

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

CAPITAL BUDGETING AND A
BALANCED BUDGET AMENDMENT

HON. WAYNE OWENS

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 19, 1992

Mr. OWENS of Utah. Mr. Speaker, today I submitted testimony to the Committee on the Budget in which I focused not on a balanced budget amendment itself, but on its aftermath. Specifically, I outlined how a capital budgeting plan could and should be incorporated into a postamendment budget process.

Make no mistake about it, I support a balanced budget amendment. But the current budget structure is procedurally biased against physical and human capital investments in the domestic discretionary budget. These structural flaws will only be exacerbated under a balanced budget amendment. My testimony outlines these concerns. Regardless of the type of balanced budget amendment we have, we must immediately shift the debate toward the tough decision of its aftermath.

Capital budgeting should be an integral part of that debate. I have introduced two capital budgeting proposals, H.R. 3914 and H.R. 4420, and other Members have introduced similar legislation. I urge my colleagues to read this testimony, which is included at the end of these remarks, and give capital budgeting serious consideration.

TESTIMONY OF HON. WAYNE OWENS

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for holding these important hearings and for the opportunity to submit testimony for the Committee's consideration.

I won't dwell on my support for Mr. Stenholm's Amendment, because its passage might very well be a mere formality. In 1986, when I campaigned to return to Congress after a twelve-year absence, I opposed a Balanced Budget Amendment on the basis that all it takes to balance the budget is courage and tough decisionmaking. When I first served one term in 1973-74, that was indeed, the case. But since that time, the budget process and the challenges facing budgetmakers have changed dramatically, and I saw no other choice but to convert.

For the purposes of today's testimony, I will assume that a Balanced Budget Amendment will be enacted this year. But like you, Mr. Chairman, I believe we must put an end to the pervasive sentiment that a Balanced Budget Amendment is a panacea for our nation's fiscal woes. And like you, I believe that the Congress must have a concrete plan for the aftermath of its passage. We will have a narrow window of opportunity before final ratification to begin the process of real deficit reduction, and we must have some guide of action before year's end.

Enactment of an Amendment, though a good first step, does not in itself correct the procedural and structural flaws of the Federal budget. To try to focus attention on these flaws, I have introduced two bills, the Capital Budgeting Act of 1991 (H.R. 3914) and

the Capital Budgeting Act of 1992 (H.R. 4420). The focus of this testimony will be on H.R. 4420. Absent its enactment, I am hopeful that it can, at a minimum, prove to be something of a guideline for future deficit reduction initiatives.

BILL SUMMARY

H.R. 4420 bill is similar to legislation introduced by Senator Kohl in the 101st Congress, (S. 1572) but with some important additions and revisions.

The Capital Budgeting Act of 1992 directs the President, in his annual budget request, to divide the unified budget into capital and operating accounts. The capital account includes the nonadministrative expenditures of the Federal government vital to our nation's economic health. These expenditures include commercial infrastructure, education and job training, and civilian research and development. The operating account includes all other operating and consumptive expenditures, including transfer payments, deposit insurance, defense and international spending.

The bill further directs the Budget Committee to submit, to the House, legislation which would require the eventual elimination of deficits in the operations account. Were this submitted legislation fully implemented, the operations account would be held in balance annually, and the total annual deficit would equal the total of the investments in the capital account. The government would be able to borrow a limited amount only for the long-term investments mentioned earlier.

Without quality control measures, the capital account has the potential to become a dangerous pork barrel loophole. But compared to the gross gimmickry and manipulation of today's budget process, that in itself should not dissuade us from capital budgeting. To address these concerns, the bill directs the Government Operations Committee to submit, to the House, legislation to implement a regular GAO evaluation of the value and usefulness of items in the capital account.

Finally, the Committee on Rules is directed to report legislation establishing rules facilitating the enforcement of the accounting standards put forth by this bill. Some rules that could be considered are, for example, points of order against consideration of operations expenditures placed in the capital account; and against capital expenditures that have not undergone scrutiny by the GAO.

GAO and CBO have disagreed strongly on the merits of a capital budgeting system for the Federal government. H.R. 4420 is designed to address the criticisms put forth by CBO and other opponents of the GAO's capital budgeting approach. Some of the provisions to address these concerns are as follows:

(1) Previous capital budgeting proposals have exclusively targeted toward "brick and mortar" investments. I have included certain "human capital" expenditures in the capital account, such as education and job training.

(2) Previous proposals have included defense expenditures in the capital account. It

is my intention that no defense expenditures whatsoever are included in the capital account under H.R. 4420. There might be legitimate exceptions to this rule, the one that comes to mind being an elementary school at a military base. But a defense structure which might be categorized as "capital" because of its useful life does not have the economic impact of a road, bridge, airport or wastewater system. Besides, the Congress has yet to show an unwillingness to fund such defense projects.

(3) Critics rightly note that the capital account has the potential to invite a great deal of gimmickry. Quality control measures would be needed to maintain the integrity of the capital account. As mentioned above, the GAO would be incorporated into scrutinizing all items in the capital account, and rules could be enacted which enforce the provisions of capital budgeting on the House floor. Admittedly, these are very broad directives, but if a system of capital budgeting is enacted, it must have these and other safeguards against abuse.

Another admitted shortcoming of H.R. 4420 is that it does not specify, outright, the bookkeeping behind the capital account. In the case of physical infrastructure, this oversight can easily be addressed. Mr. Wise, the distinguished member of this Committee, has put forth a useful proposal in H.R. 4558, The Infrastructure Investment Accounting Act. H.R. 4558 would alter the way that investments in physical infrastructure are paid for by paying for infrastructure over the course of its useful life rather than all at once. Federal bookkeeping currently undervalues the lasting worth of physical infrastructure, thus exacerbating our nation's underinvestment in roads, bridges, airports, and water systems.

R&D facilities and equipment could be treated in a similar manner. There are other programs, such as certain student loan programs, which I would like to see in the capital account. However, the "useful life" of this sort of human investment is difficult to quantify. So, the accounting rules would need to be the topic of extensive debate and consultation.

In and of themselves, this obstacle should not dissuade the Congress from investigating the "human capital" component of H.R. 4420 as an option. Should the Congress opt to consider the potential of capital budgeting, we should keep in mind that the role of the Federal government in promoting economic growth is inherently different than that of state governments and businesses. While we should carefully scrutinize which specific expenditures fall under the capital account, we should not simply impose the bookkeeping procedures of a state government or large corporation.

RESTRUCTURING FEDERAL ACCOUNTS

First, I would like to focus specifically on Section 3 of that bill, which deals primarily with the presentation of the President's budget.

Section 3 of H.R. 4420 requires that the budget presented by the President be divided into operating and capital accounts. The capital account includes the non-administrative expenditures in commercial infrastruc-

• 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.

ture, civilian R&D, and education and job training. No defense spending, no entitlement programs, no administrative expenditures and no interest payments would be incorporated into the capital account.

Mr. Chairman, the programs that helped to facilitate private sector growth in the post-war era—transportation, public works, education and research and development—were woefully neglected in the 1980s. Citizens for Tax Justice points out that as a percentage of the Federal budget, education and training dropped 40% from FY 1980 to FY 1990. Transportation spending declined 32% in that same period. When the President put forth his proposal for \$70 billion in R&D in the State of the Union address, he failed to acknowledge that about one-half of that \$70 billion goes toward military R&D.

However, these facts are not made clear in the President's budget. We are told frequently by OMB and CBO that our expected \$368 billion deficit for FY 1992 is adequate economic stimulus. We are told by others that it is "pork barrel" and other discretionary spending that is driving the budget deficit. In reality, we don't know what we're borrowing for. It could be for transfer payments, farm subsidies, a highway, or an ammunition dump. Federal accounts do not differentiate.

Moreover, many of the primary reasons for the increases in outlays over the past decade—such as entitlements, deposit insurance, certain defense projects and interest on the debt—stem from demographic changes and failures in private-public sector interaction, such as S&L failures and health insurance costs. Increases in these kinds of outlays have little of the "multiplier effect" that is supposed to be the trademark of countercyclical fiscal policy.

For whatever reason—perhaps the lack of a bully pulpit, or lack of political will—the Congress has not made these points clear to the American public. Section 3 of H.R. 4420 addresses this problem by requiring that the President report and inform us outright of how much the Federal government actually intends to spend on the programs of the Federal government that are truly "investments."

The capital budget, as defined in H.R. 4420, includes those investments of the Federal government which are integral to economic growth—commercial infrastructure, education and job training and civilian research and development. Only by highlighting how much we actually spend (or don't spend) on these programs can we educate voters on where our legitimate budget-cutting opportunities lie. And only by educating voters can we muster the political will to enact sound deficit reduction policies.

The mere existence of a capital account, to a degree, can help alleviate the pork barrel tendencies that inevitably result from a shrinking pie of infrastructure investment dollars. However, the definition of "capital," as put forth in H.R. 4420, would undoubtedly have to be narrowed significantly. Some pork barrel tendencies could be addressed independently of capital budgeting through expedited rescission. Nevertheless, safeguards are needed. All investments in the capital account which are in the form of grants should be need- and merit-based.

In previous budget presentations, OMB has included certain capital investment information as an appendix to its annual budget request. (See FY 1992 "Budget of the United States Government," Historical Tables—Part 7, pp. 87-99) I believe, however, that such a presentation should be the rule, not

the exception, and by dividing the unified budget in such a manner we can establish a sound framework for future deficit reduction initiatives.

CAPITAL BUDGETING AND DEFICIT REDUCTION

Section 3, in itself, merely alters the unified budget such that it differentiates between operating and capital expenditures. But it goes without saying that sound fiscal policy does not necessarily follow sound budget presentation.

Capital budgeting is not inconsistent with the goal of long-term deficit reduction. In fact, it makes for sound deficit reduction strategies. I direct you to section 5 of H.R. 4420 which specifically addresses the issue of deficit reduction. Section 5 expressly "passes the buck" to you, Mr. Chairman, to eliminate deficits in the operating account. Capital budgeting still requires major spending cuts and prioritization, and does not simply transfer our \$368 billion deficit into a special account.

The General Accounting Office stated as far back as 1989 that the current budget "makes no distinction between operating expenses and capital investments, which leads to unsound deficit reduction strategies and creates a budget bias against capital investments." (GAO/AFMD-98-52: A Capital Budgeting Proposal) Under a Balanced Budget Amendment, this bias will be exacerbated further if we have not taken steps to rethink and restructure Federal accounts.

Much has been said about the seemingly conflicting goals of deficit reduction and Federal investment. Though I voted against tearing down the so-called "firewalls," I agree that targeted Federal investment is critical to the economic growth—the very growth that must ensue if we are to grow our way out of our \$400 billion deficit. Capital budgeting breaks the stalemate of the current budget structure. It forces the Congress to substantially reduce the deficit while, at the same time, allowing the Federal government legitimate avenues to make pro-growth investment into the economy.

CAPITAL BUDGETING AND A BALANCED BUDGET AMENDMENT

Our colleague from Kansas, Jim Slattery, on C-Span, made a critical point regarding the downside of a Balanced Budget Amendment—the end result of this debate could simply be a three-fifths requirement to deficit-spend. If we're going to deficit-spend in the future, (as I expect will have to be done in the short term) we should make certain to borrow only for those programs which truly constitute investments in our economy. Mr. Chairman, one of the worse things that could happen, under enactment of a Balanced Budget Amendment, would be to lump every Federal program into one pit, and let the constituency of each program "duke it out." Unless we change the current system of accounting, this is exactly what will happen.

H.R. 4420 was not drafted under the assumption that a Balanced Budget Amendment would be in existence upon its enactment. The two are nevertheless quite compatible. The process whereby spending is classified as "capital" could be made subject to a super-majority vote. Such a process, in addition to disciplining the kinds of expenditures that fall under the capital account, facilitates the same kind of deficit reduction that we hope will result from a Balanced Budget Amendment.

For the sake of argument, let us assume that a capital budgeting system, in which the operating account is balanced, is enacted before ratification of a balanced budget

amendment. According to my friend from Texas, Mr. Stenholm, this will likely take five years or so.

Assuming that the capital account is kept in check, and has reduced the deficit, the much-feared initial economic impact of a BBA is much less than it would be under the current course of events. Granted, significant deficit reduction between now and then, by any means, would accomplish the same end. But under a system of capital budgeting, the impact on legitimate domestic discretionary spending programs would not be as great as it would be under the current system of accounts.

Were an effective capital budgeting system in place, voters might very well tolerate our utilizing the Amendment's supermajority escape clause. We often forget that although 49 states have balanced budget requirements, nearly all of them, through either statute or constitution, are allowed to go into debt in one way or another. Some are allowed a specific amount of debt, others have established pseudo-governmental entities such as port authorities and economic development trusts. The important difference between our own Federal debt and debt at the state level is as much psychology as it is substance—voters know what the state is borrowing for. The Federal government should be subject to the same standard.

In the absence of a formal capital budgeting system, a capital budgeting format should nevertheless serve as a guide for credible deficit reduction strategies. If a Balanced Budget Amendment passes this year, we must quickly take action to differentiate and prioritize between those programs which are truly investments and those which are not. H.R. 4420 is, if nothing else, a statement of what those priority programs should be.

Capital budgeting does not have the gut-level appeal of a Balanced Budget Amendment. Nevertheless, a number of Members have introduced other capital budgeting proposals, and many others have expressed interest. For this reason, I hope that the Committee will, sometime soon, give this and other such proposals serious consideration.

THE HUMAN TOUCH

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 19, 1992

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of our colleagues the wonderful work of one of my constituents Nancy Affolter.

Nancy is vice president and chief executive officer of Behavioral Health Advantages, Inc. [BHA] and she has a different approach to business management. She uses a softball approach in a hardball business world.

At this point I would like to insert into the RECORD an article by Elaine Hopkins of the Peoria Journal Star, "Playing Hardball With a Soft Touch," which describes the outstanding work of Nancy Affolter.

Nancy Affolter wants employers to motivate their workers with love instead of fear.

Employees are not just another expense, she said. They represent a company's greatest resource and investment.

Replacing them is expensive. Nurturing them, to encourage their loyalty and creativity can pay dividends, she said.

But loving them doesn't mean just being nice, Affolter said. It means providing both leadership and certain benefits. Enter Affolter's company: Behavioral Health Advantages Inc., and her career, selling a new approach to business management.

Affolter is vice president and chief executive officer of BHA, a for-profit affiliate of Human Service Center and its management parent, Fayette Cos. BHA works with employers to provide employee-assistance programs and managed care for mental health and chemical dependency programs.

Affolter also is a senior instructor at Leadership Development Center, where she teaches leadership skills.

She takes a softball approach to a hardball world, using a disarming smile while applying the talents of a therapist to tame the corporate and industrial jungle. Local lions purr their appreciation.

"She's an impressive lady," said Gary Lindsay, manager of welfare benefits at Keystone Steel & Wire Co. "She's always there if we need help. She works with everyone."

"She's an energetic, outgoing person," said Doug Scott, senior vice president of Jefferson Bank's commercial banking division.

Scott knows Affolter as a board member of Human Service Center and through her work with his company. "She has her feet on the ground and the best interest of the community at heart," he said.

Affolter's transition from kitchen to boardroom took more than a decade, and involved juggling marriage, motherhood, college and fulltime work.

"A lot of things you look back on, and say, 'How did I do that?'" she said.

Pekin native Affolter married at age 19 and became the mother of four children, now ranging in age from 19 to 25.

Baking cookies wasn't enough for Affolter. "I didn't question that role, but felt I should do more with my life," she said.

By the time her youngest child turned 4 and even though she had been a part-time college student all along, she was suffering from "terminal cabin fever," she said.

She and a friend began an antiques and furniture refinishing shop. But then, the fun turned into hard work, she recalled, and they sold the business, at a profit.

She began working at Human Service Center while completing a college degree in organizational development. By 1983, she was marketing and managing employee-assistance programs there, and working with Leadership Development Center, a separate company founded by several Peoria-area organizations, including Fayette Cos.

Both roles deal with "the human side of the business equation," Affolter said.

That human side matters, she believes. Companies recognizing it will benefit. A key employee may think twice before jumping ship to work for a competitor. A worker may spot and report a detail that can save thousands of dollars.

"I believe you can't move ahead in the global economy with a half-hearted commitment from your people," she said.

"Warm fuzzies" aren't required, she said. But employees want direction, clear expectations, fair evaluation, recognition and involvement in things that affect them.

Affolter trains managers to operate this way, by teaching leadership skills, team building, goal setting and planning.

Employee-assistance plans help workers with personal problems, from divorce to alcoholism or drug abuse, she said—effective plans can save money for an employer by resolving problems before they become unmanageable and expensive.

When these benefits are covered by insurance, costs can get out of hand. So Affolter's firm also helps manage costs. She works with a four-person staff to monitor care from a network of discount providers.

"Good care does not have to be the most expensive care," she said. Here, a no-nonsense approach pays off. This program tries to match human problems with appropriate remedies. Long-term therapy rarely qualifies.

In 80 percent of the cases, an initial assessment and six counseling sessions will resolve problems to the extent that the person can work, she said.

She may also train supervisors in how to encourage a worker to get help. When a supervisor intervenes, 90 percent of employees will respond, she said. That's after they may have ignored pleas from a spouse, family, friends or clergy.

That intervention could save the worker's job or life, she said. Most repay that intervention with loyalty.

Keystone's Lindsay agrees: "I know a number of people who have gone from the pits to being good employees and community members. I've seen guys turn their lives around."

Affolter "has been a key part of helping put this together," he said.

POLICE EMERALD SOCIETY OF WESTCHESTER HOSTS BIENNIAL INSTALLATION AND AWARDS DINNER DANCE

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 19, 1992

Mrs. LOWEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to three of Westchester's finest citizens. I join the Police Emerald Society in honoring three special people from the Gaelic community—the Honorable Judge W. Dennis Donovan, Maire Bell Deiana, and Guss Hayes.

These three citizens work every day to make the Westchester community a better place. Maire Bell Deiana emigrated from Ireland and brought with her an unwavering belief in public service. In addition to her 20 years with the Eastchester savings division of Southold Savings, she has been an active member of many community organizations. The worthwhile causes to which she has devoted her time and energy include the Mount Vernon Police Bullet Proof Vest Fund, the Mount Vernon PBA, the Mount Vernon Irish Association, the Leukemia Society of Westchester, the Muscular Dystrophy Association, and the Earthquake Relief Fund. In addition, she has been a proud and giving member of the parish of St. Peter and Paul Church, and a past president of Sacred Heart Altar and Rosary Society of Mount Vernon. These many worthy organizations have greatly benefited from her good works and, through them, Ms. Deiana has left a lasting and positive mark on the people of Westchester.

Guss Hayes also brought special talents with him from Ireland. His musical gifts are widely admired, and he is a well known entertainer. He has put his talents to work in support of a new community center, and to aid Ennismong Hospital. Just as he has worked to

maintain strong ties to his native Ireland, He has worked tirelessly to maintain Irish traditions in Westchester County. He successfully operates one of New York's most popular Irish restaurants. Mr. Hayes has served as president and director of the American-Irish Association of Westchester, chairman of the Irish Heritage Day Festival, and aide to the grand marshal of the Yonkers St. Patrick's Day Parade. He was also named Irishman of the Year in 1986.

Judge W. Denis Donovan has also taken an active role in the life of our community. His legal career has taken him from private practice to several judgeships. In 1974 he was elected to the Family Court of Westchester County. Then, in 1982, Judge Donovan was elected to a fourteen-year term on the New York State Supreme Court. He has responded to many needs here in Westchester County, serving as trustee of St. Gregory the Great Church in Harrison, president of St. Gregory the Great Holy Name Society, lecturer for the Harrison Knights of Columbus, and an active leader of Family and Children's Services of Westchester. Indeed, Judge Donovan has given of himself to better the quality of life in Westchester.

These individuals are indeed worthy of the honors bestowed on them by the Police Emerald Society of Westchester. I look forward to working with the Police Emerald Society of Westchester to recognize the contributions of Irish-Americans and to support their many important activities.

By applying in their own lives the values that the Police Emerald Society of Westchester represents, Maire Deiana, Guss Hayes, and Judge W. Denis Donovan have enriched the lives of their families and their communities. Their examples reflect the strengths of their Irish heritage. It is truly a privilege to join many others in paying tribute to Judge Donovan, Maire Bell Deiana, Guss Hayes, and to all members of the Police Emerald Society of Westchester. I know that my colleagues join me in wishing them the best.

TRIBUTE TO HERSHEL L. HAY

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 19, 1992

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, today I pay tribute to an outstanding citizen of Lexington, MO, Hershel L. Hay, who passed away recently at the age of 66. Hershel was a good friend through the years and was an asset to our mutual hometown.

I knew Hershel through the Boy Scouts of America. Hershel was a member of the Mic-O-Say Tribe for 44 years and a recipient of the Silver Beaver Award. His contribution to the community did not end at the Boy Scouts though, he was also involved in the Lions Club, Optimists Club, Masonic Lodge in Lexington, and the Lexington United Methodist Church.

Born in Springfield, MO, Hershel first moved to Clinton and then on to Lexington, where he lived for 46 years. He was a general merchandiser for Mattingly Bros. in Lexington for 26

years and also the city marshal from 1980 to 1986.

He is survived by his wife Dorothy, a son, a daughter, and four grandchildren. A good and decent man, Hershel Hay will be missed not only by his many friends and family, but also the community of Lexington that he served for so many years.

TRIBUTE TO MARIANN
NEUBERGER

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 19, 1992

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to honor a woman who selflessly gives of herself to benefit others. Ms. Mariann Neuberger, founder of the Deerfield Lions Lights, volunteers her time, energy, and heart to offer support to local blind residents.

The need for the Deerfield Lions support group was obvious, but it did not become a reality for local residents until 1984, when Ms. Neuberger greeted her first members. Once a month this small but tightly-knit group meets to have dinner and share their heartfelt experiences.

The extra lengths Ms. Neuberger takes to reach those in need and the generosity she shows should not go unnoticed. For example, she makes sure transportation is provided for those group members who find it difficult to get to the meetings. Ms. Neuberger works hard to provide an outlet for a special group of people who otherwise may not have had the opportunity to come together and share their experiences.

The friendships and support that have emerged as a result of the Deerfield Lions Lights have helped to brighten the days of each and every member. As the support group's membership expands from its original two members, more and more individuals will come together to form strong united friendships and rejoice in the many rewards of the group. Creating this self-help group required initiative and foresight on the part of the founder. My fellow colleagues, please join me in honoring a truly remarkable woman—Ms. Mariann Neuberger.

CONGRESSMAN BALLENGER CO-
SPONSORS THE ADMINISTRATION'S
BILL TO REAUTHORIZE THE
REHABILITATION ACT
AMENDMENTS OF 1973

HON. CASS BALLENGER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 19, 1992

Mr. BALLENGER. Mr. Speaker, today I am cosponsoring the administration's bill to reauthorize the Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1973 which my colleague, Mr. GOODLING is introducing. This bill reauthorizes programs under the Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1973 which provide employment opportunities to individuals with disabilities. Such programs

have been very successful in returning individuals with disabilities to the work force and making them independent.

The major provisions of the administration's bill focus on improved accountability particularly in the State Grant Program where the majority of the funds are spent, increased consumer choice both in determining what job or career they pursue and what services are provided to reach their goal, better coordination between special education and vocational rehabilitation, and incentives for business to participate in the rehabilitation process.

First, the administration's bill improves accountability by requiring that evaluation standards and performance indicators for the title I, Vocational Rehabilitation State Grant Program be developed and implemented. The standards and indicators would include outcome and other related measures of program performance and would be developed with input from State vocational rehabilitation agencies, related professionals and consumer organizations, and recipients of vocational rehabilitation services. I support this provision and believe such standards will result in improved services for individuals with disabilities.

Second, the bill makes several changes to the act to allow for greater consumer choice in the provision of rehabilitation services. The bill would emphasize the consumer's role in the rehabilitation process and would ensure full consumer participation in the individualized written rehabilitation plan [IWRP], particularly in regard to the selection of the vocational objective to be attained and the services to be provided. In addition, the bill authorizes a consumer choice demonstration project which will allow other models to be tested that increase consumer choice in the rehabilitation process. Since becoming the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Select Education, I have strongly supported more consumer choice in the rehabilitation process and I will work with Congressman GOODLING and other Members to ensure that these provisions are included in a bipartisan House bill.

The bill also parallels provisions in the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act [IDEA] to improve coordination between special education and vocational rehabilitation programs so that students in special education can receive vocational rehabilitation services in order to better transition from school to work. In addition, the bill provides incentives to private business by authorizing a demonstration program to give grants to business and industry in order to upgrade the skills of underemployed workers with disabilities so that they have the knowledge and skills necessary to adapt to emerging new technologies and work methods in order to successfully compete and advance in employment.

While I support the majority of the proposals in the administration's bill, I am opposed to the specific provision which will increase the State match. Currently, the States must provide 20 percent of the dollars for this program in order to receive Federal support. In these hard economic times when States are facing major budget cuts, I do not believe the State match for this program should be increased. I oppose this provision and will not seek to include it in a bipartisan House bill.

Mr. Speaker, I believe the administration has proposed some very constructive and in-

novative changes to the Rehabilitation Act which will improve rehabilitation services to individuals with disabilities. Although I plan to work for a broader reauthorization of the act than this bill proposes, I believe it represents a good first step and I am hopeful that a majority of these proposals will be included in a bipartisan House bill.

THE ADMINISTRATION'S IRAQ
GATE SCANDAL

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 19, 1992

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, just 1 year ago, Americans were flush with the glow of the military victory over Saddam Hussein. Parades were held in the largest of cities and in the smallest of hamlets. New York and Washington were trying to outdo each other in the splendor of their competing celebrations of victory.

This year, however, we are wallowing in the sordid aftermath of the revelations of the misguided administration policy that brought about that war. We have been treated to details of how the administration bent over backwards in its misguided effort to support the regime of Saddam Hussein on the very eve of the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait.

Mr. Speaker, William Safire summarized this squalid tale of policy run amuck in an excellent article that appeared in yesterday's issue of the New York Times. I ask that this article be placed in the RECORD, and I urge my colleagues to read it carefully.

CRIMES OF IRAQGATE

(By William Safire)

WASHINGTON.—Americans now know that the war in the Persian Gulf was brought about by a colossal foreign-policy blunder: George Bush's decision, after the Iran-Iraq war ended, to entrust regional security to Saddam Hussein.

What is not yet widely understood is how that benighted policy led to the Bush Administration's fraudulent use of public funds, its sustained deception of Congress and its obstruction of justice.

As the Saudi Ambassador, Prince Bandar, was urging Mr. Bush and Mr. Baker to buy the friendship of the Iraqi dictator in August 1989, the F.B.I. uncovered a huge scam at the Atlanta branch of the Lavoro Bank to finance the buildup of Iraq's war machine by diverting U.S.-guaranteed grain loans.

Instead of pressing the investigation or curbing the appeasement, the President turned a blind eye to lawbreaking and directed another billion dollars to Iraq. Our State and Agriculture Department's complicity in Iraq's duplicity transformed what could have been dealt with as "Saddam's Lavoro scandal" into George Bush's Iraqgate.

The first element of corruption is the wrongful application of U.S. credit guarantees. Neither the Commodity Credit Corporation nor the Export-Import Bank runs a foreign-aid program; their purpose is to stimulate U.S. exports. High-risk loan guarantees to achieve foreign-policy goals unlawful endanger that purpose.

Yet we now know that George Bush personally leaned on Ex-Im to subvert its charter—

not to promote our exports but to promote relations with the dictator. And we have evidence that James Baker overrode worries in Agriculture and O.M.B. that the law was being perverted: Mr. Baker's closest aid, Robert Kimmett, wrote triumphantly, "your call to . . . Yeutter . . . paid off." Former Agriculture Secretary Clayton Yeutter is now under White House protection.

Second element of corruption is the misleading of Congress. When the charge was made two years ago in this space that State was improperly intervening in this case, Mr. Baker's top Middle East aide denied it to Senate Foreign Relations; meanwhile, Yeutter aides deceived Senator Leahy's Agriculture Committee about the real foreign-policy purpose of the C.C.C. guarantees. To carry out Mr. Bush's infamous National Security Directive 26, lawful oversight was systematically blinded.

Third area of Iraqgate corruption is the obstruction of justice. Atlanta's assistant U.S. Attorney Gall McKenzie, long blamed here for foot-dragging, would not withhold from a grand jury what she has already told friends: that indictment of LAVORO officials was held up for nearly a year by the Bush Criminal Division. The long delay in prosecution enabled James Baker to shake credits for Saddam out of malfessant Agriculture appointees.

When House Banking Chairman Henry Gonzalez gathered documents marked "secret" showing this pattern of corruption, he put them in the Congressional Record. Two months later, as the media awakened, Mr. Bush gave the familiar "gate" order; stone-wall.

"Public disclosure of classified information harms the national security," Attorney General William Barr instructed the House Banking Committee last week. ". . . in light of your recent disclosures, the executive branch will not provide any more classified information"—unless the wrongdoing is kept secret.

"Your threat to withhold documents," responded Chairman Gonzalez, "has all the earmarks of a classic effort to obstruct a proper and legitimate investigation . . . none of the documents compromise, in any fashion whatsoever, the national security or intelligence sources and methods."

Mr. Barr, in personal jeopardy, has flung down the gauntlet. Chairman Gonzalez tells me he plans to present his obstruction case this week to House Judiciary Chairman Jack Brooks, probably flanked by Representatives Charles Schumer and Barney Frank, members of both committees.

"I will recommend that Judiciary consider requiring the appointment of an independent counsel," says Mr. Gonzalez, who has been given reason to believe that Judiciary—capable of triggering the Ethics in Government Act—will be persuaded to act.

Policy blunders are not crimes. But perverting the purpose of appropriated funds is a crime; lying to Congress compounds that crime; and obstructing justice to cover up the original crime is a criminal conspiracy.

U.S. MILITARY POLICY ON SEXUAL ORIENTATION

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 19, 1992

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I was very pleased recently to read the joint

statement of the American Nurses Association, American Psychiatric Association, American Psychological Association and National Association of Social Workers in opposition to the wholly unjustified policy of the military in excluding gay men and lesbians from serving their country in the Armed Forces. I think it is particularly relevant that these four organizations which are composed of people who work to keep our society generally healthy join in opposing this policy. Mr. Speaker, because this is such an important subject I ask that the joint statement of these four organizations be printed here along with letter they recently sent to Secretary Cheney.

U.S. MILITARY POLICY ON SEXUAL ORIENTATION

(Joint statement of the American Nurses Association, American Psychiatric Association, American Psychological Association, and National Association of Social Workers)

Our professional organizations have a commitment to the public interest. The national security of the United States and the well-being of the personnel assigned as active or Reserve/Guard members of the U.S. military services are important concerns of the public. The members of our associations include members of the uniformed services as well as civilian employees of the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD). Our organizations work with our military members in their clinical, administrative, and scientific roles. Our organizations also work with the Congress on behalf of our military members and other military beneficiaries.

Although DoD policy states that homosexuality is incompatible with military service, the Department has provided no rational or empirical basis for its policy. Our organizations assert that there is no sound rational or scientific basis for this policy. We believe that the DoD policy is contrary to the public interest by excluding qualified individuals from serving in the military and fostering widescale discrimination and prejudice.

We call on the Secretary of Defense to expeditiously change the policies of the Department of Defense to permit all qualified individuals regardless of sexual orientation to serve within the Armed Forces.

[Agreed to on May 5, 1992, by Barbara K. Redman, Ph.D., R.N., F.A.A.N., Executive Director, American Nurses Association, Melvin Sabshin, M.D., Medical Director, American Psychiatric Association, Raymond D. Fowler, Ph.D., Chief Executive Officer, American Psychological Association, and Mark G. Battle, A.C.S.W., Executive Director, National Association of Social Workers.]

AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION,

May 8, 1992.

Hon. RICHARD B. CHENEY,

Secretary of Defense,
The Pentagon, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: We are writing on behalf of the American Nurses Association, the American Psychiatric Association, the American Psychological Association, and the National Association of Social Workers. We are deeply concerned about the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) policy that homosexuality is incompatible with military service, and with the discriminatory practices that are associated with implementation of such a policy.

You have stated publicly that the Department has no plan to review or amend the policy. We urge that you reconsider that position. Recent public opinion polls do not sup-

port DoD's concerns that rescinding the policy would harm public acceptability of military service or recruitment and retention. Furthermore, you have made public statements that repudiate that aspect of the policy regarding breaches of security.

We expect that the outcome of a thorough review of the policy would be its rescission. The results of public opinion polls and the several DoD studies completed in the past support our expectation. We believe the policy should be rescinded as expeditiously as possible and our concerns are sufficiently great that we have begun to raise the issue with the Congress, as well.

We respectfully request an opportunity to meet with you at your earliest convenience in order to discuss how we can assist the Department in addressing our concerns.

Sincerely,

Raymond D. Fowler, Ph.D., Chief Executive Officer, American Psychological Association.

Barbara K. Redman, Ph.D., R.N., F.A.A.N., Executive Director, American Nurses Association.

Melvin Sabshin, M.D., Medical Director, American Psychiatric Association.

Mark G. Battle, A.C.S.W., Executive Director, National Association of Social Workers.

F. WILLA DAVIS CLUB HONORS THREE SPECIAL CITIZENS

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 19, 1992

Mrs. LOWEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to join many others as the F. Willa Davis Woman's Club honors Ms. Mable Walters-Norman, Rev. Allen Paul Weaver, and Ms. Rakel Smith. As the club celebrates its 83d anniversary, it pays tribute to three special citizens whose lives are vibrant examples of the strong values of community service that has been the driving force behind this fine organization.

Throughout Mable Walters-Norman's distinguished career in social work, she has played a crucial role in strengthening the family ties that form our community. Since receiving her masters in social work 10 years ago, Ms. Walters-Norman has committed herself to constant service on behalf of individuals facing personal challenges. She has been ready, willing, and able to provide her experience and guidance to young and old alike. She has worked for the Mount Vernon Housing Association, Multi Services in Co-Op City, the office for the aging in New Rochelle, Central Westchester Mental Health Clinics, the Women's Center of the county department of corrections, and in private practice. Ms. Walters-Norman is presently devoting her talents to the New Rochelle Guidance Center as a psychotherapist. Her numerous volunteer activities, including the Westchester Self-Help Clearing House, AIDS-related community service, and the black women's health project, among others, have given many Westchester citizens the ability to help themselves deal constructively with the challenges of their lives.

Rakel Kiyah Smith, too, has exemplified the spirit of self-improvement and service to her

community. While still a teenager, she has developed unmistakable leadership skills and a conviction to achieve her best. She plans to attend Norfolk State University and pursue a career in international law. She clearly has the talents and determination to succeed there and in any endeavors she may pursue. In high school, she has been a leader, serving as president of the Black Culture Club and participating in scholarship activities. Rakel has worked to encourage others to succeed and to ensure a safe environment conducive to academic achievement in New Rochelle. She has served with the Coalition for Mutual Respect to build lasting bridges between people throughout our community. She understands the importance, particularly at times like these, of bringing people together to achieve shared goals. Rakel Smith and her dedication to others offer real hope for a promising future for all of us.

Rev. Allen Paul Weaver, Jr., has served the New Rochelle community for the past 12 years as pastor of the Bethesda Baptist Church. In that capacity, he has given support to his parishioners in many ways. Reverend Weaver's leadership and dedication extend far beyond his own church. He has been a powerful and effective force for understanding in our community. Reverend Weaver is a member of the Inter-Religious Council of New Rochelle, the YMCA Board of Directors, and the Black Caucus of American Baptist Churches USA. He has held leadership positions with the Baptist Ministers' Conference of Greater New York. It has been my privilege over the years to work closely with Reverend Weaver on a number of endeavors and to know him well as a man of compassion, understanding, and commitment.

The F. Willa Davis Woman's Club has proven itself time and again to be committed to freedom and basic human rights for people the world over. They have spoken out forcefully on behalf of those who have fled Haiti's political and economic repression, and in doing so have set an example for all.

On this, their 83d anniversary, we pay tribute to the F. Willa Davis Woman's Club for their constant commitment to bringing people together and improving the quality of life for others. By applying in their own lives the values of this highly respected organization, Mabel Walters-Norman, Rakel Smith, and Rev. Allen Paul Weaver have given added meaning to the lives of many in our community. It has been an honor to work side by side with the F. Willa Davis Club and its honorees in behalf of shared values and principles. We all celebrate the wealth of their abilities and the strength of their convictions. I know that my colleagues join me in wishing them the best.

ZEE SHULTZ IS SENIOR CITIZEN
OF THE YEAR

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 19, 1992

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, on May 14 the Warren County Office for the Aging hon-

ored its senior citizen of the year, Zee Shultz of Queensbury, NY. I could not think of a more deserving recipient.

She is a perfect example of what President Bush means by a thousand points of light. She is well known in the area for her volunteer work.

A local kidney dialysis unit probably would not exist if it had not been for Zee Shultz. She also was instrumental in establishing Emergency Lodging, Inc., a temporary housing service for displaced persons. She also helps arrange lodging for homeless youths through a local host program.

But that is not all, Mr. Speaker. Through the Red Cross, Zee Shultz has helped military families, worked at bloodmobiles, and been among the first to respond whenever there was a fire or other disaster. She is always picking up, storing, or delivering furniture for those in need. In addition, she established a monthly luncheon program through the Blind Association, and personally makes sure that rides are provided.

Inmates at Comstock Correctional Facility and their families have also been the beneficiaries of her commitment to making life a little better for many people.

Mr. Speaker, Zee Shultz has touched the hearts of many people. The Greater Glens Falls Senior Center is enormously proud of her, and so am I.

That is why I take great pride in asking Members to join me today in paying our own tribute to Zee Shultz, a point of light, and a great American.

JUST BY CROSSING THE BORDER

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 19, 1992

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, The "Talk of the Town" column in the April 20, 1992 New Yorker magazine was its usual excellent self when it described the debate about the Canadian health care system.

A lot of people in the Bush administration who have outstanding taxpayer-subsidized health insurance—or in some cases first dollar coverage in military hospitals—spend a lot of time bad mouthing the Canadian system.

I do not know about other congressional offices, but in the last year, I have had several constituents inquire how they could move to Canada in order to get help with their health problems. An inquiry like that is as sad as one can get.

As the column says:

Surely we should have learned by now what happens to ideological systems that begin to deny facts that their people can discover for themselves just by crossing a border.

The column follows:

THE TALK OF THE TOWN—NOTES AND COMMENT

A friend who used to live in Canada writes: Listening to the talk in the year's Presidential campaign, I've been baffled when I hear politicians explain how unsuccessful the Canadian healthcare system is, and how wretched it makes Canadians. In February, for example, President Bush admitted that

the American health-care system—which leaves more than thirty-five million Americans without any health insurance at all—was imperfect, but he also said that the American system was "the best in the entire world," while a system of socialized medicine like Canada's, in which the government provides universal medical coverage, would be "a cure worse than the disease." The President said that if we tried to impose a Canadian-style system it would lead to long waits for surgery, and disastrous costs. "When you nationalize health care," he explained, "you push costs higher, far higher." In a similar vein, Newt Gingrich, the House Republican whip, told the American people that "the Canadian model controls costs by letting people die." And Senator Tsongas said that he might be dead today if he had been living in Canada, because the bone-marrow transplant that he needed when he was sick with cancer would have been unavailable there.

All this seemed so out of step with my own memory that I wondered if some terrible logjam had overcome the Canadian system in the years since I left, and decided to make a call to an old family doctor and friend, Samuel O. Freedman; he is the former dean of the McGill medical school and the current director of the research institute at the Jewish General Hospital in Montreal, and he is almost legendary in Montreal for his reasoned good sense on all kinds of issues. When I got him on the phone, I asked him if he had been following the American campaign and the debate about health insurance.

"I have, and it's bizarre," he said, with what was for him unusual fervor. "It says something very strange about the nature of American politics, since just everything that has been said about Canadian medical care—Well, I wouldn't want to call it a lie, but there must be an incredible fund of willful ignorance at work. Take Senator Tsongas, for instance. I just can't figure out why he would say that about the bone-marrow transplant. As it happens, the two doctors who did the pioneering work that made that kind of transplant possible are good friends of mine. Both are Canadians; both work in Toronto, as the Ontario Cancer Institute; and both did their work with help from the Canadian government. Of course the operation is available here. Then, there was President Bush saying that you had to wait six months for heart surgery in British Columbia. B.C. had delays like that years ago, but there's simply no way that British Columbia has those kinds of waits anymore—the system is pretty good at responding to problems. The trouble with our system isn't that people don't have enough access to health care. If anything, it's that they have too much access to health care; they're inclined to go to the doctor too often, get too much minor surgery, and so on—have too much faith in doctoring. Over Doctoring, we call it.

"And when Mr. Bush says that costs are higher in a system like Canada's, I'm not sure where he's getting his figures. The costs in a single-payer system, like ours, are lower, because there's only one insurer—the government—and that cuts down on paperwork and administrative duplication, and all that. Canadian medical costs are about nine per cent of the G.N.P., compared with about twelve per cent in the States. More important, we end up spending about twenty per cent less per capital on health care than you do, and we're still ahead in the two most crucial public-health indicators—life expectancy and infant mortality. It's true that taxes are higher here, but when you figure in

the real costs of the American system—the burden on the G.N.P., and the high costs to employers who have to provide insurance, and so on—over all, this is really a much cheaper system. And the irony is the more and more private insurance companies in America, trying to contain costs, have test managed-care programs, in which you don't have any choice about what doctor you see, while here you do.

"It's true that Canadian doctors make less money than American doctors, but that was true before our Medicare system went into effect. There are probably doctors here who wish they were making more, but how much do you really need? There are plenty of doctors—you're talking to one—who are just grateful every day to be out of that damned business of billing and collecting.

"Of course, the government is involved in medical care here. There's no denying that. The Quebec government may say, 'Well, we've got five magnetic-resonance imagers in the Montreal hospitals. We just don't need another—can't afford another.' But that doesn't mean that people don't have access to M.R.I. What it does mean is that we won't be spending our money competing with each other while downstairs in the emergency room we're turning away people who aren't insured.

"You know, it's not just a question of health care. We have a system here that is really accepted by the whole spectrum of political opinion. We have conservatives who are as far to the right on most issues as any American conservative, but they're just as staunchly for the Medicare system as anybody. It has become a national value—the principle that everybody who needs medical care can get it, and nobody asks you if you're rich or poor, or where you work. Knowing that everybody gets the same care helps to hold a society together—it makes everybody feel equally valued. There aren't many things in the world that just work—that just make sense. I mean, here are two contiguous countries, and one has a system that everybody is more or less happy with and the other doesn't, and yet the one that doesn't is determined not to learn anything from the one that does. I don't understand it."

Doctor Freedman is too well-mannered and uncontentious—in a way, too Canadian—to say so, but it occurred to me after I talked to him that the reason President Bush and Representative Gingrich, and even Senator Tsongas, were misrepresenting Canadian health care was simple. To admit that it is better than ours would be to admit that there are important things (other than fighting wars) that governments can do uniquely well, and for the past decade the whole ideological structure of American "conservatism" has depended on constant, relentless reiteration of the claim that all government is necessarily evil. The Bush Administration has come to depend for its continued political existence on successfully turning American minds against any conception of the state as the guarantor of the common welfare, and has managed to make even the most conventional arguments for social compassion sound like the entering wedge of totalitarianism. But what defeated Communism, after all, was not capitalism alone but socialism, too—the demonstration, throughout the countries of Western Europe in particular (whose situation the Eastern Europeans could so easily compare with their own), that it was possible for a government to protect a prospering free-market economy and still operate as a kind of mu-

tual-insurance society, providing everybody with protection in the face of life's inevitable costs and disasters. The compulsion that drives President Bush to distort the facts about Canadian health care suggests that official American policy is in the process of becoming what conservatives, in discussing the Soviet Union, used to call "a total ideology"—a system blindly convinced of its absolute truth, and yet so fragile in its relationship to reality that it is incapable of considering even the most obvious reform. Surely we should have learned by now what happens to ideological systems that begin to deny facts that their people can discover for themselves just by crossing a border.

BEST WAYS TO STAY HEALTHY

HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 19, 1992

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, as you and my colleagues are aware the State of New Jersey is home to several of the Nation's most prominent pharmaceutical companies in the world. In fact the State of New Jersey's pharmaceutical companies contribute to a considerable percentage of the world's research and development for new products that help cure diseases. These products are used by people in temporary situations, others use these pharmaceutical products in their daily lives; but they are not just pharmaceuticals that cure problems but many of these products prevent conditions from occurring.

To help prevent many conditions and diseases, pharmaceutical companies have for many years funded research and development of vitamins and minerals. Recent studies have shown that these investments were worth the money. In the April 29, 1992, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD my distinguished colleague and friend Congressman DEAN GALLO submitted for the RECORD an article from Time Magazine entitled "The New Scoop on Vitamins." This article included several important studies recently done on the use of vitamins and minerals in our daily lives and the benefits of these products. As I stated earlier, much of this research is being conducted in my home State by world renowned companies.

As you will see in the following article entitled "Best Ways to Stay Healthy" from U.S. News and World Report's May 4, 1992 edition, vitamins look better than ever. From this special report American's can see the benefits of medicine, nutrition, fitness, and today's current trends in well-being:

[From U.S. News and World Report magazine, May 13, 1992]

BEST WAYS TO STAY HEALTHY

(By Joanne Silberner)

The very best way to keep your health is to not take it for granted. As this year's guide demonstrates, research on new ways to head off disease is proceeding apace on all fronts. In medicine, scientists are exploring the potential of "chemopreventives," or drugs and vitamins and substances in food that seem able to prevent all manner of diseases. Cancer researchers are scrambling to bring out more accurate blood screens that can pick up tumors at their tiniest, most curable stage. Until the tests are more reli-

able, though, you may want to submit cautiously to screens like PSA test for prostate cancer. The meat industry is answering the call to heart-healthy eating by introducing lower-fat products; of the 800 cookbooks published each year, a third now take a healthy approach. And here's good news for all you guilt-ridden would-be joggers; it now seems you may barely need to break a sweat to lower your risk of developing a number of killers, including heart disease, colon cancer, and diabetes.

This Wednesday, the National Cancer Institute will launch a groundbreaking study. The hypothesis: that regular doses of the drug tamoxifen can protect healthy women against breast cancer. The 16,000 women who participate will test one of medicine's greatest hopes—that certain drugs and vitamins can actually stop killer diseases before they start.

Chemoprevention, as the approach is called, is still an infant science, but test results so far have practitioners impressed. Doctors across the country are already advising healthy men to pop an aspirin every other day because of a 1988 Harvard University study suggesting that such a practice cuts the risk of heart attacks nearly in half. And researchers are scrambling to find the next magic potion. In 1980, the National Cancer Institute spent \$6 million on chemoprevention research. This year that figure will rise to \$74 million as the institute's scientists work on a wish list of more than 1,000 substances—from unpronounceable man-made chemicals to vitamins C and E—they think have the potential to shield people from all sorts of cancers.

Many of the compounds under study occur naturally in fruits and vegetables. Tamoxifen, by contrast is a drug, one that has made a name for itself in preventing the recurrence of tumors in women who have had breast cancer. Structurally, it is similar to the hormone estrogen, which many breast cancer cells thrive on, and it gets in the way of estrogen that otherwise would bind to these cells. Deprived of the real thing, the cells fail to divide. Though researchers have worried that tamoxifen might nullify some of estrogen's desirable qualities, two recent studies show that elsewhere in the body, the drug acts like estrogen: It lowers blood cholesterol and slows the bone loss that comes with old aging.

Women interested in participating in the trial can contact the National Cancer Institute at (800) 422-6237. Healthy women 60 or older are needed, and so are women ages 35 to 59 who are at a heightened risk, perhaps because their mothers or sisters had breast cancer. The NCI will supply the names of local testing sites, where you can find out whether you are eligible. Half of the group will take two tamoxifen tablets a day; the other 8,000 will get a placebo—and they won't know which group they're in. The study is slotted to last at least five years, though it could end earlier if sufficiently dramatic differences in breast cancer rates show up.

Doctors already can prescribe the drug to healthy women, since it is on the market. But tamoxifen can bring on hot flashes and vaginal discharge or dryness, and scientists have noted liver damage in rodents fed high doses of the drug. Moreover, while women in the trial will get the drug free, others will pay up to \$100—perhaps more—a month.

Meanwhile, the evidence mounts for compounds that cost little. Here are the most promising:

Aspirin: Last December, the American Cancer Society reported that in its ongoing

study of more than 650,000 adults, those who took aspirin 16 or more times a month for any reason had a 40 percent lower risk of colon cancer than did people who took no aspirin. Nobody knows why, exactly, but that's not stopping many medical experts from adding yet another entry to aspirin's growing portfolio. The drug is believed, for instance, to prevent the formation of blood clots that can cause heart attacks. It may also help prevent thrombotic stroke, which is caused by a clot in the brain blood vessel. Still, it is not a good idea to put yourself on a steady diet of aspirin without doctor's guidance. Its anticlotting property can allow a small rip in a brain blood vessel to go unrepaired, leading to another kind of stroke called a hemorrhagic stroke. And as yet, it is not known whether aspirin protects women as well as men from heart disease and stroke.

Beta Carotene: If aspirin is the wonder drug, researchers are coming to view beta carotene as the miracle vitamin—or, more accurately, vitamin precursor. The compound, which turn into vitamin A in the body, is found in some fruits and in dark-green and orange vegetables like spinach, sweet potatoes and carrots. The chemical is an antioxidant which means it sops up highly reactive oxygen molecules in the body that might damage DNA or protein, thereby setting the stage for cataracts and cancer: the same molecules can also turn relatively benign cholesterol particles into real artery-cloggers.

Beta carotene appears to have the power to neutralize reactive oxygen. At a conference in February on the health effects of vitamins, Charles Hennekens, a physician at Brigham & Women's Hospital in Boston, described the heart attack, stroke and death rates among a group of several hundred doctors. Those who took 50 milligrams of beta carotene every other day experienced half the problems of those who didn't. A recent study by Johns Hopkins University researchers linked high levels of beta carotene with a lower incidence of lung cancer. And several reports have shown that it can prevent the recurrence of tumors of the mouth and throat.

The compound is so newly appreciated that the government has yet to set a level for how much people should get. Paul Lanchance of the department of food science at Rutgers University calculates the recommended daily allowance (RDA) for beta carotene at 6 mg a day, about what you'd get from a quarter of a pound of carrots or sweet potatoes. Nutrition surveys show the average American gets only 1.5 mg a day. While it might seem wise to take a beta carotene supplement, there is reason to wait for the outcome of several trials. Supplements can lower the body's blood level of vitamin E—another suspected "chemopreventive."

Why not just take plenty of vitamin A? For one thing, vitamin A is not an antioxidant. And researchers are reluctant to experiment with high doses of vitamin A, since too much can cause headaches, vomiting, and liver damage.

Folic acid: Extra doses of the B vitamin folic acid be on the menu soon for women trying to get pregnant, and eventually for everyone. Recent studies have shown that low levels of folic acid during the weeks just before and just after conception are associated with spina bifida, a birth defect in which the spinal cord fails to close, and anencephaly, where the brain fails to develop. A study run by Britain's Medical Research Council and published last summer showed that 4 mg a day of folic acid, 10 times

the current RDA of 400 micrograms for pregnant women, cuts the incidence of spina bifida and anencephaly by more than 70 percent in women who have already had one affected fetus. The Centers for Disease Control now recommends the 4 mg dosage for these women while they're trying to conceive. Some doctors have already begun prescribing folic acid for all their patients attempting to have a baby.

The compound has partisans outside obstetrics. Two University of Alabama studies have shown that women with precancerous cervical cells and smokers with precancerous lung cells have lower-than-normal levels of folic acid, suggesting that higher levels are somehow protective. Surveys reveal that Americans get only half the RDA of 200 micrograms for men and 180 micrograms for women, so most people could stand more leafy vegetables and legumes.

Vitamin C: Vitamin C may have the longest resume of all the vitamins. Recently it has been associated with an increase in blood levels of "good" cholesterol, which lowers the risk of heart disease, and a decrease in the levels of "bad" cholesterol, which raises the risk, and there's at least some anecdotal evidence that it heads off colds. In December, researchers at the University of California at Berkeley showed that men who consumed less than the RDA of 60 mg produced sperm with damaged DNA. At least in the test tube, vitamin C's antioxidant qualities halt the early steps of hardening of the arteries. And a University of California at Berkeley epidemiologist who pored over 90 large-scale studies of vitamin intake and cancer incidence concluded that the evidence was "very convincing" that vitamin C protects against cancers of the digestive tract, cervix, rectum, breast and lung.

Vitamin E: The popularity of vitamin E, another antioxidant, stems in part from a 1990 Tufts study showing that 800 mg a day reversed the immune system damage that comes with aging. A 1991 report by Swiss and Finnish researchers on heart disease in 16 European regions showed that a person's vitamin E intake was a stronger indicator of heart health than his or her cholesterol level. Tests at the University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center show that high doses of vitamin E staunch the first step of hardening of the arteries.

An as-yet-unpublished Finnish analysis of several studies on vitamin E suggests it decreases the incidence of colorectal cancer, too. On the other hand, the Finns found that it seemed to be associated with a slightly heightened risk of cervical cancer. Nutritional surveys have shown that the average E intake under 10 mg, while the RDA is 12 mg for women and 15 mg for men. Green leafy vegetables, nuts, wheat germ, and vegetable oils are high in E.

While the research proceeds, there is a powerful incentive for the public to take stock of its eating habits. Several government surveys have shown that on any given day, fewer than 1 in 10 Americans regularly eat the recommended five daily servings of fruits and vegetables. Half of the elderly consume less than 75 percent of the vitamins RDAs.

Diet first: Some people—pregnant women, the elderly, smokers, and children—may have nutritional deficits and could benefit from a conversation about supplements with their doctor or a nutritionist. But for everyone else, the most carefully formulated vitamin pill can't beat diet rich in fruit and vegetables. "To ignore diet and just use supplements is like putting on a seat belt and

driving like a maniac," says vitamin researcher Paul Jacques of Tufts University. And while vitamins and minerals in RDA amounts generally are not harmful, self-prescribing can result in dangerous doses. Benjamin Sachs, chief of obstetrics at Beth Israel Hospital in Boston, has had several patients with chronic fatigue syndrome who had treated themselves with high doses of multivitamins. The women got so much vitamin A that their fetuses grew stunted limbs.

Moreover, fruits and vegetables hold undiscovered secrets. Beta carotene wasn't even listed among the most popular supplements a mere five years ago. And earlier this year, researchers from Johns Hopkins identified what may be the next beta carotene; a substance in broccoli, called sulforaphane, that shows potential as a shield against cancer. Relying on pills to make up for poor eating habits will leave you a step behind the scientists who themselves are at best a step behind Mother Nature.

BEST WISHES TO PRESIDENT LEE
TENG-HUI OF THE REPUBLIC OF
CHINA ON TAIWAN

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 19, 1992

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise today to commend President Lee Teng-Hui of the Republic of China on Taiwan for his untiring commitment to democracy. Since his swearing in on May 20, 1990, President Lee has kept up the economic and political pace set by his predecessor, former President Chiang Ching-Kuo.

Taiwan stands today as a model of democracy and free market ideals. Recently, Taiwan has embarked on a \$300 billion, 6-year national development plan. This plan supports many worthy projects such as public housing, highway improvements, and oil refineries. This endeavor has created many new jobs and has spurred on economic growth.

The Taiwanese people have transformed their once unproductive island into one of the fastest growing countries in the world. This can be attributed to the hard work of its citizens, free markets, and democratic leadership. Taiwan has one of the highest standards of living in Asia. President Lee's goal is to raise the per capita income to that of Western nations before the end of the century.

Under the leadership of President Lee, I am confident that Taiwan will continue to prosper both economically and politically in the future.

Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in expressing a heartfelt congratulations to President Lee Teng-Hui for his past successes, future goals, and his commitment to freedom and democracy.

WESTCHESTER'S HOPE FOR THE HOMELESS DINNER: CREATIVITY TAKES ON A CRITICAL CHALLENGE

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 19, 1992

Mrs. LOWEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, tonight is an important night in Westchester County. It is a night when good people from throughout the county join together to help meet a major challenge: Helping the homeless of our county begin their lives again, helping them find housing and helping them find the means to be self-sustaining.

Westchester County has the highest per capita homeless rate in New York State. Too often, people turn away from problems of that magnitude, seeing little reason for hope. However, thanks to the leadership of Rev. Peter Larom, his Grace Church Community Center, and a coalition of other groups, there is hope.

These individuals are fighting to find answers to the tragedy of homelessness. They have given of themselves to tackle this problem, and they have captured the attention of our entire community. The Hope for the Homeless Dinner has been an important unifying force in our community, and it has generated important financial support for a wide range of organizations who share a deep commitment to helping the least fortunate in our society.

It has been my privilege to work closely with many of those involved in tonight's event as I have worked hard to ensure that Federal policies and priorities are more responsive to the homeless. Their suggestions and cooperation have been important factors in several of my legislative initiatives, including my amendment separating Westchester from New York City in determining eligibility for Federal housing assistance. Their leadership and understanding of the causes, both societal and programmatic, have made an important contribution to addressing myriad aspects of the housing dilemma in Westchester County.

Indeed, those who have worked so hard on tonight's dinner have been tireless in their advocacy on behalf of the homeless in Westchester County. They have truly been a conscience for the county. They understand how critically important it is for our Government—and our society as a whole—to reshape our priorities to meet real needs of real people.

Building on a 6-year tradition of strong support from local and national leaders, tonight's dinner will feature Andrew Cuomo, chairman of the New York City Commission on the Homeless and the driving force behind HELP, and special honoree, Arthur Ashe. Recipients of the Mickey Leland Award, named in honor of our late colleague and friend from the State of Texas, will be Jane Perkinson of SHORE, Rev. G. Franklin Wiggins of Mt. Olive Baptist Church in Peekskill, NY, and the Learning Center at the Coachman.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

OFFICER KILLED IN LINE OF DUTY

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 19, 1992

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize Mr. and Mrs. Roman Martinez whose son, Jerry Martinez, was killed in the January 1991, massacre in Chimayo, NM. Mr. and Mrs. Martinez came to Washington this week for a memorial service at Arlington Cemetery for their son.

Rio Arriba County Deputy Jerry Martinez was among seven people killed in the shooting spree, after responding to a report of gunshots. A graduate of Espanola High School, Jerry had been with the Rio Arriba County Sheriff's office since 1985. He loved his job, despite the risks involved, and was well respected by the community.

In response to the war on crime, our Nation has focused on the perpetrators and the punishment: Criminals, sentencing guidelines, and incarceration. In doing so, we often lose sight of those on the front lines, the State and local police who respond on a daily basis to hazardous situations in which their lives may be in jeopardy. With crime raging through urban areas and overwhelming rural law enforcement, it is vital to focus our attention on the needs of our Nation's police force. Without such support, the numbers of police killed in the line of duty will continue to soar.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you and my colleagues join me in offering sympathy to Mr. and Mrs. Martinez for the suffering they have endured during the past year and a half. I would also ask you to join me in sympathy to the families of all State and local police who were killed or wounded in the line of duty last year.

RETIREES DISPLAY ART WORKS AT NORTH KENDALL EXHIBIT

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 19, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to acknowledge the organizers and the participants of the arts and crafts exhibition of the Sunrise Club. The Sunrise Club is a retirement community in North Kendall whose members with varying artistic abilities displayed their works during an art exhibit recently. Works ranging from knitting, needlepoint, and macrame to oil paintings and photography were on display. In addition, the drama club entertained members of the community who visited the exposition. Marti Ostrander of the Miami Herald reports:

Mary Cheathan Napier, 83, writes poetry, sews and knits up a storm.

"I learned to knit at the age of 6, during World War I. I used to make all my own clothes and most of my husband's," said the former nurse, showing her handiwork: knit coats, shirts, even a man's jacket.

Ten years ago, Helen Goldman, 90, started painting as a hobby. "I'm not Grandma

May 19, 1992

Moses, but seriously, I started painting because I was bored and wasn't in business anymore." She works in oils and pastels.

Napier and Goldman will be among more than 20 residents of the Sunrise Club, a retirement community at 9100 North Kendall Dr., who will display their talents today at an arts and crafts exhibition that's open to the public.

"We are amazed at how much talent and art is here," said Martin Holtz, co-entertainment director at Sunrise Club.

"It started out as something much smaller, and now it's turned into a major event," said Gary Dubler, Holtz's counterpart.

The two put the show together after noticing how many residents had decorated their apartments with art and craft items.

"When I asked one of the residents who had painted the beautiful landscape on the wall, she said she had, and that's how the idea to create an art show started," Holtz said.

Tess Goldwater and Rose Aisen will have the largest exhibits in the show. Goldwater knits, crochets, quilts, needlepoints and works with macrame and crewel.

"I'm 83 and have been doing this all my life," she said. She was a teacher for the handicapped and came to Miami 25 years ago.

Aisen works with plastic needlepoint, designing and creating toilet paper holders, tissue holders, calendars, purses, pot holders and Christmas ornaments.

Other exhibitors will include artists Ann Kendall, Estelle Berman, Jennie Appelrouth, Marjorie Dunne and Ernie Schoman. Their works feature landscapes, photographs and antique portraits.

I am pleased that the members of the Sunrise Club opened their exhibition to the public and I congratulate them on their wonderful works of art. By combining their talents, they produced a wonderful program for others in our community to enjoy. In addition, I would also like to extend many congratulations to Martin Holtz and Gary Dubler who directed this event.

SUPPORT FOR THE ADAM MANN CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT PROTECTION ACT

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 19, 1992

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I want to express my support for Representative SUSAN MOLINARI's bill, the Adam Mann Child Abuse and Neglect Protection Act. I am pleased to be an original cosponsor of this important piece of legislation.

I commend Representative MOLINARI and Representative MAJOR OWENS, the chairman of the Select Education Subcommittee, for working together to come up with this bipartisan bill that makes minor, but important, amendments to the Federal Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act [CAPTA]. I know that this bill is a result of several hearings on the subject of child abuse. In the course of these hearings it has become clear that in many cases the confidentiality laws protecting against the disclosure of child abuse records have actually impeded the protection of the

child. It is the protection of the child, as well as the integrity of the family, that should be the focus of these laws.

This bill would help in that respect by amending CAPTA's confidentiality requirement so that States would have to allow for inter-agency sharing of information regarding child abuse. This will create greater efficiency, and thus greater protection for the child.

I would like to stress, however, that in the pursuit of protecting the child the integrity of the family not be trampled. This bill achieves this balance by allowing the disclosure of identifying information if it is in the interest of protecting the child, but only if there is a substantiated allegation of child abuse. For example, unsubstantiated reports of a child abuse from an anonymous reporter or from a spouse in a custody battle would not be within the realm of the information which would be allowed to be disclosed in the interest of protecting the child.

I also would like to commend Representative MOLINARI for including a sense of the Congress that all States should create inter-agency, multidisciplinary teams to review the death of a child, or serious cases of child abuse before the child dies. Several States already have established these review teams, but they only conduct an investigation after the child dies. It makes sense that serious cases of child abuse that are not being handled adequately by the child protection services should be reviewed and remedied before the child dies.

Again, Mr. Speaker, I am honored to be an original cosponsor of this bill which will help address the needs of the far too many children in this country who are abused or neglected.

75TH ANNIVERSARY OF GREEK ORTHODOX CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION

HON. NICHOLAS MAVROULES

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 19, 1992

Mr. MAVROULES. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to advise my colleagues that the Greek Orthodox Church of the Annunciation in Newburyport, MA, will be celebrating the 75th anniversary of its founding on May 24.

For background, the Greek Orthodox community of Newburyport was chartered on February 14, 1917. The Greek immigrants who settled in Newburyport formed the Hellenic Orthodox Church of Saints Peter and Paul on Sunday, December 8, 1918. Their initial meeting was held at Malta Hall on State Street, but they did not have their own building, nor did they have a full-time priest. They began meeting at the chapel of St. Paul's Episcopal Church and at the hall of the Unitarian Church. By April 1923, there were 108 parishioners who gathered at the firehouse to elect a board of directors. In 1 year the board raised over \$6,000. With the newly raised funds the board purchased the Second Presbyterian Church at Park and Harris Streets which had recently been put up for auction. The church, built in 1796 by Leonard Smith, was a historically important structure con-

nected with many important names from Newburyport's past, including Timothy Dexter, who donated the bell for the church steeple.

The church was renamed the Annunciation of the Theotokos Greek Church in 1923, and, after much restoration and redecoration in the Eastern Orthodox liturgical tradition, the first divine liturgy was performed on March 25, 1925.

In 1983, a fire destroyed the church and with it the ambitious plans of a restoration committee that had been formed in 1979. It was decided that they would rebuild in a modern style which reflected the architectural traditions of the Orthodox Church.

Miraculously, several holy items were spared from burning. The firemen pulled from the ashes the font that has been used by the founders of the church to baptize their children, the chalice they used to receive Holy Communion, and many other sacred articles. The firemen placed the warm articles one by one into the waiting hands of the members of the parish, who formed a human chain that passed the sacred articles to safety. These items were kept in the parishioners households during the rebuilding and transferred to the new church upon its completion to resume their liturgical function in church ceremonies.

On Sunday, May 24, 1992, His Grace Bishop Methodios of Boston will celebrate a full hierarchical liturgy reflective of the ancient and rich traditions of the Orthodox faith at the Greek Orthodox Church of the Annunciation. The church maintains its historical role as a vibrant part of the life of the city of Newburyport.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues join me in wishing parishioners of the Greek Orthodox Church of the Annunciation a 75th anniversary full of God's blessings and gracious wishes for the future.

TRIBUTE TO BATRICE GLEN

HON. BUD CRAMER

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 19, 1992

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Batrice Glen upon her retirement from the Boeing Co., in Huntsville, AL.

She began her career with the Army in Huntsville in 1953. Those were the early days of our Nation's missile program which was led by a brilliant young German-born scientist by the name of Werhner von Braun. Batrice followed the von Braun team from the Army Ballistic Missile Agency to the newly established National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Office of Manned Space Flight in the early sixties.

During the 21 years she spent with the Army and NASA, she witnessed firsthand the development of increasingly sophisticated rocket systems from the Redstone and Pershing era to the Saturn rocket system which powered the first men to the Moon. She worked closely with such esteemed scientists as Arthur Rudolph and Eberhard Rees as well as von Braun. It was truly an amazing period of time.

In 1973 she brought this wealth of experience to the Boeing Co. in Huntsville. Boeing's

more recent endeavors include the building of the living quarters and laboratories for America's first permanently manned presence in space, space station *Freedom*.

Batrice has also spend much of her time giving to the Huntsville Community. She is active in the Association of the U.S. Army, Space Club, Chamber of Commerce, NASA alumni, Historic Huntsville, and Constitution Hall Park.

I want to take this opportunity to wish Batrice and her husband Don the very best for the future. I know her retirement years will be especially fulfilling and productive.

INTRODUCTION OF THE ADAM MANN CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT PROTECTION ACT

HON. SUSAN MOLINARI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 19, 1992

Ms. MOLINARI. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Adam Mann Child Abuse and Neglect Protection Act. I am introducing this legislation after a number of tragic cases of child abuse were brought to my attention. In addition, I informally convened a hearing on child abuse in New York City, and attended a second hearing held by the Select Education Subcommittee, chaired by MAJOR OWENS. Chairman OWENS should be commended for his past and future dedication and work on behalf of abused and neglected children in our Nation. During both of these hearings I became painfully aware that the child protection system in our country is failing our children.

Last year, according to the National Committee for the Prevention of Child Abuse, an estimated 1,383 children in this country died from abuse or neglect. Since 1985, reported child fatalities have increased by 57 percent nationwide. The number of overall reports of child abuse and neglect grew to almost 2.7 million in 1991—a 31-percent increase since 1985. These numbers are astounding. Each number represents an innocent child who is defenseless against cruel and harmful treatment.

Since numerous appalling child abuse and neglect cases have been brought to my attention, I titled the legislation I am introducing the Adam Mann Child Abuse and Neglect Protection Act. I do so in order to honor the short and tragic life of Adam Mann. Adam Mann was a young boy who recently died as a result of continuous child abuse in New York City. The appalling negligence of the child protection services involved in this case was brought to light in a shocking and insightful Frontline documentary. The Adam Mann case and the thousands of other child abuse and neglect cases show that too many children are still falling through the cracks, often to their deaths.

We have a long way to go to reach the desired level of effectiveness in identifying and preventing cases of child abuse. I firmly believe that it is a problem requiring multidisciplinary and interagency cooperation. In fact, during the hearings, expert witnesses, and families of the children the system was de-

signed to protect repeatedly cited two major problems regarding the child protection system: confidentiality laws and the lack of accountability in the child protection services.

Currently, the Federal Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act [CAPTA] requires the States to keep child abuse records confidential in order to receive grants under the act. Some States have passed strict confidentiality laws, or strictly interpret existing confidentiality laws in response to the Federal mandate. My legislation would amend the Federal law to require States to provide for interagency sharing of child abuse records to facilitate a more comprehensive, coordinated approach by States in protecting children against child abuse.

In addition, my bill would express the sense of Congress that States should create autonomous, interagency, multidisciplinary teams to review cases of death thought to have been caused by child abuse, or egregious cases of suspected child abuse—before the child dies—when the child's case is not being handled adequately by the child protection services. These review teams would then make recommendations regarding an individual case or on systemic changes that are necessary. Currently eight States have established, by statute, review teams that examine only child fatalities. This bill expresses the sense of Congress that these review teams should go a step further and also examine serious child abuse cases before the child dies.

I believe that systemic changes are needed to address the growing problem of child abuse. In attempting to change the system, we must ask ourselves: Why are child protective services—typically the name for the State agency responsible for investigating child abuse/neglect—not properly fulfilling their mandate of protecting the child?

Over and over again, we find that there is dearth of information sharing between the principal Government departments and agencies with a vested interest in the welfare of families and children. Federal and State confidentiality laws are central to the ability of these agencies to share essential information pertaining to a particular child abuse case. The confidentiality laws currently in place can prevent officials in one Government agency from passing on vital information to officials in another agency.

Basically, these laws are meritorious. But recently, these provisions have come under increased criticism as being ineffective in protecting children. They are frequently criticized for preventing disclosure of pertinent information, and are frequently cited as causes for the potential loss of Federal funding.

I do not advocate the repeal of confidentiality laws. I respect the compelling need for privacy in family matters. And, I believe the necessity to protect families against unnecessary public disclosure of private information is equally important in the debate surrounding confidentiality laws. However, I strongly believe they unnecessarily and sometimes tragically prevent life saving information from being shared.

I do not think that a change in the confidentiality laws will be the panacea to end child abuse or neglect. However, I firmly believe that serious systemic changes and increased funding are both necessary to make a signifi-

cant difference to the suffering children of our Nation.

We need to take seriously our responsibility to protect our children. Unfortunately, the answers to how we make Government more responsive are not as concrete as they should be. Upon hearing the statistics for reported child abuse, neglect and deaths, I know all my colleagues agree with me that the numbers are horrific. Please join me in rejecting the status quo and in challenging the system that is failing our children. Join me in cosponsoring the strongly supporting passage of this important legislation.

WILLIAM A. CORMIER SERVED
SALEM CENTRAL SCHOOLS WITH
DISTINCTION FOR 27 YEARS

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 19, 1992

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, imagine the dedication and ability it takes to be a high school principal for 27 years. That is the accomplishment of William A. Cormier, who has served the Salem Central School District since 1965, and will be honored at a June 13 retirement dinner.

For once, let's talk about what's right with American public schools. Salem Central is one of those positive things, and no small part of the credit for that goes to Mr. Cormier.

Mr. Cormier played an active role on the Effective Schools Committee, in implementing the gifted program at Salem, the Regents Action Plan, Roots of Liberty, and the Bicentennial Constitution Celebration. During his years, attendance improved significantly, a reflection on his commitment to excellence and his ability to mediate the many conflicts arising in school administration. Other highlights of his career include service as a consultant to the Hudson City School System and a 1974 article in *The Journal* entitled "Follow the Yellow Brick Road." He was a member of the Washington County BOCES Committee for the Gifted, New York State Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development, School Administrators Association of New York State, and the National Association of Secondary School Principals.

His contribution to the community has been equally significant. He has been the town and village historian, a member and officer of the Dr. Asa Fitch Historical Society, the Salem Rotary Club, the parish council of Holy Cross Catholic Church, past member of the Salem Bicentennial Committee, and the Proudft Building Restoration Committee.

Mr. Cormier graduated from the University of Massachusetts in 1957 and earned a graduate degree from Cornell University in 1965. Additional graduate level courses were completed at the University of Iowa, College of St. Rose, and SUNY/Plattsburgh. Before coming to Salem, he was an English teacher and secondary principal at Sherwood Central School in Aurora.

Mr. Speaker, I remember being taught so many years ago that the difference between the words "principle" and "principal" is that

the second word ended in "pal." I think of that long-ago lesson when I think of Mr. Cormier, who has been such an asset to his school district and to his community. His wife Sara, and his three children, William, Robert, and Rebecca are all very proud of him. So am I.

And so, let us rise in tribute of our own to this outstanding public servant, William A. Cormier of Salem Central Schools. May his retirement years be long and enjoyable.

TRIBUTE TO S. SGT. RODGER F.
DEWEY

HON. JIM KOLBE

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 19, 1992

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, S. Sgt. Rodger F. Dewey, U.S. Marine Corps, will soon be completing his tour of duty at the Department of the Navy's Congressional Liaison Office located in the House of Representatives. I would like to take this opportunity to recognize and thank him for his service to the U.S. Congress.

Rodger has been serving as the Marine Corps administrative chief with distinction since June 1989. He was selected for this sensitive assignment based on his prior performance. During his tenure, he has flawlessly answered thousands of congressional inquiries involving very sensitive issues. He is well known and respected by my colleagues on both sides of the aisle. In addition, Rodger competently executed numerous congressional staff delegation trips to various Marine Corps activities, promoting the Marine Corps' image.

On a personal note, Rodger has made the climb to the top of the Capitol Dome with me, overcoming a considerable and common fear of heights that affects many of us. It is that determination not to be daunted by any challenge that confronts him that I, and many others, admire so much in Rodger.

S. Sgt. Rodger Dewey possesses the intelligence and drive to succeed in whatever he tries. Rodger's talent and his dedication to his duties will be missed by all of us. Rodger, we all wish you "fair winds and following seas."

VETFEST

HON. CHARLES WILSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 19, 1992

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, May 24, the Houston chapter of the Texas Association of Vietnam Veterans will be celebrating "Vetfest," an affair to honor hospitalized veterans of all wars. For 4 years now, this dedicated group of veterans, friends, and family members has joined to bring Memorial Day festivities to veterans who are confined to veterans hospitals. It is loyal, caring people like this who make America the great Nation that it is today. "Vetfest" is a wonderful idea, one that I hope will expand to eventually reach the over 170 veterans hospital areas nationwide. I

respectfully submit for the RECORD, to recognize this important event, the following proclamation:

PROCLAMATION

Whereas those courageous men and women who served in the Armed Forces of the United States of America and are now residing in Veterans' Administration facilities across the country, are not free to enjoy the celebration of Memorial Day that they earned with their sacrifice, dedication, and love of country; and

Whereas The Texas Association of Vietnam Veterans, Houston chapter, have avowed that they will not forget or abandon those veterans, but will honor them to the best of its ability; and

Whereas TAVV has chosen and dedicated each Sunday preceding Memorial Day to be Vetfest, and prepare accordingly to take the celebration into the VA facility; and

Whereas TAVV comes together with all other veterans' organizations and veteran volunteers from every conflict on foreign soil to serve those who served in uniform, and

Whereas TAVV offers their time and caring to make this Vetfest as special as possible for those most special of people, with food, festivity, and faithful service to celebrate with those whose time of service we commemorate on Memorial Day: Now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Congress of these United States of America, under this sponsorship of Congressman Charlie Wilson, encourages all Members of Congress to place into record this day of caring along with TAVV's pledge to persist until each VA facility across this great land has also joined in our mission, and honors properly those who keep us free.

TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF FLOYD "TUT" FANN

HON. BUD CRAMER

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 19, 1992

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay a most fitting tribute to the memory of a courageous leader, prominent citizen and dear friend, Mr. Floyd "Tut" Fann.

A World War II veteran and hero, Tut served in the European Theater with the 736th Tank Battalion. This gallant soldier, who was wounded during the Battle of the Bulge, held the greatest admiration and love for his fellow comrades. Because of his genuine respect for veterans, he dedicated his life to the fight for their rights.

During his last days, Tut was working diligently to establish a veteran's home in Huntsville, AL, so that the veterans in his hometown could receive medical care without moving far away from family and friends.

A member of the American Legion, Post 237, Tut served locally in all offices and as commander for two terms. He also extended his service to the State and national levels by acting as first division commander, department commander for the State of Alabama and later as alternate national executive committeeman.

Tut was also a member of the Military Order of the Purple Heart; Disabled American Veterans; Veterans of Foreign Wars, La Societe Des 40 Hommes Et 8 Chevaux; Army, Navy,

and Air Force Veterans in Canada-United States.

It is no wonder that Tut Fann was honored as Veteran of the Year in 1985. His efforts to help other veterans were exemplary. As his devoted wife Esther said, "Tut was a friend to all," rising above his depression-era childhood days to sit in high places with people in all statures of life, he loved people and wanted to help them.

Henry David Thoreau said;

If a man does not keep pace with his companions, perhaps it is because he hears a different drummer. Let him step to the music he hears. However measured or faraway.

Tut Fann heard the loudest music from the drums of military service and veterans affairs. We, who knew him, are thankful he heard the music he did. He was a great man who made a difference in so many people's lives.

I appreciate the opportunity to pay homage to such a wonderful man, devoted husband, and loving father. He will be missed by all, but never forgotten.

TRIBUTE TO SALLIE HAILEY

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 19, 1992

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, over the Easter district work period, I was saddened to learn of the death of one of Missouri's outstanding people. I had grown up in the country adjacent to the home of Sallie Hailey and was privileged to know her and to witness her leadership and service to the community, her Democratic Party, and her State.

Sallie Hailey was a tireless worker. She and her husband had owned an insurance agency in Marshall, MO. She was elected as county commissioner in Saline County, and as mayor of her beloved Arrow Rock. She was appointed director of the Missouri Department of Business and Administration. She was past president of the Missouri Federation of Women's Democratic Clubs and was past chairman of Missouri's Fourth Congressional District and the Saline County Democratic Central Committee. She was a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Women's Jefferson Democratic Club, the Friends of Arrow Rock and the Arrow Rock Federated Church.

Sallie Hailey dedicated her life to the service of others. She was recognized as a leader in all of her endeavors, and was recognized by all who knew her as a truly great lady. She will be missed. I offer this record so it may serve as a model of service for others to emulate.

A TRIBUTE TO PRINCIPAL PAUL NILSEN

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 19, 1992

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, as the 1991-92 school year draws to a close this spring, citizens in one Chicago suburb will be saying

goodbye to a good friend who has given a great deal of himself to the community. As a veteran in the field of education, Mr. Paul Nilsen has given 20 years of dedicated service as principal of Central School in Wilmette, IL. In June he will retire from his position and bring to a close an era in this north shore community.

As Central School's principal, Mr. Nilsen is involved with everything that goes on under the school's roof. Over the years, he has watched thousands of children work hard to solve arithmetic problems, master their reading skills, or learn their ABC's. As a prominent leader of the school, Mr. Nilsen never lost sight of the impact that he and the school had on his students and their ability to become functioning members of society. Mr. Nilsen has done an admirable job of shaping the lives of so many young people.

Among the lives he has impacted, one particular young student at Central School stands out. A special child who attended the school was diagnosed with AIDS in 1987, and the Nation focused on Central School and Mr. Nilsen. In the face of this tragic situation, Principal Nilsen worked tirelessly to educate and inform the public about AIDS and dispel the many misconceptions that surround the disease. Controversy was extinguished and the school was able to function under its normal routine due to Mr. Nilsen's efforts. Without the exemplary leadership of Mr. Nilsen, unnecessary disruption among teachers and students alike may have occurred and learning, the primary objective of the school, would have taken a back seat.

Before Mr. Nilsen began his career in education, he learned in other ways what it was like to work with the public. As an ordained minister of two churches, he was very involved in the community which he served. Later he earned his master's degree in educational psychology at Northwestern University, and discovered the joys of teaching.

The rewards of teaching are many and Mr. Nilsen has had his share as principal for two decades. Watching children learn and grow is a special treat for anyone, but observing as many children as Mr. Nilsen has over a 20-year period has undoubtedly left him with many memories. All those who knew Mr. Nilsen will miss him and the difference that he made in the field of education. Please join me in honoring a fine community leader—Mr. Paul Nilsen.

TOM PAINE-NEW ROCHELLE UNIT OF B'NAI B'RITH HONORS DR. RICHARD H. KAUFMAN

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 19, 1992

Mrs. LOWEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise in honor of Dr. Richard H. Kaufman, as he is honored by the Tom Paine-New Rochelle Unit of B'nai B'rith. Dr. Kaufman is a respected leader who has taken an active part in the civic life of our community. He has devoted his time and considerable talents on behalf of the UJA Federation, Synagogue Beth

El, and the Tom Paine-New Rochelle Unit of B'nai B'rith. In all of these activities, Dick Kaufman and his wife, Rosalind, have exemplified B'nai B'rith's spirit of dedication to the community.

It has been my privilege in the Congress to work on a number of areas of concern to Dr. Kaufman. As Dick Kaufman has worked to help Jews from the former Soviet Union and elsewhere around the globe find the means to reach their homeland in Israel, I have worked to ensure that our Government has done its part to be supportive and cooperative in that endeavor. His willingness to assume critical leadership roles in the Jewish community testifies to the strength of his convictions and to the ideals of B'nai B'rith. He has indeed been an inspiration to me and to many others as we have worked to make the dream of life in Israel a reality for Jews escaping repression and turmoil. I know that my colleagues join me in paying tribute to Dick Kaufman's contributions.

CONGRATULATIONS TO FATHER
CAPISTRAN POLGAR ON HIS 25TH
JUBILEE OF ORDINATION TO THE
PRIESTHOOD

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 19, 1992

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to record my comments on a special milestone achieved by a very special individual. On Saturday, May 30, 1992, family, friends, and parishioners will come together in recognition of the 25th Jubilee of Ordination to the Priesthood of Father Capistran Polgar.

Father Capistran is pastor of the Holy Assumption Church in the Village of Roebing within the riverfront of Florence Township along the banks of the Delaware River. Capistran Polgar was born in New Brunswick, NJ, on May 16, 1940, to Michael and Magdalen Polgar. He had the benefits of a full Catholic education from New Brunswick's St. Ladislaus Grammar School to high school at Saint Francis Seminary in Cincinnati, OH. Destined for the priesthood, Capistran attended Duns-Scotus College of South Field, MI, and then his seminary studies at St. Leonard's College, Centerville, OH.

Father Capistran began his lifelong service to others with his ordination on June 2, 1967. Shortly after he arrived in Roebing to assume the position of assistant pastor at Holy Assumption Church. The parish was then, as it remains today, a very active place of worship and an energetic part of the community of which it is part. Father departed New Jersey nearly 3 years later to become retreat master at the Franciscan Retreat House in DeWitt, MI. Holy Assumption did not lose Father Capistran Polgar as he returned to become pastor on July 5, 1979.

Since that time, Father Capistran has become an invaluable source of parish stability and an articulate spiritual leader. In these times of community turbulence and societal confusion, Mr. Speaker, the steady hand of Father Capistran serves as an example of how positive leadership can nurture the quiet

strength of a community be that community civil or religious. Those who know him well know him as a person of many talents. He is counselor. He is administrator. He is publisher. He is teacher.

Those who have heard Father deliver his homilies, those who join him at scripture studies, those who have the benefit of spiritual conversation know that he is first and foremost a student of his vocation. His articulate interpretations of the Catholic Church and its teachings reflect the refined appreciation for subtle detail that makes him also a lover of classical music and opera.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, let me say that it is a privilege for me to be able to recall the life and achievements of Father Capistran Polgar. A gentle man who shepherds his flock with a steady hand. No truer verse portrays the dedicated life of Father Capistran Polgar than Matthew 16:18 wherein Jesus says * * * "You are Peter, a stone, and upon this rock I will build my church."

Father Capistran has served as rock upon which the foundation of the Holy Assumption Parish has been strengthened over the years he has been its pastor. As important, perhaps, is that the parish community has been and continues to be an important part of the community that surrounds it. The principles taught by Father Capistran Polgar are no more evident than in his individual actions. He is a spiritual and community leader. I know that those who join him for his 25th Jubilee appreciate this fact more than I can say. I want to extend my personal congratulations and best wishes to this fine and deserving person.

SUPPORT PRODEMOCRACY DEM-
ONSTRATORS IN THAILAND
(SIAM)

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 19, 1992

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, for the last few days the world has once again witnessed a brutal dictatorship violently repress its own citizens who peacefully demonstrate for democratic reforms. Bangkok is awash in blood from attempts by the army to crush the people's calls for Prime Minister Suchinda's resignation. It brings little comfort to know that the commander in chief of the army also happens to be his brother-in-law.

Our Nation has a long and close relationship with Thailand's military leaders who have run the Government since taking charge under the guise of a constitutional monarchy in the 1930's. From 1946 to 1990 we supplied over \$1.07 billion of economic assistance and \$2.31 billion of military assistance to Thailand. For fiscal year 1991 the figures are \$3.2 million in economic assistance and \$685,000 in military assistance. Many of Thailand's civilian leaders have been educated in American universities and a good number of military personnel have trained here in United States defense institutions.

Unfortunately, Thailand's military leaders have developed even closer relationships with the notorious Khmer Rouge, the state law and

order restoration council [SLORC] of Burma and the Communist Chinese government. Some general's are reaping enormous personal fortunes for themselves in the drug trade in the golden triangle, the environmental rape of Burma's teak forests and the Chinese arms flows to the Khmer Rouge.

Mr. Speaker, the United States stands much to lose if we do not become more actively involved in promoting democratic rule in that area of the world. The drug trade is destroying our cities, Communist ballistic missiles are destabilizing the middle east and products made by forced labor is flooding our shores. Accordingly, I hope the military government of Thailand steps down and allows the people of Thailand to run their country under a democratic system. One that promotes human rights and a market economy.

SHE DID NOT QUIT

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 19, 1992

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues the outstanding record of Mrs. Ruth B. Johnson, a retired St. Louis public school teacher who "did not quit".

In June 1991, after 37 year of service with St. Louis Public Schools, Mrs. Ruth B. Johnson retired; but she did not quit. She had served the students and teachers of the district in many different roles: classroom teacher, chapter I teacher—math and reading; in-service project coordinator; staff development presenter; administrative assistant; and instructional coordinator. In all of these positions, Mrs. Johnson was a superb role model and exemplary educator. She continuously acquired knowledge—A.B., Stowe Teachers College; M.E., University of Illinois; Computer programming, Webster University; and so forth. She inspired students to explore their interests; she practiced patience, demonstrated dignity, communicated caring, and promoted her students' academic progress; consequently, when she retired she did not quit.

As instructional coordinator at Irving Elementary School, Mrs. Johnson organized and coordinated the Promethians' Volunteer Program for boys in grades four and five. In this special program, members of the Promethians Club visited the school on a regular schedule to serve as role models and to encourage students to strive for academic excellence. Mrs. Johnson also provided self-esteem activities for fourth and fifth grade girls and involved the Promethians in special activities and trips which she arranged for the students. When Mrs. Johnson retired, the students feared that their special programs would end; however, Mrs. Johnson retired but she did not quit.

As a retiree, Mrs. Johnson is very involved in her neighborhood—President, Kingsbury Square Association and Secretary, Skinner DeBaliviere Community Council—is committed to St. Philip's Lutheran Church—Community Involvement Committee, Assistant Recreation Director, former Sunday School Superintendent, and so forth. She is also an elegant and glamorous wife to Herbert, a nurturing and

supportive mother to Michael and Deborah, a loving daughter to Mrs. Elizabeth Blanchard and a doting grandmother to Sean Michael. In addition, she reads, travels, and collects music boxes.

In the course of Mrs. Johnson's career, she has collected a variety of accolades and awards which include the Iota Phi Lambda Apple for the Teacher Award and Delta Sigma Theta Sorority Miss Congeniality Award. Among her most treasured awards is the respect and devotion she receives from the students at Irving School.

Although she has retired, Mrs. Johnson returns to Irving School each week to coordinate the Promethians' Volunteer Program for the students. She organizes activities, contracts and schedules speakers and role models, and accompanies the students on trips to the State capital and other places of interest. She enjoys utilizing her knowledge and skills in ways that will enhance the educational experiences of children. In return, the children are very happy and grateful that when Mrs. Johnson retired, she did not quit.

LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS IN KURDISTAN

HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 19, 1992

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, today, in northern Iraq, the Kurdish people are voting to establish a national legislature for the first time. Despite the hardship of their plight, the Kurds of Iraq are displaying their commitment to an enlightened form of government that is the exception, not the rule, in the Middle East. For this, the Kurdish people deserve our deepest admiration, respect, and most of all, support.

The administration, however, views the Kurds in a different light. To the Bush-Baker team, the Kurds of Iraq are one of the most visible examples of its failed and misguided policy toward Saddam Hussein. Instead of seizing the opportunity to encourage democratic practices in a region that has been particularly resistant to human rights concerns and political freedoms, the Bush administration has tried to downplay the elections in Kurdistan.

A.M. Rosenthal describes the administration's activity in an article that appeared in Friday's New York Times. This administration should be ashamed of itself. By trying to sweep the failures of its previous Iraq policy under the rug, it is exacerbating the misery and displacement of the Kurds.

THE ABSENT AMERICANS

The chance was lying there for weeks—the opportunity for the United States to make a gesture in support of a people it had betrayed.

It was a chance important politically, and important morally, and cost-free. No announcement has been made yet, but the United States has taken its decision. It has refused.

The opportunity was for the U.S. to do what other countries are doing—send observers to witness as the Kurdish people carry out an astonishing political gamble.

On May 17 about one million Kurds are expected to vote, choosing a legislative assembly. Never before has there been an election like it—by a persecuted people, in the midst of a war for their survival, in the face of the enemy, within range of his guns.

The Kurds are a Muslim, non-Arab people scattered through Iraq, Turkey, Iran, Syria, and some of the southern republics of the former Soviet Union. Now and then one western or mideastern nation or another decides the Kurds might be useful as pawns in one war or another.

During the gulf war President Bush mused aloud about wishing the Iraqi people would rid him of Saddam Hussein. The Kurds, trusting America, rose against the man who had murdered all the years of his reign.

So, after Saddam was defeated, the U.S. allowed him to keep and use the helicopters, artillery and divisions he needed to try to destroy the Kurds altogether. He failed that time, but the sight of Kurds dying in the mountain passes shocked the world, for a while.

The Kurds now hold part of the Iraqi areas where they seek self-government-autonomy, not statehood.

According to U.S. sources, Saddam has been told that still another fullscale attack against the Kurds will bring U.S. reprisals. He does not seem terrified. The same sources also say that he has doubled the size of his forces ranged against the Kurds.

The Kurds, we are often reminded by some of the American specialists who built up Saddam Hussein, are a quarrelsome, fractious lot. Perhaps, but maintaining unity and delicacy under centuries of massacre can be a bit difficult.

Anyway, the Kurds will hold an election in the midst of ongoing war day-to-day danger and deprivation. The Kurds say that Saddam's blockade means that they get only about 25 percent of the food and supplies available to other Iraqis.

The Kurds thought the U.S. might like to witness such an election. They asked the U.S. to send observers, as it has for elections in Nicaragua, Bangladesh, Albania, Namibia, Chile, among other places.

The State Department said no. Why, Saddam Hussein might say American were involved in the election. And one fellow on the Iraqi desk actually trotted out the "Arab streets" again and how they might rise if the U.S. dared send observers.

Then the Department began warning off Congressional aids and other Americans who planned to go privately.

They were told that it would be dangerous. Saddam Hussein may try same election-day nastiness. But as one Californian said after Los Angeles, that did not freeze his blood.

The Americans were also warned they could be prosecuted under an executive order barring commerce with Iraq. That neatly lumps Saddam and his victims together as the enemy, which must tickle him.

Representative Lee Hamilton of Indiana tried to get the State Department to allow private Americans to go. Back came a letter from Assistant Secretary of State Janet G. Mullins saying that if the Kurds wanted observers, let them go ask any of the "growing number of democracies around the world." She wrote it, unembarrassed. I have the letter and will cherish it.

One Administration official said observers had been vetoed because Turkey, which has problems with Turkish Kurds, would be upset. Apparently he did not have the late news:

A few Americans who were warned off are going anyway—among them Mike

O'Callaghan, the former Governor of Nevada, an amputee of the Korean War; but the U.S. Government will be studiously absent.

For the Kurds, official witness would have meant that the Bush Administration was not only acknowledging their willingness to gamble on democracy but giving them some respect and dignity. Those things seem to have value to those fractious Kurds.

FORMER GOVERNOR JERRY BROWN URGES SUPPORT FOR THE U.S. CONFERENCE OF MAYORS

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 19, 1992

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, former California Governor and Democratic Presidential candidate Jerry Brown recently made an important statement to the Congress in an open letter to Senate Majority Leader MITCHELL, Speaker FOLEY, and Majority Leader GEPHARDT. I would like to have it reprinted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Governor Brown's letter underscores the importance of "tearing down the walls" around the defense budget to give Congress the flexibility to shift funds from the Pentagon budget to domestic programs and deficit reduction. His letter underscores the desperate need to enact the Local Partnership Act and send critical funding directly to our cities and units of local government. It is a letter we would do well to listen to closely.

Mr. Speaker, I have the distinct honor and privilege of working closely with the U.S. Conference of Mayors, its president, Ray Flynn of Boston, New York Mayor David Dinkins, Atlanta Mayor Maynard Jackson, and others who see the urban crisis firsthand on a daily basis. It is a remarkable step for the mayors to make a pilgrimage to Washington to implore the Congress to act against the decade of neglect the Reagan and Bush administrations have visited upon our cities. Our cities have become seething pots of rage, unemployment, drugs, homelessness and hopelessness, and it is our duty to respond to their demise.

The text of Governor Brown's letter follows:
MAY 14, 1992.

HON. GEORGE MITCHELL,
Majority Leader, U.S. Senate.
HON. THOMAS FOLEY,
Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives.
HON. RICHARD GEPHARDT,
Majority Leader, U.S. House of Representatives.

GENTLEMEN: As elected representatives of the people and as leaders of * * * the Congress, you are called to a higher purpose than most.

You are now called to put aside mere politics. I speak to you, not for myself, but for those whose voices have been stilled by unemployment, by drugs, by poverty, by guns and violence. I speak to you for those who have lost all hope, who did not elect you because they cannot vote in their despair and futility. You must hear them. The hour has come.

When our second largest city explodes in riots and insurrection not seen since Civil War days, something is profoundly wrong. As Mayor Raymond L. Flynn of Boston said, "no one is on our side."

The usual tepid response of photo opportunity and budget crumbs won't work anymore. The suffering, the injustice has gone too far. As the party of the forgotten Americans and the representatives of those who lack the power and concentrated wealth of our adversaries, we must stand and deliver in this historic moment of crisis.

During the last six months, I have traveled across our country and seen the hardships of our fellow citizens living in the other America—the America that has been abandoned by systematic disinvestment and federal neglect. In Detroit, Milwaukee, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Camden, Youngstown, Akron, Manchester and dozens of other cities, I encountered subhuman conditions: burnt-out buildings, rubble strewn about as small children play nearby, crack dealers openly plying their trade, hundreds of empty factory buildings and demoralized communities where good-paying jobs are only dim memories.

This kind of moral and financial destruction must stop. If (we) are to remain faithful to (our) founding ideas and deserve the continued support of those who have believed in (our) principles, (we) must now meet this urban crisis head on.

The U.S. Conference of Mayors has set out a seven-point plan to aid our cities. It must be adopted now.

Tens of billions are going to weapons systems, military deployment and foreign aid that are now of lower priority than investment in our cities.

It is unconscionable for (us) to vote funds for these favored programs and deny the desperate plea of our nation's mayors and the defenseless people they represent. No amount of political rhetoric or insider budget agreements will obscure (our moral) bankruptcy if we abandon our core constituency in this hour of need.

Look around you. Look at the people with whom you consort on a daily basis. Are any unemployed? Are any homeless? Are any unbathed? Are any unarticulate? Are any poor? The people who are not present, those are the people for whom you have a solemn responsibility. The people who will never walk where you walk, nor dine where you dine, not sit where you sit. They are the very ones for whom you must now rise up.

Don't tell about defeats on the floor. Don't tell them about votes impossible to get. Don't tell them about vetoes by the President. Don't tell them that you can't raise the deficit. Don't tell them about the firewalls around defense. Don't tell them of your fears of not getting reelected. Don't tell them that you fear the wrath of your peers.

These excuses have no meaning when your belly is empty, when your bed is the pavement, when your child wastes from a disease, when your son lies dead in a pool of blood in the street. For shame, when can you claim honor when you see what you see. How can you hold your heads up when you know what you know.

We the people see clearly. We see you all. And we know. And we grow impatient.

Figure it out. Pass the legislation that the mayors have begged and pleaded for their neglected cities. Get it done. You have the power. You have the brains. You have the political skills. You know the system. We know you know how to get it done. You did it for Desert Storm. You do it for foreign aid. You do it for the B-2 bomber * * * for the Seawolf submarine * * * for the S&L bailout. Do it now for your countrymen and women and for the children.

Rise above the politics of the past. Rise to the trust invested in you. Rise to the promise of your youth.

Remember why you came to Government. You came to serve the people. We are waiting. But we will not wait forever.

Respectfully,

EDMUND G. BROWN, Jr.

TRIBUTE TO THE PEACE OFFICERS
WHO LOST THEIR LIVES IN 1991

HON. JOHN S. TANNER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 19, 1992

Mr. TANNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge the sacrifice of those peace officers who lost their lives during 1991, and to pay respects to the families and loved ones they left behind.

As I am sure you know, this past week has been National Police Week 1992. During this time not only are the lives that were lost remembered and memorialized, but also the survivors of those officers are counseled on how to deal with their grief.

One of these families is from Jackson, TN, in my congressional district. The officer who lost his life on May 24, 1991, was Madison County Sheriff Deputy Douglas Gene Nanney. Members of his family in town this week for the ceremonies are his widow, Christy Nanney, and his parents, Betty and Bobby Nanney. Nanney was the first Madison County sheriff's deputy killed in the line of duty in more than 20 years.

Nanney had been on the force since March 1990. He graduated from Memphis State University and served in the Army from August 1984 to February 1988.

All too often we take for granted those men and women who go out every day and put their lives on the line to protect us. Being a law enforcement officer has always been a dangerous profession but these days, unfortunately, it gets more so daily. We must honor these officers who serve us and who are willing to make the ultimate sacrifice in the effort to maintain peace and harmony in our communities.

I salute the peace officers of our country, both those that have lost their lives and those who continue to serve us. In particular, I honor Officer Douglas Gene Nanney and the members of his family who miss him dearly each day.

SINK A TAX—SAVE A BOAT
OWNER

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 19, 1992

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, last week the House held its own version of the famous Boston Tea Party to protest taxation without representation. By a vote of 339 to 8, the House passed legislation phasing out the repressive boat user tax which would impose financial burdens on our Nation's boat owners without providing a single extra penny for Coast Guard services. I was proud to be one of those 339 right-thinking Members.

Under the existing law, over 4 million boat owners are subject to taxation just because they happen to own a boat. It doesn't matter if you are rich or poor, it doesn't matter what color your skin may be, it doesn't matter what church you attend—if you own a boat, you pay. To make matters worse, the money raised doesn't go to the Coast Guard, which enforces boating safety laws; it doesn't go to NOAA, which prints nautical charts. The money goes straight to the Treasury, where it can be spent on anything. In fact, the extra burden of collecting this ill-conceived tax could cost the Coast Guard up to 50 percent of what is actually collected. Thus, the Coast Guard gets no more money, but has to spend more to collect a tax which provides no particular benefit to those paying. Who knows what that will mean to this arm of our Nation's defense.

Finally, to add insult to injury, any boat owner not paying the tax is subject to a \$5,000 fine. Where will this lead? Will every American who owns a car have to pay a special tax or face being fined? How about everyone who owns a refrigerator, or a lawn mower, or a red necktie? Once you take a class of Americans and single them out for special mistreatment, you set in motion the same chain of events that led to the first Boston Tea Party and the American Revolution.

Mr. Speaker, I have been particularly troubled by this tax because of its extra effect on my State of Alaska. In the State with the longest coastline, but fewer paved roads than Montgomery County, MD, boating is not only a prime means of recreation, but also the only means of transportation for some of our citizens. This regressive tax can have a greater impact on my State than on any other.

It is for this reason, Mr. Speaker, that I was proud to be a supporter of H.R. 2056 during the House vote last week. Even more important, I am pleased that I have been able to work with my colleagues on the Alaska delegation, Senator STEVENS and Senator MURKOWSKI, to gain their support in the other body for phasing out the boat tax. Alaskans are united in seeking an end to taxation without representation. It is time to scuttle the boat tax once and for all.

A TRIBUTE TO DR. PATRICIA A.
GUTH

HON. PETER H. KOSTMAYER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 19, 1992

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize one of my constituents, Dr. Patricia A. Guth, of Perkaspie, PA, who will be retiring from the Penridge, PA school district on June 30, 1992, after 38 years of excellent service in the field of public education. At a time when many are losing faith in our education system, Dr. Guth serves as a shining example of an educator who is truly committed to the welfare and development of our youth.

Dr. Guth has deservedly received many commendations and honors in recognition of her contributions to the Penridge school district. In 1990, she was named outstanding educator of the year by the Bucks County Drug

and Alcohol Commission acknowledging her achievements as the founder and administrative representative to the Pennridge community action team, a community drug and alcohol prevention agency. She has also received recognition for her outstanding development of a remedial reading skills program which has proven to be highly effective.

Many projects prepared by Dr. Guth were funded through competitive grants, and they provided unique educational opportunities for her students. One of the more outstanding projects was a community outreach program which provided nutrition and consumer education for senior citizens.

Dr. Guth served as a consultant for staff development programs in school districts in Pennsylvania and surrounding States. She also served as president of the Bucks County Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development.

Dr. Guth reaffirmed her leadership abilities through her post-doctoral studies in educational administration and educational technology at Lehigh University. These studies afforded her the opportunity to integrate computer technology into the curriculum to teach computer literacy as a required course.

She was very instrumental in implementing a student assistance program in Pennridge School District, the first school district in the area to have a student assistance program in operation in all schools. Dr. Guth has presented workshops on the student assistance programs for at risk students in other school districts and at professional conferences.

Among her many community service activities, Dr. Guth is committee chairperson for the American Red Cross, volunteer solicitor for the Heart Fund drive, and member of the Bucks County coordinated child care council.

Further demonstrating her commitment to the community, as a member of the St. Paul's United Church of Christ in Sellersville, PA, Dr. Guth serves on the scholarship committee.

Mr. Speaker, these are just a few of Dr. Guth's outstanding contributions to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. But as you can see by the ones I have cited, Dr. Guth deserves all commendation and I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to this outstanding individual who hails from the congressional district I am privileged to represent. It is my pleasure to join the citizens of Bucks County in wishing her continued happiness and success.

RETIREMENT OF JUDGE CHARLES B. BLACKMAR

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 19, 1992

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, today I pay tribute to a dedicated Missourian, Judge Charles B. Blackmar, who retired from the Missouri Supreme Court on April 1, 1992. Judge Blackmar was appointed to the Missouri Supreme Court in 1982 by Gov. Christopher S. Bond and was retained in office for a 12-year term in 1984.

Born in Kansas City, he was educated in the Kansas City public schools before going

on to attend both Princeton University and the University of Michigan Law School, where he served as the associate editor of the Michigan Law Review. Judge Blackmar received his A.B. degree summa cum laude in 1942, J.D. degree in 1948 and honorary LL.D. degree from St. Louis University in 1991.

He served in the U.S. Army from 1942 to 1946, reaching the rank of first lieutenant. While in the military, he was awarded the Silver Star, Purple Heart, Bronze Star, and Combat Infantry Badge.

Judge Blackmar's accomplishments in the legal field are notable. He practiced law from 1948 to 1966 in Kansas City. During that time, he also worked as a professional lecturer at the Kansas City University—now University of Missouri-Kansas City—School of Law from 1949 to 1957. In addition, he served as special assistant attorney general of Missouri, 1969-77; a professor of law at St. Louis University, 1966-82; professor emeritus at that institution, 1983; professional labor arbitrator, 1967-82; plus author and coauthor of numerous law books and articles. He also was the recipient of the Equal Justice Award for Legal Services of Eastern Missouri in 1983 and last year received a special award from the Missouri Bar in recognition of his efforts to encourage greater pro bono service by Missouri lawyers.

Active in church and community affairs, Judge Blackmar is a member of Central Christian Church, Moberly; Phi Beta Kappa; the Order of the Coif; the American Law Institute; the National Academy of Arbitrators; and SCRIBES, which he served as president in 1986-87. In addition, he is a former chairman of the Fair Public Accommodations Commission of Kansas City and a former member of the Kansas City Human Relations Commission.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues in the House will want to join me in commending Judge Charles B. Blackmar for the outstanding public and legal service he has given to the State of Missouri.

COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE SERVICES

HON. TOM LEWIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 19, 1992

Mr. LEWIS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, Florida stands to lose 16 million vital Federal dollars for substance abuse and mental health treatment programs under the conference report on Community Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services. Coupled with the loss in matching State funds, Florida's programs will be devastated.

Year after year, Congress continues to meddle with the allocation formula and year after year Florida is required to fight for its funding allocation.

What is worse this time, is that the reduction will take place immediately. The conference report contains an unacceptable provision for a retroactive effective date of October 1991 for implementation of the new formula. This means Florida's fourth quarter funding cycle

will be hit leaving a void in services budgeted for the summer.

Make no mistake, I support treatment funding for substance abuse and mental health programs. Unfortunately, I cannot support reauthorization of a program that robs so much from the State of Florida.

TRIBUTE TO ANTHONY MARUSZAK AND VFW POST NO. 2729

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 19, 1992

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Anthony S. Maruszak, commander of the Rhine Post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars [VFW]. As commander of VFW Post 2729, Mr. Maruszak has been a role model and leader in his southwest Chicago community.

Anthony Maruszak served in the United States military from 1951 to 1953 in Korea with the Corps of Engineers. He joined the VFW when he was discharged in 1953 and became commander of Kenneth Copley Post 512. When that post disbanded, Tony Maruszak joined the Rhine Post, which is located just down the street from my office on South Archer Avenue in Chicago. In 1977 and 1978, he served as the third district commander. In this position, Tony organized bingo at the Rhine Post and the St. Camillus and Pfc. Ted Stempien Posts.

In recent years Mr. Maruszak has continued his involvement with the VFW. He received the Ray McDonald Community Achievement Award in 1984 and is still the Third District's Parade Marshal today. He has served as post commander since 1989 and was the chairman of the National Organization for Conventions in Chicago.

In addition to his work with the VFW, Tony Maruszak has a distinguished professional career and a wonderful family. He worked for Sears Roebuck for many years and now works for the Department of Veterans Affairs in Hines, IL. Mr. Maruszak has been married for over 35 years to Helen Louise and has two grown children, Barbara Ann and Michael John. In addition, he is the proud grandfather of Jack William.

Through Anthony Maruszak's leadership, the Rhine VFW Post 2429 has excelled in all its activities. As the post and its Ladies Auxiliary prepare for their installation of officers on May 23, 1992, I am pleased to commend them for their tremendous contributions to our community. Below is a list of each of the officers and chairmen of the post and auxiliary. I hope my colleagues will join me in saluting Tony Maruszak and the Rhine VFW Post and wishing them the best in the years to come.

VFW POST NO. 2729

Master of ceremonies: Joseph Pindel, Past Commander of Rhine Post 1978-79.

Installing Officer: John J. Sibick, Past Commander of Rhine Post, 1979-81

POST ELECTED OFFICERS

Commander, Anthony S. Maruszak.
Senior Vice Commander, Anthony Kania.
Junior Vice Commander, Steve M. Dziekan.

Quartermaster, Louis J. Pavlovic.
Post Advocate, Fred Grzenia.
Post Chaplain, Frank Ochenskowski.
Post Surgeon, Joseph Sendra.
Trustee #1, Charles J. Wollscheid.
Trustee #2, Frank S. Waligora.
Trustee #3, Frank Paczkowski.

APPOINTED CHAIRMEN

Adjutant, Joseph Strava.
Community Service, Steve Formusa.
Employment Officer, Theodore Tomaszek.
Guard, John Nieckula.
Hospital, Edward Lattayak.
National Home, John J. Sibick.
Officer of the Day, George J. Rojewski.
Service Officer, Joseph Sendra.
Youth Activities, Edward Lattayak.
POW/MIA, James Mulhearn.
Voice of Democracy, Chester A. Kozlowski.
Legislative, Frank S. Waligora.
Mistress of Ceremonies: Dolores Pencak.
Past President Rhine Auxiliary.
Installing Officer: Carla Kirkland, Past Third District President, Past President Chicago Ridge Auxiliary.

OFFICERS

President, Diane M. Pencak.
Senior Vice President, Barbara Moon.
Junior Vice President, Pearl Koslowski.
Secretary, Dolores Pencak.
Treasurer, Eunice Gac.
Chaplain, Angeline Nowinski.
Conductress, Marie Ernst.
Guard, Adeline Rusin.
Patriotic Instructress, Lorraine Paczkowski.
Historian, Minnie Andrews.
Trustee #1, Bea Worhol.
Trustee #2, Helen Maruszak.
Trustee #3, Rose Adamik.
Flag Bearer, Joan Rauth.
Banner Bearer, Sally Jamrose.
Color Bearer #1, Rose Adamik.
Color Bearer #2, Helen Maruszak.
Color Bearer #3, Minnie Andrews.
Color Bearer #4, Helen Wollscheid.
Musician, Dorothy Sibick.

APPOINTED CHAIRMANSIPS

Americanism/Loyalty/MIA-POW, Lorraine Paczkowski.
Blood Bank, Eunice Gac.
Cancer.
Child Assistance, Helen Wollscheid.
Community, Helen Formusa.
Hospital & Nursing Home, Angeline Nowinski.
Legislative, Rose Adamik.
Membership, Barbara Moon.
National Home, Pauline Lattayak.
VFW/PAC, Bea Worhol.
Publicity, Helen Maruszak.
Poppy, Dorothy Sibick.
Rehabilitation, Pearl Koslowski.
Safety and Drug Abuse, Barbara Moon.
Social, Joan Rauth.
VOC/Youth Activities.
Home Post of: Anthony S. Maruszak, Past 3d District Commander 1977-78.
Dorothy Sibick, Past 3d District President 1984-85.
Barbara A. Moon, 3d District President 1991-92.

PAST POST COMMANDERS

*Loe Sychalski, 1932-43.
*Joseph Kulawiak, 1943-44.
*Pasquali Notarangelo, 1944-45.
*Leo Sychalski, 1945-47.
Stanley Knapik, 1947-49.
*Walter Prokey, 1949-55.
James T. Sullivan, 1955-56.
*George A. Mars, 1956-57.
Ray Zawwislak, 1957-58.

*Nicholas A. Carpita, 1958-60.
Ralph R. Matul, 1960-61.
Frank S. Waligora, 1961-63.
Thaddeus S. Mizera, 1963-64.
James Frencl, 1964-66.
Benjamin Bankowski, 1966-67.
*Stanley Drobut, 1967-69.
Robert Benda, 1969-71.
Steve Wachowicz, 1971-72.
Mr. William E. Vogt, Jr., 1972-73.
*Walter Prokey, 1973-74.
Benjamin Bankowski, 1974-75.
Anthony Petrushkevich, 1975-76.
Anthony Laniewski, 1976-78.
Joseph C. Pindel, 1978-79.
John J. Sibick, 1979-81.
Charles J. Wollscheid, 1981-82.
Florian Szpyt, 1982-84.
Walter V. Nowinski, 1984-87.
Thaddeus S. Mizera, 1987-88.
Florian Szpyt, 1988-89.
Anthony S. Maruszak, 1989-91.
Richard Rusin, 1991-92.

PAST AUXILIARY PRESIDENTS

*Virginia Knapik, 1952-57.
Rose Tenza, 1957-59.
Patricia Piekarz, 1959-61.
Patricia Lewandowski, 1961-62.
*Virginia Knapik, 1962-63.
Rose Tenza, 1963-64.
*Lora Waligora, 1964-66.
Gloria Sucevich, 1966-68.
*Jean Waligora, 1968-70.
Josephine Opoka, 1970-71.
Frances Mechenes, 1971-73.
*Jean Waligora, 1973-74.
Dolores Pencak, 1974-76.
Dorothy Sibick, 1976-78.
Helen Maruszak, 1978-80.
Helen Wollscheid, 1980-82.
Dorothy Laniewski, 1982-83.
Barbara Maruszak Moon, 1983-85.
*Jean Waligora, 1985-86.
Cecelia Szyt, 1986-87.
Christine Durkeiwicz, 1987-88.
Barbara Moon, 1988-89.
Helen Maruszak, 1989-91.
Diane Pencak, 1991-92.
*Deceased.

SUPER KIDS VIE AT LABS

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 19, 1992

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, our Nation's laboratories are playing an important role in helping educate our Nation's young people. Hundreds of high school students in New Mexico recently competed in the second annual Supercomputer Challenge at the Los Alamos and Sandia National Laboratories and the U.S. Air Force's Phillips Laboratory. More than 100 teams of budding computer scientists researched scientific problems, learned basic computer functions and programming languages, and ran their programs on the world's most powerful computers at our labs.

I am proud to report that a team from my district, Espanola Valley High, won top honors at the challenge. But in reality, all the teams were winners as student participants saw first hand the incredible capabilities at our labs and the students may now be more interested in pursuing a computer/scientific/technical career in their college studies.

The Supercomputer Challenge is featured in a news article which follows. I urge my col-

leagues to review the article and join me in congratulating the students and our Federal labs for undertaking such a worthwhile endeavor.

[From the Los Alamos, National Laboratory News Bulletin, May 8, 1992]

ESPANOLA VALLEY WINS SUPERCOMPUTING CHALLENGE

Five Espanola Valley High School students created an artificial organism inside a Los Alamos supercomputer, then watched the organism evolve and increase its intellectual powers.

Months of research and programming paid off April 30 as the Espanola Valley team captured the top prize in the second annual New Mexico Supercomputing Challenge held at the Laboratory.

Espanola Valley High won a DECstation 5000/200 PX loaded with AVS, C++ and FORTRAN software donated by Digital Equipment Corp. and the KHOROS graphical interface developed at the University of New Mexico. The five teams members Francisco Vigil, Javier Sandoval, Richard Sena, Adrian DeVargas and Benjamin Padilla—each took home a \$1,000 savings bond.

Judges also awarded the four-year Amy Boulanger Scholarship to Vigil for individual excellence, based on a report he wrote about the project and letters of recommendation from his teacher, Peter Conrad, and technical coach, Pat McGee of Computer Graphics (C-6). The renewable Boulanger Scholarship will provide Vigil \$2,000 a year for expenses at any four-year college or university in New Mexico.

"I didn't know that much about computers when I first started," said Vigil, a senior. "Because of the Supercomputing Challenge, I now plan to attend New Mexico State to get a degree in computer engineering and work for NASA."

The Espanola Valley team competed against 127 teams of budding computer scientists from more than 50 New Mexico schools. The teams researched scientific problems, learned basic computer functions and programming languages, and ran their programs on the world's most powerful computers at Los Alamos, Sandia National Laboratories and the U.S. Air Force's Phillips Laboratory. Scientists from the federal laboratories and university and college faculties provided coaching.

"The second annual Supercomputer Challenge furthers our goal of spreading computer science throughout the state of New Mexico," said John Jenkins, executive planning officer of Computer and Information Resources and Technology at UNM. Jenkins coordinated judging for the event.

"The Challenge recognizes the talented young people we have here affords them the experience of working with supercomputers at New Mexico's federal laboratories," Jenkins said.

Principal sponsors of the event were the three laboratories, UNM and New Mexico Technet, a nonprofit, statewide computer network that links New Mexico's national laboratories, universities and many private businesses.

At an awards ceremony at Los Alamos Civic Auditorium, the students received videotaped congratulations from U.S. Sen. Pete Domenici, R-N.M. They also heard praise from Terry Boulanger of Technet and Warren "Pete" Miller, associate director for research and education (ADRE).

"The students' projects indicate a level of sophistication in using supercomputers that is nothing short of remarkable," Miller said,

"I hope we're seeing some of the Los Alamos computing division's staff of the future."

The students heard about opportunities in the computing profession from Irene Qualters, vice president for software development with supercomputer manufacturer Cray Research Inc.

"Programs like the Supercomputing Challenge are designed to enable the youth of today, building on the tools that are available today, to become the giants of tomorrow in science and engineering," Qualters said.

The Espanola Valley team programmed the artificial mind for its organism and the rules governing its behavior into one of Los Alamos' Cray-YMP supercomputers. Using a genetic algorithm in a program known as the Learning Classifier System, the organism, called "The Critter" by the students, evolved by learning survival skills such as finding food and avoiding predators within a simulated environment.

"It is at solving questions concerning the natural world that computers prove most efficient. The speed of their simulations can replace numerous hours of traditional scientific observation," the EVHS team wrote in describing the winning project. "The theory of evolution—the evolution of intelligence, specifically—is one of those species of problems that can be evaluated by a supercomputer."

Potential applications for the EVHS program are in the development of more intelligent robotic devices or learning more about the behavior of biological organisms.

"The concept can find application in any problem of science requiring an evolving intellect," the team wrote.

Second prize in the contest went to Bill Gruner, a Moriarty High School junior who worked with teacher Dega Paterson and coach David Shirley. Gruner modified a Los Alamos computer code that calculates heat distribution in human tissues. The computer model shows surgeons how to use radio-frequency hyperthermic treatments to heat and help destroy some malignant tumors. (See story, April 10 Newsbulletin.)

Gruner won a \$500 savings bond and Moriarty High received an IBM personal computer and software.

Honorable mention trophies went to three teams:

Del Norte High School—Babak Razani, Jeremy Giron and Jennifer Niver—"The Simulation of Fractal Growth Using the Diffusion-Limited Aggregation Process."

Los Alamos High School—Bob Steinke, Chris Lubek, Nathan Stark, Michael Dewey and Graham Ollis—"Human Genome Project Analysis."

Los Alamos High School—David Hay, Eric Salzman, Matt Moses and Bob Springer—"The Congressional Redistricting of New Mexico."

Three students also received one-year, \$2,000 scholarships to UNM, NMSU or the New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology for their individual work during the Challenge. They were Deborah Vitale of Highland High School, Charles Stanhope of Alamogordo High School and James Anderson of the Albuquerque Public Schools Career Enrichment Center.

Judges for the contest were scientists in a variety of fields from research laboratories and universities in the region. They were selected before the Supercomputing Challenge began last October and visited high schools and regional computing centers to follow the teams' progress.

The judges scored the students on the scientific content of their projects, effective-

ness of their approach, creativity and clarity.

Other co-sponsors for this year's Challenge were NMSU and New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology; Cray Research Inc., Digital Equipment Corp., Thinking Machines Corp., Aquila Technologies and IBM; and the Greater Albuquerque Chamber of Commerce, KOB-TV, KMBA Radio and the Albuquerque Tribune.

MOUNT VERNON POLICE: STANDING UP FOR THEIR COMMUNITY

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 19, 1992

Mrs. LOWEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join the city of Mount Vernon, NY, in paying tribute to the police force of that fine city. It is a well-deserved tribute in recognition of the service that these men and women give to their neighbors each and every day of the year. Just as they understand the importance of law and order in our society, they have a strong appreciation for the rights and liberties that make our Nation special.

Indeed, the police of Mount Vernon are there to enforce the law when the need arises. They know it is their duty and obligation to protect the lives and property of the people who live and work in Mount Vernon. But this is a police force that does not wait for a problem to arise. Under the leadership of Mayor Ron Blackwood, Commissioner of Public Safety John DeLeo, Deputy Commissioner Clyde Isley, and Police Chief Mike Craparo, the Mount Vernon Police Department has made a special effort to practice preventive law enforcement. Their presence throughout the community and their willingness to work with the citizens of Mount Vernon through a variety of educational and outreach programs is making a real difference in the quality of life in Mount Vernon.

We, in the Congress, have a responsibility to listen to and work with the women and women on the beat in communities like Mount Vernon as we develop Federal law enforcement policies. Most certainly, our role in this endeavor must be to support them in their selfless service to all of us for whom Mount Vernon is an important part of our lives.

I would like to extend special congratulations to those officers of the Mount Vernon force who are receiving special recognition today:

RECIPIENTS OF THE MERITORIOUS POLICE DUTY BAR

Sgt. Joseph Hunce, Sgt. Daniel Salottolo, Officer Roger Bock, Officer Thomas Campone, Officer George Ossipo, and Officer Anthony Rozzi.

RECIPIENTS OF THE EXCELLENT POLICE DUTY BAR

Lt. Richard Duncan, Sgt. William Cooke, Sgt. Michael DeAddio, Sgt. John Roland, Sgt. Walter Roland, Officer Roger Bock, Officer Dermid Corbalis, Officer Paul Fertig, Officer Learie Johnston, Officer Matthew Lombardo, Officer Gregory Paci, Officer Thomas Reynolds, and Officer Paul Roland.

RECIPIENTS OF THE LIFE SAVING DUTY BAR

Sgt. Samuel Olivieri, Sgt. Walter Roland, Detective Thomas Gormley, Officer Michael

DeGrego, Officer Barbara Giangrant, Officer Matthew Lombardo, Officer Thomas Gallagher, and Officer Anthony Rozzi.

RECIPIENTS OF THE CIVILIAN AWARD

Mr. Mickie Dwyer, Mr. Kenneth Henry, and New York City Detective Michael Carew.

They are indeed impressive representatives of the qualities every single member of the Mount Vernon police force embodies. They should know that we understand the depth of their commitment, and that we appreciate the challenges they undertake on our behalf.

INTRODUCTION OF THE MILITARY FREEDOM ACT OF 1992

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 19, 1992

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, one Vietnam veteran's tombstone inscription reads, "When I was in the military they gave me a medal for killing two men and a discharge for loving one."

For the first 150 years of our country's history, gay and lesbian Americans served in our country's military. And for the past 50 years, these same Americans, regardless of their conduct, devotion, and their accomplishments have been told they need not apply to any branch of the Armed Forces. Fortunately, this has not stopped brave, patriotic gay and lesbian Americans from serving their country. But there brave Americans put themselves at risk twice every time they answer a call to service. First, they put their lives on the line for their country. Second, they risk being disgracefully cashiered if their sexual orientation is discovered. We should be thankful that they have ignored this stupid policy. Our Nation's defense has gained the service of thousands of good soldiers and sailors. You will hear from these veterans today.

Department of Defense Directive 1332.14, which says homosexuality is incompatible with military service, is un-American because it judges people by their being rather than their conduct and because it arbitrarily excludes and denies Americans equal opportunities, particularly women, who are three times more likely than men to be investigated and discharged under this policy.

We have waited patiently for the courts to overturn this ban on the grounds that it is unconstitutional. We have appealed to the President and the Secretary of Defense with the argument that one's sexual orientation is irrelevant, and that the military is being denied skilled, valued personnel. Even Lawrence Korb, former Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower in the Reagan administration, and officials within Army headquarters have argued for repeal. Those pleas have all gone unanswered. Now, Congress must take it upon itself to change the policy.

We can be silent about this invidious discrimination no more: Silence is tantamount to complicity in the perpetuation of prejudice, discrimination, and fear.

Today I am joined by 24 of my colleagues, gay and lesbian veterans from three wars, and representatives of the military freedom project,

a group of organizations fighting to repeal the ban, in introducing the Military Freedom Act of 1992, which will end the arbitrary elimination of individuals because of their sexual orientation.

A TRIBUTE TO REV. FRANK E. STRASSFELD

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 19, 1992

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Rev. Frank E. Strassfeld, clergyman at the Hollis Hills Jewish Center in Hollis Hills, Queens County, NY. Reverend Strassfeld is being honored this weekend by a grateful congregation for over 40 years of service to the center.

Born in Poland, and having lived in Germany until the age of 13, Frank Strassfeld emigrated to the United States in 1935. He was educated at the Yeshiva Torah V'da'at, and later served in the U.S. Armed Forces as a paratrooper in the 11th Airborne Division in the South Pacific. Reverend Strassfeld began work at the Hollis Hills Jewish Center in 1950.

Since joining the center, the reverend's warm and generous personality has permeated all facets of life for the members of the center, and the residents of Hollis Hills. His record of service should serve as an example and an inspiration to us all. He has served as clergyman in charge of religious services and daily activities. He has instructed many young Bar and Bat Mitzvah candidates, and has been a leader of religious services at the Samuel Field Young Men and Young Women's Hebrew Association [YM-YWHA], as well as the Nathan I. Nagler Queens B'nai B'rith House, and the Booth Memorial Silvercrest Convalescent Home. All of this stands as testimony of his dedication to the service of congregation members of all ages.

I can attest, Mr. Speaker, to such dedication and warmth of Reverend Strassfeld because I have experience it myself many times. I, and the rest of my family, have been members of the Hollis Hills Jewish Center for many years, and have had the privilege of discovering firsthand the love, dedication, and commitment that Reverend Strassfeld has for his congregation, and for others in the Queens community. It has been both a great privilege and a great joy to watch Frank Strassfeld go about his work with a jubilation unlike that of any man or woman that I know.

It will be my privilege to join those who honor Rev. Frank Strassfeld this weekend. I know that he will continue to serve those members of his congregation, and the community of Queens, as well with the love and devotion so characteristic of him. It is unfortunate that there are not more people in the world such as Frank Strassfeld, for he touches the lives of those around him so deeply with a sense of inspiration.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all of our colleagues in the House to rise and join me in honoring Rev. Frank Strassfeld for his service, dedication, and continued good works.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO RABBI STANLEY M. KESSLER

HON. BARBARA B. KENNELLY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 19, 1992

Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Rabbi Stanley M. Kessler, an outstanding clergyman, educator, and citizen, who will retire in June 1992, after 38 years of service to Hartford and the Beth El Temple. In thanks for his dedication and tireless service, family and friends will gather to pay tribute on May 29, 1992, to this remarkable civic and religious leader.

Always a dedicated citizen, Rabbi Kessler served in the U.S. Air Force for nearly 3 years during the Second World War. His valor was demonstrated as he flew 18 missions over Europe as a member of an air crew of the 15th Air Force.

Rabbi Kessler has not only committed his life to scholarly and religious pursuits, he has been a prominent advocate of human rights at home and abroad. He was a freedom rider in the 1960's civil rights movement, and participated in demonstrations in Birmingham, AL, in 1963, and Selma, MS, in 1965. In addition, he has served on the human rights commission of the city of Hartford, the board of directors of the Community Renewal Team, the board of directors of the Urban League, and the human rights commission of the State of Connecticut.

His talents have taken him to the pages of the Hartford Courant, where he has written extensively about Israel and the Jewish community, always endeavoring to promote understanding between the people of the United States and the Middle East. He has traveled widely, including visits to the Soviet Union, the Far East, India, South Africa, South America, Iran, Lebanon, and Egypt. He has been to Israel over 30 times since its creation in 1948.

While energetically serving Hartford and applying himself to scholarship, Rabbi Kessler has always been a faithful servant and steward of the Jewish community. He is a past national chairman of the rabbinic cabinet of the United Jewish Appeal, and he is on the board of governors of the Synagogue Council of America. He holds life tenure with Beth El Temple of West Hartford, where he has served since 1954. Upon retirement he will be honored with the title of Rabbi Emeritus.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me and the residents of the First District of Connecticut in saluting this leader of vision, dedication, and great accomplishments. My best wishes to Rabbi Kessler as he accepts new challenges and celebrates his achievements.

CAMEROON RETURNS TO MULTI-PARTY DEMOCRACY

HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 19, 1992

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, Cameroon has recently joined the growing number of African

May 19, 1992

countries which are returning to the multiparty democracy which they practiced in the early 1960's. I would like to share with the Members of this House a letter sent to me by Prime Minister Sadou Hayatou on their parliamentary elections.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: I am pleased to inform you about Cameroon's progress in its transition to a more pluralistic democracy. My government believes that is of special importance to communicate directly with you about Cameroon's first multiparty elections in several decades because democratization is one of the new cornerstones of U.S. foreign policy.

After two postponements at the request of the opposition parties, legislative elections were held on March 1, 1992 in the presence of fifty international observers. The U.S. did not send a special observer team but personnel from your Embassy participated in election observation. The observers concur that the elections were transparent, free and fair. Sixty percent of the electorate voted.

Thirty two parties participated in these elections and four have won seats in the National Assembly making multi-party democracy an irreversible reality in our country. This new pluralist assembly was sworn in on March 10, 1992. The official results are RDPC 88 seats, UNDP 68 seats, UPC 18 seats, MDR 6 seats.

This strong showing by the opposition parties proves that President Paul Biya was right to insist that the democratic legitimacy of any political party can only be ascertained by going to the polls and that the Cameroonian electorate was politically mature enough to vote its preference. It is unfortunate that other party leaders did not have this same faith and convinced their party militants to miss this historic moment. We recognize that this attitude, too, can be accommodated in a democracy.

The U.S. has been a constant friend and adviser during this transitional period. Your National Democratic Institute visited us in September and made recommendations on the electoral code and the general process of transition. We have appreciated the constructive nature of our dialogue.

We look forward to the continued support and friendship of the U.S. as we work to strengthen our democratic institutions and to revitalize our economy. I would sincerely welcome any comments or requests for additional information about our recent elections.

I hope that all of my colleagues will join me in saluting this important first step which Cameroon has taken toward a return to multiparty democracy and wishing them well as they continue.

THE SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT

HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 19, 1992

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of this House, comments sent to me by the State of Hawaii Department of Health relative to the unrealistic expectation that Congress has regarding the ability of the States to meet the requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act and the EPA without funding the costs of these requirements with Federal appropriations.

The following letter expresses the frustration of well-intentioned State officials who cannot meet the requirements being imposed without Federal funds to help them comply.

I respectfully insert the text of the letter at this point:

STATE OF HAWAII,
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
Honolulu, HI, April 22, 1992.

HON. BARBARA A. MIKULSKI,
Chairwoman, VA, HUD and Independent, Agencies Subcommittee, Senate Committee on Appropriations, Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM CHAIR: I am writing you again to reiterate deep concerns about the growing disparity between federally mandated requirements and funding levels available to the state's to enforce these mandates. I am sure that you have received many such letters which express similar concerns from areas all over the nation. This developing gulf between legal requirements and the ability to accomplish them is already so large that further regulations are meaningless because they are beyond the capacities of states to implement, and their intended health protection benefits are consequently lost.

The Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1986 called upon the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to take giant strides in a number of areas to improve public health protection through increasing the stringency and level of drinking water regulations. Since that time, EPA has promulgated the Lead Ban, Public Notification Rule, Fluoride Rule, Volatile Organic Chemical Rule, Surface Water Treatment Rule, Total Coliform Rule, Lead and Copper Rule and the Phase II Synthetic Organic Chemical/Inorganic Chemical Rule. Each of these rules employs different approaches to address their own primary concerns. Further, Congress passed the Lead Contamination Control Act which requires all states to test both water coolers and school distribution systems for lead contribution without appropriating a single dollar for the effort. Each succeeding rule appears to become more complex, and less reasonable than the previous rule. This is reflective, in part, of the difficulty of regulating the various contaminants which enter the water systems at different points bringing with them different characteristics, hazards, and treatment requirements. It, unfortunately, also reflects a severe loss of touch with reality by the EPA. Their expectations as to what should be done and when it could be done are in many cases only realistic based on an assumption of unlimited resources, a condition that very few if any states or water suppliers enjoys. A good example of this is EPA's proposal that Phase V monitoring be initiated with Phase II monitoring on January 1, 1993. The EPA projects that Phase V regulations will be finalized in September 1993. This means that they want monitoring to begin nine months prior to the existence of regulations (assuming that there is no further delay in promulgation). These regulations were originally scheduled to be completed by June 1989.

The State of Hawaii still faces a number of regulations, such as the Disinfection By-Products Rule, the Radionuclide Rule, Phase V Synthetic Organic Chemical/Inorganic Chemical Rule, and the Mandatory Groundwater Disinfection Rule. The SDWAA also called upon EPA to add 25 new contaminants to the regulated list every three years. As with some of the other regulations, this requirement is some years behind schedule. It appears that although EPA has not been able

to meet its own projected deadlines, it expects states to meet the deadlines that they set.

Sufficient funding to do those things already adopted as regulations does not exist. States are currently beset by problems of shortages of resources on one hand and demands for strict application of current rules on the other. To further complicate matters, the complex and, in some instances, unreasonable regulations consume extreme amounts of time to understand and implement. The differences in their approaches to drinking water quality have even, to some degree, put them at odds with each other.

A study conducted jointly by the U.S. EPA Office of Groundwater/Drinking Water and the Association of State Drinking Water Administrators reviewed the resource needs of the states and demonstrated that the funding levels were short by several hundred million dollars for the regulations in 1988. This shortage identified both start-up and annual costs of \$180 million and \$150 million, respectively. Since that time, the number of regulations has increased, and the states have also suffered budgetary cutbacks. ASDWA reports that more 33 states suffered budget deficits last year and that the funding of many state drinking water programs was affected. In Hawaii, although we were not adversely impacted last year, our Safe Drinking Water Branch has been asked to plan for an initial 7% reduction in state general funds for the fiscal year beginning on July 1, 1992. Additional reductions may be required.

Hawaii has made much progress in the area of funding. Originally, we struggled to make our 25% state matching share of approximately \$80,000. This year, our funding level is just over \$910,000 which does not include laboratory support services. In total, the State now pays for just over 80% of the total costs for administering a safe drinking water program based on federal mandates. Even this sizable increase has not been sufficient to enable full administration of the program as required by the U.S. EPA. Hawaii's experience has been much the same as other states which now average about 67% of the total safe drinking water program cost. This, taken in concert with the reductions described above, make the State unable to support further increases in program requirements without federal assistance.

Safe drinking water is truly one of the most important products of government service. Its protection is a major public health protection dealing with a directly consumable commodity which is required to sustain life. Its importance to the health and well being of the nation far exceeds many other environmental issues, which have been funded in far greater levels. We believe that safe drinking water has been taken for granted for too long, and that protection of drinking water has entered a crisis condition because of this neglect.

It is our understanding that a number of environmental organizations have also identified drinking water quality as one of the most important issues to public health in the United States. As you know, it has received relatively insignificant amounts of federal support when compared the other environmental programs receiving billions of dollars for waste water treatment plants or superfund clean-up costs.

We strongly support the ASDWA request to raise the President's FY-93 budget from \$58.9 million for PWSS grants to \$100 million. Although this increase will not by any means fully fund the required efforts, it may be able to meet short term needs in drinking water program administration.

Thank you for the time taken to understand the nature of the problem we as primary states face, and for the consideration (hopefully favorable) of this request. We would greatly appreciate any support you could provide for adequate funding of state drinking water programs.

Very truly yours,

JOHN C. LEWIN, M.D.,
Director of Health.

TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM "T.J." MURPHEY FOR HIS EFFORTS TO FEED THE HUNGRY

HON. W.G. (BILL) HEFNER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 19, 1992

Mr. HEFNER. Mr. Speaker, Christmas, the season of love and giving, becomes an especially joyous holiday for many of the less fortunate and needy people in Concord, NC. With food donations from different businesses, 62-year-old William "T.J." Murphey has volunteered to cook meals for the needy in Concord every Christmas Day for over 25 years. Murphey, along with the help of friends, co-workers, and even out-of-State volunteers, provides each Christmas a warm, homecooked meal to hundreds of people who otherwise would go unfed during the holiday season. Murphey continues the tradition set by his mother during the years of the Great Depression to help those in need by feeding the hungry. His annual Christmas dinner is much appreciated by the thousands of people he has helped over the years, and his fellow townspeople are also thankful for his dedication in helping the needy in their area.

Each year Murphey holds a barbecue to thank those who have volunteered their time. In return, many of the volunteers use this opportunity to show their gratitude for Murphey's generosity. This year's barbecue is on Saturday, June 6, and I would like to take this time to recognize Mr. Murphey and commend him for his commitment and devotion for spending his Christmases cooking to benefit others. Certainly, it is encouraging to hear about people who use their gifts to promote the welfare of their fellow citizens, and thus we are thankful for people like "T.J." Murphey.

FORMAL DEDICATION AT POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY

HON. BILL GREEN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 19, 1992

Mr. GREEN of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to one of New York's finest institutions, Polytechnic University, an outstanding school. On May 28, 1992 the Polytechnic University will formally dedicate its new Dibner Library of Science and Technology/New York State Center for Advanced Technology in Telecommunications at the heart of Metrotech.

Among the special guests attending the ceremony will be Dr. D. Allan Bromley, Direc-

tor of Office of Science Technology Policy at the White House and honorary chairman of the dedication. President George Bush and New York's Governor, Mario Cuomo, also have been invited to participate.

Metrotech is the 16-acre, \$1 billion academic/industry park that has created an economic renaissance in a once depressed urban area of downtown Brooklyn. It has created 16,000 new jobs and has developed advanced telecommunications and information technologies. As the ranking minority member of the House Appropriations Subcommittee that funds the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development [HUD], the agency responsible for the distribution of urban development grants, I was instrumental in ensuring that Metrotech received two of those grants.

I ask my esteemed colleagues to join me in offering sincere congratulations to the Polytechnic University. With the addition of the new library, I am confident that the Polytechnic University will build on its past achievements and will continue to be a leader in the field of science and technology.

IBM HONORED FOR POLLUTION PREVENTION EFFORTS

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 19, 1992

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to call to the attention of my colleagues an award received on May 13 by IBM's San Jose manufacturing facility for their pioneering work in CFC reductions.

In 1987, IBM's San Jose disk drive development and manufacturing operations for its U.S. mainframe computers was one of the world's largest users of chlorofluorocarbons [CFC's]. As my colleagues know, CFC's are linked with the serious environmental problem of ozone depletion.

IBM immediately began efforts to eliminate CFC's and in April 1988 formed a CFC elimination task force with the mission of reducing emissions as quickly as possible while replacing CFC's in the manufacturing process.

In the last 5 years, the facility has substituted aqueous cleaning and hot air drying technologies for CFC processes and reported emissions have dropped by 95 percent. The company projects a complete elimination of CFC usage in San Jose processes by the end of this year. IBM has also made a concerted effort to share this technology with other companies to assist them in eliminating CFC use, becoming in the process a national leader in aqueous cleaning technology.

For this noteworthy accomplishment, IBM is one of the 1992 recipients of the Environmental Protection Agency's pollution prevention awards. The award was presented by EPA Administrator William K. Reilly to Dr. June Andersen, the manager of environmental programs at the San Jose plant, Arthur J. Hedge, Jr., IBM's vice president for environmental affairs, and other IBM representatives.

I'm sure my colleagues join me in congratulating IBM for this well-deserved award.

IN HONOR OF FATHER BEN FRANZINELLI AND 40 YEARS OF SERVICE TO THE PRIESTHOOD

HON. JAMES H. BILBRAY

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 19, 1992

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to bring to the attention of my fellow Members the service and the devotion of Fr. Ben Franzinelli. I believe that there is no more fitting time to honor his service than the 40th anniversary of his ordination into the priesthood.

For over 30 of those years, Father Ben has been a resident of Las Vegas and a credit to this community. While serving as associate pastor in a number of churches, he has also managed to involve himself in the political world by becoming the first Roman Catholic priest in Nevada elected to political office by serving on the Nevada State Board of Education. He has also served as a member of the Clark County Juvenile Court probation committee.

Throughout this period he was instrumental in establishing outreach programs to the poor and minority populations of the city. This ultimately led to being assigned the task of establishing a new parish in these hard hit areas at a time when funds were at their lowest. This assignment became Holy Family Parish. Father Ben took the innovative step of transposing a saloon into a church every Sunday for 3 years. Eventually, with the help of entertainer Bing Crosby, Father Ben was able to move the church from the saloon and build the buildings that became the church. Despite a devastating fire, his work on behalf of that church continues.

Recently, as head of the Medjugorje Information Center, Father Ben has not only brought to the United States the messages that are being received from the Blessed Mother in Medjugorje, Yugoslavia, but the tragedy that is currently unfolding in that country. He has not only brought to my attention the sheer slaughter that the Serbian forces have brought on the rest of the region but also the need for the U.S. Government to denounce the continuing aggression in the area.

Father Ben's life has truly been remarkable, and after 40 years in the priesthood he continues to bring his devotion and caring to our community in Las Vegas. I ask my fellow Members to join me in honoring Fr. Ben Franzinelli and join me in the hope that we will be able to be blessed with his presence for years to come.

REGARDING THE APEX MUSEUM IN ATLANTA, GA

HON. JOHN LEWIS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 19, 1992

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation today that will authorize \$12.5 million for the rehabilitation and expansion of the African-American Panoramic Expe-

rience Center [APEX] and will include the APEX in the Martin Luther King, Jr. Historic Site and Preservation District in Atlanta, GA.

The APEX is located at the gateway to the Martin Luther King, Jr. Historic Site and Preservation District in Atlanta, GA. The APEX has proposed to renovate and expand their present facility to establish a new national museum on African-American history and culture, the APEX II. This comprehensive museum will serve as an international center to showcase the historical, cultural, artistic, scientific, and athletic achievements of a diverse population of African-Americans, through galleries, multimedia presentations, and exhibitions that reflect African and American life. The expansion of a national museum on African history and culture will enable all Americans, and those who visit our country from abroad, to better understand and appreciate the significant contributions made by African-Americans to American and world history.

In addition, the Fulton County African-American Research Library, which is under construction adjacent to the APEX, has been designated by Fulton County to serve as the primary location in the Atlanta region for conducting research related to African-American studies.

The location of the APEX is unique. The King Historic Site is the 10th most visited National Park site in the country and the most visited attraction in Atlanta. The National Park Service has expressed an interest in establishing a visitors center on the first floor of this new structure.

I believe that the APEX will be instrumental in ensuring that the story of all Americans is told.

TRIBUTE TO CENTRAL SWING, INC.

HON. LES ASPIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 19, 1992

Mr. ASPIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the talent and efforts of a special group of students in Wisconsin. This group is Central Swing, Inc. [CSI], a student choral group at Westosha Central High School in Paddock Lake, WI. On December 26, 1992, these students will begin an incredible, week-long journey that will take them to Moscow, Russia to be the first swing choir from the West to perform at the Kremlin.

Central Swing, Inc. was selected for this trip by the International Fine Arts Institute, a non-profit organization that provides educational opportunities for gifted students around the world.

CSI is made up of 23 singers and dancers as well as a full stage combo. The group sings and dances a variety of popular tunes including pop, folk, jazz, and swing hits of yesterday and today. Their fully choreographed performance also includes medleys of patriotic and nostalgic songs. They will perform at the Moscow Circus as well as the Kremlin and proceeds from their shows will benefit children affected by the Chernobyl nuclear disaster.

I enthusiastically commend Central Swing, Inc. for undertaking this endeavor. This will be

an incredible opportunity for these students to learn about Russia and experience first-hand the extraordinary changes that have occurred in the past year. While we, in Congress, debate reform of America's educational system, these students are traveling abroad on a trip that will give them an education that they simply could not get in any classroom.

SYRIAN JEWRY

HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 19, 1992

Mr. FIELDS. Mr. Speaker, March 14, 1992, marked the day of remembrance for the four young Jewish girls who were murdered in their attempt to escape from Syria. In remembering these young girls fleeing persecution, we also must remember the 4,000 Jews who remain trapped and oppressed in Syria.

Syrian Jews live in fear and isolation from the rest of society. They are singled out for unique persecution. Jews cannot vote or hold an office in the government, and they are barred from certain professions and educational opportunities. Syrian police control the purchase, sale, and transfer of Jewish property. In addition, Jews are the only minority in Syria whose religion is identified in their internal passports.

Of all the rights denied to Syrian Jews, the most serious of these is denial of the right to emigrate. Those who are caught leaving the country are imprisoned without charges or a trial and are then beaten and tortured.

The Syrian Government must live up to its international obligation and extend the right of free emigration of all of its Jewish citizens.

CONGRATULATIONS TO PRESIDENT
LEE TENG-HUI

HON. DANA ROHRBACHER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 19, 1992

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Mr. Speaker, on the occasion of the President of the Republic of China on Taiwan's second anniversary in office on May 20, 1992, I wish to extend my personal congratulations to President Lee Teng-hui.

Taiwan's progress toward democracy and economic prosperity gives hope to all Chinese for a better tomorrow. During a time of political upheaval throughout the world, President Lee has provided a steady hand to the people of Taiwan, guiding them toward a more democratic and prosperous future. President Lee has encouraged constitutional reform and proven himself to be a true friend of democracy.

On behalf of my colleagues, I would like to take this opportunity to wish President Lee much luck in his efforts to bring about a better tomorrow for his countrymen and all his neighbors in the Far East.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

NEW HAMPSHIRE HONORS HARRY
SPANOS

HON. DICK SWETT

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 19, 1992

Mr. SWETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Harry Spanos of Newport, NH, for his years of dedicated public service and commitment to our special way of life here in New Hampshire. When the people of Newport gather this week for their annual town meeting, it will mark the last time that Harry Spanos, a hometown boy who went on to become a well-known lawyer and public servant, raps his gavel in his role as Newport town moderator.

For 30 years Spanos has overseen the proceedings at Newport's annual town meeting to uphold one of the country's purest forms of democracy and to make sure that every citizen got the opportunity to speak his or her mind.

Mr. Speaker, although Harry Spanos' tenure as town moderator is ending, his long held commitment to public service remains strong. Spanos currently sits as a judge of probate in Sullivan County, where he has served since 1980. Before that, Harry Spanos was an associate justice of the Newport district court from 1968 to 1972.

Mr. Speaker, he also represented the people in Newport in both the State house of representatives and the State senate and in 1976 was the Democratic gubernatorial nominee.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Harry Spanos for his years of dedication and commitment to others.

CONGRESSMAN GOODLING INTRODUCES THE ADMINISTRATION'S BILL TO REAUTHORIZE THE REHABILITATION ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1973

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 19, 1992

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the administration's bill to reauthorize programs under the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. I believe this legislation represents a good first step toward providing improved vocational rehabilitation services to individuals with disabilities with increased consumer control and better accountability.

The Vocational Rehabilitation Act is the only program that provides comprehensive rehabilitation services to individuals with disabilities that enable them to seek employment and find a job. It is a program that has been highly successful in providing job opportunities to individuals with disabilities by making them more independent and productive taxpaying citizens. For every rehabilitation dollar invested in an individual with a disability, between \$3 and \$11 is returned.

The administration's bill has three central themes which are improved accountability particularly in the State Grant Program, increased

consumer choice, and improved rehabilitation services for individuals with the most severe disabilities.

To improve accountability, the bill would require the development and implementation of evaluation standards and performance indicators for the title I, Vocational Rehabilitation State Grant Program. The standards and indicators would include outcome and other related measures of program performance and would be developed with input from State vocational rehabilitation agencies, related professionals and consumer organizations, and recipients of vocational rehabilitation services. I support this approach and believe such standards will result in better program effectiveness.

The bill makes several changes to the act to allow for greater consumer choice in the provision of rehabilitation services. The bill would emphasize the consumer's role in the rehabilitation process and would ensure full consumer participation in the individualized written rehabilitation plan [IWRP], particularly in regard to the selection of the vocational objective to be attained and the services to be provided. In addition, the bill authorizes a consumer choice demonstration project which will allow other models to be tested that increase consumer choice in the rehabilitation process. I support these provisions but will seek to ensure that strong quality controls are contained in the consumer choice demonstration program to ensure that people with disabilities receive rehabilitation services from qualified providers.

The bill also improves programs that provide opportunities to individuals with the most severe disabilities, specifically in supported employment programs. Supported employment has been quite successful in employing individuals with severe disabilities who had never had the opportunity for employment. The administration's bill would ensure that supported employment will be a vocational outcome when vocational rehabilitation counselors are assessing whether there is a reasonable expectation that their client will become employed in order to determine his eligibility for the program.

While I am generally supportive of the administration's bill to reauthorize these important programs, I am opposed to the specific provision which will increase the State match to this program. Currently, the States must provide 20 percent of the dollars for this program in order to receive Federal support. In these hard economic times when States are facing severe fiscal constraints, I do not believe the State match for this program should be increased. Many States cannot meet the match now and an increase would mean that individuals with disabilities who can work if given the necessary services and supports will not be served. I oppose this provision and will not seek to include it in a bipartisan House bill that is currently being developed.

Although I plan to work for a broader reauthorization of the act than this bill proposes, I do believe this bill represents a good starting point for debate on the reauthorization and I am hopeful that a majority of these proposals will be included in a bipartisan House bill.

TRIBUTE TO SIX AP PHYSICS STUDENTS OF BALLOU SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 19, 1992

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to document in the official RECORD of this body, the academic achievements of six District of Columbia students of the Ballou Senior High School, which is located in Ward Eight. The six students—Hanifi Bramble, Tamera Bynum, Adrienne Chichester, Dorothy Grant, Cindy Hamilton and Cecil Moore—competed with 1,000 students from 250 of the Nation's high schools. These bright and talented young people received top honors in the national Advanced Placement Physics by satellite competition. Their achievement is the best answer to the attention that so often is focused on the negative activities of a small group of our youth.

I am also pleased to commend the special efforts of their instructor, Mr. Shokrollah Momen. Momen's performance as an instructor of AP Physics was truly outstanding, especially when one takes into account the fact that he had little time to acclimate himself to the modern method of instructing students in AP Physics in conjunction with video programming.

The program is sponsored by Oklahoma State University through its arts and science teleconferencing service. This innovative approach to teaching, which is often defined as distance learning systems, consists of videos which are transmitted via satellite. The result is interactive instruction from one central location to several geographically separate units. The contest judged the overall performance of students on a national first-semester standardized test.

Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me as I commend the administrators, Mr. Momen, and especially these six young students for their academic achievement.

INTRODUCTION OF H.R. 5115, THE MEDICARE BENEFICIARY FINANCIAL PROTECTION ACT

HON. JAMES A. McDERMOTT

OF WASHINGTON
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 19, 1992

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, Congress has acted in recent years to reform Medicare payment systems, to control program costs, and to improve health care for senior citizens. Among the major reforms is the adoption of a physician fee schedule, designed to simplify payments, control costs, and provided incentives for primary health care.

A major part of physician payment reform involves setting limits on what doctors can charge their Medicare patients. As we restrained the growth of Medicare's payments to physicians, we also limited "balance billing" of patients above the amounts Medicare approves for payment. These limits are meant to

protect patients against physician overcharges resulting from Medicare cost controls.

The billing limits are now being phased in with the fee schedule. This year, physicians may not charge their patients more than 20 percent above the Medicare-approved amount for most services, and next year the limit will be 15 percent over the approved amount. The Physician Payment Review Commission estimates that this limit will reduce balance billing charges by three-fourths.

But current law fails to specify that doctors must refund excess charges. And there is evidence that thousands of senior citizens have been overcharged for Medicare services, in violation of current balance-billing limits. The Health Care Financing Administration sent letters to 8,000 physicians last year about over-billing. It does not appear that doctors have deliberately overcharged their patients. But there has been inadequate understanding and communication about the new limits, among physicians, beneficiaries, Medicare carriers, and within the Health Care Financing Administration itself.

The Administration is beginning to take corrective action to inform patients and doctors about the limits on physician charges, but legislation is needed both to clarify that beneficiaries are not liable and to require more effective communication about the limits. Therefore I have introduced H.R. 5115, the Medicare Beneficiary Financial Protection Act, to make sure that older Americans get the protection from excess charges that Congress intended them to have. I am honored that Congressmen PETE STARK, JIM MOODY, and BEN CARDIN have joined me in sponsoring this bill.

This legislation is based on the recommendations of the Physician Payment Review Commission. It makes clear that patients are not liable for excess charges, and it requires doctors to refund any overcharge within 30 days of written notification from a patient, carrier, or HCFA. Doctors have a right to contest refund claims.

The act also requires Medicare carriers to monitor compliance with these charge limits on a case-by-case basis and to notify patients and doctors of all overcharges. A doctor who fails to refund an overcharge, or who knowingly and willfully overcharges patients on a repeated basis, can be fined or barred from the Medicare Program.

I hope Congress will enact this bill, but I also hope its refund and sanction provisions will not have to be used. I believe that physicians want to comply with balance billing limits, and that any noncompliance has been the result of misunderstanding and inaccurate information from HCFA and some insurance carriers. But it is important to clarify that beneficiaries are entitled to refunds, and to assure that doctors and patients have adequate notice of the limits. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this legislation.

I also encourage my fellow doctors to join the majority of their colleagues in becoming Medicare "participating physicians." These physicians receive a higher payment from Medicare if they agree to limit their charges to Medicare-approved amounts. The number and percentage of physicians who participate has increased each year, and I hope this trend will continue. I look forward to working with my

colleagues in Congress and the medical community, and with the millions of older Americans who depend on Medicare, to strengthen this essential program and make health care more affordable for all Americans.

SUMMARY OF PROVISIONS OF H.R. 5115: MEDICARE BENEFICIARY FINANCIAL PROTECTION ACT

Sec. 1. Short title.

Sec. 2. Clarifies that Medicare beneficiaries are not liable for physicians' charges in excess of amounts authorized under Medicare physician fee schedule. Requires physicians to refund excess charges to beneficiaries within 30 days. Authorizes civil penalties against physicians who deliberately and repeatedly overcharge beneficiaries, or who fail to make timely refunds.

Sec. 3. Effective in 1993 (when simplified Medicare fee schedule takes effect), requires Medicare to notify beneficiaries and physicians, in writing, of charge limits, any excess charges, and physician's duty to refund excess charges to beneficiary.

Sec. 4. Requires Medicare carriers to monitor compliance with physician charge limits on a case-by-case basis, and to notify physicians with overcharges of the requirement to make refunds.

H.R. 5115

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Medicare Beneficiary Financial Protection Act of 1992".

SEC. 2. REQUIRING NON-PARTICIPATING PHYSICIANS TO REFUND AMOUNTS PAID IN EXCESS OF LIMITING CHARGES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1848(g)(1) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395w-4(g)(1)) is amended to read as follows:

"(1) LIMITATION ON ACTUAL CHARGES FOR UNASSIGNED CLAIMS.—

"(A) NO LIABILITY FOR AMOUNTS BILLED IN EXCESS OF LIMITING CHARGES.—No individual enrolled under this part who is furnished physicians' services for which payment is not made on an assignment-related basis under this part (on or after January 1, 1991) may be liable for any amounts billed for such services in excess of the limiting charge described in paragraph (2).

"(B) REFUND OF AMOUNTS PAID IN EXCESS OF LIMITING CHARGES; SANCTIONS.—If a nonparticipating physician knowingly and willfully bills on a repeated basis for services described in subparagraph (A) an actual charge in excess of the limiting charge described in paragraph (2) or knowingly and willfully fails to refund on a timely basis any payment made by or on behalf of an individual for such services in excess of the limiting charge, the Secretary may apply sanctions against such physician in accordance with section 1842(j)(2).

"(C) TIMELY BASIS FOR REFUNDS.—A refund under subparagraph (B) is considered to be made on a timely basis only if—

"(i) in the case of a physician who does not request reconsideration or seek appeal on a timely basis, the refund is made within 30 days after the date the physician receives notice from the individual, the carrier, or the Secretary of the requirement to provide the refund; or

"(ii) in the case in which such a reconsideration or appeal is taken, the refund is made within 15 days after the date the physician receives notice of an adverse determination on reconsideration or appeal."

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall apply with respect to physicians' services provided on or after January 1, 1991.

SEC. 3. NOTICE TO PATIENTS OF LIMITATIONS ON CHARGES AND AVAILABILITY OF REFUNDS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1848(g) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395w4(g)) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(8) PROVIDING BENEFICIARIES WITH NOTICE OF LIMITATIONS ON LIABILITY.—With respect to physicians' services furnished on or after January 1, 1993, the Secretary shall provide each individual receiving from a nonparticipating physician services for which payment is not made on an assignment-related basis under this part a written notice describing—

“(A) the amount of the limiting charge applicable to the service (as described in paragraph (2));

“(B) the absence (under paragraph (1)(A) of any liability of the individual for charges in excess of the limiting charge; and

“(C) the requirement (under paragraph (1)(B)) that the physician refund on a timely basis any amounts paid by the individual for the service in excess of the limiting charge.”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 4. REQUIRING CARRIERS TO CONDUCT PRE-PAYMENT SCREENING OF SERVICES FURNISHED BY NONPARTICIPATING PHYSICIANS; NOTIFICATION TO PHYSICIANS OF EXCESS CHARGES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1842(b)(3) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395u(b)(3)) is amended—

(1) by striking “and” at the end of subparagraph (G);

(2) by striking “and” at the end of subparagraph (H); and

(3) by inserting after subparagraph (H) the following new subparagraph:

“(I) if it makes payment with respect to physicians' services furnished by nonparticipating physicians—

“(i) to determine prior to making payment for such a service whether the amount charged by the physician for the service exceeds the limiting charge applicable to the service under section 1848(g)(2), and

“(ii) if, pursuant to clause (i), it determines that the amount charged by the physician for the service (in the case of physicians' services furnished on or after January 1, 1993) exceeds such limiting charge, to provide the physician with written notice of the requirement under section 1848(g)(1)(B) that the physician refund on a timely basis any amounts paid by the patient for the service in excess of such limiting charge; and”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act.

TRIBUTE TO COL. NORMAN E. SCHAEFER

HON. MATTHEW J. RINALDO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 19, 1992

Mr. RINALDO. Mr. Speaker, on June 18, 1992, Col. Norman E. Schaefer, of Summit, NJ, will retire from the U.S. Air Force after 49 years of service.

Colonel Schaefer's military career began during World War II when he entered service as an Army private on August 16, 1943. He served in the Infantry and Chemical Warfare Service before transferring to the Army Air Force.

Upon discharge from active duty on March 9, 1946, he reenlisted in the Army Air Force

Reserve and was assigned to troop carrier units. In 1947 he made the transition from Army olive drab to Air Force blue when the U.S. Air Force became an independent service.

On August 10, 1950, Colonel Schaefer received a direct commission as a second lieutenant and was assigned to intelligence duties. While serving in the Air Force Reserve he earned a B.A. from Wagner College, an M.A. from Columbia University and his doctor of medicine from Cornell University Medical College.

Although he had completed his medical studies in 1957, Colonel Schaefer remained a line officer until 1976 when he transferred to the Medical Corps. Thereafter, he served as Mobilization Augmentee to the Chief of Otolaryngology at Malcolm Grow USAF Medical Center, Andrews Air Force Base for 7 years.

In January 1983, Colonel Schaefer assumed command of the 33rd Medical Service Squadron, 514th Military Airlift Wing, McGuire Air Force Base, NJ and has continued in that assignment. He is a rated flight surgeon on flying status in C-141 aircraft. His decorations include the Meritorious Service Medal with one oak leaf cluster.

Colonel Schaefer was recalled to active duty in January 1991, for Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm. He commanded a patient staging facility at Ramstein Air Base, Germany.

I congratulate Colonel Schaefer on his outstanding record of service to the United States. After 49 years in the Air Force, he plans to devote full time to his family and medical practice. I extend to him, his wife Irene and daughter Carolyn my best wishes for the future.

APPOINTMENT OF ATTORNEY PRESIDENT AND TEMPORARY

The President and the Vice President have the honor to announce the appointment of the following individuals to the positions of Attorney General and Temporary Attorney General, respectively, effective as of the date of their appointment.

Attorney General: [Name]

Temporary Attorney General: [Name]

Respectfully,
[Signature]

Mr. [Name], President of the United States

Mr. [Name], Vice President of the United States

RESIGNATION OF LEADER

The following individuals have resigned from their positions as leaders of the [Organization].

[Name]

[Name]

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