

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

MARIA SANTOS DE BLAY OF
PUERTO RICO RECOGNIZED BY
BUSH AS "POINT OF LIGHT"

HON. ANTONIO J. COLORADO

OF PUERTO RICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 13, 1992

Mr. COLORADO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute a constituent of mine from Puerto Rico, Maria Santos de Blay, for her well-deserved recognition by President Bush as the 764th "Daily Point of Light for the Nation." As the White House pointed out in a press release the other day, Mrs. Blay's profound commitment to children finds its expression in the care and emotional support she offers to those who suffer from the HIV virus."

Mrs. Blay, of Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, is the director of Proyecto Amor—Project Love—a non-profit organization she founded in 1987 to care for abandoned or abused children, aged 7 years and under, who are, unfortunately, HIV positive. She began this remarkable project with three children and now works with 25, who live in the care of Proyecto Amor.

Mr. Speaker, people like Mrs. Blay are the unsung heroes of today, and I congratulate President Bush in recognizing her extraordinary accomplishments. The President's Daily Point of Light program recognizes those persons who successfully address our most pressing social problems through direct and consequential acts of community service, and Mrs. Blay more than meets those standards.

As the White House noted, Mrs. Blay has offered love and attention to more than 100 children during the past 5 years. She has facilitated the adoption of five of these children by families in Puerto Rico and has personally adopted one.

She and other volunteers tirelessly search for donations of clothing, diapers, bedding, toys, food, and medication for the Proyecto Amor children. In addition, Mr. Speaker, she voluntarily comforts and counsels adults who are afflicted with the HIV virus of AIDS and helps them obtain proper medical care. Thus, Mrs. Blay performs voluntary service 6 or 7 days each week, often for more than 12 hours each day.

Mr. Speaker, that is truly an awesome record, one to be envied in this often self-centered world. I know my colleagues in the House join me in congratulating Mrs. Blay, who is a shining example of the President's belief that "From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others." Her altruistic efforts are a testimonial to the best instincts in our society, and we in Puerto Rico today are particularly proud of Maria Santos de Blay.

DAILY POINTS OF LIGHT

The President recognizes a "Daily Point of Light" six days a week. Daily Points of

Light are those who successfully address our most pressing social problems through direct and consequential acts of community service. Individuals, families, businesses, groups, and organizations of every conceivable type are taking successful action to combat drug abuse, illiteracy, inadequate education, environmental decay, homelessness, hunger, AIDS, and other critical ills.

By reclaiming a drug-plagued, crime-ridden neighborhood, tutoring those who are illiterate, mentoring a troubled young person, befriending a lonely senior citizen, providing housing for the homeless, or protecting our environment, Americans have enriched their communities and, in doing so, have brought meaning and fulfillment to their own lives.

Daily Points of Light recognition is intended not only to honor those who are making a difference in the lives of those in need, but more importantly to urge every individual, family, business, union, school, place of worship, club, group, and other institutions in America to make serving others central to their life and work. As the President has said, "If you have a hammer, find a nail. If you know how to read, find someone who can't. If you're not in trouble, seek out someone who is . . ."

"The growth and magnification of Points of Light must now become an American mission . . . it is increasingly clear to more and more Americans that our greatest social problems—drugs, education reform, the environment, crime—will be solved only by the active engagement of tens of millions of individuals and millions of groups and institutions who have never been involved before in these problems and who will never be compensated one nickel for their work."

Points of Light demonstrate that problems in America can be solved. The President believes that every American wants to be a Point of Light to those in need, if only they are shown how they can make a difference. We therefore strongly encourage not only every newspaper, magazine, television and radio station, but also every other business, group, and other institutions in America, to communicate in their own way the story of Daily Points of Light to the entire nation.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY,

Washington, DC, May 6, 1992.

The President today recognized Maria Santos de Blay of Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, as the 764th Daily Point of Light for the Nation. Mrs. Blay's profound commitment to children finds its expression in the care and emotional support she offers to those who suffer from the HIV virus.

Mrs. Blay, 45, is the Director of Proyecto Amor (Project Love), a non-profit organization she founded in 1987 to care for abandoned or abused children, ages seven years and under, who are HIV positive. Mrs. Blay began with three children and now works with 25, who live in the care of Proyecto Amor.

Over the past five years, Mrs. Blay has offered love and attention to more than 100 children. She has facilitated the adoption of five of these children by families in Puerto Rico and personally has adopted one. She

and other volunteers tirelessly search for donations of clothing, diapers, bedding, toys, food, and medication for the Proyecto Amor children. In addition, she voluntarily comforts and counsels adults who are afflicted with the HIV virus or AIDS and helps them obtain proper medical care. All told, she engages in voluntary service six or seven days each week, for more than 12 hours each day.

The President salutes Maria Santos de Blay for exemplifying his belief that, "From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others."

**TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT OVER
TIME**

HON. ENI F.H. FALDOMAVAEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 13, 1992

Mr. FALDOMAVAEGA. 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 entitled "The Long Road From Federal Domination to Self-Determination" in the March 1992 edition of State Legislatures. The article describes how Federal policy toward Indian tribes has changed over the years.

[From State Legislatures, March 1992]

**THE LONG ROAD FROM FEDERAL DOMINATION
TO SELF-DETERMINATION**

(By James B. Reed)

Federal Indian policies and legal decisions have evolved over more than 200 years. Before America won independence in 1776, the European colonial powers entered into treaties with Indian tribes and acquired land from them by purchase rather than by physical conquest, thus establishing a tradition of tribal sovereignty. Under the Articles of Confederation, Indian affairs were left up to the states. Between 1776 and 1871, however, the general policy became to isolate the tribes and push them out of the way of the expanding white society (generally to the West). During this period, the United States entered into treaties with the tribes, tribes were removed from ancestral homelands to reservations, and the federal government rather than the states emerged as the regulator of most affairs between Indians and non-Indians. The principle of federal pre-emption of state authority over tribes arises primarily from the Indian Commerce Clause.

Between 1871 and 1928, as the Western frontier was closing, the national Indian policy

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

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

shifted away from isolating Indians toward assimilating them. Under the General Allotment Act of 1887 large tribal holdings were broken up, and land titles were allotted to individual Indians. After 25 years, the federal trust responsibility expired, and Indians could sell their land. In addition to undermining the communal Indian culture, the act is responsible for the checkerboard pattern of Indian and non-Indian landholdings characteristic of many Western reservations. During this era, the federal government increasingly imposed rules and institutions on the tribes, thus tribal sovereignty decreased. The Supreme Court held in *United States vs. McBratney*, and *Draper vs. United States* that Indian reservations are part of the states in which they are located and that states have criminal jurisdiction over crimes committed on Indian reservations by non-Indians against people or property of other non-Indians. As a part of assimilation, U.S. citizenship was granted to all American Indians by 1924.

The policy of allotting lands to individual Indians was officially halted in 1934 by the Indian Reorganization Act, which created a revolving fund for economic development and authorized tribes to organize their own governments. These were often modeled after non-Indian governments and required ratification by tribal members and approval by the Secretary of the Interior. A major objective of the Indian Reorganization Act was to break the considerable administrative control that the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA, created in 1824) in Washington, DC, had over many tribes. Today, most reservations are governed by constitutions developed under the Reorganization Act.

The period between 1945 and 1961 marked another change for national Indian policy. In 1949, the Hoover Commission announced that Indians should be integrated into the larger society, and in 1953 Congress issued a joint resolution calling for the termination of federal supervision of tribes in various states. Between 1955 and 1966, Congress ended its recognition of 109 tribes in eight states, affecting 1.4 million acres and 11,400 individuals. Essentially, termination meant the federal government was no longer a trustee for Indian affairs related to land ownership and management of financial assets. In addition, Indian land would no longer be tax exempt, and federal responsibility for Indian economic and social well-being was repudiated. Public Law 280 was enacted in 1953, giving the states of Alaska, California, Nebraska, Oregon and Wisconsin some authority over civil and criminal adjudication of Indians in their states. Arizona, Florida, Idaho, Iowa, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Utah and Washington later assumed some powers under PL-280. (PL-280 was amended in 1968 to require tribal consent before states could assert such jurisdiction and to permit states to cede back their tribal jurisdiction.)

The federal policy of termination gradually faded in the 1960s. The Indian Civil Rights Act was enacted in 1968, making many features of the Bill of Rights applicable to Indians in their dealings with tribal governments. President Nixon's 1970 message to Congress proclaimed that national policy should strengthen Indian self-determination while preserving the federal trustee obligation.

Other important legislation includes the 1971 Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, which gave Eskimos and Aleuts land in return for renouncing their aboriginal claims. The Indian Self-Determination and Education Act of 1975 declared the end of federal

dominance of Indian programs without withdrawing financial assistance. Tribes were allowed full participation in implementing federal health, education and welfare programs through contracts between tribal governments and the relevant federal agencies. The Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 accorded tribes extensive jurisdiction over child custody issues. Significant actions in the 1980s included the Maine Indian Claims Settlement Act of 1980, President Reagan's statement on Indian policy in 1983, the Tribally Controlled Schools Act of 1988 and the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988.

In 1989 the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs recommended providing each tribe with a direct grant from the Congress rather than appropriating money through the federal bureaucracy. Tribes would be required to have a written constitution, democratic institutions and full accountability. Pilot projects are under way, and the concept is being studied further by the committee. In 1991, the Indian Environmental Regulatory Enhancement Act was passed to help tribes protect the environment and natural resources on the lands.

National policy in the 1990s focuses on tribal "self-determination," that is, allowing tribes to govern themselves and control their own destiny.

**LORETTA CHMURA RECOGNIZED
FOR PUBLIC SERVICE**

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 13, 1992

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a remarkable woman, and very good friend, from my hometown of Nanticoke, PA, Mrs. Loretta Chmura.

Loretta is currently district president of the Luzerne Wyoming Bi-County Council of the American Legion Auxiliary, Department of Pennsylvania. She and her husband, Joseph, have served and been very active in American Legion activities for many years.

Mrs. Chmura distinguished herself in public service early in her life. Her work for area veterans is well-known in our area. Loretta has served as first vice president, second vice president, secretary, and treasurer of the Luzerne Wyoming Bi-County Council. She also has given her time and talents to the ways and means committee, finance committee, and girl's State chair. Loretta served as publicity chair for the national commander banquets and cochaired the Legion's salute to Operation Desert Storm veterans. Under her leadership, the auxiliary has had the highest membership rolls in the State of Pennsylvania.

Loretta's commitment to the community is not confined to our area veterans, however. She has been active in the United Way of Wyoming Valley for 25 years, serving as chair of the metropolitan division. Loretta's other noteworthy activities include: organizer of the 80's club of Mercy Health Care Center—serving as its president, recording secretary and chairing all of its events—treasurer of General Pulaski Committee, and a 15-year tenure with the American Red Cross as local disaster chairperson. Loretta is politically active as a Democratic committeeperson, and as a member of the Nanticoke Democratic Women's Club. Dur-

ing my tenure in Congress, I have had the honor of presenting Loretta with the Beta Sigma Phi Chapter's First Lady of the Year Award.

On May 17, 1992, members of the American Legion and family and friends will gather to recognize Loretta Chmura for her years of dedicated service to our veterans and the community. I am pleased to have been asked to join in this tribute. Loretta is never too busy to take on a worthwhile project. She thrives on challenge and each time she successfully completes a project, she moves on to the next without a moment's hesitation.

I have had the good fortune to be in Loretta's company at countless events over the years, and have never seen her without a smile. I am proud to know Loretta and my wife and I consider ourselves lucky to be included in the long list of her many friends. It is with great pleasure I recognize her here today for her never-tiring devotion to public service.

**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

Wednesday, May 13, 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 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, he has held assignments at St. Matthias 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 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, as well as a good friend of mine. He 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.

STATUS OF GULF WAR FOREIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

HON. JOHN P. MURTHA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 13, 1992

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to present a status report concerning the foreign contributions received by the United States in support of its efforts in the gulf war. According to a report issued by the Department of Defense, all countries who had made pledges to support the gulf war have met their pledges to the extent possible. I include a copy of the Department of Defense report for the Member's information:

GULF WAR PLEDGES FULFILLED

The Department of Defense announced today that all countries who had made pledges in support of the U.S. efforts in the Gulf War have met their pledges to the extent that was possible. As of April 14, 1992, the Defense Department had received \$48.064 billion in cash, and as of March 31, 1992 it had received \$5.669 billion of "in-kind" support—totalling \$53.733 billion in foreign contributions.

Total pledges were originally totalled at \$53.953 billion. However, in some cases such as for Germany and Korea, the DoD did not need or could not use material or services offered. In those circumstances, pledges are considered to be fulfilled since it was the inability of the U.S. Government to use the offer, rather than a failure on the part of the donating country to provide the material or service.

The following represents the final accounting for the pledges (in U.S. dollars in millions) that were associated with the Desert Shield and Desert Storm operations:

Contributor	Commitments ¹	Cash ²	In-kind ²	Total
Saudi Arabia	\$16,839	\$12,809	\$4,030	\$16,839
Kuwait	16,057	16,015	43	16,058
UAE	4,088	3,870	218	4,088
Japan	10,012	9,440	571	10,012
Germany	6,572	5,772	3,683	6,455
Korea	355	150	101	251
Others	30	8	22	29
Total	53,953	48,064	5,669	53,733

¹ Commitments do not include pledges to other countries.

² Cash received as of Apr. 13, 1992; in-kind as of Mar. 31, 1992.

³ Does not include \$200,000,000 in-kind donations, declined after war.

⁴ Does not include \$104,000,000 in-kind donations DoD could not use. However, the Korean Government has agreed to contribute an equal amount for material and services for non-Desert Shield/Storm costs.

Note.—Addition errors are due to rounding.

RESEARCH NEEDED TO PREVENT SOFTBALL INJURIES

HON. C. THOMAS McMILLEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 13, 1992

Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call your attention to a problem that is costing approximately \$2 billion every year. The culprit, oddly enough, is softball.

Softball is one of the most popular recreational sports in the United States. The Amateur Softball Association of America has estimated that 40 million people participate in organized softball leagues which play an estimated 23 million games per year. This is also

the No. 1 sport leading to emergency room visits. Between 1983 and 1989, 2,655,404 injuries were documented through emergency rooms by the Consumer Products Safety Division; this figure does not include nonhospitalization physician visits.

These injuries result in short-term and long-term costs, from acute medical care charges and time lost from work to permanent functional impairment and escalating insurance premiums. Simple preventative measures can greatly reduce the risk of these injuries.

A study led by Dr. David Janda, Director of the Institute for Preventative Sports Medicine, determined that 71 percent of all softball-related injuries sustained in a sample recreational league were caused by sliding into base. The standard base is bolted to a metal post sunk into the ground and into concrete. It takes 3,500 foot pounds of force to dislodge the base. The majority of the injuries in the study occurred to the ankle and foot as the lead extremity impacted the base.

The cost for treating these injuries is actually quite significant. The average cost for a knee ligament injury was between \$300 and \$500. If a reconstruction was necessary, the cost escalated to between \$7,000 and \$10,000. These figures do not reflect time lost from work and future loss of function.

Dr. Janda and his associates have researched methods to prevent these injuries. Making sliding illegal is not practical; it is too essential to play. Passive prevention measures independent of the athlete, referee, level of competition, or skill are adaptable to any situation. The most practical, reliable, and cost-effective method is to implement the use of a break-away base.

The Janda study examined almost 2,300 recreational softball games, played with both stationary and break-away bases. Teams that did not use break-away bases were 23 times more likely to sustain injuries than teams that used the bases. An actuarial analysis performed by the Center for Disease Control in Atlanta has estimated that switching from stationary to break-away bases across the United States would prevent approximately 1.7 million injuries per year and save more than \$2 billion in medical care.

The cost of these injuries are significant and the prevention is straightforward. In 1970, an analogous study of injury rates in football led to the elimination of cross-body blocking. One of the major obstacles to implementing a new rule in athletics is tradition. Government agencies can act effectively to increase public awareness and encourage sports organizations to change. An important start would be to implement this change throughout the softball leagues sponsored by Federal agencies.

Dr. Janda has also researched the chest protectors used by Little League pitchers. If a batter hits a line drive back to the pitcher, it sometimes strikes the pitcher in the chest. This can cause severe injury, even a stoppage of the heart. The findings of the Institute show no significant benefits from either softer core baseballs or chest protectors. And in fact, some products actually make the problem worse. Independent research which has been performed by the Institute is imperative to the sports medicine field since the benefit will be to millions of people of all ages in their daily

lives. The chest protectors currently used do not minimize the pressure from the impact as they were designed. Rather, Dr. Janda's study has revealed that these protectors, in fact, allow the impact force to pressure the entire chest area. If no protector were worn, the impact would at the very least be localized to a small area.

Research in these and other areas related to athletics can benefit millions of people, of all ages. We need to support this research to minimize or even eliminate these needless injuries that are costing us billions of dollars in medical care.

GILEAD LUTHERAN CHURCH CELEBRATES 250TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 13, 1992

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, the area I represent, the 24th Congressional District of New York, is like a sprawling history museum. It played a significant role in colonial history and into the 19th century. Probably the chief repositories of that history are our older churches, each of which has a rich history of its own.

This year the Gilead Lutheran Church in the town of Brunswick will be celebrating its 250th anniversary, and I'd like to tell you a little about this historical treasure.

The history of Gilead Lutheran Church goes back to the earliest settlements of the Brunswick area. Founded in 1742, it was the first Lutheran church in Rensselaer County. Land for the church was given by Stephen Van Rensselaer, and a log structure was built in 1746.

German families from the Palatinate, who had first settled along the banks of the Hudson near Germantown, arrived in the area in the 18th century. Church records, kept in German and Latin script until around 1800, are still preserved in the manuscript section of the State Library in Albany. The parish still has records from subsequent years.

The second church, a frame building, was dedicated in 1788. It stood near the remains of the old cemetery still visible on a hillside. A State-erected marker notes the spot.

By 1790, the church was incorporated as the Protestant Lutheran Church of Rensselaerwyck. Church records at that time contained about two-thirds of the families of Rensselaer County.

In 1816, land donated by William Coonradt allowed construction of a new brick building on the site of the present church. During the Civil War plans were begun for a new building. Farewell services in the "Old Brick Church" were held on April 30, 1865, and the present church was dedicated the following November. Since then, the building has been enlarged, the belltower has been erected, and sheds surrounding the rear yard on three sides were torn down. Cathedral windows were installed in 1892. The gallery was removed in 1902. New entrances were built in the 1960's. The present chancel, with a freestanding altar, was dedicated in May 1967.

Gilead Lutheran Church was a pioneer in the Sunday school movement. The program established in 1829 still operates from September to June and includes children from the age of 3 to the sixth grade.

Like many old and venerated churches, Gilead Lutheran has been the center of social life as well as a place of worship for countless families. The earliest travelers in America have noted the importance of local churches to American life, and this great old church is a good example.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and all Members to join me in wishing Gilead Lutheran Church a happy 250th anniversary.

TRIBUTE TO EDWIN J.
KORCZYNSKI

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 13, 1992

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute Edwin J. Korczynski of Iverness, IL. His bravery, courage, and aeronautical abilities enabled him to serve our country in the Persian Gulf war with the highest level of distinction.

Mr. Korczynski served as a pilot flying Boeing 747's in the Civilian Reserve Air Fleet [CRAF] and the Military Airlift Command [MAC] missions. Although he is an honorably discharged U.S. Marine, Korczynski was not an activated reservist during this conflict. Instead, he volunteered to further demonstrate his commitment to democracy.

Since Mr. Korczynski left the Marines in the 1960's, he has continually been a model of the virtues of American democracy. His efforts during Operations Desert Storm and Desert Shield are appreciated by those with whom he served as well as the rest of the Nation.

Mr. Speaker, as we reflect on the war in the Persian Gulf, we must consider the contributions of individuals such as Edwin Korczynski. I urge my colleagues to join me in recognizing Mr. Korczynski and others like him for the tremendous role they played during the Persian Gulf war.

AID REPORT ON THE ISRAELI
ECONOMY

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 13, 1992

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues a summary of a report on the Israeli economy prepared by the Agency for International Development pursuant to section 1205(b) of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1985, as amended.

This report is usually submitted to the Congress in January, but was received this year in mid-April. Because of its length, only the executive summary of the report is printed here. The entire report is retained in the files of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The executive summary follows:

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Stimulated by high levels of investment and active government involvement in ownership and production, the economy of Israel grew very rapidly during the twenty years prior to 1972. The oil shocks and political turmoil of the 1970's sharply reduced the growth rate. To finance expansionary policies in the face of greater security spending and slower economic growth the government turned to deficit financing. Hyper inflation soon followed and by 1984 the economy was in crisis. Aided by large grants from the U.S., a stabilization program was initiated in 1985 and was successful in halving the budget deficit, slashing inflation and overhauling the foreign exchange system. Several years of painful adjustment and low growth followed. By 1989 the economy had stabilized and in 1990 a cyclical upswing began.

Growth was briefly interrupted by the Persian Gulf Crisis in mid-1990, but the economy quickly recovered and resumed the pre-war growth path. During this time, progress was made in reforming foreign exchange and financial policies which had long acted as a drag on growth. However, the economy is still replete with regulations, controls, monopolies and institutional rigidities that impede attempts to achieve and maintain long-run competitiveness. Economic performance in 1991 was solid (but not spectacular) and certainly not fast enough to provide jobs for the flood of immigrants. Indeed, immigrant unemployment rates remain high and there is growing concern that the rising unemployment rate—currently close to 11%—threatens to choke off the flow of Soviet immigrants. In the past two years, the Government has given priority to housing construction and has used a wide range of incentives to encourage construction, particularly in outlying areas and in settlements in the occupied territories.

The Israeli authorities now face the daunting task of welcoming 600,000 immigrants over the 1992-1994 period and have made immigrant absorption the principle objective of economic policy. In order to provide such a large number of immigrants with appropriate and steady employment, it will be necessary to accelerate the economy's growth over time to rates that will be multiples of those experienced during the 1970's and 1980's. To achieve such rates of growth will require, at a minimum, both a tremendous increase in investment—possibly as much as \$25 billion—much of which must come from abroad, and accelerating the economic reform process begun in the late 1980's.

What are the prospects of achieving high rates of growth? This report suggests the following conclusions:

Growth projections are influenced by the pace of immigration and the quantity and quality of investment. With progress on economic reforms (particularly privatization), continued levels of foreign assistance and a economic recovery in industrialized countries, GDP growth rates of 5-7% could be recorded by 1993. However, unemployment is likely to increase (possibly reaching 14% in 1994) and exert pressure on government spending.

Debt service ratios have declined from the very high levels of the mid-1980's. Assuming a continued high level of grants from abroad and healthy export growth, projected increases in borrowing can probably be serviced.

How the authorities approach fiscal policy will be the most critical factor determining

the future course of inflation and government involvement in capital markets. Every effort must be made to avoid budget excesses and keep the deficit within limits. The budget implications of an election year, high unemployment, increased defense spending and the need to purchase unsold housing units is cause for concern.

Serious structural rigidities still characterize labor markets and several important industries. If the Israeli economy is to become competitive in world markets, labor market mobility must be improved. Further, the pace of privatization must be accelerated to promote the growth of productivity. Overcoming vested interests in these areas will present a serious challenge to the authorities.

Government domination of investment decisions, especially housing, must be reduced. The future productivity of the economy will be determined by the investment decisions made today. Greater participation in investment decisions by the private sector is necessary.

With an enabling investment climate, labor and capital markets responsive to price signals, and an open and competitive trading system, there is reason to expect that over the decade of the 1990's private capital flows can reduce the need for general government borrowing and grants.

Consideration should be given to how U.S. economic assistance can be used more constructively to advance structural reforms.

HONORING THE WESTCHESTER
AVENUE SOCIAL SECURITY OFFICE

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 13, 1992

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to recognize the 30th anniversary of the Social Security Administration Center in my district, located at 1990 Westchester Avenue. I commend all the employees and managers for their efforts in administering these important Government services.

The reason we sometimes hear complaints about the delivery of social services is because we rarely hear from the thousands of people who are properly served. When I consider the number of people that are given critical help by the Social Security System, I realize that we have established an amazing and far-reaching program. Social Security is part of the American fabric, and it will never go out of style or out of business.

Therefore, we must occasionally take time to pay tribute to the dedicated Americans who help bring comfort to millions of their fellow citizens. Today, I particularly tip my hat to Gerald Langlais, the manager at 1990 Westchester Avenue, and all his employees for a job well done.

TUCSON JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER PAYS TRIBUTE TO JOAN AND DONALD DIAMOND

HON. ED PASTOR

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 13, 1992

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Speaker, this weekend the Tucson Jewish Community Center will pay tribute to one of Tucson's most prominent couples, Joan and Donald Diamond. The event is billed as a "Diamond Jubilee", and festivities will kick-off with a celebration dinner this Saturday evening.

The proceeds from this event will benefit the Tucson Jewish Community Center and the establishment of the Diamond Perpetual Scholarship Fund. The Diamond Perpetual Scholarship Fund will further the Jewish Community Center's tradition of awarding scholarships on a nonsectarian basis to children of financially needy families. The fund will help finance expenses for children to attend pre-school, after-school, day-care and summer camp programs. Last year, it awarded over \$113,000 in scholarships, and the establishment of the Diamond Scholarship Fund will allow more children to benefit from the programs sponsored by the Jewish Community Center.

This is a fitting tribute to a couple who have served the Tucson community loyally and generously. Donald came to Arizona from New York to attend elementary and junior high school. He returned to Arizona after a hitch with the Army to attend the University of Arizona. He established himself as a successful businessman in New York, and again returned to Arizona in 1965 to invest in local businesses and real estate.

Donald Diamond helped bring professional sports to Arizona. He is one of the original founders of the Phoenix Suns of the National Basketball Association.

In addition to his accomplishments in business, Donald has been involved with many worthwhile community organizations and projects. He is a former chairman of the United Way, and currently sits on the board of directors of the Greater Tucson Economic Council, Arizona Economic Council, Rincon Institute, Kids Voting, and National Board of Advisers of the University of Arizona College of Business and Public Administration. He is actively engaged in working to advance the North America Free Trade Agreement and Arizona's role within such a trade framework. Donald is also active in public affairs as a founder and active member of the desert caucus and former office of the American Israel Public Affairs Committee.

In her own right, his other half, Joan, has a long track record of community service. Joan Diamond presently serves on the boards of the Tucson Jewish Community Center and Steel Memorial Children's Research Center at the University of Arizona. She is also a sustaining member of the Angel Charity for Children, and the Women's Division of the Jewish Federation of Southern Arizona.

This is a well-deserved honor for the Diamonds, and I join many Tucsonans in extending my best wishes for a wonderful weekend of festivities commemorating the many contributions of Joan and Donald.

TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM BROD

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 13, 1992

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, May 17, 1992, the Deal, NJ, Chapter of Hadassah will honor Mr. William Brod as its Man of the Year in a ceremony at Squire's Pub in West Long Branch, NJ. It is a privilege for me to use this opportunity to recount some of the accomplishments for which Bill Brod has earned this honor.

Mr. Brod has dedicated much of his life to the service of Judaism and the State of Israel. Mr. Brod was born in New York to a traditional family and attended Yeshiva Torah Vadath in anticipation of a rabbinical career. He subsequently changed his career goals, however, and attended New York University, receiving his BS degree in 1941. From 1942 to 1946 he served with the U.S. Army Military Police and Criminal Investigation Section. After the war, he relocated to the Jersey Shore and married the former Sylvia Kruman of Newark. Since 1951 he has been associated with Seaboard Service Co. and Shore Gas & Oil, and currently serves as chairman and chief executive officer.

Over the years, Bill Brod has served Temple Beth El of Oakhurst, NJ, in numerous capacities, including chairman of the ritual committee, executive vice president, president, and currently, chairman of the board. Mr. and Mrs. Brod have traveled to Israel on three occasions and have consistently demonstrated their dedication to the growth and prosperity of the Jewish homeland. Mr. Brod has served as a member of the National Cabinet of State of Israel Bonds and its prime minister's club. Bill Brod is a longtime member of the Shore-Ocean Lodge of B'nai B'rith, while Sylvia Brod has been counted among the ranks of the ladies of the Deal Chapter of Hadassah.

Mr. Brod's involvement in the community has also extended to his support for the Ranney School of Tinton Falls and Manalapan, NJ, one of the State's finest private schools. In 1978, the school's founder, Mr. Russell G. Ranney, named the gymnasium at the Tinton Falls campus for William Brod. He has served as a member of the Ranney School Board of Trustees since 1969, and as its president since 1978.

Bill and Sylvia Brod are the proud parents of Stuart and Craig, and the in-laws of Craig's wife, the former Cheryl Hader, all three of whom are attorneys who have continued in the footsteps of their parents' strong community involvement and support.

SALUTE TO GAIL TOWBES

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 13, 1992

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to a woman whose efforts on behalf of private scholastic fundraising have greatly advanced higher education in my

congressional district. On May 20, Mrs. Gail Towbes will be honored by the Santa Barbara Scholarship Foundation for her commitment as a volunteer for their organization.

In its 30 years of existence, the foundation has given over \$4 million to almost 7,000 students and remains an important tool for young people in our area to attain higher education. Gail's personal involvement with the foundation spans some 20 years, with membership on the board of directors and later on the advisory council. Between 1983 and 1985, Gail served as the foundation's development director and began their first efforts at development and fundraising on a community level.

Certainly both the Santa Barbara Scholarship Foundation and the Greater Santa Barbara community have benefitted from Gail Towbes' tireless efforts on behalf of higher education. I urge my colleagues to join me in saluting the success of private organizations like the Santa Barbara Scholarship Foundation, and individuals like Gail who make them work to fill community needs. I wish Gail and her husband, Michael, all the best.

GERMANTOWN'S CHILDREN MARK ARBOR DAY

HON. DON SUNDQUIST

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 13, 1992

Mr. SUNDQUIST. Mr. Speaker, I recently had the privilege of taking part in an Arbor Day program presented by grade school students in Germantown, TN.

These boys and girls are learning early the importance of being good stewards of this good Earth, and I was struck by their genuine appreciation of the natural beauty around them.

I want to commend those who planned the Arbor Day program, notably my good friend Trudy Eissler, who served as chairman; Mrs. Walter F. Chandler, chairman of Germantown's Beautification Commission; and Mayor Charles Salvaggio.

But most of all, I wish to commend the boys and girls themselves, and particularly those who won awards in the Arbor Day Poster Contest: First place, Kristen Trezevant, a fourth grader at St. George's Day School; second place, Ryan Fong, a second grader at St. George's Day School; third place, Jamie Randolph, a fourth grader at Riverdale Elementary School; fourth place, Daniel Pier, a first grader at Dogwood Elementary School; and April Wallden, a first grader at Dogwood Elementary School.

I also insert the poem, "To Be Tree," by Lizzie Widdicombe, a third grader at St. George's Day School, in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

TO BE A TREE

(By Lizzie Widdicombe)

I wonder what it would be like to be a tree
and be a nest for all the birds I see.
With lovely, bright green leaves stretched
out to the sun,
Giving pleasant shade to everyone.
And under my bark where insects love to
roam,

Raccoons would make a pleasant home.
 And under the shade of my bright-colored
 leaves,
 Children would sit and play in the breeze.
 And carefully constructed in light-colored,
 brown wood,
 A tree house would sit just where it should.
 To be a tree . . . it would be such fun!
 And though only God can make a tree . . .
 Everyone can plant one.

**JUAN (CHI CHI) RODRIGUEZ OF
 PUERTO RICO INDUCTED INTO
 GOLF HALL OF FAME**

HON. ANTONIO J. COLORADO

OF PUERTO RICO
 IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
 Wednesday, May 13, 1992

Mr. COLORADO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to point out to my colleagues another remarkable achievement by a remarkable man who happens to be one of my constituents but who needs no introduction to the rest of the United States. He is Juan (Chi Chi) Rodriguez, the world-class golfer who has just been inducted into the Professional Golfers Association World Golf Hall of Fame.

In recent ceremonies in Pinehurst, NC, Chi Chi joined three other illustrious golfers in the PGA World Golf Hall of Fame—Hale Irwin, Harry Cooper, and Richard Tufts. Those of us from Puerto Rico have followed Chi Chi's career with continuing fascination and great pride throughout the years. He is indeed a great credit to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and to the larger Nation as a whole.

Mr. Speaker, Chi Chi's life story as a human being is just as remarkable as his achievements on the golf course. He has a heart as big as the sky, neverending laughter, and an irrepressible smile. One of the most respected golfers in the world, Chi Chi Rodriguez has amassed 20 senior victories in just 5 years. His many awards include those for his outstanding golfing ability and for being the outstanding humanitarian that he is.

For example, he has represented Puerto Rico on 12 World Cup teams, has received the 1986 and 1987 Byron Nelson Award, with one of the lowest averages on either tour, and was named the 1987 Senior Player of the Year. But in addition to those golfing awards, Mr. Speaker, Chi Chi Rodriguez has also received the First Ambassador of Golf Award, the Father of the Year Award, the Salvation Army Gold Crest Award, the Hispanic Man of the Year Award, and the 1989 Bobby Jones Award. The list could go on and on.

Moreover, in addition to his tournaments, exhibitions, and clinics, Chi Chi Rodriguez travels to Japan several times a year for tournaments and sets aside countless hours to spend at his pride and joy—the Chi Chi Rodriguez Youth Foundation in Clearwater, FL, which is home to troubled and abused youngsters. He has raised thousands of dollars for the foundation.

Since his early days in Puerto Rico, hitting a tightly rolled tin can with a golf club fashioned from a stick, Chi Chi Rodriguez has had a love for the game in which he has put everything back—and then some.

From Chi Chi Rodriguez's beginning in the hot sugar cane fields of Puerto Rico, to his job

as a ball marker, he has worked hard to become what he is today. At the age of 12, he scored a 67 on the golf course and knew he was destined to play the game that was to become his life. He went on to join the U.S. Army at 19, then came back to Puerto Rico to become an assistant golf pro at the renowned Dorado Beach Resort. The rest is history, Mr. Speaker. After 2 years on the tour, Chi Chi was on his way to his first victory, the Denver Open. He has never looked back, and has been admired and respected by both players and fans ever since.

Now he is in the PGA World Hall of Fame, Mr. Speaker, and it is only natural that he should be. I know my colleagues join me in saluting a great athlete and great humanitarian, Juan (Chi Chi) Rodriguez of Puerto Rico.

**PENNSYLVANIA PIONEER HON-
 ORED FOR EARLY WORK ON
 AUTOMOBILE**

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA
 IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
 Wednesday, May 13, 1992

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues a pioneer in the automobile industry who, in the late 1800's, resided in Plymouth, PA.

According to eyewitness accounts by Plymouth residents, Sephaniah Reese successfully operated a three-wheel, one-cylinder engine, horseless carriage—the Reese Special—in 1884–85 on Shawnee Avenue in Plymouth.

Sephaniah Reese also manufactured bicycles in his shop and operated the first service station in the area in 1888. His company, S. Reese Machine & Tool Works, was located on West Main Street in Plymouth until 1970. His bicycles, sold under the names of "Reese" and "Shawnee", were shipped overseas and were known for their high quality. Two of these bikes still exist and are owned by Reese's grandson.

Sephaniah Reese's horseless carriage is listed in the Standard Catalogue of American Cars 1865–1942. He was among the first in the Nation to experiment with this mode of transportation. His work was little noted at the time, and because of a lack of funding, was only a hobby. Today, the "Reese Special," the only one of its kind in the world, is owned by a collector in New Jersey.

Mr. Speaker, on May 31, 1992, Mr. Reese's efforts will finally be acknowledged as a memorial marker is dedicated at the site of his former shop. This marker is the culmination of painstaking research done by a young man from Plymouth, Mr. Jeffrey Selingo. Jeff won fourth place in the National History Day Competition in 1991 for his project. I am pleased to recognize the efforts of Sephaniah Reese as an early pioneer in automotive design and Mr. Selingo for his work on documenting Mr. Reese's life. I commend Mr. Selingo for job well done and wish him continued success in all future endeavors.

**INTRODUCTION OF THE DRUNK
 DRIVING PREVENTION ACT OF 1992**

HON. JOHN P. MURTHA

OF PENNSYLVANIA
 IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
 Wednesday, May 13, 1992

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, the problems and tragedies associated with drunk driving have been slowed over the past few years because of the increased awareness all of the United States has shown toward the dangers of drinking and driving. Yet it is still too common an occurrence to read an article in our local papers describing a tragic traffic accident which informs us that one or more of the drivers involved were impaired by alcohol. Today I am introducing the "Drunk Driving Prevention Act of 1992," which can take us another step closer to eliminating the problem of drinking and driving.

Police departments across the Nation have found that the use of breathalyzers and video equipment in routine traffic checks have proven to be very effective in gaining convictions of drunk drivers, resulting in fewer alcohol-impaired motorists on our highways. The technology in breathalyzers has advanced greatly over the past few years, and the use of video equipment has made drunk driving enforcement more precise. But many police departments have had a similar experience as the police department in Freeport, PA, which contacted me to tell me they simply did not have the funds available to purchase updated enforcement equipment. This has left police departments handicapped in their attempt to stop drunk driving and prevent the tragic injuries and deaths that still occur due to drinking and driving.

After the Freeport Police Department contacted me, I began to work with Mothers Against Drunk Driving [M.A.D.D.] to develop a program to assist police departments encountering this type of situation. The legislation I have introduced would establish a fund, managed by the Administrator of the National Highway Safety Administration, from which police departments could obtain low-interest loans to purchase breathalyzers and video equipment and receive training on this equipment. This program is designed especially to assist smaller police departments, increasing their effectiveness in preventing drunk driving in many smaller communities. After an initial appropriation, the fund would roll over, with the loan repayments becoming available for further loans.

Our Nation's police departments have made significant progress in cutting down the number of drunk drivers on our roads. But one drunk driving death is one tragedy that could have been prevented. I think the Drunk Driving Prevention Act of 1992 can make a difference in getting drunk drivers off the road. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I look forward to seeing this program become an important part of the effort to make our highways a safer place.

HONORING RONALD A. LIPSCHITZ,
P.P.C.

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 13, 1992

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, In my district, the Pelham Parkway Post #769 of the Jewish War Veterans is honoring their past commander, Ronald A. Lipschitz, for his tireless efforts on behalf of the community and his fellow veterans. I proudly join Post 769 in recognizing the distinguished record of Ronald Lipschitz, who has been involved in service to his country since first joining the Army in 1967.

For a quarter-century, Ronald has witnessed the glory and the tragedies that make up the lives of military families. He served during the conflict in Vietnam, where he was injured and later honorably discharged. Upon his return to the United States he became involved with the Bronx County Vietnam Committee, where he began and has kept up a vigilant call for the return of all prisoners of war and missing in action.

Time and changing political climates have never slowed down Ronald's efforts. It took until 1989, when Ronald and his fellow veterans were instrumental in bringing the Moving Wall to the Bronx, for our local Vietnam Veterans to receive the homecoming that they so richly deserved. For many of the families and friends of POW/MIAs, their daily struggle continues—and dedicated veterans such as Ronald help in many programs to support them.

The issue of Agent Orange and its effect on the children of Vietnam veterans is also close to Ronald's heart. As the parent of four learning disabled children, he has been involved in class action suits and supported family service centers for Agent Orange victims.

In all his posts, from co-chairman of the Department of New York JWV POW/MIA Committee to his tenure as commander of Pelham Parkway Post 769, Ronald has served with energy and dedication. He is a proud member of our community and, I believe, a person in whom our Nation can take great pride.

NEW JERSEY STATE POSTAL
WORKERS UNION PRESENTS 1992
MAN OF THE YEAR AWARD TO
STATE PRESIDENT JERRY
MONZILLO

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 13, 1992

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I take great pride in rising today to pay tribute to a New Jersey postal union official who has labored many years representing my State's members of the American Postal Workers Union, AFL-CIO.

Mr. Jerry Monzillo, who has been a local and State officer for 35 years, including the last 16 as State President, is being honored by the APWU as its 1992 Man of the Year. I know that Dolores, his wife of 36 years, his two children, Jerry Jr., and Maryann, and his

two grandchildren, Kristen and Jerry Vincent, must be filled with pride on this very special day.

Jerry Monzillo started working in the postal system in 1957 after serving his country for 2 years with the U.S. Army in Germany between 1954 and 1956. He became active in the postal union immediately upon his return from the service. Since then, he has held office as a shop steward, Glen Ridge vice president and president, and in 1965 he became a State officer, a tenure which continues today.

Jerry Monzillo was a leader in New Jersey by 1970, when postal workers throughout the country went out on strike, and he put his career on the line to stand up for the dignity of postal workers. Thanks to the efforts of leaders like Jerry, the 1970 strike ended with President Richard Nixon's signature on legislation creating the U.S. Postal Service and providing a framework for collective bargaining for the first time.

Jerry continued his service on ballot and merger committees which combined the two postal workers unions at the time into the American Postal Workers Union. By 1976, the delegates to the APWU National Convention recognized his talents and elected him as a rank and file delegate to the AFL-CIO National Convention where he has also distinguished himself.

Jerry has also served on the APWU National Constitution Committee, the rank and file bargaining committee and as chairperson of the APWU president's conference composed of State and local presidents nationwide.

Currently, Jerry is the senior APWU president in the Nation with 16 years of service. It gives me great pleasure to join in honoring Jerry Monzillo as the New Jersey Postal Workers Union 1992 Man of the Year.

ASIAN COLLEGE ADMISSIONS
DISCRIMINATION

HON. C. CHRISTOPHER COX

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 13, 1992

Mr. COX of California. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, May 12, 1992, the Orange County Register, the largest circulation newspaper in Orange County, CA published an excellent editorial setting forth the recent history of efforts of the Federal Government to investigate possible violations of title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, in the area of college admissions discrimination.

The editorial discusses the efforts of our colleague DANA ROHRBACHER to get a complete and swift investigation of these allegations of civil rights violations.

I urge all Members to read this instructive editorial.

[From the Orange County Register, May 12, 1992]

ASIAN DISCRIMINATION

For all the talk about racial discrimination in the wake of the Los Angeles turmoil, we've yet to hear anyone state this politically incorrect fact: If you're looking for victims of legally sanctioned racism in Califor-

nia, look to the Asian community (members of whom, of course, were among the hardest hit victims of the so-called riots against racism).

One area in which discriminatory restrictions seem to have been imposed on Asians most clearly is California's university system. It has been several years now since the feds first launched a probe into UCLA's admissions policies, for instance—specifically, into charges that arbitrary caps were being placed on the numbers of Asians admitted. When the probe began, the school's chancellor seemed to protest a little too aggressively for somebody confident of innocence. Indeed, last year the US Department of Education announced that UCLA had given illegal preference to whites over Asians in admissions to its mathematics grad programs.

A lot of huffing and puffing was emitted from the chancellor's office in reaction; still, the feds were on to something. For one thing, there was an internal memo turned up by Orange County Rep. Dana Rohrabacher. The document, from UCLA's admissions director, said the campus "will endeavor to curb the decline of Caucasian students" and implied the effort would result in fewer Asians on campus.

When the chancellor blasted the whole inquiry as an effort to undermine affirmative action, he certainly didn't quell suspicions that his school was operating a spoils system meting out class places on the basis, not of merit, but of skin color or ethnicity.

At Berkeley, the response to the US Department of Education probe was more forthcoming, and contrite. The chancellor there actually issued an apology of sorts: "It is clear that decisions made in the admissions process indisputably had a disproportionate impact on Asians," said Representative Rohrabacher. "That's academic gobbledegook for: 'We discriminated'."

Now, while the Education Department showed vigilance in mounting its inquiry, the political heat has been such that follow-through, with final reports and decrees, has been snail-paced. So it's still unclear to what extent discrimination is being practiced on UC campuses; average citizens—even concerned congressmen such as Dana Rohrabacher—don't have ready access to all the information.

If any other minority were the victims, you can bet the government would have issued letters of findings and begun sanctions against any violations long ago.

Is racism OK when the targets are Asian-Americans? The feds must answer clearly, No. But as long as they drag their feet on the UC investigations, they're saying, Yes.

PUBLICLY TRADED
PARTNERSHIPS

HON. MICHAEL A. ANDREWS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 13, 1992

Mr. ANDREWS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I have had an interest in partnership issues since I first joined the Committee on Ways and Means. I believe that publicly traded partnerships have proven to be solid capital formation vehicles for careful investors. By providing an opportunity for greater individual participation in partnership ventures, I believe that publicly traded partnerships have increased economic growth for both investors and society as a whole.

H.R. 4210, the Tax Fairness and Economic Growth Act of 1992, that previously passed the Congress but was vetoed by President Bush, modifies the tax treatment of large partnerships—generally, a partnership with at least 250 partners, or an electing partnership with at least 100 partners—and its partners. The bill provides that each partner takes into account separately the partner's distributive share of the following items, which are determined at the partnership level: (1) Taxable income or loss from passive limitation activities; (2) taxable income or loss from other activities—e.g., portfolio income or loss; (3) net capital gain or loss to the extent allocable to passive loss limitation activities and other activities; (4) tax-exempt interest; (5) net alternative minimum tax adjustment separately computed for passive loss limitation activities and other activities; (6) general credits; (7) low-income housing credit; (8) rehabilitation credit; (9) credit for producing fuel from a non-conventional source; and (10) creditable foreign taxes and foreign source items.

While allowing reporting at the partnership level for these 10 items would significantly simplify some aspects of partnership simplification, it does not go far enough. While seemingly small in comparison to the larger issues associated with fairness and economic growth, a favorable resolution of partnership simplification could facilitate capital formation in the real estate and natural resource industries as well as provide greater equity to small investors.

One issue is the treatment of publicly traded partnerships [PTP's] under the passive loss rules. Because the rules defining which PTP's would receive partnership tax treatment were enacted in 1987, PTP's which qualify as partnerships have been treated less favorably than other partnerships in two areas of the Internal Revenue Code. First, Code section 512(c)(2) requires that all PTP income allocated to a tax-exempt partner be subject to unrelated business income taxation [UBIT], without regard to relatedness to the partner's exempt purpose or to the various exceptions in section 512(b) that are available to other partnerships. Second, section 469(k) requires that investors segregate passive income and loss from a PTP from all other passive items, and treat net PTP income as portfolio rather than passive.

These provisions impede the ability of PTP's to raise capital in the marketplace and hurt the small investors who invest in PTP's either directly or through IRA's. Small investors who cannot afford the financial requirements and the illiquidity of nontraded partnerships are the principal purchasers of PTP units. Without these constraints, PTP's could be a valuable source of equity capital for the purchase of real estate, including assets held by the Resolution Trust Corporation [RTC].

H.R. 4210 as passed by the Congress takes the commendable step of repealing section 512(c)(2) and treating PTP's like other large partnership under the UBIT rules. The bill does not address the passive loss issue, however; and it actually worsens the discrimination against PTP investors by providing a de minimis exemption from the passive loss rules for investors with \$200 or less in passive losses but denying PTP investors—defined

with reference to section 469(k)—the benefits of that exemption.

Section 469(k) was enacted under the assumption, which I feel was questionable, that the passive loss rules would be undermined if investors could use passive income from PTP's to offset tax shelter losses. Even if this assumption was true at the time, it is no longer valid. Now that the passive loss rules have ended the market for tax shelter partnerships, all partnerships and not just PTP's will be structured to generate income. The provision serves no purpose other than to unfairly penalize PTP's for doing what the passive loss rules were intended to encourage—producing taxable income rather than tax losses.

Moreover, even if one were to accept the rationale of section 469(k), it makes no sense in the context of the de minimis rule, which focuses on passive loss rather than passive income. The small investors who buy PTP units are the very taxpayers most likely to be able to benefit from a de minimis rule and to have trouble coping with the complexity of the passive loss rules.

As we move forward on tax legislation this year, I hope that we can accomplish some positive progress on partnership simplification.

INTRODUCTION OF ERISA ENFORCEMENT LEGISLATION

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 13, 1992

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing upon request legislation to improve the enforcement of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 [ERISA], by adding certain provisions with respect to the auditing of employee benefit plan.

The bill contains four provisions amending the ERISA pension and welfare benefit reform law. The first provision would repeal the limited scope exemption for certain plan audits in order to encourage employee benefit plans and financial institutions to utilize a single audit approach instead. By eliminating the statutory limitation, the provision would require inclusion of plan assets which are held by regulated financial institutions within the accountant's audit of the plan. However, the plan's accountant would not necessarily be required to duplicate the work of the independent accountant who audits the financial institutions books and records. Instead, under the single audit approach that would be encouraged, the plan's accountant could rely on the information contained in special reports prepared by the independent auditors of such financial institutions.

The second provision would require independent public accountants conducting required ERISA audits to obtain a peer review every 3 years to remain qualified to perform such audits. Under current law, a qualified public accountant, as defined by section 103(a)(3)(D), is determined solely on the basis of licensing or certification. No peer review requirements presently exist for independent qualified public accountants. This provision is intended to assure the quality of work per-

formed by accountants who are qualified to conduct employee benefit plan audits.

The third provision would require plan auditors and administrators, who have reason to believe that violations of certain criminal laws may have occurred with respect to a plan, to report certain information as designated by the Secretary of Labor in regulations, subject to a civil penalty of up to \$100,000 and to criminal penalties under section 501. Presently, there is no specific duty for an administrator of an employee benefit plan, or an accountant who conducts a plan audit, to report certain information, such as information indicating that a crime involving a plan may have occurred. This provision amends ERISA by adding a new section 111, which would require the administrator of an employee benefit plan to report to the Secretary of Labor whenever the administrator has reason to believe that a violation of certain criminal laws may have occurred with respect to the plan. The administrator would also be required to furnish a copy of such report to the accountant engaged to audit the plan's financial statements. Similarly, the accountant would be required to report to the Secretary and the plan administrator when, in connection with an auditing engagement, the accountant has reason to believe that a violation of certain criminal laws may have occurred with respect to the plan.

The last provision would require more timely notification to the Secretary of any termination of an accountant from an auditing engagement, subject to the civil and criminal penalties stated above. Administrators of employee benefit plans would need to notify the Secretary of any termination of an accountant from an auditing engagement within 7 days, stating the reason for such termination. The administrator would also be required to furnish the accountant with a copy of the report to the Secretary within 14 days. If the accountant does not receive a timely copy of the administrator's report to the Secretary, or if the accountant disagrees with the stated reason for the termination, the accountant would be required to file a report with the Secretary within 3 days.

I encourage my colleagues to closely study these recommendations, since they are intended to strengthen the laws which protect the plans on which our Nation's employees and their families rely for their retirement income security.

THE PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT ACT

HON. C. THOMAS McMILLEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 13, 1992

Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Invest in America Act. This bill will amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a tax incentive for pension funds to invest in tax-exempt municipal bonds issued for infrastructure projects. This is an effort whereby the Federal Government would support State and local investment in public infrastructure.

The actual incentive would be in the form of direct payments to pensions funds. The pay-

ment would compensate the funds for the difference in yield between tax-exempt bonds and taxable securities of comparable risk. This payment would equal 43 cents for each dollar earned by a qualified retirement plan in interest income.

By providing an incentive for pension funds to invest in local infrastructure projects, the amount of money available for such local projects will increase, and the cost of borrowing will go down. Such an incentive helps pension funds find stable investments, helps local development efforts raise desperately needed financing, and helps the Federal Government redevelop the Nation's infrastructure in a cost-effective manner.

It is estimated that such a change will decrease the yields on new debt issues by 10 percent. This means that an average county can increase its debt by 10 percent without changing its existing debt service payments. It also means that the cost of existing debt service could go down if that debt is rolled-over.

The basis for this legislation was a desire to find a suitable source of funding for infrastructure development without burdening the U.S. taxpayer with a multibillion dollar liability. Since State and local economic development agencies are the leaders in infrastructure development, and pension funds currently hold the greatest reserves of investment capital, it is only natural to seek a conduit to link the two.

Since pension funds are themselves tax-exempt, there has traditionally been no incentive for them to invest in tax-exempt bonds. The proposal, therefore, provides such an incentive by requiring the U.S. Treasury to issue cash payments to pension funds equal to a percentage of total qualified tax-exempt interest earned each year.

The payment would be equal to the implied value of the municipal bond tax-exemption for individuals in the average marginal income tax bracket for all municipal bond investors. The value of this payment is calculated to be 43 cents for every dollar of tax-exempt interest earned—assuming an average marginal tax rate for all municipal investors of 30 percent. Basically, the 43 cents equals the value of the tax-exemption of municipal bonds to a taxpayer in the average marginal income tax bracket.

In developing this proposal, there were several approaches considered, including: First, giving a subsidy payment to State and local governments to pass on to pension funds; second, splitting the interest subsidy between pension funds and issuers, or; third, giving the subsidy to the pension fund directly.

While there are merits to each approach, the last alternative appeared the most effective, since it requires a minimal amount of paperwork and would be very easy to implement. Passage of this legislation would be a cost-effective way of addressing an important need—rebuilding our aging infrastructure—while avoiding massive Federal outlays.

FORT ANN VOLUNTEER FIRE COMPANY CELEBRATES 50TH YEAR OF SERVICE

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 13, 1992

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, volunteer firemen are very special people, as far as I'm concerned.

It is not just because I have a collection of more than a hundred fire helmets in my Washington and district offices. And it is not just because I was a volunteer fireman myself in my hometown of Queensbury for over 25 years. It is because I know what a valuable service units like the Fort Ann Volunteer Fire Company perform for their communities.

On June 5 and 6 the Fort Ann Volunteer Fire Company will be celebrating its 50th year of providing that kind of service.

In rural areas like the 24th new district, volunteer fire companies often are the only available fire protection. And they do a fantastic job. They save countless lives and millions of dollars worth of property every year. The Fort Ann Volunteer Fire Company is no exception. Members are dedicated and reliable. They frequently attend training programs to update their skills and expertise. And they all make great sacrifices of time to benefit their neighbors.

Those neighbors have good reason to be grateful, and I have good reason to be proud. During their anniversary celebration I will participate in the dedication of a new flagpole, and the first flag on it will be one that flew over this very Capitol Building.

But first, Mr. Speaker, I would ask you and other Members to join me in paying tribute to all personnel, past and present, of the Fort Ann Volunteer Fire Company and in wishing them another half century of success.

TRIBUTE TO ISABEL PETERS McMAHEL

HON. ED PASTOR

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 13, 1992

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Speaker, today it is with great pleasure that I rise to pay tribute to one of Phoenix's finest citizens. I join with President Bush in recognizing and commending Isabel Peters McMahel for her tireless efforts on behalf of the homeless.

Mrs. McMahel's efforts to ensure that homeless individuals and families have a decent, drug-free and safe place to live while seeking employment have brought her recognition from the White House as a "Point of Light." And she has indeed brought light into the lives of those in our community.

In 1984, Mr. McMahel and her husband recognized the need for transitional housing and services for the homeless and disabled. They turned their concern into action and founded the Whole Life Foundation which provides housing for 108 homeless persons and housing for 12 mentally and physically disabled

residents. At the Whole Life Foundation, residents cook meals, wash dishes, make repairs, maintain the grounds, tutor the children and provide child care for parents who go to job interviews and other appointments. Mrs. McMahel personally helps residents with résumés, drives them to job interviews, and offers advice and general support.

Through the years, her efforts have proved beneficial to scores of Phoenix residents who might otherwise have found themselves living on the streets permanently. Mrs. McMahel offers up a fine example of how a few simple actions can have a powerful impact and effect positive change. I salute her community spirit and involvement, and urge my colleagues to do the same.

FARM SAFETY AND HEALTH

HON. RICHARD J. DURBIN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 13, 1992

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. Speaker, despite recent decreases in overall work-related accidents, agriculture still proves to be the most hazardous U.S. industry. Farming has surpassed mining and construction as the Nation's deadliest occupation. In 1989, for example, an estimated 1,300 lives were lost and 120,000 disabling injuries occurred on America's 2,087,759 farms and ranches. Victims of farm-related injuries in this country incur approximately \$2.5 billion in hospital and rehabilitation costs each year. Farm-related accidents don't discriminate in terms of age. In 1987, 300 children under the age of 16 died and more than 23,000 were injured while using or playing near farm equipment.

On April 23 and 27, I held two farm safety and health field hearings in Mt. Vernon and Edwardsville, IL. It was my intention to open a constructive dialog on the issues of farm safety and health with representatives of farm groups, industry, educational institutions, medical facilities, and Government agencies. It is my sincere hope that our discussions on farm safety raised awareness about this vitally important issue and helped develop ways to coordinate efforts and work together. Fourteen panelists joined me during the 2 days of hearings and my Illinois colleague, Representative JERRY COSTELLO, participated in the Edwardsville hearing. Their testimony, along with input from the general public, helped me establish a plan to begin to address the very important issue of farm safety and rural health.

A farm-related accident leads to injury nearly 400 times a day, or 1 injury every 4 minutes in this country. The National Safety Council estimates that the cost of agriculture accidents exceeds \$5 billion each year.

Mr. Speaker, in my home State of Illinois, there are 88,786 farms and 375,000 people engaged in farming activities. Illinois is consistently ranked as one of the three States in corn, soybean, and pork production. Each year over 20 million acres of soybeans and corn are planted and harvested utilizing nearly 60 million pounds of pesticides, and thousands of tons of fertilizers. All this leads to one major hazard—exposure to machinery

and chemicals. The more exposure, the more likely it is that a farm-related accident will occur.

The University of Illinois Cooperative Extension Service recently conducted a farm accident study in the State. The findings were alarming. It was found that those who worked on 778 randomly selected farms experienced 35.3 injuries per million hours of exposure. This rate is over 4 times the national rate of 7.9 for all workers, a figure provided by the National Safety Council.

A question that occurred to me more than once during the farm safety and health field hearings was why? Why has agriculture lagged behind other industries in reducing work-related deaths and injuries? Unfortunately, there is no easy answer. Instead, there are several main reasons.

First, farms are geographically dispersed throughout a large portion of the country and involve only about 2 percent of the U.S. population. The dispersion of farms and people make contact for safety education and enforcement of any type of safety legislation extremely difficult.

Also, many farming tasks must be performed in a short manner of time in order to produce the most productive crops and herds. Pressure to work quickly can lead to carelessness and oversights which eventually lead to injuries. Couple the aforementioned pressures with the fact that the cost associated with farm safety and health practices are the responsibility of the farm operator and the economic influences of farm safety can be realized.

One must also take into account that the majority of individuals working on farms live there as well. Because the work site and the home site are one and the same, children involved in work and play experience significant accident problems. An advocacy group in Iowa, Farm Safety 4 "Just Kids" grimly observes that a week rarely passes without a child being killed in a farm accident.

Age provides yet another major reason why agriculture leads other industries in work-related accidents. Just as there are no age restrictions for young workers, there is no particular retirement age for farm workers. Currently, the average age of the U.S. farmer is 52 years old; 21 percent of farm operators are 65 or older. Injury statistics show that farm workers age 65 and over have between 2 and 3 times the rate of injury, per number of workers, when compared to other age groups.

Another reason is stress. Farming is considered one of the top 10 most stressful occupations. There are a number of reactions to stress, and all seem to lead to decreases in attention, reaction time, and accuracy and judgment in decision making, ultimately leading to accidents. Unfortunately, the direct relationship between life stress and accidents has received little research attention in the field of farm safety.

Finally, laws and regulations that are directed at occupational safety and health exposures on farms have never been extensive or comprehensive. Most farmers are interested in education rather than legislation, which has often proved ineffective and expensive.

After the two farm safety and health field hearings, I discovered a number of important facts.

First, 80 percent of all farmers tested had some type of hearing loss. This can be directly attributed to their work on the farm. Hearing loss and damage was found in family farm members from 15 to 70 years old.

Access to proper medical care is also another major concern. A member of my panel in Mt. Vernon, Larry Hills, was hospitalized for over 3 weeks after losing his arm to a combine. His brother had rushed him to a rural health care facility 12 miles from the accident site. He then had to be taken to a larger hospital, equipped to handle Larry's injuries, over 30 miles away and out-of-state. In downstate Illinois, only one hospital is equipped to handle major traumas like farm-related accidents. All other victims have to be flown to St. Louis, MO or Evansville, IN. In many communities, not only is access to properly equipped medical facilities limited, but finding a helicopter to fly victims to trauma centers provides major problems.

Implement manufacturers and dealers are working together in an effort to maximize farm safety education. However, because of duplication of programs or uncoordinated efforts, farmers may not be receiving the most efficient training. Farm safety education or outreach from implement manufacturers and dealers is only one step in assembling a total education package. Insurance companies, private industry, farm groups, and universities are involved in many different types of outreach. Grass roots support from farm groups and other organizations is vital to increasing awareness.

I think today represents another important step in increasing awareness about the devastating effect farm-related accidents can have on the agriculture sector of our country.

I am working with farm implement dealers and manufacturers in an effort to help coordinate their farm safety education and outreach. Most manufacturers now provide a farm safety booklet with their implements. Most dealers provide some type of training on how to safely operate the newly purchased equipment. Bringing the major dealers and manufacturers together and asking them, as an industry, to examine their practices, in order to establish the most comprehensive plan for education and outreach can only help matters. The industry may also want to seriously consider providing a farm safety kit with each implement sold, containing a safety booklet and protective ear wear.

I believe that communities also need to heed the call for farm safety and health. By establishing a plan to deal with farm-related accidents with nearby health care facilities and trauma centers, the time it takes to get an injured person to the hospital can be significantly reduced.

Building coalitions and establishing chapters of organizations to increase awareness about farm safety and health is vital to American agriculture. I think it is important to encourage groups like the Farm Bureau and the Farmers Union to champion the effort to educate the agriculture community on farm safety and rural health.

Mr. Speaker, farm safety and health is one of the quieter issues affecting the agriculture community today. However, it is a quiet killer. When we can expect 1,300 people to lose

their lives this year and 120,000 to suffer disabling injuries, clearly we need to increase our efforts to promote awareness and safety on the farm.

THE CRISIS IN AMERICA'S CITIES

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 13, 1992

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, May 13, 1992, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

THE CRISIS IN AMERICA'S CITIES

The Rodney King verdict and the ensuing riots in Los Angeles have focussed national attention on the problems in our inner cities. Americans have been horrified by images from the last week of violence; the replay of the videotaped beating of Rodney King; the looting of businesses; the gun battles between police and rioters.

The events in Los Angeles have introduced a powerful new force that will reshape this unpredictable political year. They may serve to further polarize this country, or galvanize it into action. Hoosiers express to me the feeling that fundamental issues in American society are not being successfully addressed. The emphasis has to be on education, job training, and prowork welfare programs. Leaders must stress that racial hatred is repugnant and un-American. Politicians must refrain from stirring racial resentment and anger for political advantage.

URBAN PROBLEMS

Events like the Los Angeles riots cannot in my view be attributed to a single factor, but rather to a variety of factors such as poverty and unemployment, family breakdown, racial and economic division, the rise of violent crime, and the decay of social institutions in our cities. Blacks have experienced the worst of these problems. They are twice as likely as whites to be jobless. The median black family income is 56% of that of whites. Nearly one-third of all blacks (compared to 10% of whites) live below the official poverty line. A newborn black baby is twice as likely as a white one to die before its first birthday. Blacks are 12% of America's population, but nearly half its prison population. Homicide is the leading cause of death of young black men.

What is particularly discouraging is that these trends have been accelerating in recent years. There is a growing mismatch between the skills and education blacks and other poor minorities have been able to obtain and those they need to get ahead in our society. This trend has profound implications for the future of the urban poor and for this country. We are becoming a more ethnically and racially diverse population. Immigrants and minorities (many of whom live in our cities) will play a critical role in meeting future labor needs, but, in an economy that places a premium on skills and education, these Americans may be at a disadvantage in seeking higher-paying jobs.

THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT

I do not accept the President's view that the programs of the Great Society in the 1960s are to blame. Many Great Society programs and laws, including Head Start, Medicare, Medicaid, and civil rights and voting rights laws, enjoy widespread public support

and the President supports them. The federal welfare program, which has borne the brunt of the President's criticisms, is not a Great Society program; it was established in 1935.

Many of these programs have been successful. Head Start, the federal program for poor pre-schoolers, is highly regarded by both liberals and conservatives. Increases in Social Security over the last thirty years helped cut the official poverty rate among older Americans by 60%, and Medicare meets many of their health care needs. Civil rights laws have helped create a growing black middle class.

I am also impressed that the federal government is not equipped financially to deal with urban problems on a grand scale. Huge amounts of federal funds have been withdrawn from the cities in recent years. Government can play a role, but we must also look to other ways to effect change. The private sector has to be more involved. There is also no substitute for people taking responsibility for their own lives. Finally, broader growth in the economy would help alleviate the problems of the urban poor.

WHAT TO DO

The answer is not for government to hand out big checks, but rather to seek ways of getting investment in the cities and vitality in their economies. The effort cannot be directed from Washington. It must be community-based.

The top item on the urban agenda is job creation. President Bush has proposed a package of tax incentives to promote investment and private entrepreneurship in inner city areas, or "enterprise zones." Other proposals include expanding refundable tax credits to low-wage workers with children to help supplement their income; investing more heavily in public works projects in cities to create jobs; and establishing more transportation links between inner cities (where unemployed workers exist) and suburbs (where workers are needed). Education and job training must also be improved in urban areas.

Cities need more resources and manpower for fighting crime. Law enforcement officers must be tough on drug dealers and other criminals, but police brutality cannot be tolerated. Many cities are experimenting with community policing in which officers work with community residents and leaders in observing patterns of crime and using innovative and imaginative ways to fight it. Expanding the diversity of police forces can also make a difference.

There is an emerging consensus that able-bodied welfare recipients should work or train for a job; that job training and child care should be made available to them; that parents should help support their children; and that welfare spending should strengthen the family. Other proposals would expand efforts to assist families, such as Head Start, child care, drug rehabilitation, decent and affordable housing, and quality health care.

CONCLUSION

The real problems of race, economic inequality and poverty are not being addressed. The country has an intolerable racial divide and it excludes too many Americans from the full benefits of our society. The institutions that guide many of us, like family and church and school, are overwhelmed by inner city problems. We can make the events in Los Angeles an opportunity for a real debate on the underlying issues and to meet the challenges they present with effective action.

The fundamental task is to try to restore a sense of community in this country. We

have to understand that we are all in this society together, white and black, rich and poor. One cannot move through the cities of America without the strong feeling that the future of those cities is closely bound to the issues of race and ethnicity and that the economic future of all of us will depend very much on whether we can bridge the divide and use the talents of all Americans.

CANCELLATION AND BUYBACK OF OCS LEASES IN FLORIDA IS THE ONLY ANSWER

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 13, 1992

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, for almost 10 years, the residents of the State of Florida and their elected representatives have been fighting against offshore oil and gas drilling in the waters adjacent the Florida Keys and Everglades National Park. As the House of Representatives prepares to consider an energy bill, cancellation and buyback of the 73 leases south of 26 degrees north latitude in the eastern Gulf of Mexico must be part of the package.

The merits of Florida's argument have persuaded the Congress to pass, at times over the objections of the President, a series of moratoria to prevent such activity from taking place. In 1989, I praised President Bush's decision to remove this area from any further consideration until the year 2000 and to begin studying options to cancel and buy back the 73 leases which were previously sold. It is time for the Congress to take the next logical step in the process by authorizing and directing the buyback of the leases.

I know that some are nervous about the cost of such an act but, as far as I know, there are only two things that can happen to the leases: to cancel and buy back the leases or to allow drilling on the leases. Every day the leases exist, interest compounds and the cost grows, so, if it is an obstacle today, what will it be tomorrow?

To those who feel that the cost of the buyback is too big, I urge them to consider the potential cost to environmental resources which the Federal Government has an extensive interest in protecting. The commitment to the protection and preservation of south Florida's ecosystem includes Everglades National Park, Biscayne National Park, Fort Jefferson National Monument, the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary, and four national wildlife refuges in the Florida Keys. Allowing drilling makes very little sense since, from a resource management standpoint, we are only beginning to fully understand the complexity and interdependency of south Florida's ecosystem.

Proponents of offshore drilling argue that we have it all wrong because the threat of a catastrophe is not from drilling, but from transportation. Of course, they make very little mention of how the oil would be transported from the lease sites adjacent the Everglades and Florida Keys. They also fail to recognize, for whatever reason, that these resources are already greatly threatened by any transportation related oilspill.

As our friends from other Gulf States know, the Straits of Florida are one of the most heavily navigated maritime routes in the world. The danger is magnified by vessels bound for gulf ports when they chart a course between the Gulf Stream current and the coral reef tract off the coast of the Florida Keys. The fact that we have not had a major oilspill in south Florida from this practice is a miracle in itself, but we have had many close calls, including three vessel groundings within 18 days late in 1989. There have been several more since then. If we push these vessels further offshore, we are inviting the possibility of a collision with Atlantic-bound vessels using the Gulf Stream to save fuel and money. So, the argument that transportation is the real threat does not hold water in Florida because transportation is already a real threat.

To continue to allow these leases to exist sets us on a collision course which can, and should, easily be avoided. The Federal Government, through the enactment of appropriations moratoria, has made a statement that this activity is not in our national interest. With all that is at stake in terms of protecting one of the Nation's most diverse, as well as threatened ecosystems, it makes no sense to allow for the possibility for oil drilling to occur when the estimates of the recoverable resources amounts to a drop in the bucket.

Yet as we continue to debate this issue, the cost of the buyback grows and the patience of the oil industry wears thin. In fact, Connoco recently filed a taking lawsuit against the Government over the leases in the Florida Keys, Birstol Bay, and North Carolina. I do not fault Connoco, nor do I blame them because they purchased these leases in good faith. All that has changed is that the Federal Government has recognized that the policy under which the leases were offered for sale in these areas was wrong.

I know that many make a strong case that these leases were sold under a previous moratorium and, therefore, the oil companies which purchased the leases are not entitled to any compensation. While there is logic in this argument, I do not believe it would be upheld in the courts. Since drilling is out of the question, the proper way to resolve this situation is to compensate the lease holders.

The Department of the Interior, while studying the cancellation and buyback process, has sent many signals that it not only does not know what to do, but that it also has no interest in following through on the President's announcement. As in the past, it is up to Congress to do what is right and what is necessary—provide a clear directive to the administration to cancel and buy back the 73 existing leases south of 26 degrees north latitude. However, with no disrespect intended to those who have worked very hard on this energy legislation, I believe that what we are on the verge of considering is simply inadequate for Florida.

TRIBUTE TO FATHER ROBERT J. KASH

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 13, 1992

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Father Robert J. Kash of Bridgeview, IL. On Saturday, May 30, Reverend Kash will celebrate his 40th anniversary of ordination to the priesthood.

Father Kash prepared for the priesthood at Saint Mary of the Lake Seminary in Mundelein, IL, and was ordained on May 1, 1952. In his 40 years as a priest, Father Kash served thousands of people in parishes throughout Chicagoland. He was the pastor at Saints Peter and Paul Parish in South Chicago and now serves as the pastor of Saint Fabian Parish in Bridgeview, IL.

According to his parishioners, Father Kash has carried out each of his assignments in a dedicated, caring, professional and loving manner. The planning, financing, and construction of the new Saint Fabian Church in Bridgeview came as a result of Father Kash's leadership. I have a great deal of respect for Father Kash and hope his parishioners realize how lucky they are to have him.

Throughout his career, Father Kash has demonstrated true commitment to God and the community. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Father Kash on this milestone event. His dedication and service should serve as a model to all Americans.

BETTY BARTHOLOMEW: ALHAMBRA SCHOOL DISTRICT EMPLOYEE OF THE MONTH

HON. BOB STUMP

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 13, 1992

Mr. STUMP. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to recognize Betty Bartholomew, a teacher in the Alhambra School District, in Phoenix, AZ. Mrs. Bartholomew was recently selected as the Alhambra School District Employee of the month.

For the past 26 years, parents in the Alhambra School District have been fortunate to have Mrs. Bartholomew educating their children. Though we often underestimate, and generally underappreciate, the contribution educators such as Mrs. Bartholomew make to our children and our community, I am not surprised that the Alhambra Governing Board has chosen Betty for this high honor.

Mr. Speaker, I speak from personal knowledge. Betty was the first intern I hired during my first year in Congress. Having worked with Betty, and seeing first-hand her commitment to the education of our children, I can say without reservation that the Alhambra Governing Board could not have made a better choice.

THE 35TH ANNIVERSARY OF ARCHBISHOP MOLLOY HIGH SCHOOL

HON. THOMAS J. MANTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 13, 1992

Mr. MANTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 35th anniversary of Archbishop Molloy High School and the 100th anniversary of its sister school, St. Ann's Academy in New York. In 1957 the Archbishop High School opened its present location in Queens. In 1882 St. Ann's Academy was founded in mid-Manhattan. These two instructional institutions have made a great contribution and commitment to the educational system in New York.

The Archbishop Molloy High School's commitment is reflected in the experience and stability of its professional staff. The teachers of Molloy have an average of 18 years of teaching experience. Among the laymen with teaching experience are hall of fame coach Jack Curran, with 34 years experience, and Mr. Ray Egan of Valley Stream with 32 years experience.

Molloy's outstanding reputation for athletics is well-known in track and field, baseball, basketball, soccer, swimming, handball, tennis, and golf. The track team has won the indoor championship 23 times in the last 29 years. The varsity soccer team has won 6 of the last 9 championships. The varsity basketball team has been nationally ranked 3 of the past 5 years. In baseball the team has reached the finals in 18 of the past 24 seasons, winning the title 11 times.

Mr. Speaker, 98 percent of the graduates of Molloy High School attend 4-year colleges. The mean SAT scores for their recent graduating classes have been as much as 153 points above the national mean scores. In addition, 48 percent of the class of 1991 are presently attending college on one or more academic scholarships.

Mr. Speaker, as we mark the 35th anniversary of the Archbishop Molloy High School, I want to commend the staff at Archbishop Molloy High School for their dedication and invaluable service to the educational system of our Nation. We need more institutions such as Molloy High School to provide our children with the opportunity to learn and express themselves.

EARTH SUMMIT LEADERSHIP OF 1992

HON. WAYNE OWENS

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 13, 1992

Mr. OWENS of Utah. Mr. Speaker, today my colleague from New York, Mr. BEN GILMAN, and I are introducing the Earth summit leadership of 1992, a blueprint to alleviate poverty and curb environmental degradation on a global scale.

As the United States and all nations prepare for the upcoming U.N. Conference on the Environment and Development, it is vital that the Congress take a close look at U.S. programs to foster a better environment.

The Earth Summit Leadership Act of 1992. This measure is designed to coincide with UNCED and to help implement the development agenda of this critical conference.

Some in this country are asking, legitimately, "What's in it for the America taxpayer?" The answer is in our air, in our water, and in our hearts.

The fact is that the United States has a vital national security interest in clean air, unpolluted water, and sufficient natural resources to sustain life and enjoy the natural beauty of the world. At the same time, the American people are a generous people. We are about the 1 billion people living in poverty, sickness, and despair.

According to the Arms Control and Foreign Policy Caucus, economic stagnation in the developing world cost the United States over \$350 billion in export earnings and 1.5 million jobs in the 1980's. Helping these countries develop in a sustainable fashion is a low-cost investment for America.

Last Sunday's New York Times reported that "U.S. exports to poor counties are rapidly rising," noting that the United States "remains the leading producer of goods used to build nations." In fact, third world countries have turned into important customers of American products. While the economic downturn has slowed U.S. exports to wealthy countries, purchases of U.S. goods rose by 15 percent last year.

Helping the poorest of the poor around the world is good for our collective national conscience and it helps American exports. As lesser developed countries develop, opportunities for American businesses grow and markets for "Made in the U.S.A." products are created.

The Earth Summit Leadership Act does not increase the foreign aid budget. In fact, by using only a portion of the reduction in security assistance mandated by the bill, the ESLA actually cuts overall foreign aid and helps to reshape our foreign assistance goals.

Mr. Speaker, I know that this bill will generate controversy and disagreement, and that is exactly my goal—to spur discussion and debate about the future of planet Earth and America's role in making the world a better place to live in. I also understand that there will be institutional opposition from some quarters. Hopefully, we will be able to generate a consensus about the scope and nature of future U.S. foreign aid and I look forward to working with all interested parties to forge a new path.

I want to thank several organizations for helping to craft this important legislation: Appropriate Technology International, Bread for the World, Business Partnership for Peace, Environment and Energy Study Institute, National Audubon Society, National Resource Defense Council, Oxfam America, and Trees for Life. And I want to especially note the help and enthusiasm of Alex Counts from RESULTS and Sean Mayer from Business Partnership for Peace, and the encouragement of Scott Leckman, a friend and constituent from Salt Lake City.

We have gone from the cold war to the global warming war. Two different challenges, but both requiring attention, effort, cooperation and resources. Continued ignorance, inaction,

division and indifference will spell disaster, for in today's world, the air, water and ozone layer know no borders, races or wealth.

I urge my colleagues to think about the future, and to consider America's role and responsibility. If you want to change and protect our future, please join in cosponsoring the Earth Summit Leadership Act of 1992.

TRIBUTE TO RON T. COOPER

HON. JOHN S. TANNER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 13, 1992

Mr. TANNER. Mr. Speaker, this week, Ron T. Cooper, the president of Southern Machinery Repair, Inc., was recognized by the U.S. Small Business Administration as Tennessee's "1992 Small Businessman of the Year."

In business for a decade, Cooper's firm repairs and rebuilds machinery, provides parts fabrication, and offers welding and brazing services. Ron and his brother joined with their father to make the business a thriving success.

Ron Cooper has taken a machine shop business started in 1982, with the wisdom of his father, Jim Cooper, and his brother, Don, and kept it one step ahead of the competition. In 1990, Ron became the sole owner.

Mr. Speaker, what Ron has done is a prime example of what can happen when we put our entrepreneurial spirit to work. The machinery business he and family started has played a significant role in the economy of Union City and Obion County for a decade.

Born in Greenfield, TN, in September 1950, Mr. Cooper attended Sexton High School in Lansing, MI. His family had traveled to Michigan to work in the construction industry. While there, his father went to work as a foreman in a machine shop.

It was there the seeds were sown for Ron, his father, and his brother to start a business of their own. Ron and his brother, Don, went to work at a machine shop in East Tennessee and soon decided to become their own boss.

Ten years later Ron owns the company outright and is responsible for the creation of 60 good-paying jobs in Obion County.

Mr. Cooper's small business is symbolic of the efforts of many small businessmen with a never-say-die attitude relative to doing better today than yesterday across the Eighth Congressional District and Tennessee.

IN RECOGNITION OF JESSE D. FERNANDEZ—NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LETTER CARRIERS REGIONAL HERO OF THE YEAR AWARD

HON. RICHARD H. LEHMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 13, 1992

Mr. LEHMAN of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the heroic actions of Jesse Fernandez. Mr. Fernandez showed courage and composure

under a most difficult situation. Mr. Fernandez, a city of Fresno letter carrier, and member of the National Association of Letter Carriers Branch 231, was taking over the delivery route of fellow letter carrier, Melody Scheidt when a violent domestic situation arose. A wounded man ran out of apartment building chased by a man wielding a knife. When the wounded man fell to the ground, his assailant ran back inside the apartment building. During this time, another man carrying a baseball bat ran toward the apartment, smashed the windows, and dropping the bat, ran away. The man with the knife picked up the bat, and still holding the knife, began to chase him. At this point, Mr. Fernandez stepped in and persuaded the man carrying the knife to stop, and the assailant dropped his weapons and ran. While Ms. Scheidt had gone to another apartment to phone for an ambulance, Mr. Fernandez began administering first aid to the stabbing victim. The victim was taken to a nearby hospital, and the police apprehended the suspect six blocks away.

What makes Mr. Fernandez a hero was his ability to remain calm in a difficult situation. He was able to prevent further violence, and he showed an incredible amount of courage by placing his own life in danger to save the life of another. It is this type of unselfish heroism that has earned Jesse Fernandez the respect of many of us. Mr. Fernandez is a worthy recipient of the "Association of Letter Carriers Western Region Hero of the Year Award."

ON THE OCCASION OF KLEIN BOTTLE YOUTH PROGRAMS 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF PROVIDING SERVICES TO YOUTH AND FAMILIES OF SANTA BARBARA (CA) COUNTY

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 13, 1992

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Klein Bottle Youth Programs, which has been providing services to the youth and families of Santa Barbara County, CA, for 20 years.

These services have focused on helping young people in high risk situations, including drug abuse, alcohol abuse, teenage pregnancy, teenage parenting, suicide prevention, single parent families, school drop-outs, runaway and homeless youth, and youth in family crisis.

Klein Bottle has provided shelter for runaway and homeless youth for Santa Barbara County, and was involved in the Federal Runaway & Homeless Youth Act projects. They have also been affiliated with the Big Brothers and Big Sisters of America for the past 5 years.

In addition, Klein Bottle has been selected by the community as the lead agency in Santa Barbara County to administer the Teenage Parenting Program, designed to provide case management to both pregnant and parenting teens. In order to provide further services to young people, Klein Bottle has developed partnerships with local school districts to offer

drop-out counseling and drug prevention services on school campuses.

Recently, Klein Bottle has taken the lead in national demonstration project to reduce drug and alcohol problems in the northern part of Santa Barbara County. In the past, Klein Bottle was rated No. 1 in the Nation for a national demonstration project to serve juvenile offenders in collaboration with local law enforcement officials.

As the Representative for Santa Barbara County in the U.S. House of Representatives, it is my privilege to join with the citizens of our community in congratulating and commending Klein Bottle Youth Programs, for 20 years of high quality services in meeting the needs of local youth and families.

INTRODUCTION OF A PRIVATE BILL FOR THE RELIEF OF CRAIG AND NITA SORENSEN

HON. WAYNE OWENS

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 13, 1992

Mr. OWENS of Utah. Mr. Speaker, several years ago, areas of the drought-afflicted West were ravaged by fire. The worst of these fires, as we all know, was in and around Yellowstone National Park. The land and the wildlife suffered temporarily, and have since rebounded remarkably, but some of the human suffering is ongoing. A great deal of property was damaged in the fires, including property destroyed by intentional backfires set by the Forest Service in order to control the wildfires. For the individuals who lost property in this way, Congress devised a remedy and enacted Public Law 101-302 in 1989. Unfortunately, for a few people, the remedy has not worked as planned.

Craig and Nita Sorensen, of Salt Lake City, constituents of mine, suffered \$158,000 in property damage as a result of intentional backfires set to control the Clover-Mist wildfire. They made their application for compensation in a timely fashion only to find—2 years later, when they filed an amended application—that the Forest Service had not acted on their claim for damages because there was no record of their claim being received. By this time, all applicable deadlines had passed—the last one by only 2 weeks. Attempts to negotiate this impasse with the Forest Service have so far been fruitless.

I understand how easy it is for a large bureaucracy to lose the occasional document—whether it is the Postal Service or the Forest Service—but the burden for this carelessness has very unfairly fallen on the Sorensens in this case. As their Congressman, convinced as I am by both the evidence and the personal integrity of the Sorensens that they made their application for compensation well before any statutory deadlines, I have a responsibility to make the Federal bureaucracy work for them in the way that Congress intended by passing Public Law 101-302 after the Yellowstone fires.

The Sorensens owned the property, the Sorensens' property suffered significant damage, and the Sorensens made their application

for compensation early and waited for the system to work. It failed them—they didn't fail it. In this time of growing dissatisfaction with government, we need to demonstrate that citizens count for something when weighed against the bureaucracy. We designed a system of relief in Congress, and the Sorensens clearly merit relief. This private bill will simply allow the Sorensens 6 months to reapply for compensation for their lost property and ensure that they are treated fairly.

THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF OUR LORD'S LUTHERAN CHURCH

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 13, 1992

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 25th anniversary of Our Lord's Lutheran Church in Collinsville, IL, a city in my congressional district. The church was established on May 20, 1967 by a small group of Christians dedicated to the service of God and the community.

After 25 years, the church has over 300 members from over 15 townships in Illinois. Many are residents of Collinsville, Edwardsville, and Troy, IL. This flourishing congregation aspires to spread the Lord's message of love and salvation.

Because citizens all across our Nation praise God and recognize the significance of religion, I believe it is fitting to recognize the contributions one local church has made to their community and to God.

TRIBUTE TO MR. PAUL MICKELSON

HON. LES ASPIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 13, 1992

Mr. ASPIN. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to a dedicated firefighter and public servant, Mr. Paul Mickelson, who will be retiring from the Beloit, WI, Fire Department on May 21, 1992, to serve in the Peace Corps in Africa.

Since joining the Beloit Fire Department on August 15, 1966, Paul has risen through the ranks. He served as a firefighter, emergency medical technician, motor pump operator, and acting lieutenant. Seven years ago he was made a lieutenant, and he has provided outstanding leadership for the fire department ever since.

Paul has been a fine example to all the new firefighters who have come in contact with him over the years. When faced with life-threatening situations, he's provided leadership and had a calming influence on everyone around him. For many young firefighters, he's been a mentor providing innumerable hours of advice. Year after year he has pulled together many of these firefighters to volunteer their services in the community.

Paul has provided 26 years of distinguished service to the Beloit community in his official

capacity, and he also has proven to be a devoted public servant when off duty. He works with the homeless, and he comes to the assistance of anyone in need. One significant incident took place in the theater at Beloit College when Paul came to the rescue of a woman by performing CPR on her. He saved her life.

Now that he is retiring from the fire department, Paul will be dedicating his life to public service in a different manner. Next month, he will be traveling to Cameroon in Africa to work as an industrial arts teacher in the Peace Corps.

I know that Paul will serve the people of Cameroon every bit as well as he's served the people of Beloit. We send him to Africa with our very best wishes.

PAYROLL TAX RELIEF FOR SMALL BUSINESS

HON. ANDY IRELAND

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 13, 1992

Mr. IRELAND. Mr. Speaker, yesterday President George Bush announced a proposal to alter our payroll tax deposit system for our Nation's businesses. In particular, the proposal would require most small businesses to deposit payroll taxes only once a month. This is a change which is long overdue and one that I have been proposing for more than a decade.

This payroll tax deposit change will save our Nation's employers several billion dollars a year. For small businesses in particular, a great deal of paperwork will disappear, not to mention a great percentage of the incomprehensible penalties an employer must pay for not making a deposit on schedule. Many of our small businesses have been confronted by a system which would require deposits as often as twice a week. Under the rules as they presently exist, a great many employers, quite frankly, never even know when they are in timely compliance. For the most part small businesses simply pay heavy penalties rather than trying to continuously file protests with the Internal Revenue Service. Although this proposal does not seem to be getting a lot of media coverage, believe me Mr. Speaker when I tell you and the other Members of this House, that President Bush's proposal will be one of the most significant economic changes in our country's history.

As is often the case, unsung heroes have been working for years behind the scenes in both the public and private sectors to bring about major positive change. Two gentlemen immediately come to mind as we discuss the payroll tax deposit system. Mr. Benson Goldstein, manager of tax policy at the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, has been educating Members of Congress in recent years to the failings of the present system. He has continually pointed out the economic harm done to small entities by severe IRS penalties. His tireless efforts in the private sector have benefited millions of our Nation's entrepreneurs. In the public sector Mr. David Hirschberg, a statistician in the Office of Advo-

cacy at the Small Business Administration, has done an enormous amount of credible work in this area. For years David has provided me with very sage advice on the economic injustice of the present system. Notable has been his particular concentration on the difficulty a small business owner has attempting to determine simple compliance with the present regulations. Both of these gentlemen are owed sincere thanks by our Nation's entrepreneurs. Their years of efforts have at long last contributed to a significant public policy change within the Federal Government's economic circles. This is very good news indeed during this Small Business Week.

COMMENDING DR. JAMES R. SUPAK FOR HIS CONTRIBUTION TO AGRICULTURE

HON. LARRY COMBEST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 13, 1992

Mr. COMBEST. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to commend Dr. James R. Supak, area agronomist at Texas A&M University Agricultural Research and Extension Center in Lubbock, TX, for his outstanding contribution to west Texas and High Plains agriculture. Although Dr. Supak will be sorely missed in west Texas, we are pleased that he will be just a phone call away in his statewide leadership position with the extension service in College Station, TX.

The cotton industry in Texas and the Nation has benefited from Dr. Supak's broad-based, practical educational programs since he began as cotton extension agronomist in 1975. One of his greatest assets is the ability to take research to cotton farmers and show them how to make it work for their operations—adding dollars to farmers' pocketbooks.

His early work reformed cotton variety demonstration programs by making results more meaningful to growers. Not content with his early achievements, Dr. Supak has coordinated research with Texas Tech University, the U.S. Department of Agriculture [USDA], Texas A&M University, and private industry on various outstanding research projects. Significantly, he has developed and taught computer models to county agents and producers which enable them to make more informed management decisions. Dr. Supak has been a cotton industry leader in the national educational effort to reduce stick and bark content in harvested cotton, resulting in a higher quality, more marketable crop.

Without a doubt, Dr. Supak has been an outstanding researcher whose work has benefited all segments of the cotton industry. His contribution to the scientific community is of unparalleled significance. Most importantly, however, his research has brought untold benefits to cotton farm families in west Texas. His presence will be sorely missed in west Texas, but we look forward to a continued close relationship in his new leadership position.

THE FIRST-TIME HOMEBUYER
AFFORDABILITY ACT OF 1992

HON. BILL ORTON

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 13, 1992

Mr. ORTON. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the First-time Homebuyer Affordability Act of 1992. The purpose of this bill is to increase homeownership opportunities for couples and individuals struggling to make downpayments on their first home.

As we strive to come out of a recession, it is disheartening to note that new home sales in March declined by 14.8 percent. As the front page story on the Wall Street Journal this Monday notes, home buyers are hesitant, concerned about jobs, and investment values. Of course, homeownership is more than just an economic stimulus. Recent developments in Los Angeles underscore the need for residents to be vested in their community. Homeownership provides such stability and community identification.

In this uncertain climate, the last thing we need is legal impediments to new home purchase. For this reason, I am introducing legislation which would allow Individual Retirement Account (IRA) funds to be used by an IRA holder or family member for a first-time home purchase.

Recently the House passed H.R. 4210, the Tax Fairness and Economic Growth Act. One of this bill's provisions was a waiver of the 10-percent penalty for premature withdrawal of IRA funds for a first-time home purchase. Although President Bush vetoed this bill, the IRA penalty waiver provision was also included in his and the Republican substitute tax bills. I supported this provision, as did many of my colleagues, as an effort to tap into the \$500-billion IRA funds to promote homeownership.

However, I believe that there is a better way to access this money. The First-time Homebuyer Affordability Act of 1992 would accomplish the same goals as a penalty waiver, but with substantial tax savings to the user, and no long-term cost to the Treasury.

A little discussed disadvantage of the penalty waiver approach is that an individual would still be required to pay income taxes on the amount withdrawn. This could be up to 31 percent in Federal taxes, plus State taxes, on the amount withdrawn—a cost of \$3,100 in Federal taxes alone on a \$10,000 withdrawal. Under my bill, this disadvantage would be eliminated entirely, as funds for first-time home purchase would be used as an investment within the IRA account.

Specifically, the First-time Homebuyer Affordability Act of 1992 allows funds to be used within an IRA account to make a downpayment for a first-time home purchase; to assist a child or grandchild by making all or part of their down payment for a first-time home purchase; or to assist a child or grandchild by making a loan for their first time home purchase.

The mechanics of this approach are quite simple. The owner of an IRA account directs his or her custodian to use IRA funds for one of the housing options described above. When the house is sold, funds are restored to the

account through repayment of the loan or the equity investment. These funds are then available for reinvestment, still tax-deferred, within the IRA account.

Under existing tax law, such transactions would not be allowed, as they fall into the classification of prohibited transactions. This results in a bizarre set of priorities. For example, we currently allow an individual to invest IRA funds in a mutual fund consisting of GNMA securities, which is simply a pool of mortgages of single family homes for thousands of other people. Remarkably, that same individual cannot invest in a mortgage in his or her child's home. This is unfair and ultimately antifamily.

Therefore, whenever we take up tax legislation again, I urge Congress to take a serious look at the approach embodied in the First-time Homebuyer Affordability Act—either in conjunction with or in place of the penalty waiver. A simple comparison between the two clearly shows that the advantages of this approach are numerous. The IRA account holder enjoys two short-term advantages—substantial tax savings and the availability of more funds for home investment. The IRA account holder also enjoys long-term savings, since interest and earnings continue to be tax-deferred during the period they are invested in the home and are tax-deferred in the period after the home investment ends.

Our national economy also benefits from this approach. Adequate national savings is critical as a source of capital for modernization so that American companies can compete internationally. IRA's provide an important source of such long-term capital. Homeownership investment within an IRA account prevents the leakage from the savings and retirement system that would occur under a penalty waiver and withdrawal. Furthermore, accessing a \$500-billion pool of funds will stimulate the housing industry and the national economy. Finally, since there is no forgiveness of tax or premature withdrawal penalties, there is little or no long-term revenue loss to the Federal Government.

For these reasons, I urge consideration of this proposal and look forward to debate on its merits.

LAYTONSVILLE, MD CELEBRATES
CENTENNIAL

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 13, 1992

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the Congress' attention the 100th anniversary of the incorporation of the town of Laytonsville.

Incorporated in 1892, this northern Montgomery County community plans a return to that era with a historic homes tour and antiques fair. Residents will be dressed in period costumes, and homes on Laytonsville's main street will be decorated in the style of the late 19th century.

In fact, the Laytonsville area dates back to colonial days. All of the present town of Laytonsville is built on a tract of land known

as the addition to Brooke Grove that was granted to James Brooke in 1762. It became home to a number of America's great colonial family names: Gaither, Brooke, Beall, Plummer, Dorsey, Claggett, Waters, and Riggs. Families like the Griffiths whose patriarch was a member of the Lower House of the Colonial Assembly, and the Riggs', whose patriarch founded the Sandy Spring and Riggs banks, were national leaders of commerce, industry, and banking. The Griffith's Sundown Farms, known for its prize Hereford cattle and Rolling Ridge Farm, with this unusual four-chimney architecture built about 1790, will be open for tours. The Layton House, Clover Hill, and Edgehill estates will also be available for viewing.

The Laytonsville area's fertile soil and beautiful scenery which first attracted these families so many years ago have been carefully preserved and maintained by its 270 resident. Mayor Charles White and his wife Barbara deserve much credit for their leading parts in those efforts.

In the words of local historian James C. Christopher, "Laytonsville is truly one of the cradles of American history." Its older inhabitants can point with pride to its contribution to the history of the country, State, and Nation. The more recent residents can rest assured that few localities in the entire country can give a greater background of the traditional "genteel" American way of life.

TRIBUTE TO CARL T. JOHNSON

HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 13, 1992

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to recognize Carl T. Johnson, a well-known conservationist and outstanding individual from Cadillac, MI. Carl has recently been honored by having the new Department of Natural Resources Hunting and Fishing Heritage Visitor Center in Cadillac bear his name.

As founder of the Michigan Conservation Foundation, Carl T. Johnson started his career in 1962. For nearly 20 years, Mr. Johnson was unselfishly dedicated to serving on Michigan's Natural Resources Commission. Because of his commitment to preserving our precious resources, the commission unanimously voted to honor Johnson by publicly recognizing his achievements.

During his time on the commission he was noted for his strong advocacy of scientific black bear management by the Department of Natural Resources. In addition, Johnson has been a lifelong supporter of wildlife habitat protection and other conservation and environmental programs throughout the State.

Mr. Speaker, Carl T. Johnson is truly a remarkable individual. I know that you will join me along with all the hunters and anglers in the State in commending and thanking Carl for his service to the preservation and protection of Michigan's unique resources for over the past 20 years. I know that those in the community will greatly benefit from his work and experience and the new facility.

PEOPLE WANT CHANGE

HON. JOHN J. RHODES III

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 13, 1992

Mr. RHODES. Mr. Speaker, over the Easter break, I held a series of four public forums in the First Congressional District of Arizona on health care reform and H.R. 4280, the Health Care Choice and Access Improvement Act of 1992. I was struck with my constituents intense desire for health care reform. People want change. That became even more clear to me during these open forums.

I also heard clearly that most people will not accept either the status quo or reforms leading to a single-payor Federal Government-run system. Concern over the high cost of health care and loss of insurance coverage topped the list of grievances mentioned. My colleagues have heard these concerns recited to them from me and others on innumerable occasions, but I want you to hear my constituents concerns once more.

It is important that the Congress hear these concerns again for two reasons. The reform proposals contained in H.R. 4280—medical savings account, tax incentives for long-term care, tort reform, and small market insurance reform—met with great favor from my constituents. Over the past two Congresses, I have been working to develop meaningful, responsible, and effective incremental reforms for America's health care delivery system. H.R. 4280 contains the fruit of that labor. None of us can afford to ignore the demand for rational change from our constituents.

But just as important is that H.R. 4280 does not get ahead of what most of my constituents are asking for. Quite a few plans being discussed have assumed that because people are frustrated and dissatisfied, they must want to scrap the whole system and begin from scratch. Today I ask my colleagues to head the plea of my constituents for reform and to listen to the American public. I heard quite plainly that people in Arizona want change, but they do not want another Federal Government expensive, inflexible, bureaucratic behemoth shoved down their throats.

TRIBUTE TO MARLENE LYNCH FORD

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 13, 1992

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, May 15, 1992, the Point Pleasant Democratic Club will be honoring Ms. Marlene Lynch Ford during an event at the Moose Lodge in Point Pleasant, NJ.

Mr. Speaker, few people that I know have contributed as much time, energy, and dedication to the betterment of the community than Marlene Lynch Ford. Ms. Ford has served two terms in the New Jersey State Assembly—1984–86 and 1990–92—and is perhaps best known as the author of the "Ford Act," the Property Tax Relief Act of 1985, the largest

tax cut for homeowners and tenants ever in New Jersey's history. During the time she was in the assembly, she proved to be a most effective legislator, seeing many of her bills signed into law. She served on the Legislature's joint appropriations committee, chaired the assembly judiciary, law and public safety committee, and worked for the creation of a special investigative committee to study toxic waste dumping at military installations.

A native of Arizona, Ms. Ford grew up in Belmar, NJ, where she attended Rose High School. After graduating cum laude from Georgian Court College in Lakewood, NJ, she received her law degree from Seton Hall University and was admitted to the New Jersey Bar in 1979. At the time of her first election to the assembly in 1983, she was 29 years old, making her the youngest woman ever elected to the legislature. She currently practices law in Ocean County, NJ.

During my tenure in the New Jersey Legislature, I had the privilege of serving with Marlene Lynch Ford. I still work closely with her on a variety of issues, including the environment, the economic development of the Jersey Shore, and a number of other community concerns. Both as an elected official and a private citizen, Marlene Lynch Ford continually exemplifies all the best qualities of intelligent, caring, and responsive leadership.

COMMUNITY SERVICE PROGRAMS OF WEST ALABAMA RECEIVE FANNIE MAE AWARD OF EXCELLENCE

HON. CLAUDE HARRIS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 13, 1992

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to express my congratulations to the Community Service Programs of West Alabama [CSP] for receiving Fannie Mae's Award of Excellence for its work for low-income housing in Tuscaloosa, AL.

The Community Service Programs of West Alabama, Inc., along with support and assistance from city councilmen John England and Charles Steele, utilized \$200,000 in funds from the city of Tuscaloosa to purchase the property. Two local banks, First Alabama Bank and the Bank of Tuscaloosa, invested \$1.5 million to replace 60 dilapidated buildings in Belcher's Quarters with 38 low- to very-low-income family units in exchange for Federal low-income housing tax credits.

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development deemed this project an excellent example of public and private enterprise coming together for affordable housing. It represents the good works that are accomplished when a community combines its resources to improve the living conditions for some of its less fortunate citizens.

The CSP has served the people of west Alabama for 25 years, and its commitment to service is to be commended. I would like to thank and congratulate all who were involved in making the Belcher's Quarters rehabilitation a success.

TRIBUTE TO MR. RALPH V. PUGLIESE

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 13, 1992

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I draw your attention to Mr. Ralph V. Pugliese, who has recently been named the Citizen of the Year by the Kings County Medical Society of Brooklyn, NY.

This award, the highest the society can offer, honors the numerous contributions Mr. Pugliese has made to the Brooklyn community. The Marine Park Civic Association, Italian-American advisory groups, teachers' organizations and local development committees are but a few of the dozens of community efforts and organizations that have relied on Mr. Pugliese's leadership and commitment.

Through his generosity of time and energy, Mr. Pugliese truly embodies the qualities of good citizenship: his kindness and goodwill have touched the lives of so many people in Brooklyn.

Mr. Speaker, my colleagues, please join me in saluting Mr. Pugliese, thanking him for the years of service he has given Brooklyn and congratulating him on this well-deserved award.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE PIONEER VALLEY BALLET COMPANY AND ITS 20TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 13, 1992

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, the Pioneer Valley Ballet Guild has been a symbol of artistic excellence in western Massachusetts for 20 years. Since the company's formation in 1972, they have dazzled audiences young and old with shows such as "Snow White," "Pas de Quarte," "Peter and the Wolf," and "The Nutcracker."

A key element of Pioneer Valley Ballet's tremendous success has been its on the road approach to dance. Pioneer Valley Ballet performs in school systems throughout western Massachusetts and is the only New England company to be an honorary member of Regional Dance America/Northeast.

The Pioneer Valley Dance Guild provides professional training and performance experience to talented young artists. Many of these same young artists have gone on to professional dance careers, including Jeremy Collins, Clair Chinoy, and Megan Bonneau. In addition, Pioneer Valley Dance has offered numerous classes and lectures on topics such as nutrition and dance injuries. It is this type of commitment to the community that garners them such strong support from local citizens and businesses.

Mr. Speaker, this spring Pioneer Valley Dance celebrates its 20th anniversary with a gala performance including "Coppelia," "Alice in Wonderland," and "Zampa." It is with great

admiration and respect that I congratulate artistic director Gail Collins and the entire Pioneer Valley Dance Guild for the wonderful entertainment they have provided for the community. May they continue to enliven performing arts everywhere for another 20 years with their inspirational motto: "Today's dream is tomorrow's art."

BERKS COUNTY ARMED FORCES DAY

HON. GUS YATRON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 13, 1992

Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the 44th Berks County Armed Forces Day. The citizens of Berks County will celebrate this day with a parade, which will be held in Reading, PA, on Saturday, May 16, 1992.

Berks County Armed Forces Day is an annual event held to honor our Nation's Armed Forces and veterans. There will be a parade through Reading, followed by an airplane fly-over. The parade route will also be marked by flags flown in honor of the event by patriotic residents.

This year, the parade theme is "Patriots for Peace." This theme is particularly appropriate in light of the declining threat posed by the Soviet Union and the Eastern Bloc. We are indeed fortunate to have superior Armed Forces to protect our security and guarantee future peace and prosperity. By maintaining our commitment to the excellence of our military, we will ensure future peace.

The intent of the parade is to promote a sense of patriotism in Berks residents and to recognize the outstanding contributions of our Nation's Armed Forces, including the National Guard and Reserve units. As part of this, I would like to recognize the accomplishments of the Berks County natives who are serving or have served in our military, including those men and woman who served in Desert Storm. This parade provides Berks County citizens a chance to demonstrate their support for, and appreciation of, our Nation's service personnel.

I would like to express my personal appreciation to all of the people on the Berks County Armed Force Advisory Committee for planning this parade, and to all of the participants. As Americans, we are all able to share in the greatness of the United States thanks to the efforts of our veterans and Armed Forces. They have defended our freedom and democratic values for over 200 years. It is through the hard work of our Armed Forces that the United States has been able to become the greatest Nation on Earth.

I ask all of my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in paying tribute to our Armed Forces and the proud Americans in Berks County who are participating in this parade.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a sys-

tem for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, May 14, 1992, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

MAY 15

10:15 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings to examine new science and new technologies regarding ozone depletion.

SD-342

MAY 18

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Military Construction Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for military construction programs, focusing on Air Force, NATO, and defense agencies.

SD-192

Finance

Health for Families and the Uninsured Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the impact of high health care costs on America's economy.

SD-215

MAY 19

9:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Defense, focusing on medical programs.

SD-192

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on issues pertaining to the refining sector of the petroleum industry.

SD-366

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 1958, to authorize funds for functions and activities under the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 and to revise laws relating to Federal procurement, and S. 2619, to revise the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to implement provisions governing the negotiation and award of contracts under the multiple award schedule program of the General Services Administration.

SD-342

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Bu-

reau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior.

SD-116

Judiciary

To hold oversight hearings in conjunction with the Senate Caucus on International Narcotics Control on the drug trafficking of heroin in China.

SD-226

Labor and Human Resources

To hold hearings to examine the need for improved regulatory authorities for the Food and Drug Administration.

SD-430

2:00 p.m.

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings on the nominations of James P. Covey, of the District of Columbia, to be Assistant Secretary of State for South Asian Affairs, Kenton Wesley Keith, of Missouri, to be Ambassador to the State of Qatar, and Teresita Currie Schaffer, of New York, to be Ambassador to the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, and to serve concurrently as Ambassador to the Republic of Maldives.

SD-419

2:30 p.m.

Armed Services

To hold closed hearings on S. 2629, to authorize funds for fiscal year 1993 for military functions of the Department of Defense, and to prescribe military personnel levels for fiscal year 1993, focusing on the Department of Defense Special Access Programs and Procedures.

S-407, Capitol

Small Business

To hold hearings to review a Price Waterhouse study on the Small Business Administration's 7(a) Guaranteed Business Loan Program.

SR-428

MAY 20

9:00 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings to examine the integrity and effectiveness of the Offices of Inspector General.

SD-342

9:30 a.m.

Rules and Administration

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar and administrative business.

SR-301

Veterans' Affairs

To hold oversight hearings on the implementation of Court of Veterans Appeals decisions.

SR-418

10:00 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Foreign Commerce and Tourism Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on the activities of U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service, Department of Commerce.

SR-253

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior.

S-128, Capitol

Armed Services

Strategic Forces and Nuclear Deterrence Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 2629, to authorize funds for fiscal year 1993 for military

functions of the Department of Defense, and to prescribe military personnel levels for fiscal year 1993, focusing on programs and architectures for ballistic missile defense.

SH-216

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings on the nominations of Marc Allen Baas, of Florida, to be Ambassador to Ethiopia, Hume Alexander Horan, of the District of Columbia, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Cote d'Ivoire, Lauralee M. Peters, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Sierra Leone, and Donald K. Petterson, of California, to be Ambassador to the Republic of the Sudan.

SD-419

2:30 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on S. 2631, to promote energy production from used oil.

SD-366

MAY 21

9:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Defense.

SD-192

9:30 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry Conservation and Forestry Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on the Forest Service's proposed changes in the administrative appeals process.

SR-332

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the National Community Service, and the Points of Light Foundation.

SD-116

Armed Services

To hold hearings on S. 2629, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1993 for military functions of the Department of Defense, and to prescribe military personnel levels for fiscal year 1993, focusing on the use of advanced simulation technology.

SD-G50

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings on the nomination of Karl A. Erb, of Virginia, to be Associate Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy.

SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on the Department of Energy's program for environmental restoration and waste management.

SD-366

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the General Accounting Office.

SD-138

Judiciary

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-226

2:00 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1893, to adjust the boundaries of the Targhee National Forest, to authorize a land exchange involving the Kaniksu National Forest, S. 2101, to designate the Lower Salmon River in Idaho as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, S. 2572, to authorize an exchange of land in the States of Arkansas and Idaho, and H.R. 2141, to establish the Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area in the State of Idaho.

SD-366

Governmental Affairs

General Services, Federalism, and the District of Columbia Subcommittee

To hold hearings on the General Services Administration's management of Federal civilian aircraft.

SD-342

2:30 p.m.

Armed Services

Defense Industry and Technology Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 2629, to authorize funds for fiscal year 1993 for military functions of the Department of Defense, and to prescribe military personnel levels for fiscal year 1993, focusing on the National Defense Stockpile.

SR-222

MAY 22

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development and certain related agencies.

SD-138

JUNE 4

10:00 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Merchant Marine Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine issues relating to maritime reform.

SR-253

Veterans' Affairs

To hold oversight hearings on proposed legislation relating to veterans health issues.

SR-418

JUNE 9

10:00 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry Agricultural Research and General Legislation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on the utility of expanded lamb reporting services by the Department of Agriculture.

SR-332

Appropriations

Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for the Department of the Interior.

S-128, Capitol

2:30 p.m.

Appropriations

Interior Subcommittee

To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of the Interior.

S-128, Capitol

JUNE 10

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Aviation Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine competition in the airline industry, and on S. 2312, to revise the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to enhance competition at, and the provision of essential air service with respect to high density airports.

SR-253

CANCELLATIONS

MAY 14

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

SD-124

POSTPONEMENTS

MAY 14

10:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation.

SD-138