementation of just such a policy is difficult as well as costly. The legislation that I am introducing today will assist in developing the best methods for implementing a nitrogen freeze in the Long Island region and in the regions of our Nation's other major estuaries.

First, the bill authorizes demonstration projects to identify innovative "least-cost" technologies for the removal of nitrogen at sewage treatment plants. Presently, the removal of nitrogen at publicly owned treatment plants is incredibly expensive; yet, potentially significant innovations in such technology exist. The low-cost nutrient removal and water conservation technologies that will be tested

under this legislation would prove beneficial not only in the sound but throughout the estuaries on the Atlantic and gulf coasts, as all of these regions similarly are plagued by the overenrichment of nitrogen.

The bill also authorizes a restoration program for degraded wetlands and mudflats. The restoration of wetlands is probably the most effective technique for reducing nitrogen on a broad scale and for maintaining a balanced ecosystem. In part for these reasons, the National Academy of Sciences recently called for the restoration of 10 million acres of wetlands in the United States in this decade. By establishing a pilot wetland restoration program, this bill would assist in meeting this goal as well as in furthering the cleanup of the Long Island Sound.

Additionally, the bill calls on the EPA to identify economically efficient cleanup methods for runoff sources which are not yet subject to pollution control measures. As part of its nonpoint source program, the bill further directs the Long Island Sound office of the EPA to undertake the creation of a Long Island Sound drainage area data base and land use model. This data base will evaluate foreseeable demographic trends in the region and will assist localities in planning both new developments and improvements in water quality.

In closing, this bill should be viewed as a companion piece of research legislation to the Long Island Sound demonstration bill, H.R. 3660. The Long Island Sound demonstration bill, which was introduced by Mr. MRAZEK and Mr. SHAYS, authorizes the remediation and cleanup of designated harbors and bays within the drainage area of the Long Island Sound. Both bills are vitally needed if we are to restore and maintain the health of the Long Island Sound and to restore and maintain the health of all of our Nation's major estuaries. I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this bill, together with H.R. 3660, in order to ensure the sensible implementation of a long-range restoration plan for the Long Island Sound.

IN MEMORY OF CHARLES ANDREW CHAPPELLE

HON. JULIAN C. DIXON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 5, 1992

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, it is with sadness that I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in acknowledging the passing of my dear friend, Charles Andrew Chappelle.

A native of St. Louis, MO, he was known affectionately to his friends as Chappie. He settled in the Los Angeles area during the 1940's where he worked as a mechanic and tow truck operator for Colliau Chevrolet Co. in Pasadena, where he ultimately became an extraordinarily successful sales manager until his retirement.

Above all, Chappie was a deeply committed family man who considered his community as his extended family. It was his devotion to his community that led him to take a special interest over the years in encouraging a number of young people, such as myself, to seek careers in public service. He was always there to offer

sage advice; always there to roll up his sleeves and lend a hand; always there when you needed someone in your corner.

We are selfish at the death of a friend. We count our grief more than we consider their relief. We also recognize that we must endure, and it is that recognition that causes us to search for purpose or meaning in death.

Allow me to suggest that in Chappie's death we should rejoice and be happy; happy for Chappie's relief from pain; happy because he lead a rich and full life. A well traveled man for all seasons, he was respected in business, and possessed a zest for living that rewarded him with many loyal friends.

I believe that were Chappie consoling us today, he would do so by admonishing us to protect our friendships for they are a great treasure of life. There is a poem that says:

Around the corner I have a friend,
In this great city that has no end;
Yet days go by, and weeks rush on,
And before I know it a year is gone,
And I never see my old friend's face,
For life is a swift and terrible race.
He knows I like him just as well.
As in the days when I rang his bell
And he rang mine. We were younger then,
And now we are busy, tired men;
Tired with trying to make a name.
"Tomorrow," I say, "I will call on Jim,
Just to show that I'm thinking of him."
But tomorrow comes—and tomorrow goes,
And the distance between us grows and grows.

Around the corner—yet miles away . . .
"Here's a telegram, sir . . ."
And that's what we get, and deserve in the end;

Around the corner, a vanished friend."

Protecting friendships is a living tribute to Chappie's life. Let us rejoice, for Chappie Chappelle shall have eternal love from those he loved, and his soul has found peace.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues join me in offering our sincere condolences to Chappie's wife, Karen; daughter, Arleta; sons, Charles Andrew and Gordon; brothers, Elder Leroy and David; sister, May; aunts, Willie and Gertrude; six grandchildren, four great grandchildren, a host of nieces and nephews, and many, many friends.

CLARKE C. "CASEY" NICKERSON NAMED NEW ENGLAND SMALL BUSINESS PERSON OF THE YEAR

HON. DICK SWETT

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 5, 1992

Mr. SWETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Clarke C. "Casey" Nickerson, of Gilford, NH, this year's winner of the New England Small Business Person of the Year award.

Mr. Nickerson, who owns and operate Nickerson Assembly Co. in Tilton, NH, was chosen to receive the award by a subcommittee of the New Hampshire Small Business Advisory Council.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Nickerson founded his business in 1976 and it has prospered since, even during the recession that my region has suffered through during the last few years.

Nickerson Assembly Co. has earned its reputation as one of the top suppliers of cable assemblies in New England, employing 39 people and generating projected sales of \$3 million in 1992.

Mr. Speaker, the Nickerson Assembly Co. was praised as "an excellent example of the strength, perseverance and quality of the small business sector in our state," by Small Business Administration District Director William Phillips.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Clarke C. "Casey" Nickerson, New England's Small Business Person of the Year.

THE UNITED BLACK FUND CELEBRATES 20 YEARS OF MEETING UNMET NEEDS

HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 5, 1992

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, I once again rise to enthusiastically salute the excellent service provided by the United Black Fund [UBF]. On June 19, 1992, the UBF will sponsor the 20th Annual Victory Luncheon.

Each year I commend UBF for its commitment to improve the quality of life for District of Columbia residents and African-Americans throughout the country. And each year, I attempt to tie the theme of your luncheon with the real situation facing African-Americans at the time. This year, because of the recent incidents surrounding the Rodney King verdict, I believe it is important to salute and honor what the UBF contributes to the African-American community.

I cannot get the recent pictures of burning buildings and the pain and agony of people affected by the disturbances in Los Angeles and other cities out of my mind. As I listened to pundits articulate their rationale for the so-called riots, I could not help but think that the policy of benign neglect is responsible for the recent disturbances. Calvin, you know, as I do, how the last three administrations have severely cut funds intended for programs in our communities.

In light of the above situation, the services of the UBF become even more critical. The fact that the UBF provides a beacon of hope for community organizations to receive funding with no strings attached, is very important. As national leaders look around for solutions to the critical problems in African-American communities, the UBF shines with great promise. It is my understanding that the UBF currently provides annual funds for over 70 community organizations and emergency funds for countless others in the Washington, DC, area. In addition, the UBF supports many programs in other cities. These funds help community groups provide valuable services to those in need.

I am asking that my colleagues join me in recognizing the valuable contributions of Dr. Rolark and the UBF. I am hopeful that in these sensitive times the UBF will continue to flourish and meet the unmet needs of those most deserving.

SAFER DRIVERS

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 5, 1992

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, the issue of truck safety may be obscure to most Americans, but it is one in which I have long been interested and active. Throughout my long involvement with the trucking industry I have been impressed with the commitment of individual companies and drivers to safety. This commitment has paid off in an ever improving safety record. We have seen highway fatalities involving trucks decrease each year for a decade. As the article below states quite clearly, most accidents on the road are not due to poor maintenance or faulty equipment, but result from human error. While the overwhelming majority of truckers are excellent drivers, there are a few drivers who could stand some improvement or are not suited for this demanding profession. With this concern in mind, Congress passed the Commercial Motor Vehicle Safety Act in 1986. This law mandates that all commercial drivers must pass a written safety test. I enclose the following Journal of Commerce editorial from April 24 of this year because I think it correctly points out the importance of that act in improving safety on our Nation's roads. I want to salute the administration and the trucking industry for their commitment to and efforts toward making the roads a safer place. We can and must keep improving, but we're headed in the right direction.

[From the Journal of Commerce, Apr. 24, 1992]

SAFER DRIVERS

How safe are truck drivers? Safer, it seems than they've been, but not as safe as they're likely to be.

The reason for the optimism is an obscure 1986 law intended to rid the highways of dangerous truckers. By most measures, the law is working well—better, in fact than most thought it would. With Congress and the administration under attack for do-nothing policies, it's encouraging to see that on this issue, at least, they've done things right.

The six-year old Commercial Motor Vehicle Safety Act required the nation's 5 million truck drivers to pass written safety test—and in some cases a road test as well—by April 1 of this year. Those that couldn't would be told to find another job. The law also included stiff new penalties to ground drivers guilty of serious highway violations.

There was good reason to wonder if the law would work. Trucking is made up mostly of small, scattered businesses. Finding truckers, let alone testing them, figured to be difficult. But through April 11, 5.3 million drivers had been tested and issued a new, federally approved commercial driver's license.

Truck safety debates, which crop up every few years, tend to focus on two issues; the size of trucks, and how well they're maintained. As important as those issues are, they ignore the fact that only 5% to 10% of truck accidents are caused by mechanical defects. Driver error is more often the cause.

The states, which license car and truck drivers, had done a generally dismal job of certifying trucker safety through the mid-1980s. Twenty states essentially required nothing more than a passenger car license to drive a big rig. Only 12 states tested truckers

in the type of vehicle they planned to drive. Beyond that, rogue drivers could easily obtain licenses from several states to spread out highway violations and conceal their records.

Congress began to change all of that in 1986. With the support of the administration, most states and the trucking industry, lawmakers required all truck drivers to obtain a state-issued, but federally certified, commercial driver's license. That meant all drivers had to pass a written test; those without recent experience and a clean driving record were ordered to take a road test as well.

It's difficult to know for sure how much of a difference the new licensing program has made, although truck safety overall seems to have improved in the 1980s. Data from the Department of Transportation's Fatal Accident Reporting System shows fatalities per 100 million truck miles traveled fell from 6 in 1977 to 3.7 in 1989. In fact, the fatality rate has dropped every year for the past decade.

Numbers aside, the law has done four things that will make highways safer; forced older drivers to re-learn rusty skills; squeezed some of the worst offenders out of the business; established tough but fair penalties for those who speed, tailgate, drive recklessly and use alcohol; and required both written and road tests for all new drivers.

Even the trucking industry's severest critics seem to think the new testing and licensing program is worthwhile. Citizens for Reliable and Safe Highways, a Joan Claybrook-led group, told Congress in February the program "can elevate truck operating safety to a new level through proper implementation." To make the program work better, the group is recommending tougher training and testing standards for those who drive double- and triple-trailer rigs.

The truck safety problem isn't going away. Over time, trucks have been getting longer and heavier as cars have become lighter. In 1990, medium-sized and larger trucks were involved in 4,761 fatal accidents. But the new licensing law is an important first step toward upgrading the skills of those who drive heavy rigs. If the states strictly enforce the new law, there's reason to believe highway safety will only improve.

TRIBUTE TO NATIONAL TEACHER DAY

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 5, 1992

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise here today to pay tribute to all the men and women who educate and guide our students. Today, May 5, is National Teacher Day, and I would like to recognize educators everywhere.

Mr. Speaker, teachers help to transform lives through their critical roles in the schools of this Nation. Without teachers, doors of opportunity would be closed, and students would never develop their full potential. The teachers of America try to make learning meaningful for students from all walks of life. Despite the rapidly changing world and increasingly competitive technological society, our teachers have been able to execute their jobs without fail.

Mr. Speaker, teachers inspire young minds to think and create. Everyone of us here today has had one teacher who played an important role in his or her own development. Today I

want us all to remember those who sacrificed so much so that our impressionable minds would develop.

So it gives me great pleasure to rise here today, Mr. Speaker, to honor all those teachers who transform lives.

**DAYTON COMPANY WINS
MANUFACTURING AWARD**

HON. TONY P. HALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 5, 1992

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, too often, we only hear about the poor quality of U.S. manufacturing, especially compared with our overseas competitors. However, many manufacturing companies in my district are second to none in quality. One of those companies, Crowe Industries, Inc., of Dayton, OH, recently received quality and delivery awards from Honda of America. Crowe Industries is one of about 200 original parts and material suppliers to Honda.

Crowe's attention to quality and customer satisfaction could be a model for improving competitiveness among U.S. manufacturing companies. For the benefit of my colleagues, I present an article on the award from the April 12, 1992 issue of the Dayton Daily News:

[Text follows]

[From the Dayton Daily News, Apr. 12, 1992]
DAYTON'S CROWE INDUSTRIES TURNS CONCEPT
INTO BIG WIN

(By Greg Stricharchuk)

The men in bright white jumpsuits and caps moved through the East Dayton manufacturing plant like an amoeba.

From time-to-time this mass—actually representatives from Honda—poked into nooks and crannies to make calculations, to collect data, to check on this or that manufacturing process.

"They always come in gangs," said Jamie King, chief executive and president of Crowe Industries Inc.

King, an accountant/consultant entrepreneur who purchased Crowe nearly four years ago, beamed as the Honda amoeba rolled by, and for good reason.

Honda of America Manufacturing Inc. had just named the small auto parts supplier (it has 40 employees and sales of about \$3 million) a quality and delivery awards winner for 1992.

Crowe's distinctions are noteworthy. No other Dayton area company snared two awards; Honda said it picked its winners from its 246 North American suppliers.

The quality award alone meant that Crowe had a rejection rate of less than 80 parts per million and scored 100 percent on-time delivery.

The story behind Crowe Industries' success is a case study in what it will take to thrive as an automotive parts supplier in the 1990s and beyond, particularly as General Motors Corp. downsizes.

To survive, some regional auto suppliers to GM probably are going to be forced to establish relationships with Honda similar to the one King has nurtured.

Her company's GM orders have all but dried up, said King above the din of hammering and steel being cut.

What's the secret of Crowe's success?

Teamwork, said 38-year-old King as she escorted a visitor through her plant at 216 S. Torrence St.

Not everyone has bought into the team concept, King acknowledged. But the creation of teams has brought a healthy dose of tension to the plant.

"It's caused some competition between (manufacturing) lines," said Donna Sebastian, 31, a team leader. The shop's manufacturing lines, she said, compete on everything from the speed of shipments to safety and cleanliness.

Moreover, Crowe—partly because of its relationship with Honda—has re-emphasized customers' needs.

"We either do good workmanship or we won't be here," explained Ofelia Lopez, who assembles wheel hubs that Crowe makes for Honda. "We try not to make mistakes," she said, because they could lead to the loss of contracts and jobs.

King, previously a senior manager at the accounting firm Ernst & Young in Dayton, said working with Honda "is a constant reminder that you have to serve the customer."

It's easy, she said, for companies to become bogged down in day-to-day business decisions and to forget about the customer.

But Honda can't be ignored. There are days, King said, when she receives phone calls from up to seven Honda representatives. And that doesn't include on-site visits like the one on this particular day.

The calls and visits, however, are a sign of Honda's growing dependence on Crowe.

Just last week, for instance, Crowe put into production several more parts for Honda.

"Initially we felt we couldn't do it," said Ms. King. But Honda representatives "make you feel comfortable about talking, and they help with solutions."

Honda's hands-on relationship, she said, contrasts with some of the company's other customers who provide little feedback—except when there are complaints.

Crowe also has learned from Honda that the automaker isn't necessarily enthralled with a supplier's capacity or technological investments.

When Honda representatives first visited the company, King said they were more "interested in whether we had management in place that could be cooperative."

What Honda discovered, said King, "was that we're very open to suggestions. We try not to take anything personally. It's just business."

**UNITED STATES VERSUS NEEDY
STUDENTS**

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 5, 1992

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, one of the most perverse policies being followed by this administration is the effort to penalize colleges for trying to maximize the extent to which scholarship funds can be channeled to needy students. Many in the administration have argued against race-based policies for helping students get into college, arguing with some force that it is far better to concentrate on economic circumstances as a basis for providing aid.

Ironically, one of the few initiatives this administration has taken in the antitrust field re-

cently is to punish colleges for trying to do exactly what the administration says it wants done. Colleges have sought to work together to avoid engaging in a bidding war with scholarship funds for very talented students who come from family backgrounds which would allow them to pay for college on their own. Colleges do this so that the maximum amount of scholarship funds can be saved to be made available for people who would not otherwise be able to afford the particular school in question. And this is not just a matter of aiding the very poor—indeed, scholarship funds have become essential for large numbers of middle-class students if they are to attend the Nation's most expensive colleges.

The administration argues that this is an antitrust violation, and is moving to impose sanctions against colleges which seek to work cooperatively to maximize the amount of funds available for students with genuine financial need.

In a recent editorial, the New York Times made clear the legal, social, and economic flaws in this administration vendetta against colleges seeking to provide financial aid to those in need. I believe that this editorial should be reprinted here in the hopes that it will help influence the administration to drop this ill-advised crusade against social equity.

U.S. VS. NEEDY STUDENTS

One would think the Administration of the self-styled Education President would embrace ways to help needy students get through college. Instead, the Bush Administration has gone to court to block the way the Massachusetts Institute of Technology spends \$20 million a year on scholarships. Why? Because the Justice Department thinks M.I.T. is violating antitrust laws.

It's a destructive claim, unworthy of litigation. At least it warrants being contested. But Justice now wants to deny even a fair hearing; it asks for summary judgment. That risks turning the unwarranted into the outrageous.

The Justice Department says M.I.T. and eight other premier universities have been engaged in a conspiracy. They agree to offer students only enough aid to meet their need. Justice thinks that's price-fixing—despicable, automatically illegal and therefore undeserving of a trial.

M.I.T. admits that an agreement existed. The purpose was to prevent a bidding war that would deplete the funds available for needy students. But so what, according to the Justice logic; the letter of the antitrust laws should be upheld.

The argument falls on the merits. The antitrust laws are designed to stop price-fixing by commercial enterprises that exploits consumers. They are not intended to stop nonprofit organizations from cooperating in charitable endeavors. Giving scholarship aid to needy students is surely a charitable activity. At the very least, the Government is obliged to prove the cooperative agreements somehow aided a commercial purpose.

At the crux of the dispute is a simple question: What did M.I.T. do with the money it saved by avoiding a bidding war? The Government assumes that it went to improve faculty salaries. If that were so, the suit would be justified.

But the assumption appears to be dead wrong. Dennis Carlton, a University of Chicago economist, in a study commissioned by M.I.T., shows that the universities that agreed to provide aid only to meet financial

need used the savings for more financial aid. Needy students, not faculty, benefited. Indeed, Congress uses the same policy to disperse Federal financial aid.

Meanwhile, the very filing of the suit in May 1991 has done grievous damage. Colleges, under threat of suit, have abandoned cooperation. Forced to bid for students, many can no longer afford a "need-blind" admissions policy—the practice of admitting academically qualified applicants regardless of need.

Several M.I.T. trustees grew up on the wrong side of the tracks themselves and owe their scientific education to generous scholarships. They believe in need-blind admissions, which is why they have refused to capitulate to Justice and are fighting this bizarre case. They deserve the support of all who care about scholarship and scholarships.

A TRIBUTE TO BILL BROOMFIELD,
A GOOD FRIEND

HON. GUS YATRON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 5, 1992

Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, I want to share with my colleagues an editorial from a Greek-American newspaper commending the good work of my friend and colleague, BILL BROOMFIELD from Michigan.

I was saddened when BILL announced his retirement last week from this institution, which he has proudly served for 36 years. I have worked closely with BILL for a long time on the Foreign Affairs Committee on a number of key issues, including the Cyprus problem and related matters concerning United States-Greek relations.

I can honestly say that BILL BROOMFIELD diligently sought our Nation's interests in our dealings with foreign governments. Early on he realized that calling for the withdrawal of Turkish occupation troops from northern Cyprus would promote both justice and our relationship with the Greek Cypriots as well as mainland Greeks. BILL and I worked closely together to ensure evenhandedness in our Nation's dealings with Ankara and Athens—both NATO allies—and we strongly supported legislation requiring a ratio in United States military assistance levels to both Greece and Turkey.

BILL can leave Congress with his head held high, having served the people of Michigan and the United States with honesty, decency, and professionalism. His wisdom and dedication have earned him deep respect as he has stood up for what makes this Nation great.

I commend the following article from the Hellenic Chronicle to my friends in the House who share my high regard for BILL BROOMFIELD.

GOOD FRIEND No. 3

Over the last several weeks, you have read two editorials stating our sorrow over the retirement of two of the most staunch supporters of Cyprus and Greek issues in the U.S. House of Representatives: Gus Yatron of Pennsylvania and Edward F. Feighan of Ohio. Well, they say things come in threes.

We learned this week of the retirement of Rep. William S. Broomfield, Republican of Michigan, ranking minority member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, and one of

the most dogged supporters of Greek issues that has ever passed through the hallowed halls of Congress.

Bill Broomfield, a good friend and supporter of President Bush, has had no trouble departing from the ranks of his party on this issue and has given this administration (and each one previous to it for the last 18 years) a good piece of his mind about where U.S. policy is lacking with regards to Cyprus.

We were glad to see that Ahepa had chosen him as this year's recipient of their coveted Periclean Award at the 30th Biennial Congressional Banquet.

Together, Bill Broomfield, Gus Yatron and Ed Feighan have made up most of the forward line of the Greek-Cypriot offense in the House Foreign Affairs Committee over the last decade or more. While other stalwarts, like Ben Gilman (R-NY) and Olympia Snowe (R-ME) remain, our causes have taken a serious blow with the loss of these good friends.

We hear through the grapevine that the supporters of Turkey are already counting heads on the committee. With the loss of others who have always voted in support of Cyprus and the 10:7 ratio on aid to Turkey and Greece—like Howard Wolpe (D-MI), Wayne Owens (D-UT) and Mervyn Dymally (D-CA)—we could face serious defeat on these issues in the next Congress.

The time is now for Ahepa, AHI and other Greek-American organizations that lobby Congress to begin to look at other Members of the House that have been sympathetic to our interests who could be persuaded to seek a post on the Committee.

If we don't protect our own interests, no one will.

In the meantime, we say thanks to Cong. Broomfield for all his efforts on behalf of our homeland and Cyprus and we wish him continued good health and a retirement full of all that he desires. He will certainly be missed.

THE MILITARY CONSCIENTIOUS
OBJECTOR ACT OF 1992

HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 5, 1992

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, today I introduce the Military Conscientious Objector Act of 1992 along with 17 of my colleagues as original cosponsors. It is with a sense of urgency, and not without some sadness, that I am introducing this bill.

The right to refuse military service as a result of profound conviction has been protected by this country and is recognized by the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. In keeping with our democratic tradition, conscientious objection to military service is considered a legitimate exercise of the right to freedom of thought, conscience, and religion. Unfortunately, recognition and protection of this right has not translated clearly into action.

The period leading up to, during, and since the Persian Gulf war has been a time of great reflection on the issues of war and peace in our country. There were some members of the military service who felt that, for reasons of conscience, they could not participate in the war, and requested that they be granted conscientious objector [CO] status by the military.

The history of the conscientious objector's treatment before, during, and after applying for CO status has been uneven at best, and has resulted in a great hardship for many of them. Some military personnel have reported receiving false and misleading information regarding the CO application process while others have confronted a lack of available information regarding their rights as CO applicants. In addition, many instances of harassment and abuse have been brought to light, and several applicants have been charged and tried on ancillary Uniform Code of Military Justice violations stemming from situations related to their making known their conscientious objection to continued military service. Some have served or are serving prison terms, others have received bad paper discharges.

The fact that the process has failed to protect the legitimate rights of the conscientious objector has not gone unnoticed. For the first time in recent history, Amnesty International has declared several U.S. citizens as prisoners of conscience. These 29 individuals are conscientious objectors who were jailed as a result of circumstances surrounding their objection to serving in the Persian Gulf war.

It is my intent that this bill will provide a statutory basis for a more effective process in dealing with conscientious objector applications and serve to protect the individuals who apply for CO status from mistreatment in that process. Briefly, Mr. Speaker, the highlights of the Military Conscientious Objector Act of 1992 are as follows:

The procedures for handling conscientious objector claims by military personnel will be put into statute. This would eliminate the variations found in the different service branches and would evaluate the protections afforded to applicants from regulation to law.

The bill would bring the definition of conscientious objector in line with the United Nations definition by allowing individuals, who are conscientiously opposed to a specific war or conflict on the basis of a sincerely held moral, ethical, or religious belief to apply for conscientious objector status.

The applicant will be protected from having to perform duties in violation of their conscience while claim is pending. Once a Notice of Intent to file a claim, or a claim has been filed, the applicant is relieved of duties which conflict with their stated conscientious beliefs. Active duty soldiers at home bases could not be deployed; active duty soldiers in areas of combat would be relieved of combat duties, and reserve soldiers would not be called to active duty, while their claim is pending.

After a prima facie case has been made by the applicant, the burden of proof is shifted from the individual to the military. After an application which complies with the definitions and requirements of this law has been submitted, the military is to investigate the claim and make a determination on its merit. If the military claims that the applicant does not deserve CO status, they must supply clear and convincing evidence which supports their determination.

The applicants may apply for a discharge or for reassignment on the basis of their conscientious objection at any time and would be provided with assistance in the preparation of their claim. Information regarding the provi-

sions for CO status is to be supplied by the military upon request.

The process of determination of claims is modified. Once a Notice of Intent to file a claim, or a claim for conscientious objector status is filed, an investigating officer from outside the command is appointed to determine the validity of the claim. If the IO determines there is no clear and convincing evidence that the applicant is not a conscientious objector, the applicant is rapidly discharged or reassigned, depending on his or her request. If the IO does not recommend approval, the claim goes to a 3-member panel for a decision. The panel consists of a military officer, an administrative law judge, and a person who holds a graduate degree in one of the disciplines of ethics, religion, or philosophy. Should this panel not recommend approval, the applicant has the option of filing for judicial review in the Federal courts.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to say that several of my colleagues have signed on as original cosponsors. They are the Honorable NEIL ABERCROMBIE of Hawaii, the Honorable DAVID E. BONIOR of Michigan, the Honorable PETER A. DEFAZIO of Oregon, the Honorable LANE EVANS of Illinois, the Honorable CHARLES A. HAYES of Illinois, the Honorable EDWARD J. MARKEY of Massachusetts, the Honorable JIM McDERMOTT of Washington, the Honorable KWEISI MFUME of Maryland, the Honorable ELIZABETH HOLMES NORTON of the District of Columbia, the Honorable NANCY PELOSI of California, the Honorable BERNARD SANDERS of Vermont, the Honorable PATRICIA SCHROEDER of Colorado, the Honorable JOSE SERRANO of New York, the Honorable H. FORTNEY STARK of California, the Honorable CRAIG A. WASHINGTON of Texas, the Honorable MAXINE WATERS of California, and the Honorable TED WEISS of New York.

The text of the bill follows:

H.R. 5060

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 "Military Conscientious Objector Act of 1992".

SEC. 2. PROCEDURES FOR DETERMINATION OF CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR STATUS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—(1) Chapter 53 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"§1057. Conscientious objectors: procedures for application and adjudication

"(a) GENERAL RULE.—Members of the armed forces who are conscientiously opposed to military service may apply for discharge from the armed forces or for reassignment from certain duties in accordance with this section.

"(b) MEMBERS COVERED.—This section applies to all members of the armed forces, including members in a retired status and members not on active duty.

"(c) STANDARD FOR DISCHARGE.—A member of the armed forces who on the basis of sincerely held moral, ethical, or religious beliefs, is conscientiously opposed to any participation in a particular conflict is entitled upon application in accordance with this section to be discharged from the armed forces.

"(d) STANDARD FOR REASSIGNMENT.—A member of the armed forces who on the basis of sincerely held moral, ethical, or religious

beliefs, is conscientiously opposed to the performance of certain duties in the armed forces is entitled upon application in accordance with this section to be reassigned to other duties that are identified by that member as not inconsistent with those sincerely held moral, ethical, or religious beliefs.

"(e) BURDEN AND STANDARD OF PROOF.—Upon submission of an application in accordance with subsection (i) stating an applicant's conscientious objection and requesting a discharge under subsection (c) or reassignment to other duties under subsection (d), the burden of proof that the applicant does not have a sincerely held conscientious objection shall lie with the armed forces. An application submitted in accordance with subsection (i) may not be rejected unless the Secretary concerned demonstrates by clear and convincing evidence in accordance with this section that the applicant does not have such a sincerely held conscientious objection.

"(f) AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION.—(1) A description of the process of applying for a discharge or reassignment under this section shall be made available to any member of the armed forces upon request. The description shall include a statement of the legal standard for conscientious objection for the purposes of this section and a description of the rights, protections, and obligations afforded members applying for treatment as a conscientious objector under this section.

"(2) Such information shall be available to members through a military personnel office, chaplain's office, or other office outside the chain of command and shall also be available through the chain of command.

"(g) NOTICE OF INTENT.—(1) A member of the armed forces who desires a discharge or reassignment under this section may file a Notice of Intent to file a claim for conscientious objector status. Upon filing such a Notice of Intent, the member shall be relieved from any duties involving the handling, training, and shipment of weapons and ammunition and shall be assigned to duties that conflict as little as possible with the member's stated beliefs.

"(2)(A) If a Notice of Intent is filed while the member is at the member's home training site or base, the member may not be assigned to duties away from that site or base until the member's application is finally decided.

"(b) If a Notice of Intent is filed while the member is away from the member's home training site or base, the member shall be deployed back to that site or base as soon as practicable for the processing of the member's application, except that the member may choose to remain at the member's current location, and have the application processed there, subject to the approval of the member's unit commander. The member may not be deployed to any other location without the member's consent.

"(3) A member of the armed forces who is not on active duty and who files a Notice of Intent may not be called or ordered to active duty until the member's application is finally decided.

"(4) Upon the filing of a Notice of Intent, the member shall have 45 days to file a formal application for discharge or reassignment to other duties under this section.

"(h) LEGAL ASSISTANCE.—A member seeking a discharge or reassignment under this section shall be provided legal counsel and assistance in the preparation of the applicant's Notice of Intent and application for discharge or reassignment and at all other stages through the decision on the applica-

tion. A member may retain private counsel to assist and represent the member. The member may use such private counsel alone or in conjunction with assigned counsel.

"(i) FILING OF APPLICATION.—(1) An application filed under this section shall include a detailed statement describing the basis for the application. The applicant may include any information that the applicant believes would be helpful in establishing the validity of the claimed conscientious objection, including a statement from a military chaplain or a psychiatrist.

"(2) If the application sets forth a claim that meets the requirements established by this section, the applicant shall be considered to have established a *prima facie* case for discharge from the armed forces or for reassignment to other duties, as the case may be.

"(3) The application shall be filed with the applicant's commanding officer.

"(j) INVESTIGATING OFFICER.—(1) Upon the filing of an application under this section, the Secretary concerned shall appoint a commissioned officer on active duty to serve as investigating officer to investigate the claim stated in the application. Each investigating officer shall be in a grade not lower than captain or, in the case of the Navy or the Coast Guard, lieutenant and shall be appointed from outside the command in which the applicant is serving. If the applicant is an officer, the investigating officer must be a grade higher than the applicant.

"(2) The investigating officer for an application under this section shall investigate the validity of the claim stated in the application. The investigation shall be completed and the investigating officer shall issue a decision on the matter not later than 45 days after the date on which the application is filed.

"(3) If the investigating officer finds that there is not clear and convincing evidence that could be presented to disapprove the applicant's claim, the application shall be considered approved and the applicant shall be discharged, or reassigned to duties not inconsistent with the claimed objection, as the case may be, as rapidly as possible.

"(4) If the investigating officer finds that there is clear and convincing evidence that could be presented to show that the applicant is not a conscientious objector as stated in the application, the investigating officer shall forward the case for consideration by an adjudication panel.

"(k) ADJUDICATION PANEL.—(1) Upon submission of a case from an investigating officer for consideration by an adjudication panel, the Secretary concerned shall convene a panel to consider the case.

"(2) Each such panel shall have three members, appointed by the Secretary concerned as follows:

"(A) An officer of the armed forces on active duty in a grade higher than that of the applicant, but not lower than the grade of captain or, in the case of the Navy or Coast Guard, lieutenant.

11(B) A civilian who is a member of the clergy or who holds a graduate degree in one of the disciplines of religion, ethics, or philosophy.

"(C) A civilian attorney who is an administrative law judge, who shall act as chair of the panel.

"(3) Of the members of a panel appointed under subparagraphs (B) and (C) of paragraph (2), only one may have at any time served on active duty in the armed forces, and in that case for not more than one period of enlistment or obligated service, and such a member may not have been a member of the

armed forces for a period of 5 years before the convening of the panel.

"(4) The Secretary concerned shall maintain lists of qualified persons who are available to serve on panels under subparagraphs (B) and (C) of paragraph (2). The Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress an annual report on the number of persons on those lists.

"(5) When a case is referred to a panel under this subsection, the panel shall hold a hearing on the case not later than 45 days after the date on which the case is forwarded by the investigating officer. The applicant shall have the right to appear before the panel and may be accompanied by counsel furnished by the government or by counsel of the applicant's choosing, or both. The applicant may make a statement to the panel. After the panel hears the evidence presented by the investigating officer, the applicant shall have the right to submit a written rebuttal within 15 days of the date of the hearing.

"(6) After the hearing is concluded, the panel shall issue a decision on the application within 30 days of receiving a rebuttal under paragraph (5) or the applicant's written waiver of the right to submit a rebuttal. The decision of the panel shall be the final administration decision on the matter.

"(7) Information received by a panel may not be used against an applicant in any forum, including a court martial.

"(1) JUDICIAL REVIEW.—(1) A decision of the panel is reviewable by a court of the United States exercising habeas corpus jurisdiction pursuant to section 2241(a) of title 28.

"(2) In the exercise of the review power under this subsection, the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure shall govern the service of process and the pleadings, except that the respondent shall answer or otherwise plead to the petition within 20 days of service of process.

"(3) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, proceedings upon review of a decision of a panel shall be governed by chapter 7 of title 5.

"(4) The court exercising judicial review under this subsection shall not conduct a trial de novo, but may conduct a supplemental hearing if the court finds that in the proceedings under subsections (j) and (k)—

"(A) the merits of the application for discharge were not resolved;

"(B) the factfinding procedure used was not adequate to afford a full and fair hearing;

"(C) the material facts were not adequately developed;

"(D) the procedural rights guaranteed by subsections (j) and (k) were not observed;

"(E) the applicant did not receive a full, fair, and adequate hearing; or

"(F) the applicant was denied due process of law.

"(m) COORDINATION WITH COURT MARTIAL PROCEEDINGS.—In the case of a member who files an application under this section and with respect to whom court martial proceedings are pending under chapter 47 of this title (the Uniform Code of Military Justice) arising out of the member's objection to participation in war—

"(1) the member shall have the right to elect that all such court martial proceedings be held in abeyance pending final determination of the application under this subsection;

"(2) if the application is approved, the court martial charges shall be dismissed in conjunction with the discharge of the member; and

"(3) if the application is denied, the stay of the court martial proceedings shall be lifted.

"(n) APPLICABILITY AT ALL TIMES.—The provisions of this section apply at all times and, notwithstanding any other provision of law, many not be suspended or superseded.

"(o) CHARACTERIZATION OF DISCHARGES.—A discharge issued under this section may not be made with a characterization of service other than the characterization of discharge a member would have received without reference to the conscientious objection claim under this section. The separation document issued to a member discharged under this section may not include any notation that would provide the basis for discrimination against the conscientious objector or which would otherwise in any way differentiate that person from members discharged under other provisions of law. The reenlistment code for a person discharged under this section shall be R-2, unless a lesser designation is warranted by the character of the member's service without respect to the conscientious objection application."

(2) The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

"1057. Conscientious objectors: procedures for application and adjudication."

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Section 1057 of title 10, United States Code, as added by subsection (a), shall take effect 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

H.R. 3090—TITLE X
REAUTHORIZATION

HON. LAWRENCE J. SMITH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 5, 1992

Mr. SMITH of Florida. Mr. Speaker, on April 30, I was absent for vote No. 95, for H.R. 3090. If I was present, I would have voted "yes."

The title X reauthorization bill provides much needed support for American women everywhere. Under the regulations offered by the Reagan administration, family planning clinics will not be allowed to provide honest, sound medical advice to their clients as they have since the title X program began in 1970. Under the gag, medical doctors will be forced to abandon the standard ethical medical policy of telling patients about all medical options; and instead doctors must tell a pregnant woman that she may have her child and keep it or give it up for adoption. The gag rule is a slanted, awful attempt to silence federally funded family planning clinics. Let's face it: Clinics will no longer take Federal funds and in many areas safe abortions will be impossible to find.

We owe it to the poor women of this country to pass this bill, thus providing necessary services to the needy, and overturn the gag of the Reagan administration.

AMBASSADOR PER ANGER ON THE PRESENT STATUS OF THE SEARCH FOR RAOUL WALLENBERG

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 5, 1992

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, few individuals have been as committed to human rights and to the search for Raoul Wallenberg—the Swedish humanitarian who repeatedly risked his life to save the lives of as many as 100,000 Hungarian Jews during the height of World War II—as Ambassador Per Anger, the career Swedish diplomat who worked with Wallenberg in Budapest in 1944.

Recently, Ambassador Anger granted an interview which appeared recently in the Los Angeles Times, and discussed the current status of the ongoing search for Raoul Wallenberg. Since Wallenberg disappeared into the Soviet gulag on January 17, 1945, there has been a continuing effort to find the Swedish hero and secure his release from Soviet prisons.

The search for Raoul Wallenberg has taken on a new and unfamiliar course because of the dramatic changes that have taken place over the past few years in the Soviet Union. There is a new openness and freedom of expression and the Soviet Union itself has now collapsed, which raises a host of new questions about the fate of Raoul Wallenberg.

As Ambassador Anger so accurately expressed it, "as long as they haven't proved that he's dead, we take it that he could still be alive."

Mr. Speaker, Ambassador Anger's interview provides an excellent summary of the current status of efforts to establish the truth about Raoul Wallenberg. I ask that it be placed in the RECORD, and I urge my colleagues to read it thoughtfully.

PER ANGER—STILL HUNTING FOR THE TRUTH ABOUT HIS OLD FRIEND WALLENBERG

(By Dan Fisher)

For a persistent collection of people determined to learn the fate of Raoul Wallenberg, working amid the upheaval since 1989 in the former Soviet Bloc has been a bit like turning on a long-closed water tap. The rusty pipes have banged and coughed, and occasionally even spit out interesting, but unsatisfying material, the main impact of which is only to whet the appetite.

Wallenberg is the Swedish diplomat assigned at U.S. request to Stockholm's embassy in Budapest in July, 1944, to help rescue Jews from the Nazis. He distributed Swedish identity papers to at least 20,000 and sheltered many in buildings with diplomatic protection before disappearing into Soviet captivity when Red Army troops reached the Hungarian capital in January, 1945.

A dozen years later, Soviet authorities produced a note written by the Lubyanka prison doctor, saying Wallenberg had died July 17, 1947, at age 34. But witnesses in prison with him reported seeing Wallenberg alive into at least the early 1950s, and other reported sightings have occurred since then.

In late 1989, in a burst of *glasnost*, Soviet officials handed Wallenberg's passport, notebooks and identity cards to a delegation of his relatives and friends, including Per

Anger, a retired Swedish diplomat who served with Wallenberg in Budapest and is chairman of Sweden's Raoul Wallenberg Assn.

If the Soviets hoped their apology for falsely arresting Wallenberg would end the matter, they were wrong. Anger—an old school and military mate of Wallenberg—only took this as proof that there was more to learn.

After last August's unsuccessful coup attempt in Moscow, and the wholesale overhaul of the KGB that followed, the Soviets and Swedes announced a new bilateral commission to carry on the Wallenberg investigation—and more facts dribbled out. In December, just before the Soviet Union was formally dissolved, old logs and other materials were produced, revealing "absolutely secret" communications between the KGB and top Soviet Foreign Ministry officials about Wallenberg. But are there more logs? And what do Wallenberg's interrogators know? Is the KGB still covering up? Might Wallenberg be alive?

The upheaval in Moscow means another new cast of characters. It's frustrating, Anger, 78, said, but imperative that the search goes on.

Question: When is the next meeting of the bilateral commission?

Answer: Now we don't know when they will meet again. They said it will be in May, but the situation is very uncertain. We never know who's going to be the next person we're going to talk to. Every day there's something new.

Q: Isn't that frustrating, to seem to be getting so close to learning the truth and then have everything change again?

A: You have to start from scratch again, yes. That's fantastic. But then, I think that our committee, and all the other committees in the world—here in the United States and so on—can be very satisfied that, thanks to our hard work—thanks to all the interventions by your [former] President [Jimmy] Carter and [Ronald] Reagan, by [former British Prime Minister Margaret] Thatcher, and [German Chancellor] Helmut Kohl, and to all this publicity all over the world about Raoul Wallenberg—it has led to where we are now. If we hadn't done anything, even during the period of perestroika, they wouldn't have done anything. It was the combination of this perestroika and our pushing it all the time that led to the situation where we can, in a way, say "Mission Accomplished"—because now the [Swedish] government takes over.

Q: What is the official story from the Soviet side, as you understand it?

A: They don't have any official viewpoint. One member of their delegation said in an interview that, "I think he was executed." [But] there is no evidence of it. There is one important mention in the [logs of KGB and Foreign Ministry communications] that, on July 17, 1947, when he supposedly died by heart attack, there was an exchange of letters between [then Soviet Foreign Minister Vyacheslav M.] Molotov and [the head of security for] the KGB about him. Some historians say it proves that he died then. But we say perhaps that the KGB man asked for instructions—let's send him into the gulag under another name, or let's transfer him to another prison. Anything could have happened. So our stand, and the [Swedish] government's also, is that so long as they haven't proved he's dead, we take it he could still be alive.

Q: What do you think happened to him?

A: It's a very difficult question. We have, during the years, gotten so many signs—peo-

ple coming from there, hinting that they had heard from someone that he's somewhere under complete isolation. That leads me to one alternative—namely, the sort of Solzhenitsyn "First Circle," when they gave these scientists their "freedom" within four walls, under complete isolation, to do work. Nobody knew if they were alive, or where they were.

Raoul Wallenberg is a very talented person—he's an architect, he's an economist, he speaks languages. So that could be one alternative—that he is still sitting there. Another alternative is that they just let him disappear in the gulag under another name—and they can't find him. A third alternative would be that he died a natural death by illness or in prison, or that he was brought to a mental hospital.

[You can] think of all these possibilities. So, I think, what one has to concentrate on now is to find any deportation orders—that he was deported to the gulag, that he was sent to mental hospital. Anything of that type. It's very important to go through the [logs] just following 1947 * * * the Foreign Officers archives, the Ministry of Interior archives, the military archives and the KGB archives. * * * I would be astonished if we wouldn't find there something [from after 1947]. I say to myself, "We have had patience for 47 years; we must have patience for another couple of months."

Q: Why would the government in Moscow still be trying to withhold information about Raoul Wallenberg?

A: I am not quite sure that they are doing that. It's possible that they can't find it. Of course, there could be another explanation to this, and that's * * * that something has happened to him relatively recently—that they have been aware, say, that he's sitting in a mental hospital after torture. They can't send him back. But, I think, that if they had found something that was during Stalin's period, they would gladly show that.

Q: You were said to be the last person to see Wallenberg before he was taken by the Soviet troops. Is that correct?

A: Not exactly. The last time I saw him was the 10th of January, 1945, when he came over to the Buda side, where all of us were hiding because the Nazis had attacked the embassy and were trying to take prisoners and all that.

Q: Did you participate with him in saving Jews?

A: Sometimes he telephoned me and said, "I can't now—I have to go in another direction. Could you go to the [train] station and try to save people?" So I copied his sort of approach and managed to save a couple of hundred people.

Q: What was his approach?

A: Toward the end of the war, it was very important for the Germans to continue their relations with Sweden. And especially the Germans were very anxious not to violate his diplomatic status. So, he went, say, to the railroad station. He'd have a report that trains were leaving for Auschwitz. Sometimes, they would have already nailed the [box car] doors closed. He'd say to the German officer: "I'm a Swedish diplomat and there are people in here, I know, that have Swedish passports. Open the doors!"

Looking at him, an ordinary person would see an intellectual person, professor-type clothes. But he was an actor, so when he met the Nazis he changed his attitude completely—became brutal. He yelled at them and spoke the same language as they.

The officer would start to be very nervous, and he'd open the doors. [Wallenberg] would

go in and say: "Are there any people here with Swedish passports?" Perhaps there would be two or three out of hundreds. So he'd say: "Have you forgotten? You were at the office the other day. Where are your passports? Have you forgotten them somewhere?" And they understood and showed receipts or anything—drivers licenses in the Hungarian language, which the Germans didn't understand. "That's enough" [Wallenberg would say]. "That proves you got the passport the other day. Come with me." And [he would] march out with 100 people like that and take them into those houses.

I was with him and I copied that sometimes.

Q: Do you think more could have been done by the U.S. or other countries to save Jews, if this had been repeated elsewhere?

A: Elie Wiesel, who wrote the foreword to my book, asks in that foreword why there were not more Wallenbergs around in Europe at that time. I like him very much, but I don't agree with him. It would have been impossible to have that, because in no time the Germans occupied all of Europe. Like that [snapping his fingers]. How could a Wallenberg operate under that situation in Poland, for instance? Impossible. But Budapest—Hungary was an ally to Germany. The Germans were eager to have this illusion that it was a completely independent country. "Let them work and act for themselves." The Germans let us have this deal with the Hungarian government at that time.

Q: Assuming that Wallenberg is indeed dead, there are those who say, why keep up the campaign? What's the point now?

A: The point is to get the truth. We can't live in this uncertainty of what happened to him. [One former Soviet official] said, "Look here—we have so many who died or who have disappeared. My son was killed in action. We don't know where they are. Why do you make such a fuss about this man?" I think the great difference is that here was a man who was a great humanitarian—who became a symbol of the fight for human rights in the whole world. So he is not only Raoul Wallenberg, but the symbol of Raoul Wallenberg. I think we ought to know what happened to him.

Q: Do we need symbols like that today?

A: Absolutely, I think it's necessary for young people to know that there could be persons like Raoul Wallenberg. It's very important to tell everybody what he did and how he did it. It gives hope.

Q: When will the truth of what happened to Wallenberg come out?

A: That is a good question. I hope in a couple of months, if it goes on as it has. The problem is that today we don't know exactly what is happening there. But suppose that there will be a relatively normal situation and they could go on working as they did before. Then, I think, we will get to know the truth. There is also not only the documents, but also there is at least one KGB officer who we know was one of those that interrogated Raoul Wallenberg. And he has, until now, still not said so much. I think they are trying to get the truth out of him, to find out what he knows. So it's a combination of the documents and all the people who have something to say.

REPORT AND LEGISLATION ON
DOD COST ESTIMATING

HON. ANDY IRELAND

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 5, 1992

Mr. IRELAND. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce legislation designed to inject a greater degree of independence into cost estimates for major acquisition programs at the Department of Defense [DOD].

The introduction of this legislation is the culmination of 3 years of review and investigation—mainly by the DOD inspector general [IG] but by others as well.

Before I describe the substance of my legislation, I would like to review some pertinent history and other important factors that led me to the conclusion that this was an area needing legislative attention.

ORIGINAL REQUEST—1989

On January 23, 1989, I wrote to the inspector general: First, to express concern about the lack of independence in cost estimates for major weapons systems; second, to request the results of the inspector general's ongoing audit on cost estimating; and third, to raise a series of questions about the performance of the cost analysis improvement group [CAIG] within the Office of the Secretary of Defense [OSD].

The OSD CAIG is the principal advisory body within the Department on matters relating to cost.

My letter of January 23, 1989, marked the beginning of extended discussions with the DOD IG, Secretary of Defense, DOD general counsel, and House and Senate Armed Services Committees regarding the form and substance of cost estimating at the Pentagon.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S 1989 AUDIT REPORT

The inspector general's audit report (No. 89-055)—"Independent Cost Estimating for Major Systems"—was issued on February 24, 1989.

The inspector general's audit report did nothing to allay my concerns. In fact, it heightened them.

After careful study of the audit results, I concluded that DOD was not complying with the law governing the preparation of independent cost estimates—10 U.S.C. 2434. In five of the seven cases reviewed, auditors found that cost estimates "were not independent" as intended by law but instead were obtained, at least in part, from program offices and buying commands and, in some instances, were even altered by command influence.

Based on those findings, the inspector general made a series of recommendations for corrective action, including important revisions to DOD directive 5000.4. Senior officials at DOD nonconcur with the report's findings and recommendations. Their response—or lack of it, in turn, was characterized by the inspector general as nonresponsive.

I felt that the negative attitude demonstrated by senior DOD officials did not augur well for a quick and reasoned solution to the problem. The Chairman of the OSD CAIG, Mr. D.L. McNicol, even went so far as to suggest that the result of the audit be withheld from Congress.

Because of the hostile reaction from the OSD CAIG, I concluded that a followup audit was essential. I then outlined my concerns in a letter to the IG on October 17, 1989, asking the inspector general to conduct a followup audit to determine how well the recommendations were being carried out and to what extent the law needed modification and clarification.

I concluded at this point that some remedial legislation was needed, but I was not prepared to move without more information.

INSPECTOR GENERAL AGREES TO CONDUCT FOLLOWUP REVIEW

On March 13, 1990, after more meetings and discussions, the inspector general finally agreed to my request to launch "a review of the organizations involved in generating independent cost estimates."

The inspector general subsequently agreed to expand the management review to include several case studies—in particular the cost work done in support of Secretary Cheney's major aircraft review, which covered the ATF, ATA, B2, C17, and LH, and to incorporate the results in the larger study.

WATERSHED EVENTS

Two events occurred in 1990-91 that crystallized my views on the issue: First, the major aircraft review [MAR]; and second, the Navy A-12 aircraft cost overrun.

These two events, taken together, proved beyond a shadow of doubt that the quality of cost estimates given to the Secretary of Defense is poor. Something had to be done.

MAJOR AIRCRAFT REVIEW

Secretary of Defense Cheney presented the results of the MAR to the House Armed Services Committee on April 26, 1990. It covered four major programs—the B-2 bomber, A-12 bomber, C-17 transport, and advance tactical fighter, now designated F-22.

While the MAR was touted as an exhaustive study designed to convince Congress that these very costly programs were healthy and necessary, the review was flawed from the start. Within 2 months of being presented to Congress, the cost estimates for three of the four programs literally came unglued.

The Senate Armed Services Committee was very critical of the quality of work underlying the MAR:

The Committee believes that the various revelations so close upon completion of the MAR means that the staffs of the various military departments may not have taken the reviews seriously, but most certainly indicates that they provided inadequate support for the Secretary that calls into question many of the decisions he made. [See Report No. 101-384, pp. 72-73.]

This kind of criticism from the Senate Armed Services Committee is most unusual yet well deserved.

In plain and simple terms, the MAR was shoddy cost work. Yet Congress and the Secretary of Defense made important decisions based on the results. What went wrong? I wanted to know.

A-12 CONTRACT TERMINATION

Then on January 7, 1991, Secretary Cheney terminated the A-12 aircraft contract for default.

In announcing his decision, he made a most revealing statement about the value of the

cost estimating apparatus in the Pentagon. He said: "No one can tell me exactly how much more it will cost to keep this program going."

Now, that was a red warning flag—if I ever saw one. What does it say about cost estimating at DOD? I think it is a real indictment. If Secretary Cheney does not trust his cost analysts enough to provide a reasonable answer to the question, then what useful function do DOD cost organizations perform? Should they all be abolished?

So I began to dig into that debacle in depth, and I was appalled by what I found.

First, I discovered that the OSD CAIG did not conduct an independent assessment of the A-12. Instead, the OSD CAIG asked the Navy Center for Cost Analysis to do the job. Second, we found that the A-12 program manager, Capt. L.G. Elberfeld, was cooking the books. He openly admitted in testimony that the cost estimates he sent up the chain of command to the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition has no analytical underpinning whatsoever. They were fabricated. Those estimates were based on political considerations, according to the A-12 business and finance manager, Cmdr. Curtis Coy.

And how were responsible DOD officials held accountable for these two debacles?

I was appalled to discover that most of the culprits involved in the MAR and A-12 cost fiascoes had received cash bonuses—up to \$20,000, awards, and even promotions. That discovery convinced me that sanctions were needed, and that's how I came up with the idea for a reverse or negative bonus—a civil penalty—amounting to a \$20,000 fine.

IMPORTANCE OF INDEPENDENT COST ESTIMATES

I think there is general agreement that DOD's ability to estimate the cost of major weapons programs is poor.

Mr. David Packard, who headed the famous Packard Commission, has identified underestimated costs as one of five top DOD management deficiencies. Similarly, GAO issued a report—NSIAD-84-70—in 1984, on "need for more credible weapon systems cost estimates," and urged DOD to "make fuller use of independent cost estimating groups." And Mr. Milt Margolis, who headed the OSD CAIG from 1974 to 1988, admitted on the public record that he lied about the cost of the AMRAAM missile—one of the programs cited in the IG's 1989 audit as failing to measure up to the legal standards for independent cost estimates. From a cost estimating standpoint, AMRAAM remains an embarrassment to this day.

The lack of reliable information on weapon system costs has been a problem at the Pentagon for a long time. It is a fundamental management problem that undermines the credibility of the Department.

As Comptroller General Bowsher testified before the Senate Armed Services Committee on July 25, 1990: "You simply can not manage effectively without accurate cost information." But valid cost information must be coupled with cost control. As the GAO pointed out in the 1984 report, however, there is no control over costs at the Pentagon. Total program costs increase year after year. The GAO concluded that "these increases in total program costs have become the accepted pattern—no one is held accountable for them."

Honest and accurate cost estimates are the foundation of a fiscally responsible multiyear defense program. Without reliable cost data early on reinforced with cost control, it is impossible to evaluate program alternatives and thus to make rational decisions about the budget and long-range program. And a credible multiyear plan must be the foundation of a coherent policy and strategy for protecting our national security.

The leadership at the Pentagon must have access to truly independent cost estimates before making decisions on major acquisition programs. Cost estimates presented to senior DOD officials should be independent—without exception.

CORE ISSUE

The first step in producing better cost estimates is to make sure they are truly independent. What constitutes an independent cost estimate? This is the central issue in the debate over how cost estimates should be prepared. Who must prepare them, and how should they be prepared?

I feel like the law is clear and simple, but differences of opinion over its meaning persist.

THE LAW

The law—10 U.S.C. 2434—provides a very specific legal definition of independent cost estimates in section 2434(c)(1) as follows:

The term "independent estimate" means, with respect to a major defense acquisition program, an estimate of the cost of such program prepared by an office or other entity that is not under the supervision, direction, or control of the military department, defense agency, or other component of the Department of Defense that is directly responsible for carrying out the development or acquisition of the program.

HOUSE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE

In my mind, section 2434(c)(1) means an independent cost estimate must be prepared by an office or other entity outside the military department carrying out the program. That is how the House Armed Services Committee interprets the law—first affirmed in its fiscal year 1991 report (No. 101-665, p. 336) and subsequently reaffirmed in its fiscal year 1992 report (No. 102-60, p. 263).

The committee was concerned, because the IG's 1989 report had exposed many inconsistencies and deficiencies in the department's implementation of the law and raised doubts about the department's compliance with section 2434.

In order to clarify the interpretation of section 2434(c)(1), I asked the American Law Division to revise the law and prepare a legal opinion. That legal opinion was completed on April 18, 1991.

Under the interpretation rendered by the American Law Division, an assessment prepared by the OSD CAIG would comply with the law.

An assessment prepared by one of the service cost centers, by comparison, would not comply with the law.

OTHER INTERPRETATIONS

The DOD has its own interpretation of the law.

The guiding regulation in force today is DOD directive 5000.4, entitled the "OSD Cost Analysis Improvement Group." The pertinent section of DOD directive 5000.4 reads as follows:

The independent analysis should be prepared by an organization separate from the control and direction of the program or project office that is directly responsible for the acquisition of the defense system being reviewed.

DOD has substituted the concept of independence from the program office—a much less stringent requirement—for the requirement mandating independence from the military department. This interpretation provides a quasi-legal underpinning for the service cost centers.

A related regulation, DOD instruction 5000.2, helps to clarify the role of the CAIG. It says the CAIG is supposed to "prepare its own independent cost estimate."

On October 8, 1991, DOD general counsel O'Donnell rendered a legal opinion regarding the role of the OSD CAIG. O'Donnell states the requirements of 10 U.S.C. 2434 would be met: "So long as the CAIG reaches its own conclusions regarding the cost estimate, even though the CAIG reviews the material presented by the military department and uses that material in arriving at the CAIG's conclusions."

The Senate Armed Services Committee report on the 1992 Defense authorization bill contained almost identical language as follows:

The Committee believes that the essential requirements of 10 USC 2434(c)(1) are met as long as the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) Cost Analysis Improvement Group (CAIG) independently reaches its own conclusions regarding the accuracy and completeness of a weapon system's cost data, and the CAIG communicates its findings to those responsible for the acquisition decision." [See Report No. 102-113, page 86.]

The interpretations rendered by the DOD general counsel and Senate Armed Services Committee, on the surface, appear to be innocuous. They seem to reinforce the need for independent estimates. But they also suggest that data may be obtained from a non-independent source, like the service cost centers. Thus, the CAIG may make its estimate based upon data supplied by the military branch responsible for the program. I can't disagree with that. Drawing data from non-independent sources is unavoidable, but it must then be weighed and analyzed against data obtained from other sources.

NEW REGULATIONS

But I fear the general counsel's cryptic wording has another meaning. I fear it is designed to provide legal justification for the existence of the service cost centers. I fear it gives the OSD CAIG authority to treat service cost estimates as independent.

My worst fears may indeed be justified.

Major revisions to DOD regulations 5000.2 and 5000.4 are now under consideration, and they all clearly point to further erosion of objectivity and impartiality in cost estimates.

Under proposed rule changes, the requirement that the CAIG prepare a separate assessment is to be stricken from the books. Under the new rules, the CAIG will merely review and validate the independent cost estimates prepared by service cost centers. It sounds like the role of the OSD CAIG could be relegated to "nothing more than a sophisticated 'math check' of the program office estimate," the DOD IG has warned.

ROLE OF SERVICE—RUN COST CENTERS

Under proposed rule changes, the power and influence of the service cost centers could be on the upswing.

There are three cost centers operated by the military departments as follows: The Army Cost and Economic Analysis Center, the Navy Center for Cost Analysis, and the Air Force Cost Center.

Together, these organizations consume roughly 576 workyears annually, including associated R&D and contractor support. Of the total, the bulk—78 percent—is taken by the Air Force. More than half of the total workload is performed by contractors. The IG estimates that the service-run cost centers cost the taxpayer about \$30 million annually.

What function do these organizations perform? Why do they exist?

The service cost centers prepare cost estimates, using the notorious pass-through method. Under the pass-through method, the service cost centers incorporate cost estimates provided by the program offices—and contractors—directly into the independent cost estimates used by the OSD CAIG and presented to senior DOD officials—without challenge.

The IG has documented case after case of pass-through." The problem persists today. In fact, pass-through is to be specifically authorized by planned revisions to DOD regulations.

These offices are clearly under the control and supervision of their respective departments. They could not—under the terms of the statute—prepare a cost estimate that could be characterized as independent—so long as the weapons system under review was being acquired by their respective service or department. However, the Air Force Cost Center, for instance, might conceivably prepare an independent estimate for a weapons system being acquired by the Navy, but that would probably never happen, because of intense rivalry between the military services.

I believe these organizations serve no useful purpose. They are the primary vehicle for producing estimates that are camouflaged under the independent net but which are not independent under the law. Their pass-through products could be easily obtained by the OSD CAIG directly from the contractors and program offices. They should be abolished.

If the service-run cost centers were abolished, the IG estimates that a total of 576 DOD workyears, including contractor support, could be saved annually—74 in the Army; 53 in the Navy; 450 the Air Force. This would not save big bucks—\$30 million annually maybe, but billions could be saved if the quality of DOD cost estimates were improved just slightly by this move. If DOD knew the true cost of weapons systems up front, many would be canceled and alternatives selected.

FUTURE OPTIONS

From the very start, I have made it absolutely clear that I was not interested in creating an organizational monster at the Pentagon. Instead, I have consistently asked the inspector general to help Congress find ways to make modest improvements in the quality of DOD cost estimates.

There are a number of proposals floating around to overhaul the OSD CAIG.

During the markup of the Defense authorization bill last year, Mr. Hertel offered an

amendment to place the CAIG under the acquisition secretariat. That proposal was rejected in favor of report language that was advisory in nature. The language directed the Secretary of Defense "to develop a mechanism for generating independent cost estimates." The committee also directed that "such cost estimates." The committee also directed that "such cost estimates be provided directly to the Secretary of Defense." [See House Report No. 102-60, p. 263.]

In the coming months, other proposals will be advanced. One would place the CAIG under the Comptroller, while others would abolish the CAIG entirely and in its place would create a truly separate cost entity—a super CAIG—like the IG or test office.

Quite frankly, Mr. Speaker, I think the CAIG could function perfectly well right where it is—provided the CAIG has the right kind of leadership and direction. Those qualities are lacking today. Poor cost work can jeopardize the strength and readiness of our Armed Forces over time. Cost estimating is too important to be left to someone who is afraid to confront the military services with the facts.

NEW IG REPORT

The IG's long-awaited report was issued on February 5, 1992. It is entitled "Independent Cost Estimating for Major Defense Acquisition Programs, No. 92-OIG-01."

This is not an excellent piece of work. In fact, it is somewhat of a disappointment. I had expected a hard-hitting report—up to the IG's usual standards. Unfortunately, that didn't happen. Nonetheless, the report contains some important and useful information that can be used to amend the laws governing DOD cost estimating.

OVERALL IG CONCLUSIONS

The IG places a great deal of stock in planned revisions to DOD regulations. The IG bases its entire case and assessment on the projected impact of the new regulations. The IG plans to use the new guidelines as a standard of measurement in future audits.

I remain skeptical about the importance of DOD regulations.

Planned revisions to DOD procedures and regulations, including 5000.2 and 5000.4, if put into practice, in the IG's opinion, "will enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of the cost estimating processes . . . and extend beyond the requirements found in 10 U.S.C. 2434." The IG believes that these changes in policies and procedures would satisfactorily address the concerns raised in its 1989 report as well as the deficiencies addressed in the new report.

MAJOR PROBLEMS IDENTIFIED BY IG

STAFFING ISSUES

Of the total workyears expended in DOD cost analysis community, only 108 or 5 per cent were expended in developing independent cost estimates [independent cost estimates are prepared by the military services].

Only 50 per cent of OSD CAIG manhours are dedicated to the preparation of independent cost estimates; balance is consumed by program analysis and evaluation—PA&E functions—program and budget reviews.

OSD CAIG has insufficient staff resources to perform PA&E responsibilities and at the same time to meet independent cost estimating responsibilities.

OSD CAIG staff requires augmentation.

Air Force expends five times more staffing and budgetary resources annually in support of independent cost estimating than other services.

EXEMPTION FOR "BLACK" PROGRAMS

10 U.S.C. 2430 exempts special access programs like A-12 and F-22 from the independent cost estimating requirements of 10 U.S.C. 2434.

Under revised DOD regulation (5000.2) issued in February 1991, requirements of 10 U.S.C. 2434 were extended to all special access programs—despite continued exclusion authorized by 10 U.S.C. 2430.

AIR FORCE DEFICIENCIES

STRUCTURE

Air Force independent estimating structure and process do not adequately safeguard the credibility and independence of cost estimates.

Air Force structure does not promote independent and forthright cost estimates.

Air Force is the only service to require acquisition or buying commands to develop the program office estimates and to assume primary responsibility for preparation of independent estimates.

Air Force program managers control all financial resources needed to develop independent estimates.

IG recommends that Air Force independent estimating resources be consolidated within centralized cost center.

CONTRACTOR SUPPORT

While Army and Navy do not use contractors to develop cost estimates, Air Force relies heavily on contractor assistance in the preparation of cost estimates.

Principal contractors to the various program offices, such as Mitre and aerospace corporations, are assisting in the preparation of independent Air Force cost estimates—even though each company has a direct and continuing interest in the program for which the estimates are prepared.

Current Air Force situation with Mitre and aerospace Corporation is unacceptable.

IG recommends that regulations must be developed to preclude such conflicts of interest.

LEGISLATION

Consistent with the findings and recommendations of the inspector general on these matters, I am proposing remedial legislation.

The purpose of the proposed legislation is to bring a greater degree of independence and discipline to DOD cost estimates.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

Proposal No. 1: Amend 10 U.S.C. 2434 to specify that the Secretary of Defense may not approve the development, production, or deployment of a major defense acquisition program unless all requirements specified in DOD regulations governing independent cost estimates and supporting documentation have been met.

Purpose: IG maintains that planned revisions to DOD regulations, including 5000.2 and 5000.4, will correct the deficiencies identified in 1989 and 1992 reports; amendment would codify regulatory requirements promoted by IG.

Proposal No. 2: Amend 10 U.S.C. 2434 to prohibit the use of contractors to prepare or

assist in the preparation of cost estimates—unless the contractor is not under the control of the military department that is responsible for the program for which the estimate is to be made.

Purpose: DOD has no policy or regulations governing use of contractors for independent cost estimating; IG has identified flagrant conflict of interest relationships involving contractor support in the preparation of independent cost estimates; amendment would allow contractor support but would preclude conflict of interest situations.

Proposal No. 3: Amend 10 U.S.C. 2434, extending law to all special access programs.

Purpose: Under 10 U.S.C. 2430, special access programs, like A-12 and F-22, are excluded from the requirements of 10 U.S.C. 2434; DOD regulations have extended 10 U.S.C. 2434 to all special access programs; amendment would codify regulatory requirements; OSD CAIG analysts are routinely cleared to review special access programs.

Proposal No. 4: Amend 10 U.S.C. 2434 to specify that the office that prepares independent cost estimates for the Secretary of Defense shall perform no PA&E functions.

Purpose: IG found that only 50 percent of manhours consumed annually by OSD CAIG are dedicated to the preparation of independent cost estimates; other 50 percent of manhours are consumed by PA&E functions; there is nothing in OSD CAIG charter—DOD direction 5000.4—that authorizes CAIG to become deeply involved in PA&E functions; amendment would dedicate CAIG, manpower exclusively to CAIG functions, in effect, augmenting personnel resources are recommended by IG and to fill void created by elimination of service cost centers.

Proposal No. 5: Amend 10 U.S.C. 2434 to impose a \$20,000 civil penalty on any employee who provides the Secretary of Defense with a cost estimate on a major program that is not an independent assessment as defined by the statute.

Purpose: Significant numbers of personnel received large cash bonuses, awards, and promotions for shoddy cost work on the A-12 and in support of MAR; Those responsible should have been held accountable and demoted, fined, and/or fired; to discourage such practices in the future, amendment would authorize the imposition of fine of \$20,000.

Proposal No. 6: Separate provisions would abolish the centralized cost centers established by the military departments to prepare independent cost estimates; service cost centers would be phased out by September 30, 1993.

Purpose: These organizations are under the control of their respective military departments; they cannot—under the terms of the statute—prepare a cost estimate that could be characterized as independent—so long as the program under review was being acquired by that organization's parent service; IG found that these organizations consistently use the pass-through method, that is, they simply incorporate cost estimates by the program office directly into the independent cost estimate without challenge; OSD CAIG can easily obtain cost estimates from the program managers and contractors without the help of the service cost centers; pass-through organizations are

duplicative, cost \$30 million annually to operate, and should be abolished as proposed.

Mr. Speaker, I don't believe that I am offering the final or definitive solution to the problem. I do believe that these measures will help to bring a greater degree of discipline, integrity, and independence to DOD cost estimating. That is my purpose. This is my hope.

I urge all my colleagues to support this legislation.

H.R. 5062

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

SECTION 1. INDEPENDENT COST ESTIMATES FOR MAJOR DEFENSE ACQUISITION PROGRAMS.

Section 2434 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking out the period at the end of subsection (a) and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "and all the requirements specified in Department of Defense regulations with respect to independent cost estimates under this section and supporting documentation that are applicable to the program have been met.";

(2) by redesignating subsection (b) as subsection (f); and

(3) by inserting after subsection (a) the following new subsections:

"(b) LIMITATIONS ON USE OF CONTRACTORS.—And independent cost estimate prepared with respect to a major defense acquisition program for the purposes of this section may not be prepared by, or with the assistance of, a contractor that is under the supervision, direction, or control of the military department or Defense Agency that is responsible for the program.

"(c) APPLICABILITY TO HIGHLY SENSITIVE CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS.—For the purposes of this section, a highly sensitive classified program shall be considered to be a major defense acquisition program if it meets the criteria specified in paragraph (1) or (2) of section 2430 of this title.

"(d) LIMITATION ON OSD OFFICE FUNCTIONS.—The office (or other entity) within the Office of the Secretary of Defense that has responsibility for the preparation of cost estimates for the Secretary of Defense may not be assigned any program analysis and evaluation functions.

"(e) CIVIL PENALTY.—Any civilian officer or employee of the Department of Defense who provides to the Secretary of Defense a cost estimate for the purposes of this section that is not an independent cost estimate shall be subject to a civil penalty of \$20,000."

H.R. 5063

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

SECTION 1. ABOLITION OF MILITARY DEPARTMENT CENTRALIZED COST CENTERS.

The Secretary of Defense shall, not later than September 30, 1993, abolish the following entities of the Department of Defense:

- (1) The Army Cost and Economic Analysis Center, Department of the Army.
- (2) The Naval Center for Cost Analysis, Department of the Navy.
- (3) The Air Force Cost Center and Independent Cost Analysis Program, Department of the Air Force.

TRIBUTE TO WINNIE KOUKOL

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 5, 1992

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Winnie Koukol of Lyons, IL. Mrs. Koukol has dedicated the past 13 years to the Lyons Public Library and will be retiring this month.

Winnie Koukol served as library director from 1979 to 1982 and in the 10 years since, she has worked as head librarian of the Lyons Public Library. Throughout her career with the library, Mrs. Koukol has concentrated on increasing the library's accessibility and value to each citizen of Lyons, young and old.

During her tenure at the library, Mrs. Koukol increased the library's material collection by adding video tapes, compact discs, and cassettes as well as increasing the library's book collection. In addition, she has developed an outstanding genealogy collection. Winnie Koukol also automated the library and added a parking lot. In every aspect of her work, Mrs. Koukol's efforts have been directed at serving the community in every way possible.

Winnie Koukol should be a model for the Nation to emulate. I respect and admire her service to her community and commitment to education. I hope my colleagues will join me in congratulating her on this special occasion and wishing her all the best in the years to come.

INTRODUCING H.R. 5055, THE COAST GUARD AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1992

HON. W.J. (BILLY) TAUZIN

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 5, 1992

Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce H.R. 5055 the Coast Guard Authorization Act of 1992. On behalf of Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. DAVIS, Mr. FIELDS, and Mr. JEFFERSON, I would like to explain the bill.

H.R. 5055 authorizes \$3.6 billion in appropriations for the Coast Guard to operate in 1993. Before we look at the bill, allow me to quickly tell you what we can expect from the Coast Guard on a typical day. On a typical day the Coast Guard will:

- Save 13 lives and assist 339 people;
- Save \$2 million in property;
- Conduct 232 search and rescue missions;
- Respond to 33 oil or hazardous chemical spills;
- Inspect 82 commercial vessels;
- Investigate 18 marine accidents;
- Service 119 buoys and lighthouses; and
- Seize 84 pounds of marijuana and 92 pounds of cocaine.

That's quite a day. But, those are just some of the services the Coast Guard provides on any given day. We get all this and more from a service of less than 40,000 dedicated men and women who proudly wear the Coast Guard uniform. In exchange for the personal

sacrifices coasties gladly make for their country, we have an obligation to provide them with the best equipment, a quality standard of living, and reliable family and health care services.

The good news is, we are beginning to see the results of the Commandant's efforts to improve the standards of the organization and to bring about a better quality of life for those enlisted in the Coast Guard's service. Adm. Bill Kime is doing a tremendous job, and this bill recognizes his priorities.

H.R. 5055 authorizes \$419 million for acquisition, construction, and investment [AC&I] in the Coast Guard capital plant. This year the administration requested \$414 million for the AC&I account—\$9 million less than last year. Although we have made progress, the Coast Guard continues to operate 50-year-old ships and 75-year-old shore stations. We must invest in the Coast Guard's infrastructure at a steady, predictable pace if we expect the men and women of the Coast Guard to meet the operational demands Congress has placed on them.

The Coast Guard has shown assertive leadership in its international efforts to protect our environment through the IMO—International Maritime Organization. The activities of the IMO are increasingly shaping our own laws and standards. As a leader in the world maritime community, the Coast Guard needs our support to promote safer, more efficient commerce and to protect the marine environment through the development and enforcement of IMO treaties. This bill fully supports the Coast Guard's marine safety-environmental protection missions.

I also want to recognize the Coast Guard's fine efforts in completing the port needs study. If we are to truly reduce the potential for damage to our waterways from spills of oil or hazardous materials, we must be committed to the concept of pollution prevention. The report is completed. We must not hesitate to fund the new vessel traffic systems which the report calls for. This bill will authorize several VTS projects.

The Coast Guard is an outstanding organization composed of some of the finest men and women our country has produced. We in Congress who understand the Coast Guard and its missions must continue to fight to ensure that its needs are met so that the Coast Guard can continue in its tradition of excellence in service to the citizens of this country. I ask you to support H.R. 5055.

SPACE STATION FREEDOM: NOW AND FOR THE FUTURE

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 5, 1992

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, since Neil Armstrong made his first historic steps on the Moon, each new generation of Americans has yearned to be astronauts, to float weightless above our atmosphere, and to explore what lies beyond our known universe. Books, movies, and television excite young minds with the adventure of space travel and the joy of dis-

covery. Are these mysteries of space only to be found in the world of make-believe, or can ingenuity and hard work make real what was once only imagined? I believe we have an opportunity to make a dream reality by voting to support the space station.

Opponents of the space station argue that we cannot afford to build it. I would argue that we can't afford not to. What value can be placed on the information and inspiration provided by the space station? How do you measure the benefit of the 75,000 jobs currently related to the station, or the thousands of future jobs sure to result from its production and deployment? Beyond these economic benefits, the station will also be a unique and unprecedented scientific research laboratory. Our space program has generated innumerable technological breakthroughs and spin-off applications that have resulted in tremendous advances in medicine, satellites, and composite materials. The permanently manned orbiting laboratory also promises a whole host of new technologies and applications, the scope and impact of which we can only imagine. An advanced observation platform like the space station will be invaluable to continued research in space.

Our commercial industries have also benefited from our strong space program. The United States is the world leader in space and aerospace-related products. Aerospace products currently provide a healthy trade surplus, and the international applications of the space station will only increase our leadership in these critical industries. Slashing our space program would be a grave mistake that would have dramatic negative impacts on our trade deficit and national economy. Furthermore, in light of the predicted growth in fields such as high-speed computers, communications, and health care, a strong space science program is needed to continue our technological leadership in these areas.

Civilian aerospace also provides the most direct technology and skilled worker transfers from our currently shrinking defense industry. With our economy still suffering, a smooth transition from defense-related to civilian-related jobs is essential. The defense drawdown is already costing thousands of jobs in my southern California district. To simultaneously make severe cuts in the space program is shockingly irresponsible. Growth in the satellite, composite materials, electronics, or other civilian aerospace industries would greatly lessen the blow of defense cuts. A strong space program not only preserves jobs today, but it promises to ensure more jobs for the future.

The space station's wide range of capabilities make it central to our entire space program. Cutting the station would be counterproductive to much of the research and development currently underway, and would undermine the reorganization efforts of NASA's new chief, Daniel Goldin. This is a time to show support for NASA and to encourage an atmosphere of renewed vigor and efficiency, not to handcuff the new Administrator with drastic funding cuts.

My views on a robust space program are shared by scientists, industry leaders, many of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle, and by the vast majority of the American people.

Space station *Freedom* represents the centerpiece of our forward-looking program, and may be the next "giant leap" for the United States, and indeed, all mankind. I encourage my colleagues to reject the Roemer amendment and support space station *Freedom*.

CONGRESSMAN DALE KILDEE
PAYS TRIBUTE TO GENESSEE
COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 5, 1992

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Genesee County Medical Society on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of its founding in Genesee County, MI.

Organized as the area's first medical society by four physicians, Drs. Robert Lamond, John King, John Hoyes, and George Fish, the Genesee County Medical Society has been known by several names and experienced several reorganizations, but the primary commitment has remained the same. The society has held as its highest goal the promotion and enhancement of the health of the community. The members of the society maintain high standards for medical practice, education, community awareness, professional ethics, and responsible health care delivery.

From that beginning in 1841 with 4 physicians to the current organization with 518 physicians, the Genesee County Medical Society has been an instrument of change. During the 1870's the society advocated for improved medical licensing procedures by the State of Michigan, warned against the use of tobacco, and urged the formation of a municipal board of health. These are just a few examples of the exemplary work done by the members of the medical society over the past 150 years.

The Genesee County Medical Society is recognized both nationally and on the State level for its effectiveness in changing health care policy. In 1991 the society introduced 10 percent of the resolutions acted upon by the Michigan State Medical Society and 3 of the 10 resolutions sponsored by the State Medical Society at the American Medical Association House of Delegates. This year the "Health Care Weekly Review" cited Peter Levine, executive director, and the Genesee County Medical Society as one of the eight individuals or organizations that made a difference in health care policy.

The members of the society are also recognized for their work. Last Sunday, Dr. Marigowda Nagaraju received the Michigan State Medical Society Community Service Award for his work in creating the Burton Free Medical Clinic. This is the most recent example of the outstanding service the Genesee County Medical Society members contribute to the welfare of their community.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues in Congress to join me in congratulating the Genesee County Medical Society on its 150th anniversary. The Medical Society has a long, outstanding tradition of providing quality health care to the residents of Genesee County. The membership is renowned for its compassion,

commitment, and innovative skills. It is a privilege to be able to work with the physicians of Genesee County. I look forward to a continued fruitful relationship as the medical society moves into its second 150 years.

SIX MIAMI AREA EDUCATORS
NOMINATED FOR 1992 READER'S
DIGEST HEROES IN EDUCATION
AWARD

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 5, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize six Miami area educators who were recently nominated for the 1992 Reader's Digest Heroes in Education Award. Among them are two administrators from one of Dade County's newest schools, Bowman Foster Ashe Elementary, which was recently featured in the Miami Herald. The article, "New School Has Two Among Nominees as Top Educators," by Jon O'Neill, tells how the 5-month-old west Dade elementary school is already receiving national recognition:

After being open for only five months, Bowman Foster Ashe Elementary is already getting national recognition.

Principal Frazier Cheyney and Saturn Coordinator William Koch have been nominated for the 1992 Reader's Digest "Heroes in Education" Award, which recognizes educators for outstanding contributions.

They are two of six area educators vying for the award which is sponsored by The Reader's Digest Association, the National Association of Secondary School Principals, the National Education Association, the National Association of Elementary School Principals and the American Federation of Teachers.

The other Dade nominees are Steven Bachmeyer, a graphics teacher at South Dade High; Dianne Culmer, an English teacher at Palmetto High School; and two teachers from Our Lady of Lourdes Academy, social studies and English teacher Anne Brown and religion teacher Sister William Mariam Gurner.

The award was created four years ago. Out of about 800 nominations, judges will select 10 national winners in mid-April. They will receive \$10,000 for their individual schools and \$5,000 for themselves.

"We're finding a lot of good things are going on out there," said Bruce Trachtenberg, a Reader's Digest spokesman. "The idea of the contest is to show people at their best and illustrate the power of individuals to make a difference."

Those who work with Cheyney and Koch at Ashe, 6601 SW 152nd Ave., say they are a deserving duo.

"There is so much electricity and enthusiasm here. They support us in whatever we want to do and I love working here," said kindergarten teacher Cristina Helfand.

Cheyney and Koch both worked for a year developing the school's curriculum.

"Actually, things have gone a lot better than we ever thought they would," said Cheyney. "We're pleased with it."

The school, named after a former president of the University of Miami, has an ongoing partnership with UM. The college has an office there and three graduate assistants supervise UM student teachers and help run the school's five computer labs.

Kindergartners at Ashe stay an hour longer than at most Dade public elementaries and use the time for art, music and physical education.

"It sounds hokey, but this is the best place I've ever worked," said kindergarten teacher Bonnie Shell. "This is how you always dreamed things would be when you were studying to be a teacher."

Said Koch: "It felt good to get the recognition, but we've still got a lot to do."

I am happy to pay tribute to the school's principal, Frazier Cheyney, and Saturn Coordinator William Koch who were nominated for their work in beginning this model school. I am also proud to recognize the four other Dade County teachers who were also nominated for this, prestigious award, including Steven Bachmeyer of South Dade High, Dianne Culmer of Palmetto High School, and Anne Brown and Sister William Mariam Gurner of Our Lady of Lourdes Academy. The staff and students of these fine schools should also be proud of their success in achieving this important recognition.

THE 1992 ELLIS ISLAND MEDALS OF HONOR

HON. FRANK J. GUARINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 5, 1992

Mr. GUARINI. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, April 26, 1992, the National Ethnic Coalition of Organizations awarded the Ellis Island Medal of Honor to over 100 distinguished Americans in a ceremony on Ellis Island.

The Ellis Island Medal of Honor commemorates and recognizes Americans of different ethnic backgrounds who have made significant contributions to our society. These medals have been aptly named, for Ellis Island is a symbol of the immigrant roots and the diversity that characterizes our Nation's people.

Over 17 million Americans arrived in the United States through Ellis Island when it operated as an immigrant processing center from 1892 to 1954.

Today, over 40 million Americans can trace their roots to ancestors who took their first footsteps on American soil at Ellis Island.

This year's awards ceremony, which has held in the great hall of the recently restored Ellis Island complex, was dedicated to Alex Haley. As the author of "Roots," Mr. Haley has had a profound and deep impact on millions of Americans, encouraging them to discover their ethnic and cultural origins. He inspired millions of Americans to ask questions about their family's history and to renew their connections with their family's heritage.

The ceremony on April 26 paid tribute to the spirit of integration and cooperation. It was a time to reflect on immigrant roots of Americans and the rich ethnic mosaic that makes up our Nation.

The recipients of this year's awards were Americans of different background and occupations who, through their work, have helped to make our Nation a better place in which to live. They were artists, musicians, community leaders, business people, journalists, religious leaders, labor leaders, athletes, publishers,

educators, attorneys, military leaders, and medical professionals.

Among those leading Americans honored were Gen. H. Norman Schwarzkopf; Senator STROM THURMOND; Nobel Prize winner Elie Wiesel; Cardinal Anthony Bevilacqua, Archbishop of Philadelphia; television host Phil Donahue; businessman Eugene Freedman; former New Jersey Gov. Thomas H. Kean; Rev. William J. Byron, president of Catholic University; author Gay Talese; actor Keith Carradine; labor leader Ronald Carey; civil rights leader Roy Innis; journalist Pierre Salinger; former FBI Director William Sessions; U.S. Secretary of State James Baker III; former Federal Reserve head Paul A. Volcker; former hostage Terry Anderson; baseball great Mickey Mantle; authoress Ivana Trump; and musician Itzhak Perlman.

The fabric of our Nation is made up of people with diverse backgrounds, cultures, and heritage. The common thread that holds us together is a shared belief in the ideals and principles embodied in our Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

Our Nation has been a haven for immigrants from all over the world who have come with a common desire to forge a new life in a land of opportunity, liberty, and freedom—free from religious, economic, and political persecution. The strength and determination that has accompanied each new wave of immigration has been a contributing force in our Nation's success.

At a time when the multicultural fabric of our Nation's society is showing some wear and seeming to fray, the spirit of integration and the need for better understanding between different groups in our society is more essential than ever. The National Ethnic Coalition of Organizations is an invaluable group which seeks to bring people together—to teach Americans of different backgrounds about the cultures and history of other Americans.

Mr. Chairman, I ask you and my distinguished colleagues to join me in recognizing the Ellis Island Medals of Honor recipients and to commend the National Ethnic Coalition of Organizations—its chairman of the board, William Denis Fugazy; its honorary chairman and secretary, Richard A. Grace; and Arnold I. Burns, its president—for their tireless efforts to foster dialogue and forge bridges between different ethnic groups and promote unity and a sense of common purpose in our Nation.

JOHNSTOWN-CAMBRIA COUNTY BUSINESS HALL OF FAME INDUCTS FIRST MEMBERS

HON. JOHN P. MURTHA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 5, 1992

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, baseball has its Cooperstown; football has its Canton; basketball has its Springfield. Until now, however, the business community in Cambria County, PA, had no exhibit to celebrate the extraordinary achievements of its outstanding business leaders. This is all about to change, as the Greater Johnstown-Cambria County Business Hall of

Fame will induct its six charter members on May 7.

The six initial inductees for the hall of fame will be John Crichton, Charles Kunkle, Jr., Howard Picking, Jr., and the late Louis W. Glosser, Arthur J. Morrell, and Daniel J. Moxham.

The committee who selected the inductees chose to honor three industrialists from the past. Glosser, Morrell, and Moxham were instrumental in helping Johnstown recover from the devastating 1889 flood, and make it a thriving industrial center in the early 20th century.

The three other inductees, John Crichton, Charles Kunkle, Jr., Howard Picking, Jr., have been important figures in bringing our area back from the economic difficulties we have faced in recent years. Their vision and community involvement have made a huge difference in helping the Greater Johnstown area to diversify its economy and attract a wide range of businesses. I've been fortunate in being able to work with these individuals, and although they are no longer involved in day-to-day business responsibilities, their concern and efforts on behalf of our area continue to play an important part in their lives. A large part of this award is based on community involvement, and all three of these gentlemen have given much of their time to make the Greater Johnstown area a better place to live for everyone.

I look forward to the establishment of the Greater Johnstown-Cambria County Business Hall of Fame. It has set a high standard with the initial six inductees, and I'd like to congratulate these individuals and their families on this memorable occasion for an honor that is very well deserved.

DESCRIPTION OF THOMAS JEFFERSON COMMEMORATION COMMISSION ACT

HON. GEORGE ALLEN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 5, 1992

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to establish a commission commemorating the 250th anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson on April 13, 1793. I would like to thank the entire Virginia delegation and all my colleagues who have joined me in sponsoring this legislation. Furthermore, I appreciate Chairman THOMAS SAWYER and ranking member THOMAS RIDGE of the Subcommittee on Census and Population and their staffs for their tremendous help in drafting the bill.

Last year, Senator JOHN WARNER and Congressman D. French Slaughter, Jr., introduced legislation to create a commission to commemorate this occasion. Senator WARNER's bill, S. 959, passed the Senate unanimously.

Taking up where Congressman Slaughter left off upon his retirement, I am reintroducing the bill with reduced funding levels and increased accountability for the use of Federal funds. In this regard, I have worked closely with the Subcommittee on Census and Population, the General Accounting Office, and

Senator WARNER to craft a consensus bill which I hope will receive unanimous support in the House.

The 18-member Commission would commemorate this internationally significant occasion by coordinating activities such as a lecture series, symposiums, films, and educational programs to recognize Jefferson's diverse contributions to Virginia and the Nation. Additionally, the Commission will collect and return many of his personal possessions to his homes in Virginia, particularly Monticello in Charlottesville.

Among his many achievements, Thomas Jefferson was the third President of the United States; Vice President to John Adams; our first Secretary of State; Ambassador to France; author of the Declaration of Independence and Virginia's Statute of Religious Freedom; Governor of Virginia; architect of the Virginia State Capitol; and founder and architect of the University of Virginia. His talents were multifaceted including government, art, literature, law, science, music, mathematics, architecture, and agriculture.

The diverse accomplishments of Thomas Jefferson continue to influence the lives of all Americans and it is fitting for Congress to recognize Thomas Jefferson's legacy of excellence.

IN CELEBRATION OF CINCO DE
MAYO

HON. PORTER J. GOSS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 5, 1992

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, this past weekend I had an opportunity to join in a unique and inspirational celebration with many of my friends in Immokalee in southwest Florida in honor of Cinco De Mayo. As the local newspaper described it, it was "a celebration of tradition. A celebration of community * * * they did it with bands, dancers and lots of tacos, tamales and fajitas." It was good, family fun and it underscored the simple but powerful fact that the spirit of our communities is the true spirit of this great Nation. This is an especially good time to remember that.

It was my privilege to participate in the Third Annual Cinco De Mayo Festival of Collier County, FL, where thousands of people of all ages came together to recall the past and to build for a future of common purpose and peace. It was a day of wonderful food, friendly hospitality, lively music and dancing—a day designed to promote awareness and understanding of Hispanic culture and traditions.

On May 5, 1862 a small band of Mexican "Guerrillas" led by a young farmer-turned-general stood up to the powerful and numerically superior army of Napoleon III at the city of Puebla. This battle stands as a strong reminder of what can be accomplished—even against long odds—when courage, conviction and spirit come together toward a common purpose. This is the tradition of Cinco De Mayo—and that tradition continues to live in countless communities across the Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I remain very proud of the Hispanic people of southwest Florida who have

made it a priority to bring people together, at a time when there is so much divisiveness threatening the fabric of America. Where there is understanding of our differences—then there will be respect for our differences. Congratulations to Ed Aguila, the president of the Collier County Cinco De Mayo organizing committee, and to all those who participated in a terrific event. It was a rousing success for Immokalee and a model for our Nation.

TRIBUTE TO GLADYS HERNANDEZ

HON. BARBARA B. KENNELLY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 5, 1992

Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a very special and personal friend, Mrs. Gladys Hernandez who will retire from Bernard Brown Elementary School in Hartford, CT, in June 1992. Because of her dedication and exemplary service, teachers, family, and friends will gather on May 16, 1992 to pay tribute to this remarkable bilingual teacher.

Since settling in Hartford in 1952, Gladys Hernandez has dedicated 24 years of her life to educating our children—the most important task in our society. She is highly respected and admired by her peers, principal, friends, and most importantly, her students. Last year, she was one of the bilingual teachers elected as the "Educator of the Year" from La Casa de PR, one of the oldest organizations in Hartford.

In addition to her outstanding teaching, Mrs. Hernandez is well known as a community leader. She has been the recipient of numerous awards such as: "Celebrating the Leadership of Women for 120 Years," from the Hartford Region of the YWCA; "Educator and Leader," from the Connecticut Valley Girl Scouts, Hartford, CT; and for her "Devoted Service," from the National Conference of Puerto Rican Women, Hartford chapter. She has also been recognized by many organizations in Hartford, such as the Hartford Multi-National Lions Club and others, for her commitment and participation as president, member, or board of director. The Center Church is just one example of an organization that has benefited from her kindness.

Mrs. Hernandez is very special to her colleagues. She is a great mother, teacher, leader, role model, and most of all, a true friend to all of us. My best wishes to Gladys as she accepts new challenges and enjoys some leisure time. She will be sorely missed.

COMMUNITY RECREATION
ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 1992

HON. PETER H. KOSTMAYER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 5, 1992

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill for myself and Mr. MILLER of California which amends the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 [LWCF]. This bill, the Community Recreation Enhancement

Act of 1992, will amend section 6 of LWCF, which provides financial assistance to the States to purchase park lands and fund the development of recreational facilities, and in addition will create two new titles; title III and title IV.

A new title III will expand projects eligible for the consideration of Congress to include recreational open space and related projects in four new categories. Title IV will create an emergency loan program at the State and local level for recreational land acquisition and facility rehabilitation.

Mr. Speaker, in 1964 Congress made a strong commitment to assuring that every citizen of this country, present and future, had access to parks and recreational opportunities near their homes. Congress again underscored this commitment in 1976 when it authorized that receipts from offshore oil and gas leases should be used to fund the program at a level of \$900,000 each year. Congress felt that as the Nation depleted the nonrenewable resources of the outer continental shelf, some of the receipts should be dedicated to creating a lasting park and recreation legacy for the citizens who collectively own these resources.

Over time, State and local recreation programs have received more than \$3.5 billion in matching grants. A third of this money has gone to purchase parklands, while the remaining two-thirds has been used to develop visitor facilities. Virtually every community in America has benefited from this program.

Mr. Speaker, until 1980, these grants were increasingly spent in urban areas, those places in which the demand continues to grow and the financial resources to meet that demand continues to decline. The last two administrations have ignored the recreational needs close to every American's home. Worse than that, Congress has forgotten the commitment it made. Last year the State side of the Land and Water Conservation Fund received an appropriation of \$20 million—\$20 million to be split 56 ways between qualifying States.

In these difficult economic times, many say the Federal Government cannot afford to help fund State parks and recreational programs. Facing funding crises for police and schools, many State and local governments have cut recreation programs first. I say, that in these difficult times, this Federal program is one of the best investments Congress can make in our cities.

We have reached a crisis point in land conservation and recreational opportunity in this country. Our growing population and the development trends it brings threaten what little open space remains in and near our cities. The lack of recreational programs and facilities in our urban centers contributes to personal and societal stress. This past week we saw this stress explode in places like Los Angeles and Atlanta. Though the problems that underlay these explosions are multifaceted, no one questions that the availability of quality open space and good recreational opportunities in our urban centers can be a large part of the solution.

Through this bill Congress can restore the initial purpose of the Land and Water Conservation Fund—that is, to provide its citizens with green and open spaces near their homes, where children can play safely, with facilities

where minds and bodies can grow strong, with programs where our youth can find alternatives to gangs and drugs.

Mr. Speaker, I urge you and all my colleagues to join Mr. MILLER and myself in this rededication to the original intent of the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

A TRIBUTE TO MARTIN MATCH

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 5, 1992

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention today the fine work and outstanding public service of my good friend, Martin Match of San Bernardino, CA. Martin, president of the Match Corp., a major Inland Empire construction firm, will be recognized on May 8 for his outstanding leadership in the business community as the recipient of the Arrowhead Distinguished Chief Executive Officer Lecture Series Award. The award is bestowed annually at California State University, San Bernardino.

Martin has run the family-owned business first founded by his father in 1918 for 40 years. Headquartered in Colton, the Match Corp. is one of the oldest family operations in the State and has made tremendous contributions to the development of highways, airfields, dams, and flood control projects in the western portion of the United States. Among other projects, Match's company has constructed flood control projects in southern California, the sites for the Titan missiles at Vandenberg Air Force Base, and emergency fire mobilization efforts for the Los Angeles and San Bernardino national forests.

As a businessman and community leader, Martin Match is among our finest. Among his priorities is providing jobs and boosting the southern California economy. As president of the highly successful Match Corp., he operates a \$60 million company while employing up to 600 people at any given time.

Since 1984, Martin has served as a gubernatorial appointee to the Advisory Council on Economic Development for the State of California. He is also a third-term appointee and the present chairman of the California State Water Commission. Through his work, Martin has devoted a great amount of time and energy to economic development at the local, State, and national levels. I especially want to note the important work he has been doing as a member of the private advisory council for the redevelopment of Norton Air Force Base and the Inland Empire Economic Council of San Bernardino.

Martin is also very active in local community organizations serving on the board of directors of the San Bernardino Medical Center, the board of governors of the National Orange Show, and the advisory board of the Security Pacific National Bank.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, Martin's wife, Evelyn, family and friends in recognizing the outstanding contributions of this fine man. His dedication to business, our community, and our State is certainly worthy of recognition by the House of Representatives.

TRIBUTE TO JIM FORDYCE

HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 5, 1992

Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to tell my colleagues about a very special person and long-time friend, Jim Fordyce. As a Gloucester City tavern owner and two-term president of the New Jersey Licensed Beverage Association, Jim has been an outstanding contributor to our community.

Jim founded Gloucester City's chamber of commerce and served as the original president. He has been an NJLBA member for two decades, and an officer for 16 years. He recently decided to retire as president, leaving behind a legacy of service.

Jim is known for his strong and continued support for video lottery regulation and alcohol management. His own efforts to reduce alcohol-related accidents through research and education include encouraging more than 50,000 New Jersey and 500,000 national beverage servers and barkeepers to take a course in techniques in alcohol management. As owner of the Highland Tavern, he has sponsored an annual golf tournament for 20 years, which benefits the retarded citizens of Camden County. These efforts constitute only a small portion of Jim's contribution to our community.

I hope that Jim will enjoy his retirement. I would like to assure him on behalf of his many friends and colleagues in New Jersey that his accomplishments have not gone unnoticed, and will not be forgotten.

THE PEOPLE AND THE CONGRESS WANT CLEAN AIR

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 5, 1992

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a concurrent resolution expressing the disapproval of the Congress with respect to the EPA's intent to promulgate a rule under the Clean Air Act that would allow automobile emissions testing only at a centralized testing facility that provides that one service.

It is impractical to think that there are only two ways for areas to comply with the emissions provisions of the Clean Air Act. I strongly feel that emissions testing can take place through a variety of ways and still provide the quality necessary to comply with the act. Simply put, I believe the States should be allowed to determine how they will come into compliance with the provisions and the EPA should monitor the results, just as the Congress intended.

If the EPA is allowed to implement emissions testing through only the very limited arrangements they have suggested, hundreds of gas stations and car inspection stations will be put out of business. As a direct result people will lose jobs and local economies will be hurt. Not to mention the inconvenience it will cause

many citizens who want to reduce air pollution, but will have to drive heaven knows where to accomplish this.

Also, contrary to the EPA, emissions testing is not a complex scientific field that requires a high level of training and expertise. So who says a facility that provides emissions testing, can't provide other automotive services as well?

Mr. Speaker, the people and the Congress want clean air and I have no doubt that the States are capable of complying with the Clean Air Act amendments. So, I would urge my fellow colleagues to support this important resolution.

ON THE OCCASION OF BISHOP PATRICK ZIEMANN'S 25TH ANNI- VERSARY AS AN ORDAINED PRIEST IN THE ROMAN CATHO- LIC CHURCH

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 5, 1992

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Bishop Patrick Ziemann, auxiliary bishop for the Santa Barbara Pastoral Region of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Los Angeles, on the occasion of his 25th anniversary as an ordained priest.

In the 25 years that Bishop Ziemann has served the priesthood, Church and Girls High School in Huntington Park, CA; at Mater Dei High School in Santa Ana, CA; at our Lady Queen of the Angels Seminary in Mission Hills, CA, as dean of studies and vice rector; and as bishop of the Santa Barbara Pastoral Region of the Archdiocese of Los Angeles since 1987.

Throughout his career, Bishop Ziemann has devoted his time and energies not only to the significant work of the church, but also to the education of our country's youth. As charter secretary to the Los Angeles Priests' Council, secretary to the Archdiocesan Placement Board, secretary to the Archdiocesan Youth Commission and retreat leader for numerous groups of students, clergy, and lay persons, he has assumed a responsible role in the church that has stood as a model of leadership for youths and adults alike.

As the Representative for Santa Barbara County in the House of Representatives, it has been my distinct privilege to have known and worked with Bishop Patrick Ziemann. He is an outstanding leader and asset in our community, a good friend of mine, and is to be commended on the anniversary of his 25 years of service as a priest in the Roman Catholic Church. It is my pleasure to join the citizens of Greater Santa Barbara County in wishing him continued happiness and success.

IN HONOR OF PAUL MORENO'S
SERVICE OF 25 YEARS IN THE
TEXAS LEGISLATURE

HON. RONALD D. COLEMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 5, 1992

Mr. COLEMAN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to State representative Paul Moreno, who is celebrating his 25th year of legislative service to the residents of west Texas. It takes a special kind of people to survive the grind of the State House for that many years, and, by reaching this pinnacle, Paul has exhibited his strength and perseverance to make a difference to those who elected him to the Texas Legislature.

Representative Moreno's political aspirations began in his youth, at 16 he became president of the Tepeyac Youth Club and the next year he became president of the affiliated Catholic Youth Clubs in El Paso.

He received his law degree from the University of Texas School of Law, and was first elected to the Texas Legislature in 1967. He is now in his 13th term as representative for District 72 in El Paso.

During his 25 years as a representative, Mr. Moreno has been an advocate for the rights of the handicapped and disabled, coauthoring the first Texas statute dealing with architectural barriers and the white cane law, founder of the Hispanic Committee Against Police Brutality, a founder of the International Hispanic committee, a former member of the Chicano National Ad Hoc committee for Foundation Fund Procurement and the Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund [MALDEF]. Because of his work in support of the handicapped, disabled, and disenfranchised, he received the PUSH-EXCEL National Award for excellence and achieving the best against all odds.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me, and the residents of the 16th Congressional District of Texas, in honoring this important public servant. These honors are deserved to this friend—a great Texan, Democrat, and most importantly, a great American who makes a difference everyday he serves the community.

TRIBUTE TO EDGAR A. IMHOFF

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 5, 1992

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize my constituent, Edgar A. Imhoff, as he receives the Distinguished Service Award from the Secretary of the Interior.

The Distinguished Service Award is the highest honorary recognition an employee can receive in the Department of the Interior. It is granted for an outstanding contribution to science, outstanding skill or ability in the performance of duty, outstanding contributions made during an eminent career in the Department, or any other exceptional contribution to public service.

Mr. Imhoff is being honored today for his exceptional contributions to the Geological Survey in the field of water resources management. As manager of the San Joaquin Valley Drainage Program, he molded the diverse project staff into a highly efficient technical team and balanced competing agricultural and environmental interests, resulting in a landmark regional management plan developed for controlling the problems of toxic substances in agricultural drainage in the San Joaquin Valley.

This award comes at the end of a long and distinguished career. After many years of experience in resource management, he joined the Department of the Interior in 1974 as a senior planner in the Geological Survey's Resource and Land Investigation Program. He was principally involved with assisting State and local governments in planning for the impact of increased development of coal resources in the West.

In 1978, he became regional director for the office of surface mining in Indiana, where he directed the implementation of mine reclamation law in the Midwest. Mr. Imhoff returned to the Geological Survey in 1982 as chief of the office of water data coordination and was recognized in 1984 for his outstanding contributions to coordination of Federal and non-Federal water resources data collections and planning. Finally, in 1986, he was selected as manager of the strategically important San Joaquin Valley Drainage Program, a cooperative effort by the Department of the Interior and the State of California to investigate environmental problems caused by irrigation drainage in the San Joaquin Valley and to develop and execute an interagency action plan that would produce a long-term resolution to the problems. The efforts of Mr. Imhoff were recognized and he was granted the Meritorious Service Award in 1988.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to have the opportunity to recognize the achievements of Mr. Imhoff, and I know my colleagues join me today in thanking him for his outstanding service to the Department of the Interior and the Nation.

TRIBUTE TO BILL WHITE

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 5, 1992

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute the many achievements of an outstanding State administrator, educator, and Sacramento citizen, Mr. Bill White. Mr. White is retiring after 37 years of service with the State of California, the last 30 of which have been with the California Department of Justice. It is a special honor to pay tribute to such an outstanding administrator who has endeavored to become a shining example of community involvement in the Sacramento area.

Bill White has distinguished himself since his first appointment as an administrative assistant to the California Attorney General in 1961. He became the manager of the Sacramento Law Office, established the San Diego Office and then became the first state-

wide administrator for the attorney general's offices. He has participated in the budgeting, training, and policy aspects of the Department of Justice, as well as advising several Attorneys General on legislation, awards programs, and affirmative action.

In 1990, Bill White was awarded the Attorney General's Award of Excellence in a surprise ceremony recognizing his successful efforts to develop employee training, welfare, and wellness programs. Mr. White will be retiring from his most recent position as the director of human resources development and internal management consultant.

Mr. White has also served on many community and charitable committees and task forces, most notably as the former chairman of the Sacramento Human Rights/Fair Housing Commission and the Sacramento Employment and Training Advisory Council. He is currently on the board of directors of the Sacramento Area United Way and is president of the Sacramento City Civil Service Board.

In addition to these community and professional endeavors, Bill White has spent the last 10 years sharing his wisdom and experience with students as a professor of business and public administration at the University of San Francisco, Chapman College, Sacramento City College, and the Department of Justice Advanced Training Center. It is in this effort that he will continue to contribute his energy, skills, and most importantly, his passion for improving people by allowing them to improve themselves.

Mr. Speaker, it is with the greatest pride and enthusiasm that I speak on behalf of Mr. Bill White. His contributions to the citizens of Sacramento and the State of California, which have spanned four decades have truly been an inspiration to others in public service, and will not soon be forgotten. I ask my colleagues to join me now in congratulating him and wishing him continued success and happiness in his retirement.

GLENCLIFF HIGH SCHOOL SCORES
HIGH IN NATIONAL COMPETITION

HON. BOB CLEMENT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 5, 1992

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to commend the students and teachers of Glenclyff High School in Nashville, TN, who participated in the National Bicentennial Competition on the Constitution and Bill of Rights. This competition took place last week in Washington, DC, and I'm proud to say that the students from Glenclyff High represented the people of Tennessee with excellence.

These students have worked very hard and spent many hours of intensive study on the Constitution and the Bill of Rights in order to achieve their goal of representing the State of Tennessee in the national finals in Washington. And I'm proud to say that not only did they compete, but they competed well. The results have shown that the Glenclyff students are able not only to compete well on a state-wide level but also very difficult to beat on a

