EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

FUNDING FOR JOB TRAINING PARTNERSHIP ACT PROGRAMS

HON. PETER HOAGLAND

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1992

Mr. HOAGLAND. Mr. Speaker, as a result of consultation with Governor Nelson, Nebraska Labor Commissioner Dan Dolan and Job Training of Greater Omaha Director Ola Anderson, visits with Omaha community leaders and visits to job training sites in Omaha, I am pressing for increased funding for the Federal Job Training Partnership Act [JTPA] programs.

I am asking that the following statement I made before the Appropriations Subcommittee Education, Labor and Health and Human Services be printed in the CONGRSSIONAL RECORD because adequate JTPA Program funding is such an important asset to the Omaha community.

One of the projects I highlighted is the Gateway Program in Omaha, a project that puts public housing residents to work in positive ways. Projects like this can benefit urban areas and in the aftermath of the Los Angeles riots should be promoted.

The statement also points out that even though Nebraska has a low unemployment rate on paper, it is still in serious need of an effective job training development program.

STATEMENT OF CONGRESSMAN PETER HOAGLAND

I want to express my appreciation for the opportunity to come before you today. I represent the second Congressional District of Nebraska which currently encompasses five counties along the Missouri River in eastern Nebraska, including the city of Omaha.

I am here today to urge this subcommittee's support for funding for Job Training Partnership Act programs above the level of the President's request. As you know, the President's request is $4.1 billion for JTPA in fiscal year 1993, $100 million below last year's appropriation. Considering the enormous benefits JTPA programs have in communities all over the country, including my district in Nebraska, it is essential that Congress provide adequate funding so that JTPA can fulfill its mandate of helping the untrained and the undertrained find meaningful employment. I believe the President's reductions for fiscal year 1993 come at a very inopportune time when most of the country is in a recession. This is a shortsighted approach.

Let me describe to you the conditions in my state of Nebraska and specifically in my district, which encompasses Omaha, to highlight the tremendous need for JTPA programs.

Reduced funding for Job Training Partnership Act programs could have a serious effect on the Omaha metropolitan area. The majority of federal grants to states under this program are based on a state's unemployment data. Because the state of Nebraska has a relatively low unemployment rate, now at 2.8%, federal allotments to the state have remained steady or have gone down over the past five years. This has meant that job training administrators in the Nebraska Department of Labor and the three Service Delivery Areas in the state have had to provide the same level of services with less money. In fact, administrators in my state have told me that while their funds are dwindling they must do more and more work to meet tougher federal requirements under the program. These include more thorough determinations of eligibility of individuals entering the programs such as verifying selective service enrollment. At the state level, because of a reduction in funding this year, the Job Training of Greater Nebraska office in Lincoln is in a reduction-in-force mode, recently laying off three administrative personnel.

The Basic problem is that unemployment figures do not reflect the true need and demand for job training programs, especially in Nebraska and Omaha. State officials have estimated that as many as 36% of Nebraskans were underemployed in 1990. These are people not reflected in employment data. Many people have given up searching for jobs because they lack the necessary skills for employment. The underemployed are those who work two jobs, pat-time at low wages just to provide food and shelter for their families. They do not have adequate health care if they have any at all. These people are non-existent as far as the federal government is concerned but they need job training to get full-time, good-paying jobs.

Worker dislocation has also produced increased demand for job training programs in Omaha even though funding for this program, Title III of the Job Training Partnership Act, in the current program year which ends June 30, ran out in January. Assistance for dislocated workers is an increasing need in Omaha. Many large companies such as Enron Corporation, AT&T and US West have moved facilities and jobs, out of the area causing a loss of an estimated $1 billion in wages to the Omaha economy since 1984. Just two weeks ago, Seagate Technology, Incorporated, a major producer of computer equipment world-wide, announced that it was shutting down its facility in Omaha, putting 435 people out of work. At one time, this plant employed 900 people.

Offutt Air Force Base, located just south of the city in Sarpy County, is currently downsizing its force substantially. Over 160, civilian personnel are losing their jobs. Most of these people will need help in learning new skills, finding new employment, preparing resumes, filling out job applications, and providing simple encouragement at a time when they need it most. At a recent job fair at Offutt, Job Training of Greater Omaha (JTGO) provided personnel with job market information in Omaha as well as the services they can provide to help them in their job search.

Even though Nebraska receives a very small share of JTPA funds compared to the rest of the country, it continues to provide employment services on par with any other state. This is especially true in Omaha, where Job Training of Greater Omaha has established a strong and productive partnership with the community.

One of the most recent examples of this is JTGO's participation in the Gateway Program created by the Omaha Housing Authority to create job opportunities for the unemployed and underemployed public housing residents in Omaha. The Omaha Housing Authority, by combining JTPA funds, Economic Development Administration grants and other funds and in cooperation with Metropolitan Community College and the Omaha business community has organized a shop to make doors, windows and window screens for public housing units. The shop will also produce doors, windows and screen products for sale to public housing authorities across the country. Shop employees, all of whom live in public housing, are gaining valuable design, carpentry and management skills that they can use to seek employment. Job Training of Greater Omaha has a contract with the Housing Authority to help provide on-the-job training services to employees. JTGO is providing up to 50 percent of the salaries of the workers while they learn the skills they need for future long-term employment. This is an excellent example of a project that uses federal funds in combination with local resources to help people in distressed areas get out of the spiral of despair and defeat. This, quite frankly, the kind of program that can help prevent desperate incidents like those we saw in Los Angeles recently.

While the Gateway Program is a program for the entire community, JTPA is really the story of individual success. A great example of that is Monique Williams, who received the National Association of Counties (NACO) JTPA Alumni award. Monique was an example of a JTPA success. Dependent on the social services system, she wanted out of her situation and needed help. In 1990, Monique was an unemployed mother of two and an Aid for Families with Dependent Childen recipient. She was referred to Job Training of Greater Omaha in January 1990 by the Nebraska Department of Social Sevices. Job Training of Greater Omaha, after determining she had minimal marketable skills, referred her to Omaha SER Jobs for Progress, a Hispanic community-based organization, to learn an occupational skill. During her training, JTGO assisted with child care, transportation and needs-based payments. Monique successfully completed a twelve-week clerical course in April of that year with high recommendations from staff.

On April 17, JTGO and Omaha SER placed Monique in a job at the North Branch YMCA as a full-time secretary. Monique is a model employee and recently received a raise and a promotion to Office Manager. She is no longer receiving welfare payments, food stamps or child care assistance. Monique has accomplished her goals of getting off the welfare system and into the community of the employed. Her determination and perseverance kept her focused on her goals, but without Job Training of Greater Omaha and the federal JTPA program there to help, she may not have had such an opportunity.

Much of the success of the job training program in Omaha is due to the partnership between the business community and the public sector, especially when public funds have

diminished. The Greater Omaha Private Industry Council has helped create programs or projects the Omaha area would not otherwise have been able to afford. In fact, a member of the Greater Omaha Private Industry council has received national recognition for his special dedication to providing the people of Omaha with job training opportunities. Alan Simon, President and Chief Executive Officer of Omaha Steaks International, received the "Presidential award for Outstanding Private Sector Volunteer" at the White House two weeks ago. This is not the first time Alan has been recognized for his volunteer efforts for Job Training. In 1987, he received a Presidential award for his involvement with JTPA as well as last year, he received the Omaha Mayor's Partnership Award for his volunteer service to the community.

The success of Job Training of Greater Omaha and the dedication of its director, Ola Anderson, along with Alan Simon and the countless others in Omaha and across the state of Nebraska are proof that the Job Training Partnership Act programs work and are a tremendous asset to the economic well-being of the community. Although, under current allocation formulas, Nebraska receives very little funding, it has been Omaha's experience that the programs established by this Act are needed more than ever before. I urge my colleagues on this subcommittee to support increased funding for Job Training Partnership programs for Fiscal Year 1993.

Thank you again for the opportunity to appear before you.

OLIVER BEACH IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION 60TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. HELEN DELICH BENTLEY

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1992

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to recognize the Oliver Beach Improvement Association, Inc. upon its 60th anniversary and homecoming celebration on Sunday, May 17.

For six decades, the Oliver Beach Improvement Association, Inc. of Chase, MD, has been working actively in this close-knit community located in Baltimore County, MD. While we have witnessed the unfortunate demise of neighborhoods and communities across this Nation, the community of Chase has continued to flourish. The fond memories many of us share from our childhood of the towns and communities we grew up in no longer exist in the fast paced and often troubled surroundings of today. Even major cities of the past were more like small towns when people shared a common interest in the health and welfare of their community and neighbors.

It is encouraging indeed to see the hard work and dedication of groups such as the Oliver Beach Improvement Association and to see the interest it is taking in its community. At one time, this area was a 500-acre estate belonging to Mr. Robert Oliver who came to America in 1786 from Ireland. A merchant and early pioneer of the shipping industry in the Port of Baltimore, Mr. Oliver bought land situated along the Gunpowder River in 1818 for use as a hunting reservation.

Mr. Oliver commissioned the first American born trained architect, Mr. Robert Mills, to build a large two story home on the property for use as a hunting lodge. Mr. Mills is noted for designing both the Washington Monument in Washington, DC, and the earlier Washington Monument in Baltimore as well as other Federal buildings in Washington.

Mr. Oliver was active in raising money for the completion of Fort McHenry and for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, where he served as one of its first directors. At the time of his death in 1834, Mr. Oliver was one of the richest men in America.

The community of Oliver Beach indeed is rich in history and this community has literally grown up around the two-story house built in 1820 as a hunting lodge that now is a symbol of the community. The residents have been fighting to save this house from further development, as it understandably holds a special meaning and importance to them.

When I think of the changes and developments since the time of Robert Oliver, one cannot help but be impressed. Equally impressive is that this small community still has a uniqueness and appeal that harkens back to a nostalgic bygone era. The pride in this uniqueness is clearly evident and shared among its residents.

I am proud that this community is within the second Congressional District and share in the residents pride for their community. I commend the Oliver Beach Improvement Association and thank them for their hard work and dedication to the community. In addition, I appreciated the historical background supplied by Mr. Paul Michael Blitz.

Mr. Speaker, my fellow colleagues, I salute the Oliver Beach Improvement Association, Inc. on its 60th anniversary. May they have continued success and prosperity in the years ahead.

BOB MICHEL SPEAKS ON ELECTION 1992 AND "PEROTSTROIKA"

HON. J. DENNIS HASTERT

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1992

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, Texas billionaire Ross Perot's bid for the White House has captured the headlines in recent weeks. House Minority Leader BOB MICHEL recently examined the Perot phenomenon. What the Republican leader said should be of interest to all our Members. Leader MICHEL put the Perot Presidential race in perspective and I know we can all benefit from his incisive and informed analysis.

At this point, I wish to place in the RECORD, "Perotstroika: The American Dilemma," a speech by House Minority Leader ROBERT H. MICHEL, to the headliners breakfast group, May 21, 1992.

PEROTSTROIKA: THE AMERICAN DILEMMA

(Remarks by Robert H. Michel)

This morning, I want to unburden myself of a few ideas about the latest political fad—or should I say "frenzy"?

I refer to Ross Perot.

This barefoot billionaire from Texas is a genuine political phenomenon.

Gorbachev gave us perestroika.

Perot is giving us "Perotstroika".

Yesterday I was talking with some of the top political pros in this town and everyone of them said that Ross Perot is not a flash in the pan, and that he will definitely affect the 1992 race.

One of these experts went so far to say that he believes this election will usher in a new age of American politics. Nothing will ever be the same.

No question about it.

There will be an unprecedented turnover in Congress.

As the Republican Leader of the House I will be overjoyed if a majority of those new members are Republican. The more Republicans, the merrier.

But just the fact of unprecedented turnover will affect the political system for a decade or more.

There may very well be a three-man presidential race.

We might have to go on to the House of Representatives to choose a president.

I don't know how many of you read Lloyd Cutler's piece in the Post yesterday on that issue.

In the midst of all this, Ross Perot comes on Larry King's television show and says that if people beg him to run, he might condescend to become our next president.

In any other time but our own, anyone who said that—billionaire or not—would be laughed out of political existence.

But Ross Perot has caught on with a substantial body of the American people. Poll after poll shows that.

And that is frightening.

It is frightening because Ross Perot is telling the American people not only that those of us in Washington are bums—shucks, everybody says that.

But Ross Perot is also saying, if you listen to him really closely, is:

These bums in Washington keep arguing with each other, and when I get in we're going to put an end to all that arguing. We're going to do things.

What things, Ross?

Ross won't say.

How will you get things done, Ross, if you face a Congress that disagrees with you on major issues?

Ross won't say.

All Ross will say is: Trust me. I'm a real leader. I'm a chief executive officer. I'll make it all work.

How are you going to do that, Ross?

Ross won't say, except to talk about ideas like national electronic town meetings on TV.

What he's really advocating here is a true Democracy where everything is put to public referendum.

But we don't have a true Democracy.

We have a Republic? That is if we can keep it! Remember?

And Ross Perot's silence, my friends, is frightening.

It is frightening because a large number of good Americans, people who genuinely love this country, desperately want to believe Ross has the answers—even though he won't even tell us the questions.

And what is more frightening is that Ross Perot is exploiting a real, disturbing, genuine disaster that our political system has been undergoing for some time now.

And I'm talking about divided government in Washington.

You are all Washington professionals so I don't have to spell it out for you in detail.

But let me put it this way:

We have come to a point in American history where a President of one party simply

cannot lead if the Congress is dominated by the other party.

In the Eisenhower administration, when I first came to town as a Congressman, Ike could work with Lyndon Johnson on major issues.

Sam Rayburn was a fierce partisan, but generally submerged his partisanship to be Speaker of the whole House because he wanted the House to act responsibly.

Things aren't like that these days.

All that the American people see when they look to Washington is squabbling, partisanship, media hype, and legislative gridlock.

And Ross Perot is taking advantage of that breakdown.

The fact that he doesn't have a clue as to how to solve even one major issue doesn't faze him or his followers.

They say:

"Of course Ross doesn't have a clue. That's why we love him. He's just like us, only richer!!!"

But you insiders in Washington haven't solved anything, so give Ross a chance . . ."

And let me stress once again: There is a legitimate grievance that must be met in our political system.

And in my view the only way to solve it is to re-elect President Bush and elect a Republican Congress to work with him.

Give us the chance to really govern.

If we fail, kick us out of Congress in the election of 1994.

But give us the first chance in 38 years to govern with our vision.

It is as if we are all driving on the Beltway and there is one of those terrible traffic jams.

One of those big semis has jackknifed and we're all sitting around in the heat.

There are cars just standing there in both directions.

Tempers are rising. Folks are really angry and hot under the collar.

And Ross Perot is saying:

"Hey, everybody follow me through some back roads."

"I don't know this part of the country at all. I don't know how to drive very well. And I won't tell you where I'm going."

"But, if you all beg me, I'm going to lead you out of this jam."

That's the Perot message: Trust me.

Where have we heard that one before?

Well, in my view, what the American people should do is tell Perot to either show us his roadmap or turn himself into the highway patrol for imitating a "Triple A" tow truck.

And then the American people should get out of their cars, move that damned trailer marked "Divided Government" out of the way and get things moving again.

As the Republican Leader, I do have a big stake in all this.

Most of you have heard me give my little fifteen minute lecture on "What I would do as Speaker".

If you haven't, I have reprints of an article I did for Policy Review magazine.

That gives you the roadmap I'm going to use.

But President Bush—and I have to be quite frank about this—can be in big trouble with this Perot phenomenon.

Let's just look at the hard political facts.

The basic Democratic vote for Clinton is based on a number of groups that comprise the traditional Democratic base. Clinton, if he can, has to build from there.

Clinton could take 90 percent of the black vote in Southern States, chip off just enough hard-core Democrats, and leave the President and Perot splitting the rest of the vote down the middle.

Moreover, I frankly don't see any members of Clinton's groups coming out for Perot.

All I see when I turn on the TV for a report on Perot volunteers is suburbanites, older folks and young folks and farmers—exactly the people we thought were in our Republican camp.

I'm sorry to say that the Bush campaign up to now, has had problems reaching those folks.

If I were asked to give some rhetoric to the President, I'd ask him to say something like this: Maybe not just now, but surely after our convention.

"Are you frustrated because government doesn't work?"

Well, so am I. So are all Republicans.

The Democrats run the Senate. The Democrats run the House. They are running their own private government in Washington.

Divided government isn't working.

We need radical change. Not change for the sake of change, but change for the sake of the people.

Our country—the world itself—is in a time of great and historic transition.

Old ways of doing things are dying out, and new ways are waiting to be born.

From education to the economy, from health care to trade, we stand between two ages.

What the country needs at a critical time like this is government that will make democracy work.

At times like these there are those who will exploit these genuine grievances.

There are those who will talk in slogans make the most of 30-second soundbites and claim to be on the outside, when all they want to be is inside.

They offer the simple answers, the glib reply, the just-folks image, the demagogue's gift for over-simplification.

In this century we have seen what such mountebanks have done when they gained power.

They once said about authoritarianism in America: it can't happen there.

Well, it can happen here unless those who want to work through the democratic system, and not ignore it because it is often inefficient, are determined to turn things around.

Divided government is not working.

Give me a Congress I can work with.

That's what I'd like to hear the President say or at least something like that.

I know—he risks the chance that the American people will choose Clinton.

But that risk is already there.

What the Bush campaign has to do is lift this campaign out of the rut it has drifted into, and tell the American people what is at stake.

This isn't an election just about issues.

It isn't an election just about ideas.

It is an election about whether or not we can assure the American people that their government can indeed work for them again.

My friends, Ross Perot is one of the most amazing political phenomena of our time.

In himself he is not all that important. It is what he represents.

He isn't the first and won't be the last to say that democracy isn't working and that if you trust me with power, I'll solve all your problems.

That message—sometimes sinister, sometime just silly—has been heard all over the world at various time in this century.

That siren call has enchanted good, decent people who are frustrated and disillusioned.

And on every occasion, people are attracted to such simplicity and ignorance because of genuine grievances with their government.

The role of the Republican Party, in my view, is to tell the American people we agree: we can't go on like this any longer. We need a new way in Washington.

But the kind of new way we need is one in which the President and the Congress share certain basic values.

This doesn't mean the President will always get what he wants.

Franklin Roosevelt, with tremendous majorities, didn't always get what he wanted.

What it means is that on the basic issues—of jobs, education, health, and the economy—the President has a fair chance to see his programs enacted, with the minority in Congress there to keep him honest.

The Democrats have had that chance under Roosevelt, Kennedy, Johnson, and Carter.

President Bush deserves that chance.

But he has to fight for it.

He has to fight for it by making clear to the American people that our system can work if we can get that trailer-truck marked "Divided Government" out of the roadway.

With all due respect, Mr. President, the problem isn't "Congress"—the problem is a Congress ruled by a party that has been in power too long and has become a government unto itself.

Ross Perot is the wake-up call for all those who believe that democratic government must be made to work and who are willing to spell out the ways it can work in the old-fashioned America way—before the elections.

Ross Perot, for all I know, may fade away once he comes under public scrutiny.

But recent media disclosures about his past do not seem to have stopped him, so I wouldn't count on it.

But I'll say it again, Perot isn't important.

It is what he represents that is important: he is the focal point of legitimate grievances with gridlocked, irrelevant, divided government.

If Ross Perot never existed, those grievances would be real.

It may turn out that the big story of this campaign was how Ross Perot awakened both political parties.

If so, he has done his country a great service.

SALUTE TO MRS. FRANCES SQUITIERI, DISTINGUISHED PERSON AND VOLUNTEER OF ST. GERARD'S PARISH

HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1992

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, it is with the greatest pride and admiration that I rise today to salute a truly outstanding individual from my Eighth Congressional District of New Jersey who has made an enormous contribution to her community, her State and our Nation over the past 50 years.

I am speaking of Mrs. Frances DiPietro Squitieri of Paterson, NJ, who will be honored for her innumerable contributions on May 31, 1992, by the parish of St. Gerard's Roman Catholic Church with a mass at the church and a luncheon following at St. Joseph's Community Center in Paterson, NJ.

I know that this event will be a source of great pride not only to Frances Squitieri, but to her devoted family; her two daughters Rita and Loretta; her sons-in-law Jimmy and Eddie, and all five of Frances' granddaughters Lori, Chrissy, Amy, Melissa, and Michelle, Further, I know this event will also have great significance for the people who have come to know Frances Squitieri through her great involvement with the community both professionally and socially.

Mr. Speaker, Frances DiPietro Squitieri was born on May 9, 1920 in the tiny town of Mota D'Afermo, Sicily, to Filippo and Rosa DiPietro and her two older sisters, Josephine and Maria. At age 17, she left Italy and immigrated to the United States where she resided in Passaic, NJ.

The young Frances having settled in Passaic, began leading a busy life of learning a new language, working as a seamstress and part time at the five and dime, going to night school to become a citizen and of course, becoming a part of her new church community, Mount Carmel. Soon the inklings of volunteerism began to emerge; before long Frances was involved with the Legion of Mary, the Ladies Society, and other church projects such as playing the role of Veronica in the Easter Passion Play.

While working in the clothing factory, fate played a decided role in Frances' life. There she met and became good friends with three sisters from Butler; Edith, Ann, and Tessie Squitieri, who had a very cute, outgoing, redheaded baby brother named Angelo, better known as Red, who had just returned from the war. On September 8, 1946, Angelo and Frances became husband and wife. Once again, her ties with her church came into play; September 8, her wedding day, was also a feast day and the block of streets in her neighborhood were closed off for a feast that included the statue of the Madonna being paraded up and down the street, along with music from a marching band and the delicious aromas of pizza, sausage and peppers, and zeppolis.

The newlyweds brought their first home in Pompton Lakes, NJ, which Frances considered to be too countryish because she was a city slicker from Passaic. However, they were both very happy there and worked very hard at their jobs; Angelo at his new diner in Butler, NJ, and Frances at her job as a seamstress in Passaic, which required her to take three buses a day to get there.

Frances and Angelo were blessed on May 13, 1948, with the birth of their first child, a beautiful daughter, Rita, and thus began the female dynasty in the Squitieri family which has gone on for decades without the birth of a male child. On May 8, 1960, their second child was born, another daughter, Loretta.

In 1969, the Squitieris moved to Haledon, NJ, and became parishioners of St. Gerard's Church. Eager to become involved in the parish, Frances volunteered to sew new linens for the altar of the church. Soon after she joined in and helped Monday night bingo by working in the kitchen with her husband Angelo, and joined the Rosary Society and subsequently serving in various officer positions cleaning and decorating the church for holidays, working at the bazaars making palms, preparing ziti dinners, participating in cake sales, Chinese auctions, church picnics, communion breakfasts, and of course her famous trips locally and overseas.

One of Frances' favorite pastimes was and is to make a special dinner for one of her many priest friends. She was always in her glory to share holiday dinners with these important friends. In addition to her many activities in St. Gerard, she also found time to organize the Xaverian Missionary League of Wayne which is still going strong after 20 years.

It is and was Frances' strong bonds of friendship and love with individuals at St. Gerard's that helped her and her family through the difficult times, most notably the death of her beloved husband Angelo.

Mr. Speaker, it is indeed appropriate that we reflect on the deeds and achievements of our people who have contributed to the quality of life here in America. I am sure that there is much to be said for the friendship and goodwill that Frances Squitieri has so willingly and abundantly given over the years that means so much to the lives of many, many people. As we join together in celebration of this wonderful lady, Frances DiPietro Squitieri, and her accomplishments, I salute her along with the St. Gerard's Church.

TRIBUTE TO THE BATON ROUGE CHAPTER OF THE SERVICE CORPS OF RETIRED EXECUTIVES

HON. RICHARD H. BAKER

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1992

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Baton Rouge Chapter of the Service Corps of Retired Executives [SCORE] for its continued involvement in the small businesses community.

The Baton Rouge Chapter schedules counseling on three mornings per week. In 1991, SCORE volunteers booked 280 one-time sessions and 380 follow-up sessions. Small business people who contact SCORE receive free counseling from experienced business people which helps them in today's tough marketplace. One client wrote that SCORE is a "wonderful organization" whose advice is "paying off".

In 1991, the chapter organized 2 full day seminars for small businesses in Baton Rouge. SCORE members also participated in approximately 12 speaking engagements to various groups and organizations in Baton Rouge and the surrounding community.

I want to thank the members of the Baton Rouge SCORE Chapter for the invaluable service and contribution they provide to area small businesses.

CONGRESSMAN KILDEE HONORS GLENORA ROLAND

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1992

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise before you today to pay tribute to Glenora Roland, a great community leader who has spent her entire life nurturing the social awareness of others. On Friday, May 15, 1992, the Flint Neighborhood Coalition recognized the achievements of its members at its annual awards dinner. I believe that while we recognize the hard work of the volunteers that make the coalition work, we must also recognize the many sacrifices made by Mrs. Roland in her efforts to improve the Flint community.

Glenora G. Roland was born in Kansas City, MO, in 1922 and has been a resident of Flint since 1936. Glenora holds a bachelors degree in social work from Wilberforce University, an associate degree in business administration from Mott Community College and has studied anthropology at the University of Michigan-Flint.

Since her arrival in Flint, she has been at the center of a whirlwind of activism. A member of the Maines Street Block Club in the late 1940's, she convinced a neighborhood shopkeeper to hire a black clerk to integrate his all white staff. Through the block club, residents paved Maines Street and painted 18 houses. More than 40 years later, Mrs. Roland's neighborhood coalition would organize the first annual operation brush up on Flint's northside. The effort painted and landscaped 43 homes in a two-block radius.

A woman of diverse talents, Mrs. Roland has changed careers several times. In the 1950's and 1960's, she worked in the entertainment field as a booking agent. She left her career in entertainment to work for the model cities program in 1966. Her duties included the preparation of bid specifications for employment opportunities and providing technical assistance to employment agencies.

In 1973, Glenora Roland became public relations director and editor of the model cities newspaper. She left model cities later the same year, to join the staff of the newly founded Greater Flint Opportunities Industrialization Center [OIC]. Mrs. Roland served over 12 years with the OIC until her retirement.

Besides the Flint Neighborhood Coalition, Mrs. Roland has served on the board of directors of the Flint Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Flint Neighborhood Improvement and Preservation Project, Inc., and Delta Sigma Theta sorority. She is president of Rolandaire's, Inc., a founder of the Young Women's Guild, Allen Temple and the First Independence National Bank of Detroit. She has served on the Michigan Youth Unemployment Task Force, the Michigan Women's Task Force and is an active member of Vernon Chapel African Methodist Episcopal Church.

Glenora Roland has received many awards during her lifetime of community service. A few of her favorite awards would include the OIC of America 10-Year Service Award, the City of Flint Humanitarian Award, the City of

Flint Public Service Award, the Flint Neighborhood Coalition Pillar Award, and the Central Flint Optimist Club Appreciation Award.

Glenora and her husband, the late Isiah Roland, have four children, Ronald, the late Eugene, Leslie, and Carolyn.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my fellow Members of Congress to join me in honoring Mrs. Glenora Roland. Her lifetime commitment to improving the quality of life for the residents of Flint will inspire Americans for years to come.

A TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM L. HODSON, DIRECTOR OF THE SALT LAKE CITY VA MEDICAL CENTER

HON. WAYNE OWENS

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1992

Mr. OWENS of Utah. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to pay tribute to Mr. Hodson, director of the Salt Lake City VA Medical Center. Today he will be presented with the Veterans Affairs Secretary's Award for advancement of nursing programs. Mr. Hodson, receiving this first time award, was nominated by nursing leaders from his own facility. He became the director of the VA Medical Center in Salt Lake City in 1985 and since then has proven himself to be quite a remarkable leader.

In his second year serving as director, gravely concerned with the growing nursing shortage, in Utah as well as nationally, Mr. Hodson proposed a comprehensive initiative to increase nursing student enrollment. He encouraged the chief nurse to develop innovative programs in collaboration with the deans of the major Utah nursing colleges to foster nursing student recruitment. He also supported a pilot project for a joint University of Utah-VA faculty appointment—whereby a VA faculty member provided clinical instruction and supervision to University of Utah nursing students affiliating at the Salt Lake City VA Medical Center. This joint venture increased student experience at the VA, and eventually increased nurse recruitment to the VA. The success of this project prompted the office of recruitment and retention to fund 20 similar joint faculty positions throughout the Nation.

Mr. Hodson exemplifies true dedication and support to his entire nursing staff. He personally meets with all nurses on their first day of orientation at the medical center and quarterly addresses nursing council meetings to inform the nurses of important changes and answer any questions. He has consistently involved nursing staff on all major medical center committees, task forces, and ad hoc planning projects and has encouraged nursing staff management and leadership.

Mr. Hodson is a primary player of a Professionalism In Nursing [PIN] research project which analyzes factors affecting professionalism at the Salt Lake City VA Medical Center. From the PIN project, Mr. Hodson was able to make valuable changes to increase nursing staff retention. Remarkably, Mr. Hodson has reduced the turnover rate of nurses at the medical center from 20.7 to 12.4 percent in 1991—this is the lowest turnover rate in over a decade.

It is no surprise, that with Mr. Hodson's exemplary commitment to his nursing staff, the Salt Lake City VA Medical Center nurses have attained national and international recognition as lecturers and researchers in critical care, cardiac transplantation, infection control, nutritional support, and management of the assaultive patient.

On a more personal note, I would like to thank Mr. Hodson for all the assistance he has given my office over the years. His guidance has been a tremendous asset.

Congratulations, Mr. Hodson, on a job well done.

DEMOCRATIC ELECTIONS IN KOSOVA SET FOR SUNDAY, MAY 24

HON. DICK SWETT

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1992

Mr. SWETT. Mr. Speaker, this Sunday, May 24, 1992, marks an important milestone event for the ethnic Albanians of the Republic of Kosova—and, I hasten to add, Mr. Speaker, that the Albanian people make up over 90 percent of the population of that area. This election is unfortunately being opposed, hampered, restricted, and harassed by Serbian Government authorities and by Serbs living in Kosova.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues the background of the election this coming Sunday. Serbian Communist authorities—even before they began their vicious attacks against Croatia, Bosnia, and other areas of the former Yugoslavia—had followed a policy of repression and suppression of democratic rights of the Albanian people of Kosova. The autonomous Republic of Kosova was recognized in the Yugoslav constitution, had an elected parliament, and a number of autonomous rights of self-government, although it was a part of the Republic of Serbia within the old Yugoslav Federation.

Even before Yugoslavia began to disintegrate, the Serbian Communist government undertook its policy of repression and suppression against the Albanian inhabitants of Kosova. The State Department's annual "Country Reports on Human Rights" for the past several years have documented in sickening and confirmed detail the vicious treatment of ethnic Albanians by the Serbian Communist bureaucracy. Kosova's autonomous governing institutions were systematically stripped of all powers and finally the parliament and all other local governing bodies were simply dissolved by Serbian officials. The Serbs were in control of the local police forces and the army, and they had the power to enforce their illegal and unconstitutional actions.

Last year, the Albanians in Kosova held a referendum on the question of the independence of Kosova. Serbian officials, of course, opposed and hampered the referendum, but the intrepid Albanians held the election and an overwhelming majority of the population of Kosova voted for independence.

Mr. Speaker, the 2 million Albanians in Kosova deserve independence. In numbers, there is a population in Kosova as large as the population of Slovenia—whose independence the United States, the European Community, and the rest of the world has recognized. Furthermore, the population is more ethnically homogeneous than any of the other republics of the former Yugoslavia, with the exception of Slovenia—more ethnically homogenous than Croatia, Bosnia-Hercegovina, Macedonia, or even Serbia.

With other colleagues in the Congress, I have sponsored a resolution calling upon the President to extend diplomatic recognition to the Republic of Kosova. This action is consistent with what we have done with the former republics of the Soviet Union and with the republics of the former Yugoslavia.

Mr. Speaker, the elections taking place in Kosova this coming Sunday come at a critical time. The Albanians of Kosova have established a parliament and a government in exile because they have not been able to exercise their inherent right of self government because of Serbian Government repression. This Sunday elections will be held to select members of the Kosova parliament and to elect a President of Kosova. The parliamentary elections will determine the 130 members of the Kosova Assembly, and some 260 candidates representing all political groups in Kosova will contest these elections. Dr. Ibrahim Rugova—one of the leading writers, intellectuals, and human rights leaders of Kosova—is the only candidate for the position of president. All political parties have had the opportunity to nominate candidates, but Dr. Rugova is the only individual who was nominated.

Mr. Speaker, I welcome the elections that will be held on Sunday, May 24. The commitment of the Albanians of Kosova to democracy and democratic procedures is evident by their holding elections in these extremely difficult and dangerous conditions. Those of us committed to freedom and democracy should make known these heroic efforts of the Albanian people of Kosova.

At the same time, Mr. Speaker, we need to emphasize to the Serbian authorities that we will oppose and fight their efforts to suppress the Albanian people, to deny or restrict the Albanians in the exercise of their democratic rights, and to continue their damnable policy of brutally denying the human rights of the Albanian people.

The forces of democracy are in the ascendancy. Freedom is on the march—from the settlements of South Africa to the suburbs of Moscow, from the barrios of Nicaragua and El Salvador to Belgrade. History has taught us that forces opposed to freedom and democracy may temporarily gain control, but in the long run democracy will win. I commend the commitment of the Albanian people to democracy and to freedom, Mr. Speaker, and I urge my colleagues to join me in welcoming Sunday's parliamentary and presidential elections in Kosova.

NBC'S SHAMEFUL DECISION

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1992

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, there is no comprehensible reason for NBC to have aired the autopsy photographs of President John F. Kennedy. This appalling action served no good purpose whatsoever, and it inflicted pain on a great many people. NBC has established a new low in broadcast journalism.

This member commends to his colleagues the following editorial from the Lincoln, NE, Evening Journal.

[From the Lincoln (NE) Evening Journal, May 21, 1992]

NBC'S SHAMEFUL DECISION

We struggle to find a professionally valid reason why "NBC Nightly News" telecast President John F. Kennedy's autopsy photographs Monday night.

No luck.

In the House Tuesday, a nephew of the slain president, Rep. Joe Kennedy, D-Mass., sorrowfully protested NBC's conversion to tawdry sensationalism. Of course it was hurtful. It was appalling. And not to members of the Kennedy family alone.

The only element in the entire documentation of the 1963 murder that the family asked remain private were those autopsy photographs.

If there were any justification for mass public exposure to bloody photographs now, if their display on national television would help the country—more than 28 years later—move toward an unscientific lay judgment about the assassination, then those calling the shots at least could offer a vocational or a claimed higher defense.

But in our gut, all of us know better. No such defense is possible. The photographs were shown because NBC possessed them.

The physicians who attended the stricken Kennedy in Dallas and then the pair of pathologists who later conducted the autopsy are united; the fatal shots were fired from behind the president.

NBC television news executives should be ashamed of themselves. On the other hand, they may lack the decency or capacity to understand their own cruelty.

TRIBUTE TO DELOY R. BARRUS

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1992

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Deloy R. Barrus, an outstanding citizen from my congressional district, Sacramento, CA. On June 5, 1992, the North Sacramento School District and his colleagues will hold a retirement dinner in Mr. Barrus' honor. I wanted to take this opportunity to inform my colleagues of the inspiring career of this devoted public servant.

Mr. Barrus will retire from his position of superintendent of the North Sacramento School District after 35 years of service to the North Sacramento community. He has been the superintendent of the North Sacramento School District since July 1, 1985, and was the deputy superintendent of educational services prior to that for 10 years. He served as director of compensatory education from 1966 to 1975 and was a speech therapist for an additional 9 years. Prior to coming to the North Sacramento School District, Mr. Barrus spent 3 years in education, 1 year as a speech therapist, and 2 years as an elementary school teacher.

Deloy Barrus has spent his career devoted to improving the educational opportunities for youngsters in our community. This in itself is something to be overwhelmingly thankful for. However, on top of his efforts in the workplace, he has been involved in many professional teacher/administrators organizations trying to create even better administration and delivery of education.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Mr. Barrus on his accomplishments and contributions to the public education system, and I ask that my fellow colleagues join me in congratulating him on a job well done. I extend my best wishes to him in all his future endeavors.

BALTIMORE COUNTY CAREER DEVELOPMENT CENTER HONORED BY THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

HON. HELEN DELICH BENTLEY

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1992

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Baltimore County Career Development Center, which was the recipient of the 1992 Job Training Partnership Act Presidential Award given by the U.S. Department of Labor, on May 6, 1992, in Washington, DC.

The Presidential award is the highest and most prestigious award in the employment and training field and only eight training programs in the country were selected for this honor.

Through the hard work and dedication of Mr. Frank Welsh, Baltimore County's Director of Community Development, Mr. John Wasilisin, administrator of the Baltimore County Office of Employment and Training, Mr. Joseph Shopulski, director of the Baltimore County Career Development Center, and Mr. J. Henry Butta, the "Outstanding Private Sector Volunteer," more than 73 percent of the graduates of the center obtain jobs within 90 days.

The center is operated by both Dundalk and Essex Community Colleges. It is through the partnership of government, higher education, and private business, that the trainees are able to compete in today's ever-changing job market.

The Baltimore County Career Development Center opened in 1983, and has provided training and services to more than 4,000 county residents since that time. Most important is the fact that those trained are people who are in some way disadvantaged.

Without the help of the center, these people probably would remain unemployed with welfare as their only source of income. I commend the Baltimore County Career Development Center for offering successful solutions to those in need who want to work.

In addition to the Department of Labor Award, in 1990 the Career Development Center, was named the best economic development activity in the country by the American Association of Community and Junior Colleges. The center is recognized so widely in the field of employment training that leaders from several foreign countries—including England, Germany, China, and Sweden—have toured the facility. Also, a film crew from the Soviet Union has filmed the center and wants to use it as a model in that country.

This program is so important in today's ever-changing work environment. Many people are being laid off from jobs they have held for years; many others entering the work force lack necessary skills. Through the center they learn everything from how to dress on the job to how to handle real life work problems.

I salute the Career Development Center for helping these people adapt to new jobs and for teacing them new skills.

Mr. Speaker, my fellow colleagues, it is with great respect and admiration that I congratulate the Baltimore County Career Development Center. May it continue to be a valuable training resource for those in need.

PATRIOT—A SUCCESS STORY

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1992

Mr. DORNAN of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to include for the RECORD a brief article which summarizes the real story behind the performance of the Patriot missile in the Gulf war, and that is a story of success.

PATRIOT IN DESERT STORM

Patriot's performance against tactical ballistic missiles in Desert Storm was a major success story for the Nation, the American worker, American technology and the U.S. Army. From a strategic perspective it denied Saddam Hussein any significant success with his most touted weapon. He didn't draw Israel into the war, he didn't split apart the multinational coalition and he didn't break the political will to continue. The coalition won in record time, with minimal casualties and with the full support of the American people.

From a human point of view Patriot prevented the death or injury of untold numbers of soldiers and civilians. In the war of the cities between Iran and Iraq, some 125 Scuds killed over 1,000 civilians and injured 4,000 more. In another example, which happened after Desert Storm, three Scuds killed about 300 people when they landed in a marketplace in Afghanistan. The fact that the Gulf war outcome was so strikingly different is directly attributable to Patriot.

The threat the PAC-2 was designed to counter was based on the basic Soviet Scud found in the then Warsaw Pact countries. The Iraqi's modified the Soviet Scuds to obtain longer range, and as a result they flew at much faster speed. In addition, they often broke apart during flight, causing a corkscrew-like maneuver, a smaller target, and other pieces that had to be distinguished from the piece with the warhead. The impact of all of this resulted in a much different and much more difficult target to kill than what Patriot had been designed for or tested against.

In spite of the difficult and unanticipated nature of the threat, Patriot successfully defeated a majority of the Iraqi Scuds that were headed into areas that Patriot was deployed to protect. The Army's initial assessment of Patriot performance was completed in May 1991 in classified form. It was released in December 1991 and outlined a success rate of more than 80 percent in Saudi Arabia and over 50 percent in Israel. This assessment was based upon all of the data available at the time.

A few weeks prior to the April 7 congressional hearing on Patriot, the Army undertook a two-step effort to refine its previous day-by-day intercept assessments, in response to previous comments by the congressional committee's staff. A team was assigned to relook all of the engagements in Saudi Arabia and Israel and to gather and evaluate any possible new raw data that could be found. In addition, all intercepts were categorized based upon the amount of supporting data that existed. Based on this relook, revised success rates were released at the hearing of over 70 percent in Saudi Arabia and over 40 percent in Israel. Thus, with a year of analyzing, reanalyzing and gathering additional data, together with a change in assessment methodology, the overall score shifted by only about 10 percent from the original assessment.

Patriot is today the only air defense weapons system in the world that can do what was done in the Gulf war and Patriot will retain that uniqueness for most, it not all, of this decade. The Army's established Patriot growth programs will carry its technological edge against tactical ballistic missiles, as well as advanced aircraft and cruise missles, well into the next century. Virtually everybody, including even the most ardent critics of Patriot, support these improvements.

Patriot represents a remarkable American technological achievement. It is now time to look to the future and build on what has been learned rather than reliving the past as the critics seem to want to do. The coalition won Desert Storm and Patriot played a vital role in that victory. If called upon again to protect the lives of innocent civilians in some other place in the world, the United States must ensure that every effort has been made to do the best job that is technologically possible. That is the job at hand and it is time to get on with it.

MCV RESIN: IODINATION TREATMENT BASED ON SPACE TECHNOLOGY

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1992

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to have the opportunity to enter into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, an article that appeared in the March, 1992 issue of Water Conditioning & Purification.

This article, "MCV Resin: Iodination Treatment Based on Space Technology," reports on the commercialization of the MCV resin. The material was developed for NASA to purify onboard drinking water on NASA manned space flight missions. The MCV resins and related technologies are now being commercialized for worldwide humanitarian applications by a company in my congressional district.

Many fly by night companies have made erroneous product claims that allege NASA approval to try to legitimate their products or technologies. I am proud to say that the MCV resin technology is the only material ever continuously used by NASA. The commercialization of this product represents a major potential contribution to protecting the world's population from water borne diseases.

As a member of the Science, Space and Technology Committee, I am a strong advocate of our Nation's space program and support the practical application of space technology for domestic and international use. For anyone who would ever question the scientific, economic or humanitarian impact of technologies and products derived from U.S. space research and NASA programs, I would recommend that they study the contents of this article.

Clearly, the positive impact of space research-related technologies, as exemplified by the MCV resin story, is only possible because of America's commitment to NASA and the space program.

[From Water Conditioning & Purification, March 1992]

MCV RESIN: IODINATION TREATMENT BASED ON SPACE TECHNOLOGY

(By Thomas H. Saunders and Gary Kruse)

The widespread incidence of cholera in many parts of the world during 1991 has motivated a resurgence of interest among OEMs of export water purification products to explore the use of iodination technologies for portable, emergency use and in-line systems.

It has been known for years that iodine can be used to create an effective biocidal environment against water borne pathogens, but its use has never been extensive due to a number of factors including the lack of an effective delivery system, the residual taste in water treated with iodine and concern over the effects on human health from long-term ingestion of both iodine and its after product iodide.

In late December 1991, however, an iodinated material known as MCV Continuous. Fixed-Rate Release Iodinated Resin—MCV resin for short—appeared on the market and addressed the major problems of iodine treatment systems. But MCV is not a new innovation, just new to the commercial application market.

MCV stands for Microbial Check Valve, a device invented and developed for NASA by UMPQUA Research Company, Aerospace Facility in Myrtle Creek, OR for use in space shuttle water systems to prevent the back growth of bacteria.

In the mid 1970's NASA requested all of the major aerospace companies and universities to submit proposals for the development of a microbial check valve. UMPQUA Research was selected and initially evaluated a demand type resin, but shortly thereafter developed a continuous release resin which not only served as a back contamination barrier but imparted a predictable iodine residual to the water thus eliminating the need for a disinfectant dispenser for the on-board water system.

Having been referred to in scientific and technical papers for nearly 15 years as the resin associated with the Microbial Check Valve. It is this identical resin, used in the first flight of the Columbia and on subsequent Shuttle flights that is now being commercialized under the MCV trademark for worldwide use by MCV Technologies International, Inc. of Belleville, IL in affiliation with UMPQUA Research. UMPQUA Research has provided MCV resin for all of the shuttle missions and is currently developing hardware using MCV and other technologies for the water recycling systems on the Space Station Freedom.

Because the MCV resin can provide a continuous and controlled iodine concentration without an electrical-mechanical delivery system, predetermined and consistent gallon capacity specifications can be established for any given volume of the iodine release media used in a purification system intended for emergency, portable, stationary, residential, commercial or industrial applications. The resin is engineered through a unique bead preparation process to release a fixed rate of iodine molecules (I-2) into water passing through the resin bed.

The rate is fixed at a level of 4 ppm. The release rate gradually declines to a level of 2 ppm at which time the media should be replaced. The effective life of a 15 cc volume of resin (roughly equivalent to one tablespoon), releasing iodine at 4 ppm until reaching its specified "depleted" level of 2 ppm or below depending on the kind of water being treated, can be rated upwards to 400 gallons.

While the resin will continue to release iodine molecules at decreasing levels of concentration, 2 ppm has been set at the cutoff point of its useful life for unknown sources of water, even though there is effective biocidal action from an iodine environment as low as 1.5 ppm and below. An arbitrary 2 ppm limitation of the specified useful life of the resin was established in order to assure adequate safety levels rather than risk the potential of incomplete kill rates at lower and lower levels of iodine concentration in the water. Technical papers have often referred to the continuing biocidal capacities of iodinated environments as low as 1 ppm and below.

PREDICTABLE, CONSISTENT, AND GUARANTEED LIFE CYCLE CLAIMS

Water purification product design and development engineers have always been concerned over the issue of establishing predictable, consistent and guaranteed life cycle claims for products using any purification media. This is no different for iodine purification.

A central question in the use of an iodinated resin is its ability to control the iodine release rate at consistent and predetermined levels regardless of anion environments, temperature variations or concentrations of pathogens in water being treated. A resin that underreleases, resulting in unsufficient iodine concentration for effective biocidal action, is of equal concern to product engineers as a resin that demonstrates rapid iodine depletion (sloughing off) due to temperature variations or high anion environments.

MCV resin has solved all of these problems with its controlled 4 ppm release rate, ability to consistently release (I-2) regardless of the anion water environment in which it must perform within potable limits, and its ability to custom manufacture resins designed for specific temperature ranges. In tests using water with a high anion environment. MCV resin shows indifference to such challenges.

DEMAND RELEASE VERSUS CONTINUOUS FIXED-RATE RELEASE

Biocidal action of iodinated resin, i.e. how it works, can be described within two broad parameters discussed according to the difference between "demand release" resins and

"continuous, fixed-rate release" resins. Understanding the difference between continuous and demand release resins also involve, defining what is meant by contact time in the context of both delivery concepts.

Demand release resin

There are iodination technologies that claim that a biological contaminant upon "contacting"—literally bumping into—a resin bead containing an I-2 molecule will "pull off" that molecule (demand its release) and attach it to the cell wall either killing the cell instantly or otherwise rendering it inactive. This approach makes assumptions concerning the electrostatic properties of both the biological cell and its ability to attract a molecule of iodine and also raises questions about the process of selectively pulling off one or more molecules of iodine attached to a resin bead.

If this "demand release" concept works as described, the biocidal capabilities and longevity of an iodinated resin material would be dependent upon the number of biological contaminants contained in any given water source that demand iodine on contact and deplete the resin of its iodine molecules. This presents a very difficult means of predicting the life cycle and gallon capacity of a demand release resin material:

(1) by requiring precise measurements of water-borne biological contamination for each site at which demand release resin would be used.

(2) by factoring in the presence and action of non-biogenic materials in the water which would accelerate depletion of the iodine stored in the resin, and

(3) by requiring assumptions concerning the consistency of such contamination in the flow of water during the entire tenure of the systems use.

Continuous, fixed-rate release resin

The NASA-developed MCV resign technology functions as a continuous, fixed-rate release resin that establishes an iodinated water environment lethal to bacteria and viruses.

There has been considerable debate over whether iodine release resins are I(3), I(5); I(7); I(9), or I (to the whatever) relating to the amount of I(2) iodine that is released to organisms passing through a resin bed. This nomenclature is confusing at best, but becomes important only if a resin is unstable, releasing iodine at an erratic and non-predetermined rate. MCV resin has been designated I(n), meaning that while a resin bead contains a high concentration of iodine molecules, it is engineered to only release iodine into the water passing through the resin bed at a maximum rate of 4 ppm.

CONTACT TIME

Contact time in the context of the MCV resin is defined only as the period required to kill pathogens exposed to a hostile iodinated water environment consisting of a 4 to 2 ppm iodine concentration.

It is generally accepted that a sufficient contact time can be defined as a 1 to 2 second exposure to an iodine environment—the normal time that water takes to pass through a resin bed at a given flow rate. By continuously releasing iodine at a predictable and consistent rate based upon an established release curve, the life cycle of the iodinated resin can be accurately predicted and provides specific volume parameters, in gallons of water, for a product using any given volume of the iodinated resin material, 10 cc providing x gallons, 20 cc xx gallons, etc.

The "kill time" issue is also dependent upon the nature of the pathogen passing through the resin bed. While an iodinated environment can claim to totally kill pathogens, it cannot claim to kill all biological contaminants instantly. For two pathogens, the poliouvus and the giardia cyst, longer exposure times are required. The poltouvrus, when suspected to be present, requires a minimum 20-minute holding time. The giardia cyst, given the hard shell make-up of the cyst and the clumping of cysts together, is very temperature sensitive when exposed to halogen disinfectants and requires at least a 30-minute holding time unless a 1.3 micron screen is used to filter out the cysts.

IODINE AND IODIDE RESIDUALS

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (USEPA) concern over residual iodine and iodide in decontaminated water led UMPQUA to the development of a filtration media now called IODOSORB.

IODOSORB media has been engineered to remove ALL iodine and module from water biologically decontaminated by MCV resins, thus eliminating any risk of human exposure to those chemicals. While activated carbon will remove most iodine, it will not remove iodide. In filter housings containing both activated carbon and IODOSORB, a ratio of MCV to IODOSORB is set at 1:2. In the absence of activated carbon filtration the ratio is 1:3.

These volume ratios have been established cognizant of the potential loading of IODOSORB with anions contained in the water processed through the system and provides a safety factor to assure that all iodide is removed within the stated capacity of the MCV to purify a given amount of water.

MCV Technologies will only sell the materials to companies whose products and designs are reviewed by MCV Technologies and confirmed to provide the vehicle in which MCV resin will perform according to its specifications. To assist OEMs in the design of products to use the MCV resin, the company offers courtesy confidential design consultation services.

The company urges proper labeling and accurate statements of claims and also suggests that the MCV logo be used on OEM's products to convey that the product has a certified and consistently reliable lifecycle. The company also requires OEMs using the MCV resin to establish an ongoing quality assurance program to audit and certify that the specified amount of materials is always contained in products being shipped to overseas markets.

No material is shipped to an OEM client, regardless of which overseas facility makes the resin, until a sample of each production batch is sent to Oregon and independently tested and certified according to the identical quality assurance procedures used to Fight Certify MCV resin made separately by UMPQUA and NASA.

MCV resin is conservatively rated according to two scales, one for use in emergency use water purifiers where the content and condition of water entering the system is totally unpredictable and the other rating or stationary products including Point-of-Use/Point-of-Entry (POU/POE) products drawing from municipal delivery systems, where make-up and quality can be reasonably predictable.

It may have taken severe cholera outbreaks in different parts of the world to provide the need for this product to become commercialized for use outside the U.S. Space Program and find its way into products serving broad-based and humanitarian needs. But the benefits of research and development efforts from U.S. funded space research is demonstrated in this product commercialization and again is paying off as an American derived technology benefiting humanity.

A CONVERSATION WITH NASA

(EDITOR'S NOTE. In preparation for the article on iodinated resin, Gary Kruse spoke with Richard Sauer, Water Quality Manager for NASA's Johnston Space Center in Houston, TX. The following article is a short summary of their discussion.)

My discussion with Richard Sauer focused around a selected number of questions, the answers in which corroborated the substantive facts contained in our article.

In a telephone conversation that lasted nearly 45 minutes, I was extremely impressed by how thoroughly versed in water technology he was. The following excepts certainly do not do justice to that conversation, but provide insight into some of the key areas that were important to verify concerning the MCV resin and its history of development, evolution and use by NASA.

KRUSE. Is it correct that the MCV resin is the only resin accepted by NASA for the U.S. manned space flight program?

SAUER. That is correct. What is now referred to as MCV resin indeed has been used in all the manned space shuttle flight missions for the treatment of water. Prior to that time. NASA used a chlorine-based purification technology and sought a less complicated system for prolonged missions. The Apollo Command Module used a chlorine system while the lunar module in the Apollo and Sky Lab programs used iodine in the elemental, not resin, form.

KRUSE. Why was that resin chosen?

SAUER. Competitive bids were let by NASA for the development of a Microbial Check Valve (MCV) concept and UMPQUA had submitted the most competitive proposal. Since commercially available iodinated resins were deemed inconsistent in their performance. UMPQUA independently developed a new "continuous resin" and a manufacturing process that was repeatable, reliable and which produced a product that performed consistently from one batch to the next. The UMPQUA resin was predictable in performance and self life.

KRUSE. How strict are NASA's requirements for water disinfection procedures used in the onboard systems in its manned space flight program?

SAUER. There is a thorough and very strict Flight Certification process required of all systems used in this area, including specific testing protocols required prior to shipment of the MCV resin for use in the onboard water purification systems.

KRUSE. What uses are planned for the MCV and associated MCV resin in NASA's future space flight activities and what are your opinions concerning the potential commercial applications and uses for iodinated resin?

SAUER. Iodinated resin will continue to be used on all the upcoming manned space flights, shuttle missions and on the orbiting space station program. As far as its commercial applications, this technology is very attractive way to disinfect water given the advantages of the resin's shelf life and the fact that iodine is considerably less reactive than chlorine as far as combining with organics.

ESSAY CONTEST WINNERS

HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1992

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege every year to sponsor jointly with schools in the Sixth Congressional District an essay writing contest featuring the work of numerous young men and women.

This year's contest elicited a record number of more than 600 entries from junior and senior high school students.

In reading some of the essays, two of which are featured here, I was very heartened by the time and thought that was invested in these papers.

Senior high participants wrote essays on the appropriateness and wisdom of speech codes that some universities are adopting to combat campus racism. In her winning essay, Jan Franklin, a senior at York High School in Elmhurst, IL, argues against speech codes, saying they are "like healthy skin over a cancer. They conceal a corruption in society, a disease that threatens to destroy us. The desire to avoid the true issue—prejudice on our campuses has us searching for an easy, empty solution."

Eighth graders debated the issue of United States aid to the new Commonwealth of Independent States. In her winning essay, Regina Grummon, an eighth grader at Mary Seat of Wisdom School in Park Ridge, IL, recommends humanitarian relief in addition to assistance in restructuring of the region's collapsed economy.

Please permit me to express my heartfelt congratulations to all of the participants who devoted valuable time in researching and writing their papers. A special note of thanks also to Mrs. Vivian Turner who annually coordinates this important event.

I commend the following two exceptional essays to my colleagues for their consideration:

PRETTY VILLAGES OF POLITE WORDS

(By Jan Franklin)

Speech codes are a dangerous idiocy in the name of eradicating a dangerous idiocy. They are a cosmetic solution to racism and bigotry, the equivalent to a healthy coat of rouge on a cancer patient.

They are not a new idea. We've all experienced them, and we've all experienced their failure. Think of the rules grade school teachers try to enforce about "being nice, and not calling names". The outcasts are still outcasts. The teacher can't be there all the time, nor does the teacher have the stomach to repeatedly punish children for what are, after all, only words. Words harm out of all proportion to their intent; a childhood slur leaves a scar forever, long after the taunting classmates have grown up and forgotten. No punishment can be great enough to take away the pain of knowing yourself hated, but at the same time deciding to punish stupidity and childishness is a very serious thing. Who doesn't have a hidden prejudice, or a secret, unjustifiable hatred?

Hatred and prejudice are the greatest evils of humanity, and no one is entirely free of them. We could punish only those who express hatred, since most of us have the sense or the kindness to hide a feeling we know is cruel and unreasonable. But that doesn't remove the hate. A Klan member wearing an NAACP button is still a Klan member, and the college student who is silenced still hates.

But now he has a definite cause. What used to be a general feeling, picked up from his family or the media, has become a real grievance against the Gestapo tactics of an anxious administration. But he, like the grade school child he used to be, doesn't blame the administration for silencing and punishing him. He blames—who knows?—an African-American student, an Asian-American student, a gay student. Even if he never says another racist word, he is prejudiced forever.

Nor does he need to say a word to express his prejudice. A code can't punish every action; hatred can be expressed in a glance, or just a silence. The grade school outcast is still helpless, and he or she can supply the words that are unsaid.

A speech code assumes that minorities and majorities can't get along, and are actually always near violence. Such an armed camp attitude will certainly communicate itself to students. People who are expected to hate each other often do; at the very least, relations between minority and majority become strained.

A politically pretty campus is not necessarily a campus where minorities are welcome. Concealed hatred tends to make itself felt.

What causes hatred? Fear of loss—loss of a job, of money, of status. People fear minorities because they believe the minorities receive better treatment than they themselves do. And they fear admitting their own prejudice. It's a hard thing to reject the beliefs that shape your world, and it's hard to stop believing that your place in the world is guaranteed because of your birth.

But these fears have to be dealt with. They can't be allowed to continue simply because it's easier to ignore them.

Providing a speech code is a false solution, and a bad one, because it crushes discussion. Fears need to be brought into the open and dealt with, not closeted away because their expression may bring punishment.

Words are only words; they can hurt badly but they do not kill. Forcing students to mouth a creed they don't believe, no matter how worthwhile that creed, will create a nation of hypocrites.

Hatred won't vanish overnight. But open discussion will help to end it, provided justice goes along with openness. Fear of a lower pay scale because of skin color won't go away if ethnic minorities really do earn less. Fear of losing tenure because of quotas won't go away if tenures are being lost because of quotas. An unprejudiced world must be a just world.

Speech codes are like healthy skin over a cancer. They conceal a corruption in society, a disease that threatens to destroy us. The desire to avoid the true issue—prejudice on our campuses—has us searching for an easy, empty solution.

During World War II, filmmakers visited German "internment villages" and saw schools, clean houses, and plenty of food. The villages were built for the filmmakers' visits on Nazi orders and then torn down. Our guilt will be like the Nazis' if we build pretty villages of polite words and ignore the true evil of prejudice.

MY ADVICE

(By Regina Grummon)

Let's get involved. I recommend that the U.S. take a cautious but active role in the changes that are occurring in the former U.S.S.R. There are always plenty of reasons not to help someone in need, but in this case the reasons for involvement outweigh those against. I think that the U.S. should provide limited assistance to the people of the Commonwealth of Independent States because we are a Christian nation that has been given many blessings. After all, our motto is "One Nation Under God" and sharing is a way to acknowledge and show our appreciation for what we have.

The United States has shown before that sharing works. We administered the Marshall Plan in Europe and rebuilt Japan after the Second World War. Now these countries are our allies and are important in American trade. Helping the Commonwealth become a successful democratic economy will benefit us as well as bring peace to a large part of the world. It would also provide markets for our products. Another positive thing about giving some help is that it will reduce the chance of millions of poor people migrating to other countries causing chaos and conflict.

We cannot take an active role blindly. There are differences between our post World War II efforts and the way we would have to deal with the Commonwealth's problems. For one thing the U.S. will have to face the fact that the Commonwealth is much larger than Japan or even Europe, and when we helped them before we were the conqueror in a war and we were in charge. Now, we are not in charge and we would have to rely on their own people to carry out their promises. The Commonwealth is also much farther away than either Europe or Japan and we don't have many U.S. citizens who speak their language. America also does not have the same cultural values. America's culture is based on that of Western Civilization while Russia's roots are very different, so there are bound to be problems.

In the Commonwealth there are also ethnic rivalries within the countries, groups of people who have hated and killed each other for years. The Communist regime was able to control these but this will be a problem for the U.S. if we help. When we rebuilt Japan they were a very homogenous society and even in Europe there wasn't this great amount of ethnic hatred to contend with. Also, there isn't a really good banking system in the Commonwealth and this is a basic necessity for a successful economy.

I agree with President Bush who wants the Soviets to go more slowly, step by step toward a free market economy and who feels we should provide small quantities of aid until they complete each stage of reform. I think we should provide humanitarian relief if winter turns harsh and food supplies run low and that the U.S. should loan them money to buy American grain. We should also pay people to go over there to assist them in running different businesses more efficiently. Finally, because of the size of the problem and the distance between the U.S. and the Commonwealth it is vitally important that other countries of the world, especially Japan and Germany, pay back what we did for them by now doing the same for the Commonwealth.

LIKE IT OR NOT, THE INCOME GAP YAWNS

HON. BOB TRAXLER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1992

Mr. TRAXLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call the attention of my colleagues to an article

by Professor Paul R. Krugman which was published in today's Wall Street Journal. The article, entitled, "Like It or Not, the Income Gap Yawns," helps to set the record straight on the widening of the income gap created by the Reagan/Bush policies.

[From the Wall Street Journal, May 21, 1992]

LIKE IT OR NOT, THE INCOME GAP YAWNS

(By Paul R. Krugman)

Over the past several months there has been a bitter controversy over the widening inequality in the distribution of income and wealth in the U.S., sparked in part by a calculation I made using published data from the Congressional Budget Office. On May 11, The Wall Street Journal published an editorial attacking both me and the New York Times, which has published several stories on income distribution. The editorial claimed that a March CBO memorandum had refuted my calculation, and that the distribution of income in the U.S. has in fact been "remarkably stable." Both claims were false.

It is time to set the record straight.

Let's begin with the important point: There is overwhelming evidence, from many different sources, of an unprecedented increase in inequality in the U.S. since the 1970s. Here are just a few of the statistics:

The CBO finds that between 1977 and 1989 the after-tax income of the top 1% of families rose 102.2%, while that of the middle 20% of families fell 5.2%, and that of the bottom quintile fell 10.4%. Adjusting the numbers for the declining size of families (a procedure that may or may not be appropriate) makes the calculation only marginally different: the top 1% gains 101.7%, the middle quintile now gains 4.5%, and the bottom quintile loses only 9.1%.

A careful study by the Federal Reserve finds that the share of wealth held by the top 1% of families, a ratio long stable at around 31%, surged to 37% between 1983 and 1989.

The economists Lawrence Katz and Kevin Murphy find that while real wages of well-paid male workers—those at the 90th percentile—rose about 20% from 1977 to 1989, those of male workers at the 10th percentile fell about 14%.

The Bureau of the Census reports that the fraction of workers whose wages are too low to bring them above the poverty line even if they can find full-time work jumped from 12.1% in 1979 to 18% in 1990.

Management compensation expert Graef Crystal estimates that the compensation of top CEOs was about 35 times the pay of the average employee in the mid-1970s; by 1990 the ratio had risen to 120.

These pieces of evidence come from different people, some of them political conservatives, using different sources of data; they all show the same picture, a huge increase in income and wealth inequality. Even this year's Economic Report of the President, which does its best to play down the issue, shows a measure of income inequality that had, by 1988, risen to its highest level in the four decades since such statistics have been available.

Early this year I performed a straightforward calculation designed to point up just how large the changes in income distribution have been. Using published CBO data, I estimated that about 60% of the rise in average family income between 1977 (the first year for which the CBO calculated the numbers) and 1989 (the last available year) was accounted for by the rise in the incomes of the top 1%. I described this calculation to a number of journalists, and a reporter at the New York Times eventually used it as the starting point for a story on income distribution.

The New York Times was careful not to blame the rise in inequality on the policies of the Reagan and Bush administrations, pointing out that academic experts are both puzzled and divided about why it is happening. Nonetheless, the administration and conservatives in general have reacted with fury to the suggestion that anything undesirable may have happened on their watch. Their principal reaction has been to shoot the messenger: denounce the CBO for producing evidence of surging inequality, as if the CBO were the only or even the main source of evidence for that surge.

In response to this criticism, the CBO produced a special memorandum on the controversy, which the editorial in this newspaper deemed a declaration of "divorce" from my estimate. Actually, the first thing the memorandum does is to confirm my calculation; the CBO revises the number slightly upward, to 70%. It then suggests an alternative measure, which adjusts for family size. I don't agree with this adjustment: Saying that a family that chooses not to have an additional child is richer as a result seems to me to be a strange measure of economic growth. But in any case, the basic picture of soaring inequality is unchanged: In the original numbers, the share of income received by the top 1% of families rises from 7% to 12% between 1977 and 1989; in the adjusted numbers, the rise is from 8% to 13%.

In response to pressure from Republican members of Congress, the CBO memo also reports numbers that exclude capital gains income. This is a misleading calculation, since it is a fact of life that wealthy Americans realize a significant part of their incomes via capital gains, but in any case it makes little difference. The rise in the share of the top 1% is now estimated at four instead of five percentage points. In other words, the whole argument about capital gains turns out to be a red herring.

The editorial seeks to convey the impression that the CBO has somehow retracted the claim that inequality in America has shown a radical increase. The CBO did not retract the claim; inequality has increased; and the evidence for a huge increase in inequality extends well beyond the CBO's numbers. The facts, pure and simple, are that since the 1970s the poor have become substantially poorer, the middle class has realized at best modest gains, while the very well-off have seen their incomes rise dramatically.

You can argue about what these facts mean, or about whether they are a valid concern for public policy. But no honest observer can deny them. Indeed, it is notable that the professional economists at the President's Council of Economic Advisers have been very quiet through this whole debate: Their political loyalties prevent them from saying what their professional ethics would compel them to admit.

I used to respect The Wall Street Journal, which I thought of as honest and principled even when I disagreed with it. Unfortunately, it seems that the editors of the Journal have now been debased by their association with power: They, and their pet op-ed writers, are prepared to use any argument, distort any fact, to defend the record of their friends.

(Mr. Krugman is a professor of economics at MIT and a winner of the 1991 John Bates Clark medal of the American Economics Association.)

DISCHARGE PETITION FOR BALANCED BUDGET AMENDMENT

HON. BARBARA F. VUCANOVICH

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1992

Mrs. VUCANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to sign the discharge petition for House Joint Resolution 290, the constitutional amendment to provide for a balanced budget for the Federal Government. I also commend the leadership of my colleagues, OLYMPIA SNOWE and CHARLIE STENHOLM. I believe that an amendment is the only way to force Congress and the President to put an end to the runaway budget deficits that threaten the financial well being of our country.

For much too long Congress has played games with the economy, passing meaningless budget resolutions, while making no effort to reform its spending habits. We have a moral obligation to ourselves and to future generations to preserve a strong and prosperous America and, therefore, we must monitor any legislative spending proposals with this goal in mind. A constitutional amendment is necessary to avoid budget deficits and increased taxes.

While I supported statutory changes such as the Gramm-Rudman legislation, it is clear, that as long as Congress can evade statutes such as this and pass exemptions that void the spending restrictions in the statutes, a balanced budget-tax limitation amendment is the only sure fire way to rein in massive budget deficits.

I find it appalling that the Federal budget has been balanced only eight times in the last 60 years, and only once since 1960—in 1969. Prior statutory attempts have failed to solve the problem and today we are faced with a massive deficit and national debt. I urge my colleagues to support this important step to return our country to financial solvency.

LEGISLATION TO PROMOTE FAIR FRANCHISING

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1992

Mr. LAFALCE. Mr. Speaker, during the past two decades American small business, and retail business in particular, has undergone a revolution that has challenged our traditional notions of business ownership, retail marketing, and customer service. Franchising has been in the forefront of this revolution and, more than any other business concept, has changed the way Americans do business and the way we purchase goods and services.

In all but the smallest towns in my district and across the Nation, in shopping malls and retail strips, the growing majority of businesses are either franchises or licensed dealers of large national companies or manufacturers.

In short, franchising has permeated all aspects of American life. The franchising sector

of our Nation's economy employs an estimated 7.2 million people in more than 60 industries and now accounts for nearly $650 billion in annual retail sales.

As with anything this big and this diverse, however, the growing success of franchising has not been achieved without serious problems and abuses. Press reports provide growing evidence of fraudulent franchise offerings and troubled franchise systems. And despite its importance in the American marketplace, the public has surprisingly little accurate information about franchising and about individual franchise opportunities.

I am today introducing two bills that address the problems of current business franchising. The first is intended to provide more effective public disclosure and strengthened consumer protections in connection with the sale of franchise opportunities. The second seeks to promote greater fairness and equity in ongoing franchise relationships and to provide general standards of conduct in franchising practices. Shortly, I will also be introducing two additional measures, one addressing the manner in which Federal assistance is provided for purchases of franchises through the Small Business Administration, and a second proposal to help remove barriers to the expansion of franchise systems abroad.

The Committee on Small Business has been engaged for more than 2 years in studying franchising practices, issuing a report in August 1990, and holding subsequent hearings on key issues. While the committee's investigation has sought to highlight both the accomplishments and the enormous potential of franchising, it did confirm a number of disturbing trends or developments which tend to substantiate what South Dakota's securities director, Debra Bollinger, has called the dark side of franchising. Much of the committee's inquiry has focused on business format franchising, the fastest growing form of franchising in which franchisees provide goods or services to the public under a business format established and regulated by the franchisor.

The committee found a number of basic problems. There are a large number of business opportunity and other scams masquerading as legitimate franchise systems and claiming to offer proven business concepts and continuing support and assistance to unwary investors. At the other extreme, there are established franchise systems where the franchisor, typically after a change in ownership or leveraged takeover, has ceased selling or assisting franchises and is concentrating its effort on extracting whatever value or equity it can from the franchise system.

In between, there are numerous franchise systems that impose exorbitant hidden costs on franchisees in the form of huge markups on required purchases of equipment, services, and supplies that have nothing to do with product quality or the trademarks and trade secrets of the franchisor. And there are too many franchise systems with an overwhelming imbalance in the legal relationship between the franchisor and franchisees.

While many aspects of these problems require closer scrutiny by Congress, two issues, in particular, present pressing problems for public policy. The first involves the inadequacy of current information about franchising generally, as well as glaring weaknesses in current Federal guidelines governing disclosure of information about specific franchise opportunities. The second issue centers on the continuing lack of viable legal recourse for franchisees in response to unethical or illegal franchising practices.

Despite increasing documentation of franchise failures and of high turnover of franchise ownership, many franchise companies continue to conceal this turnover from prospective investors and to misrepresent individual franchise opportunities with broad, usually unsubstantiated data showing franchises generally to be successful and virtually risk free. Moreover, current Federal guidelines create an enormous loophole that permits franchisors to avoid making formal written disclosure of information relating to potential revenues and earnings of a franchise business—the most critical information required by prospective franchisees. Instead, many franchisors provide such information informally and without any written documentation for which they are legally liable.

In several publications last year, the chairman of the American Bar Association's Forum on Franchising estimated that "for the typical franchise chain, only a third of franchises do well, a third break even, and a third are losing money." This assessment parallels that of the publisher of a major guide to franchise opportunities, who wrote the Small Business Committee last year, "my sense is that success, defined in terms of meeting the franchisee's realistic expectations is no greater than 40 percent, not 95 percent, over five years." And a forthcoming study of the top franchise companies in a variety of market categories, conducted by the consulting firm Rubinoff Rager Inc., has preliminary data showing firm rates averaging roughly 35 percent for the companies studied.

The Rubinoff Rager study found that many franchisors "are not complying with FTC disclosure with regard to financial disclosure and information regarding franchise terminations and failures." Citing the use by many franchisors of alleged Government data purporting that 95 percent or 97 percent of all franchises succeed, the study's authors observe, "the popular perception that only 5 percent of franchises fail after five years is not only incorrect, but is used by many franchisors as a marketing statement even when their own company has much larger franchisee attrition."

A second pressing issue for public policy involves numerous legal and contractual barriers that have the effect of denying franchisees and prospective franchisees any viable legal remedy for fraud or misrepresentation in franchise sales, or for unfair or abusive conduct by franchisors. As various witnesses have told the Small Business Committee, franchise contracts seek to preempt every legal option available to potential franchisees. Indemnification provisions are drafted so broadly as to protect franchisors even "for the franchisor's gross negligence, wanton recklessness, and intentional misconduct." Procedural devices are also routinely employed to bar legal actions, to deny coverage of protections in State laws and to make litigation inconvenient and costly. Even such basic legal standards as good faith conduct, which is recognized in all other contractual arrangements, continues to be debated and denied in franchising.

Part of the problem is that the role of the franchisee is unique in current law. The franchisee is neither an independent contractor, an employee, nor an agent or distributor. And while the franchise relationship incorporates elements of each of these roles, the franchisee benefits from none of the legal protections provided such groups in commercial, labor, or dealership statutes. Too many franchisors have taken advantage of this gap in the law to restrict franchisees to the rights provided in one-sided franchise contracts and to insulate the franchise relationship from the application of broader common law doctrines.

As a result, a growing segment of the American population is routinely required to forego basic legal rights just because they choose to become franchisees. This is unfair, and it is clearly not in the long-term interest of any business.

In summary, we now have a situation in which too many prospective franchisees are induced to make one of the most important investments of their lives with inaccurate or false information designed not only to make franchising appear virtually risk free, but also to misrepresent the operating history and potential for success of individual franchise opportunities. Once this is discovered, or it is found that promised training and support has not been provided, franchisees find they have little opportunity for legal recourse under Federal law, even for blatant violations of Federal disclosure requirements.

PROPOSED FEDERAL LEGISLATION

The legislation I am introducing today is directed at these problems of business-format franchising, both in the representation and sale of franchises to the public, and in the imbalance of rights and privileges throughout the ongoing franchise relationship.

The first proposal, "The Federal Franchise Disclosure and Consumer Protection Act," H.R. 5232, addresses the problems I have outlined involving fraudulent franchise offerings, deceptive or misleading franchise promotions and misrepresentation of the costs, experience, or potential success of established franchise systems. The legislation has three general objectives. First, it seeks to codify and strengthen current Federal law and procedure relating to franchise disclosure and antifraud enforcement.

Second, it creates a right of action that permits individuals injured by violations of the bill to seek redress in the Federal courts. The bill provides an unambiguous congressional mandate for more vigorous and effective public and private enforcement of longstanding Federal standards and procedures to protect the public from fraudulent and deceptive sales practices.

The third objective of the legislation is to enhance the information available to the public regarding specific franchise opportunities. It proposes a number of revised or expanded disclosure requirements which have been urged by experts as necessary to provide prospective franchisees with more useful and accurate information regarding the prior experience and the potential profitability of a franchise opportunity. Let me emphasize, how-

ever, that none of these changes would require information that franchisors don't already possess or that isn't already disclosed by many major franchisors.

The second bill I am introducing, "The Federal Fair Franchise Practices Act," H.R. 5233, is intended to promote greater fairness and equity in ongoing franchise relationships and to establish general standards of conduct in franchising practices. As with the first initiative, the legislation also seeks to create a clear, unqualified right of action to permit franchisees to bring suits in Federal court against violations of the act or against fraudulent or unfair conduct by franchisors.

The substantive proposals of this legislation are few in number and focus on problems that are national in scope and involve serious operational or legal issues. These include a limited number of prohibited practices, three general standards of conduct, and several procedural protections for franchisees. The intent of the legislation is to provide a minimum Federal standard of fair conduct in franchising, one that would permit individual States to enact additional or more specific protections and standards.

A CONTINUING PROBLEM

The problems addressed by both bills are not new, nor are they likely to be resolved without legislation. Twenty years ago, John Y. Brown, then president of Kentucky Fried Chicken, warned Congress of the emotional appeal of franchising that induces small businessmen to stake whatever money that can get "on one dream and hope of a franchise concept that very likely could have been misleading and misrepresentative and fraudulent." Ten years later, the General Accounting Office [GAO] described to a subcommittee of the House Committee on Government Operations how many larger franchisors were "in effect running a scam on a lot of well-intentioned small businessmen" who purchase franchises with little awareness that "their failure rate is anywhere from 15 percent up."

In 1984, Forbes magazine warned that "buying a franchise is costlier and riskier than ever before" and that fraud, which was supposedly eliminated with State franchise legislation in the 1970's, "is still franchising's dirty little secret." Articles appearing in Inc. and Venture magazines during 1987–88 uncovered a number of pyramid-like schemes in which major franchisors had obtained millions of dollars in franchise sales and fees while starving franchisees of support and profit.

The Small Business Committee's inquiry into business format franchising has found that these problems not only continue, but have expanded considerably in an environment of weak regulatory oversight and inadequate private enforcement. We currently have no Federal laws governing either franchise disclosure or franchising practices. In the absence of adequate Federal protections, franchisees have sought to address these problems on the State level. In April, the State of Iowa adopted one of the Nation's strongest franchise relationship laws. Similar proposals have been introduced in six other States, including my own State of New York.

I firmly believe that most franchisors are honest and that there are many, many viable franchise opportunities. But I am also aware that there are too many exceptions to this general rule. The proposals I am introducing today are targeted to these exceptions. They offer a balanced, common sense response to abuses in franchising that can enhance franchising's image and growth, and also assure that small business owners are not victimized by unfair or unethical practices. I think there is much in the legislation that reputable franchisors will not only be able to live with, but will support.

Mr. Speaker, Congress has been warned for more than 20 years of abusive franchising practices. It is time we act to provide basic protections in Federal law to discourage such practices and to help strengthen the American dream of small business ownership.

The legislation I am introducing is intended to initiate broad debate, both within the outside Congress, on issues and problems in franchising. In developing the legislation I solicited the views and recommendations of the Federal Trade Commission, the North American Securities Administrators Association, and many individual State regulators and franchise attorneys. Over the next month, I intend to talk with other individuals and groups about the legislation, its potential impact, and its prospects. In addition the Committee on Small Business will hold a hearing on June 17 to further define the important issues of this debate.

A section-by-section analysis of the legislation follows:

H.R. 5232—FRANCHISE DISCLOSURE AND CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT

SECTION-BY-SECTION SUMMARY

A bill to strengthen current Federal law to protect consumers in connection with the representation and sale of franchise businesses; to facilitate increased public disclosure regarding franchise opportunities and to enhance common law remedies for purchasers of franchises, and for other purposes.

Section 1. Short Title—Federal Franchise Disclosure and Consumer Protection Act.

Section 2. Statements of Findings and Purpose.

Section 3. Prohibited Actions—The section includes two sets of prohibited conduct. The first identifies actions or conduct prohibited elsewhere in federal law, including fraud, deceptive practices, misrepresentation of material facts and discrimination, clarifying that such actions or conduct are unlawful for all parties in contractually defined franchise relationships.

Section 3(b) codifies specific prohibitions in current federal disclosure rules to make it unlawful for franchisors, in disclosing information to prospective franchisees: (1) to make an untrue statement of material fact or an omission of material fact; (2) to fail to furnish prospective franchisees with all information as required in regulation; (3) to fail to provide information that is current and (4) to make claims or representations that contradict or are inconsistent with information provided in written disclosure.

Section 4. Material Omissions Defined—The section identifies criteria for disclosure which would be considered omissions of material fact if not properly disclosed to prospective franchisees. Ten of the disclosure criteria either restate existing requirements in the Federal Trade Commission Franchise Rule or in guidelines for the Uniform Franchise Offering Circular (UFOC) or incorporate technical changes in current FTC standards.

Three additional criteria either substantially revise current FTC/UFOC disclosure standards or propose new disclosure requirements. One requires franchisors with sufficient operating data to disclosure potential revenue, costs and earnings of a franchise. This addresses the current problem in which the majority of franchisors provide revenue and earnings information to potential investors, but few do so in compliance with Federal guidelines or with appropriate written documentation. The second change would expand the information available to potential investors about current franchise owners, and also owners who have left the franchise system, in order to provide alternative sources of information about the franchise and detailed data on turnover in franchise ownership. The bill would also require franchisors to disclose to potential investors any agreement, commitment or publicly expressed intention to sell or dispose of the franchise system.

Section 5. Enforcement—The section authorizes the Federal Trade Commission to enforce the provisions of the Act, and enhances current authority by extending the period during which the FTC may bring actions for violations.

Section 6. Actions by Private Persons—The section authorizes any person injured by a violation of the Act to bring an action in any federal district court for a period of up to five years after the date of the violation, or three years following discovery of such violation. Persons injured by a violation, or threatened with injury by an impending violation, would also be authorized to bring actions in federal court for injunctive relief.

Section 7. Prohibition of Waiver of Rights and Liability—The section prohibits a franchisor from requiring franchisees to agree to specific provisions in franchise agreements which would: (1) violate specific prohibitions in the Act; (2) relieve any person of liability or duties imposed by the Act; or (3) waive or restrict any right granted under the Act.

The section clarifies that nothing in the Act is intended to deprive any person of the ability to settle any dispute through arbitration or other non-judicial procedure, provided that use of such procedures is not mandatory on any party under the franchise agreement.

Section 8. Amendment To Federal Arbitration Act—The section proposes a corresponding amendment to the Federal Arbitration Act to clarify that use of arbitration in franchise arrangements is by mutual consent of the parties to the franchise.

Section 9. Effect on State Law—The section clarifies that the Act preempts state laws only to the extent that state laws offer less protection to franchisees than provided by the Act.

Section 10. Study of Need for Additional Protections—The section requires the FTC to study the need for additional provisions in Federal law or regulation to prevent evasions or violations of the requirements of the Act and to report the findings of such study to Congress.

Section 11. Effective Date—Provides that the provisions of the Act will take effect 180 days after enactment.

Section 12. Definitions.

H.R. 5233—FEDERAL FAIR FRANCHISE PRACTICES ACT

SECTION-BY-SECTION SUMMARY

A bill to establish minimum standards of conduct in franchise business relationships, to enhance common law remedies for franchisees, and for other purposes.

Section 1. Short Title—Federal Fair Franchise Practices Act

Section 2. Statements of Findings and Purpose

Section 3. Prohibit Actions—The section includes two sets of prohibited conduct. The first includes actions or conduct prohibited elsewhere in federal law, including fraud, deceptive practices and discrimination, clarifying that such actions are unlawful in contractually defined franchise relationships.

Section 3(b) identifies four specific franchise practices that would be prohibited: (1) requiring franchisees to purchase all equipment, inventory and supplies directly from the franchisor or sources affiliated with the franchisor, except for reasonable quantities of goods or services which incorporate a trade secret or patent owned by the franchisor or its affiliate; (2) terminating a franchise without good cause; (3) prohibiting a franchisee from engaging in a similar business after a franchise contract has expired or been terminated, except where necessary to protect trademarks or trade secrets, or where the franchisor agrees to purchase the assets of the franchise; and (4) prohibiting or hindering the ability of franchisees to organize or participate in trade associations to promote the interest of franchisees.

Section 4. Standards of Conduct—The section clarifies that three standards of conduct broadly recognized in contract and commerical law are applicable to contractually defined franchise relationships: (1) the duty of all parties to a franchise to act in good faith; (2) the duty of a franchisor to exercise due care and common standards of competence in all aspects of its relationship with franchisees; (3) the duty of the franchisor to exercise fiduciary responsibilities in limited circumstances in which the franchisor undertakes financial or accounting services on behalf of frahchisees or administers pooled funds to which franchisees are required to contribute.

Section 5—Procedural Fairness—The section prohibits a franchisor from requiring franchisees to agree to specific provisions in franchise agreements which are intended to: (1) violate specific prohibitions in the Act; (2) relieve any person of liability or duties imposed by the Act; (3) waive or restrict any right granted under the Act; or (4) deprive franchisees of the benefits of the Act, a state law, or the ability to bring legal actions in a court in the state of the franchisee's principal place of business by designating the law of another jurisdiction as governing the franchise agreement.

Section 6. Actions by Private Persons—The section authorizes any person injured by a violation of the Act to bring an action against the violator in any federal district court for a period of up to five years after the date of the violation, or three years following discovery of such violation. Persons injured by a violation, or threatened with injury by an impending violation, would also be authorized to bring actions in federal court to obtain injunctive relief to halt further or likely violations.

The section clarifies that nothing in the Act is intended to deprive any person of the ability to settle any dispute through arbitration or other non-judicial process, provided that use of such procedures is not mandatory on any party.

Section 7. Effect on Other Law—The section clarifies that the Act preempts state laws only to the extent that state laws offer less protection to franchisees than provided by the Act.

Section 8. Scope and Applicability—The provisions of the legislation would apply to all franchise agreements which are entered into, renewed or amended after the date of enactment.

Section 9. Definitions.

THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT MUST DE-RECOGNIZE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA AND WITHHOLD RECOGNITION OF SERBIA

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1992

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, Mostar and Sarajevo, two cities in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina that represent all cultures and creeds are currently under attack and have become the main targets of Serbian aggression. The senseless violence taking place in Bosnia-Herzegovina alone has resulted in the loss of 2,000 lives, 3,000 missing people, and 1 million refugees. In addition, hundreds of thousands of people are starving.

The United Nations forces were pulled out of Sarajevo due to increasing violence in the fighting between Serb irregulars, backed by the federal army, and the mainly Slavic Muslin forces. Despite the efforts of the defense forces in Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina, the aggression continues.

The defense forces in Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina are valiantly attempting to preclude further damage to life and property, but the former Yugoslav National Army persists with vigor. Threats of expulsion from the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and of a general international diplomatic isolation have fallen on deaf ears. Cease-fires are violated as quickly as the negotiators leave.

So that the United States remains true to its own democratic principles, the American Government must act to derecognize the former Yugoslavia and withhold recognition of Serbia. In cooperation with others, the former Yugoslavia's foreign assets should be frozen and an international trade embargo imposed. That is the only way to stop the Serbian war machine and produce a permanent cease-fire. Moreover, the Belgrade Communists must be forced to withdraw their military forces from all occupied territories in Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina, as well as to accept the sovereignty of the independent republics of the former Yugoslavia. The world must support what is inherently right.

CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO CHARLES KELLY—RECIPIENT OF THE 1992 PAUL HARRIS AWARD

HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1992

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Charles W. Kelly, a great American who is the recipient of the 1992 Paul Harris award. The Wayne Rotary will honor Charles with a luncheon on Wednesday, May 27, at the Holiday Inn in my hometown of Wayne, NJ. This prestigious tribute is the highest award that can be bestowed by the Rotary.

Mr. Speaker, it is a high honor indeed to recognize and pay tribute to Charles W. Kelly, who truly embodies the American spirit through all his good deeds and efforts. He is the director of parks and recreation for the township of Wayne, a job that he has performed in stellar fashion since May 1967. This position brings him into daily contact with the community, enabling him to meet the recreation needs of his fellow citizenry.

Charles came to this post with an outstanding educational background, graduating from Montclair State College in 1958 with a B.S. in physical education and recreation. He furthered his studies at both New York and Columbia Universities with graduate studies in recreation. He also served his country on active duty in the U.S. Marine Corps and as an officer with the New Jersey National Guard.

Charles is a member of many civic organizations and has received the following awards for his tireless service: 1970 Wayne Jaycees Outstanding Man of the Year, 1973 and 1977 Wayne PAL for his dedicated service, 1973 Neumann Prep for assisting in their athletic program, 1978 Wayne Elks Citizen of the Year, 1983 Edward Sisco Senior Citizens Village for selfless devotion, 1986 Lionheads Lake Property Owners for acknowledgment of service, 1990 Wayne Veterans Alliance for 20 years of devoted service. He is a man who is truly dedicated to serving the public good.

Mr. Speaker, I extend my heartiest congressional salute to Charles W. Kelly, the 1992 Paul Harris Award honoree. He is a dedicated public servant who selflessly devotes his time and efforts for the good of all the people.

TRIBUTE TO DICK SAWHILL

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1992

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention today the fine work and outstanding public service of my good friend, Dick Sawhill of Chino, CA. Dick, who celebrates his 40th birthday today, will be honored in June as the outgoing president of the Rancho del Chino Rotary Club.

Dick has been a longtime active leader in community affairs. He began his service in the early 1970's by managing a little league baseball team. A short time later, he served as a spokesman for area homeowners and helped defray several controversial land use issues. He has gone on to serve in a great number of civic, community, and local government capacities over the years. He is an active member off the Chino Valley Chamber of Commerce, supporting member of the San Bernardino County Senor Citizen Foundation, a resident of Chino Christmas Street, a member of the citizen advisory committee for the department of corrections, and once managed the campaign to create the Chino Valley Independent Fire District.

Dick is also a two-term city councilman, chairman of the redevelopment agency, the chairman of the Chino Noise abatement Com-

mittee, and chairman of the San Bernardino Airport Land Use Commission. In addition to his many activities, Dick works full time as the director of human resources at Hussman Corp.

As a charter member of the Rancho del Chino Rotary Club, he has served as president, first vice president, and organizer, and chairman of Rotary Celebrity Dinner. In addition, he was the organizer and chairman of an annual dinner raising funds for the Chino Police Department, the local library, and the Hillview Acres Children's Home, as well as the organizer of the Academic Team Athletics Program with the Chino Unified School District. Not surprisingly, Dick was selected by his fellow members as the 1991 Rotarian of the Year.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, Dick's wife, Debbie, his children Christine, Cheryl, and David, and of course, his many friends in recognizing the outstanding contributions of this fine man. His dedication to the community is certainly worthy of recognition by the House of Representatives.

MR. GEORGE V. McGOWAN RECOGNIZED BY THE ADVERTISING & PROFESSIONAL CLUB OF BALTIMORE AS THE 1992 DISTINGUISHED MARYLANDER

HON. HELEN DELICH BENTLEY

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1992

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Mr. George V. McGowan, who was recently recognized by the Advertising & Professional Club of Baltimore, Inc. at the 1992 Distinguished Marylander Award Luncheon.

The Advertising & Professional Club of Baltimore recognized Mr. McGowan for his "outstanding contributions to the community." I sincerely regret I could not attend, but extend my best wishes on this momentous occasion. Mr. McGowan is chairman of the board and chief executive officer, member of the executive committee and a director of the Baltimore Gas and Electric Co. However, through his hard work and dedication to civic and community activities, Mr. McGowan has demonstrated that success carries more than a professional connotation.

Among his civic activities, Mr. McGowan has served as chairman of the Baltimore Polytechnic Institute Board of Overseers, Baltimore Polytechnic Institute Foundation, Inc., chairman of the board of Regents—University of Maryland System, and chairman of the Governor's Volunteer Council. The list continues. He is on the board of directors of the Greater Baltimore Committee; United Way of Central Maryland; Maryland Chamber of Commerce; Maryland Child Care Resource Network; Maryland Communications Center, Inc.; Pride of Baltimore; Preakness Celebration, Inc.; the Advertising & Professional Club of Baltimore, Inc.; University of Maryland Medical System and the University of Maryland Foundation. In addition, he is director and vice president of the Baltimore Symphony Orchestra and is director and chairman of the Maryland Economic Growth Association.

It was about this time last year that the Boy Scouts of America, Baltimore Area Council, presented Mr. McGowan with the Distinguished Citizen Award. I again reiterate my belief that it is far too easy for us to judge individuals by monetary or material wealth. Those individuals who truly are blessed are those, like George McGowan, who possess a wealth of character and spirit. George has gone beyond mere professional success and has sought to give of himself to the community and his fellow man. Unfortunately, far too many individuals in positions of power or stature use their positions for selfish gains, yet those like George McGowan have answered a high code of conduct and have demonstrated a greater sense of duty and responsibility.

It is with utmost respect and admiration that I again salute George V. McGowan on a job well done. George personifies the American spirit and the principles that have made this Nation great. At a time when there is much to cite as what is wrong with our country, I like to cite individuals such as George McGowan, who embody what is right with America.

Mr. Speaker, my fellow colleagues, I commend George McGowan and wish him continued success and happiness in the years to come.

DOWNSIZING THE ARMY NATIONAL GUARD MAKES NO SENSE

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1992

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, the following is a most thoughtful analysis of proposals to reduce the National Guard. It is written by Gen. Robert G. Moorhead, one of the most respected military thinkers in our country.

We Hoosiers have the privilege of counting Retired General Moorhead as one of our neighbors.

DOWNSIZING THE ARMY NATIONAL GUARD MAKES NO SENSE

The Department of Defense planned reduction of the Army National Guard is part of the planned across-the-board reduction of the Armed Forces. The proposal is to reduce the Army National Guard, nationwide, by 121,000 (to 338,000) by 1997.

This is based upon the contention that smaller forces are prudent in view of the diminished threat to peace with the demise of the former USSR. In fact, the world continues to be a dangerous place and it would make sense to retain strong Guard (and Reserve) forces to insure that the Army has the capability or rapid expansion in the event of crisis.

The Army National Guard currently get 2% of the Department of Defense budget. Here is what the Nation gets for that relatively small investment.

THE GUARD IS COST EFFECTIVE

An Army National Guardsman can be trained for 25% of the cost of training an active duty soldier

Elimination of units is costly in itself—in terms of the cost of armory close-outs, moving equipment and people.

Guard facilities, supported and utilized by their communities, are less expensive than large active-duty installations.

Once Lost, Guard Units Cannot Be Quickly Rebuilt.

It is misleading to believe that once disbanded, National Guard units can quickly be rebuilt in the event of a fast-moving emergency. This is a myth. The loss of a unit deeply affects the losing community.

THE GUARD IS READY TO RESPOND

In Desert Shield and Desert Storm, of the 398 Army National Guard units mobilized, 97% met or exceeded the active duty deployment standards.

In Desert Shield and Desert Storm, 94% of the Army National Guard soldiers were deployable, 87.5/% of the active duty Army soldiers were deployable.

In Desert Shield and Desert Storm, 64,414 Army National Guard soldiers or 99.99% reported for duty (three did not report two were in civil confinement, and one was in the hospital).

A large Guard and Reserve force serves as an experienced, trained, stable defense force.

More advanced warning techniques allow for a strong Guard force to be ready as needed.

THE GUARD HAS TWO MISSIONS: FEDERAL RESPONSE FOR OUR NATIONAL SECURITY, AND A STATE MISSION

The Guard responds to natural and man-made disasters such as tornadoes, floods, blizzards, and civil disturbance, for their state.

The Guard assists the Governor in responding to local civil authorities.

The Guard assists Federal and State agencies to decrease the flow of drugs into and throughout our nation.

THE GUARD HAS ECONOMIC IMPACT INTO COMMUNITIES

A 50-man Guard units is equal to a small industry of 10 full-time employees.

Guardsmen provide additional income to our communities as they continue to support the ideals on which this nation was founded; life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

THE GUARD ADDS VALUE TO THE LIVES OF ITS CITIZENS

Through educational benefits, the Guard promotes a higher level of education.

Citizens deepen their sense of loyalty and patriotism to the State and Nation through their participation.

A strong Guard and Reserve provides a volunteer community of trained soldiers without a draft.

The Guard is the nation's investment in its citizens.

THE GUARD'S STRENGTH PROVIDES STABILITY AND ASSURANCE IN A WORLD OF UNCERTAINTY

A strong Guard force provides confidence in an uncertain world.

While the Soviet threat is crumbling, their stability and the uncertainty of their leaders intent is unknown, requiring a strong, trained Guard force for quick response, if needed.

Continuous changes in regional situations create a possibility for threats of unknown capability and strength, requiring the Guard and Reserve to support a small active force, under the Total Force policy.

For 2% of the Department of Defense's budget, the Army National Guard is, overall, more cost effective, and has many facets of added value. The announcement by the Department of Defense calls for cuts, while leaving an unreasonably large active duty force, when a smaller active duty force, and a large Guard and Reserve will provide the needed defense more cost effectively.

We owe the American taxpayers the best defense possible during a time of uncertainty.

THE GUARD IS PART OF A BALANCED FORCE FOR RESPONSE

In 1970, the Department of Defense created the Total Force policy which calls for one Guard, one Reserve, and one Active component with one standard.

Grenada, Panama, and Desert Shield and Desert Storm proved this policy effective as Guard, Reserve, and Active Duty soldiers worked together as one fighting force.

A balanced force which includes a mixture of combat and support units allows for a primary and secondary combat capability.

A balanced force allows for replacement of units with trained soldiers who can immediately fill a military need.

THE GUARD IS THE GRASSROOTS LINK BETWEEN THE MILITARY AND ITS CITIZENS

An Army is only as strong as its nation's support.

When the Guard and Reserve is involved, America has made a commitment. National commitments win conflicts.

Desert Shield and Desert Storm proved that a nation's commitment is based on neighbors involvement. When the Guard goes, America goes.

THE GUARD'S HISTORY BEGAN BEFORE OUR NATION WAS FORMED

The militia was born at Lexington and Concord, and is continued today as the National Guard.

The founders of the Constitution believed in a small active force and a large militia.

The National Guard has participated in every conflict that our Nation faced.

IN ADDITION

THE NATIONAL GUARD IS NEEDED FOR STATE SERVICE

The State role of the National Guard is too important to be ignored. The force structure of the National Guard provides assurance to each governor that public protection can be provided in any emergency, whether natural or man-made. At a time when the Guard provides assistance in the war against drugs to all law enforcement agencies, and when external foes threaten to unleash terrorism against United States utilities, and other public institutions, it is clear that the dispersion of the National Guard in 3,200 United States communities is of vital importance. The State service of the National Guard represents a federal asset as well, in that it insures stability, and enables the States to afford assistance to its citizens which may not, under law, be provided by federal military forces.

GEORGE E. HILLEY WINS THE VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS SCRIPTWRITING CONTEST

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1992

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise today to share with my colleagues George E. Hilley's winning entry in the Veterans of Foreign Wars' scriptwriting contest. George resides in Tiverton, RI, in my congressional district where 147,000 students competed in this prestigious contest to be named one of only 22 top winners.

MEETING AMERICA'S CHALLENGE

(By George E. Hilley, Rhode Island winner, 1991/92 VFW Voice of Democracy Scholarship Program)

News of freedom swept the world. Rumors were rampant that communist domination of Easter Europe was ending. Then at the stroke of midnight of November 9, 1989, the infamous "Berlin Wall" came down, virtually overnight. The cold war between the NATO allies led by the United States, and the Warsaw Pact led by the Soviet Union, was finally over. The communists had conceded defeat. Since the fall of the Berlin Wall, many other victories against communism have been achieved. In fact, even the "mother country", the Soviet Union is at this moment falling apart but still struggling along the way to freedom and democracy.

These events of freedom could not have "just happened". There had to be a reason for the fall of communism and the end of the cold war. Indeed, the free world's victory can only be credited to the United States. Through extraordinary patience and determination never to give in, over many years the United States finally wore the communists down. We now stand on the edge of global peace and freedom which could never have been achieved without the United States' leadership.

With the fall of communism, America must turn its attention to other challenges. Perhaps one of the most important challenges of today is the challenge of making American education again a world leader.

According to a June 17, 1991 article in Newsweek a standardized national math test administered to students in the fourth, eight and twelfth grades, shows that most American students were outperformed by their counterparts in other countries. Other studies seem to confirm the under performance of American students. The International Association for the evaluation of Educational Achievement compared the United States best students to the brightest students from other countries and found our brightest being eclipsed. In student achievement in Advanced Algebra, Functions, Calculus and Geometry, United States students finished from 12th to 14th in a field of 15 contenders.

These results clearly show that America has an educational challenge to meet. But, before we can start to meet this challenge, we must first identify the source of our problem. Is our educational decline the result of limited funding, bad structure, or something more basic. After assessing the situation, one can see that our problems are in fact a result of our attitudes about education.

Maybe we in this country do not hold education in the same high regard as do the people of other countries with whom we must compete. Attitude often leads to effort, and effort often leads to accomplishment. Parents and students, teachers and the schools in general, must start taking more responsibility for their attitudes. Maybe it is time to stop finding fault from without and start to look inward. In Shakespeare's play Julius Caesar, Cassius and Brutus compare their lesser abilities to Caesar's greatness. Cassius perceptively tells Brutus, "The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars, but in ourselves."

Our extremely complicated educational problem will not go away by reforming the structure of education or by pumping more money into it. This problem can only be solved when all segments of society begin to change attitudes and start accepting responsibility for performance.

When we realize that the fault is in ourselves, then maybe those golden days of high educational attainment will return to the United States, making us once again the finest, the best and the brightest.

This challenge can be met through hard work and determination. The history of the United States since World War II demonstrates that when we exert the will we can solve any problem. Many during the 50s, 60s, 70s, and 80s saw Communism as the wave of the future. But that future turned out to be pale indeed. The commitment of the United States turned the tide of this global struggle and now we have an educational challenge to confront. But, with commitment, there are few challenges that the United States cannot meet. With determination, there is no doubt that we can rise to this educational challenge and emerge as an even stronger, more secure, and better country.

H.R. 5230, THE AMERICAN TECHNOLOGY AND COMPETITIVENESS ACT OF 1992

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1992

Mr. BROWN. Mr. Speaker, today, Mr. VALENTINE and I are introducing legislation aimed at promoting long-term economic growth and reversing the alarming trends evident in U.S. competitiveness.

In this election year, much of the debate over our economy has focused exclusively on the short-term—how to jump-start the economy; whether the United States is in the middle of a long recession, or at the beginning of a shallow, slow recovery; how much of a tax break would be funneled back into immediate consumption. But while the debate is short term, the issues are long term. And the fact is that in many areas—productivity, education, investment, and quality of life—we have been eclipsed or are being overtaken by our economic competitors in Europe and Asia.

What is the evidence pointing to a long-term problem? Recently, the senior economist with the Deutsche Bank described the impending toppling of the United States as the world's leading economic power. This leading German economist concludes that if the investment gap does not narrow, Japan—a country with virtually no natural resoures—will have the largest economy in the world shortly after the turn of the century. Why? Basically, because the United States is being massively out-invested in plant, equipment, and research and development by Japan. To cite but one example, with one-half of our population, Japan's industrial R&D investment already greatly exceeds that of the United States.

These trends are equally disturbing in terms of standards of living. Last week, the Economic Strategy Institute released a study which showed that real wages in the United States have dropped 7.3 percent in the last 12 years. A worker in the United States today makes less money on an hourly basis than did his or her parents. The study also shows that while we have created a large number of jobs during the past 10 years, by and large these have not been good jobs, but low-skilled, poorly paying jobs. In the words of the ESI study director, the decline in our standard of

living has been caused by "a long-term adverse shift of jobs toward lower-paying occupations and industries." The Government confirms this trend. According to a Census Bureau study released last week, the proportion of full-time, year-round workers getting what it classifies as low wages jumped from 12 to 18 percent between 1979 and 1990.

The American people intuitively understand these facts. The reason there is so little faith today in the political system is that the voters believe—rightly so—that we, as leaders, are not working together constructively to meet these challenges.

Our goal, then, is clear. We need to create good, high-paying jobs in globally competitive companies. To do this, we need to improve our productivity—which also has shown extremely slow growth relative to our competitors. And the only way to become more productive is to upgrade our work force skills, invigorate the climate for investment, increase our R&D—and apply it more effectively to commercializing technology, and forge a new compact between Government, industry, and our educational system to create a sustainable base for economic recovery. Without such a long-term base, we condemn ourselves to further downward economic spirals as soon as the quick fixes wear off.

The American Technology and Competitiveness Act is intended to address and meet these challenges. It is a pro-growth bill that promotes long-term investment in productive areas. Investment is ultimately the only answer to the economic problems plaguing this country, the only real way to raise living standards, create jobs, and deal effectively with the deficit problem.

It also is a broadly based bill—perhaps the most comprehensive approach to economic reinvestment to emerge from the 102d Congress—with provisions on manufacturing, critical technologies, international standards, education and training, capital formation, and national security reinvestment. I recognize that many of these provisions are outside the jurisdiction of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology. But given the seriousness of the problems facing us, we intentionally developed the broadest package possible. We intend to work with other committees, with the House leadership, and with the administration in order to enact a comprehensive economic recovery package as broad as the one contained in this bill. As a first step toward that end, we also have introduced today the National Competitiveness Act of 1992 which contains those provisions of the larger bill falling within the jurisdiction of the Science Committee. We hope to move the process along by reporting this smaller bill within the next several weeks.

In developing our legislation, we have had the benefit of a seemingly endless stream of competitiveness studies by panels, commissions, and institutes. Solutions offered by these diverse groups are remarkably consistent, and provide ample evidence that a consensus for action exists. It is time for Congress to enact legislation which reflects that consensus.

What are these points of consensus and how are they reflected in the American Technology and Competitiveness Act?

First, small and medium-sized businesses are the engine of innovation and job creation, but they often are at a disadvantage in obtaining timely access to technology, capital, and information needed to compete effectively with our foreign rivals. This legislation creates a nationwide network of manufacturing outreach centers which build on successful Federal, State, and local technology-transfer services. It provides for the creation of a nationwide communications network to link these centers with the latest information on productive and efficient manufacturing and management practices.

Second, there are a number of critical technologies which will drive economic growth in the 21st century. The bill fosters the development and utilization of these technologies to American companies through focussed R&D programs and through creative financing mechanisms. Specifically, in the R&D area, the bill would enhance funding for the highly successful Advanced Technology Program in the Department of Commerce and would establish two additional industrial consortia along the lines of the SEMATECH Program. In the financing area, the bill contains an innovative program that would create a Government-backed pool of venture capital to stimulate and supplement the flow of capital to businesses developing critical technologies.

A third goal of the bill is export promotion. Exports are the key to building U.S. economic strength into the next century. In many cases, U.S. products are being excluded from foreign markets because they do not meet foreign product specifications or standards. The bill increases funding to promote U.S. standards overseas, and creates a database to provide our Nation's businesses with the information they need to meet import requirements overseas. Nation's businesses with the information they need to meet import requirements overseas.

Fourth, the bill would focus additional resources on education and worker training. All of our great American scientists and engineers will labor in vain if our work force does not have the necessary skills to translate knowledge into products and into wealth. Improving elementary education and worker training are vital for achieving these skills. This bill increases Federal funding for K–12 math and science education. It also provides new budget authority for increasing worker training, creating apprenticeships for vocational students, and extending the quality movement to education.

Fifth, the bill adopts those provisions of the House-passed tax bill which favor investment over consumption. We would make the R&D tax credit permanent. Other proposed changes in the tax code to promote investment include indexing capital gains to inflation, excluding certain gains on the stock of small companies from taxation, increasing temporarily the amounts of investment expenditures which small businesses may deduct, and allowing accelerated depreciation for certain capital investments. These provisions will accumulate investment in our high-technology manufacturing base, promote technological innovation, boost industrial productivity, and create high-skill, high-wage jobs. The cost of these investment provisions would be offset by revenue raising provisions which either close existing loopholes, eliminate unnecessary subsidies, or tax industrial polluters.

Sixth, the bill proposes programs that will permit us to reinvest our defense resources in civilian needs. The bill would create an Advanced Manufacturing Equipment Leasing Corporation, designed to simultaneously upgrade the level of technology available to small businesses and help defense contractors find new commercial markets. It also would retrain eligible military personnel for science and math teaching, retrain specialized military and defense-sector engineers in more widely usable civil manufacturing practices, and begin the conversion of multiprogram Department of Energy laboratories into research, information, and demonstration centers which are much more accessible to industry.

Seventh, the bill would sharpen cooperation between Government and industry in forging a coherent technology policy. We often hear that the United States is the only holdout among industrialized nations in its lack of a national technology policy. But we do have a technology policy; a policy of hand wringing and fretting, a policy of concocting arcane code phrases like "precompetitive generic technologies," a policy of posture and bluff, of negative, recycled, wartime rhetoric. In contrast, our competitors have seized world markets in high-technology industries by forming partnerships between Government and business. By setting long-term, strategic goals and giving industry the resources they need to compete, these countries have catalyzed their economies and taken advantage of our long postwar complacency.

The bill provides technology policy coordination in the form of a Federal Council on Technology and Competitiveness. The council would coordinate all relevant Government agencies to ensure that our national investment in science and technology does not remain in the laboratories, but reaches into our manufacturing sector and helps to move U.S. products to the marketplace effectively and expeditiously.

Mr. Speaker, the American Technology and Competitiveness Act is a comprehensive bill but it is also fiscally responsible. It modestly expands programs that work, creates new programs to address the real causes of our competitiveness problems, and changes the tax code to promote long-term investment. The net new budget authority provided in the package is $4 billion through fiscal 1997. Although the total amount of new spending in this bill for 4 years is less than 1 year's spending on the Strategic Defense Initiative, it should help to secure the Nation's future well-being in a way defense spending cannot.

I have enough training as a physicist and an engineer to know that any structure must be built on a solid foundation with strong pillars of support. To rebuild our economy requires no less. On the foundation of centuries of excellence in science and technology, a foundation on which we still can rely, we must build on four pillars of economic strength:

Strong, efficient, and productive manufacturing—a support that our Nation has taken for granted and allowed to weaken;

Infrastructure, including transportation, energy, and communications—a pillar of the U.S. economy that shows signs of fatigue;

Wisely invested capital available at competitive rates—a pillar that needs repair to be sound again; and

A skilled, motivated work force—a pillar that needs careful and extensive reinforcement.

Our economy can be rebuilt on these four pillars, but only if there is a strong and committed partnership among the builders. With this bill, I am beginning a serious effort to forge a partnership between Democrats and Republicans, the Congress and the administration, and more broadly between Government and industry. Such partnership is absolutely essential if we are to respond constructively to America's competitiveness problems and make a successful transition to a world where healthy economic competition, rather than deadly nuclear confrontation, is the key to national security. I look forward to working with my colleagues and with the administration to enact legislation which deals constructively and comprehensively with the need for long-term economic recovery.

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS OF THE AMERICAN TECHNOLOGY AND COMPETITIVENESS ACT OF 1992

Title I—General Provisions

Sec. 101. Short Title: "American Technology and Competitiveness Act of 1992"; table of contents.

Sec. 102. Findings.

Sec. 103. Purposes.

Sec. 104. Goals. The goals of this Act are to—

(1) improve the competitiveness of small and medium-sized manufacturers by improving access to the information and expertise required to compete throughout the world;

(2) improve the United States position in technologies essential to economic growth and national welfare by promoting research, development, and timely utilization of those technologies;

(3) expand the availability of patient capital to United States companies developing critical technologies;

(4) increase the proportion of the United States workforce with world-class skills by providing appropriate educational and training opportunities; and

(5) ease the transition of resources from defense to civilian purposes through the establishment of programs sponsored by the Department of Defense.

Title II—Manufacturing

Sec. 201. Short title: "Manufacturing Technology and Extension Act of 1992."

Sec. 202. Findings and purpose.

Sec. 203. Role of the Technology Administration in manufacturing.—The Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act is amended by adding Title III—Manufacturing Technology.

"Sec. 301. Lead Agency.—Designates the Department of Commerce as the lead civilian Federal agency responsible for enhancing U.S. mnaufacturing capabilities.

"Sec. 302. Nationwide Network of Manufacturing Outreach Centers.—Directs the Technology Administration to develop and support a nationwide network of manufacturing outreach centers to assist U.S. manufacturers, especially small businesses, in accelerating the use of modern manufacturing practices. Directs the Technology Administration to develop an interactive communications system that provides information to manufacturers on standards, quality, and technology developments. Authorizes $120 million during FY93-94.

"Sec. 303. Advanced Manufacturing Systems and Networking Projects.—Directs the Secretary of Commerce to establish an industry-led, multi-year grants program, administered through the Advanced Technology Program, to develop advanced manufacturing technologies, including communications systems that facilitate timely interaction between manufacturers and their suppliers and customers. Authorizes $20 million during FY93-94.

"Sec. 304. Role of the Secretary and other Executive Agencies.—Requires that the Secretary of Commerce consult with other appropriate agencies regarding manufacturing programs."

Sec. 204. Miscellaneous and conforming amendments.

Sec. 205. Manufacturing Technology Centers.—Enhances the Manufacturing Technology Centers by 1) extending the eligibility for financial support of existing centers; 2) expanding the range of services a center may offer; 3) authorizing establishment of Local Manufacturing Offices, and 4) authorizing $35 million for FY94 to support existing centers and create new centers.

Sec. 206. Engineering Research Centers.—Directs the National Science Foundation to establish up to five new Engineering Research Centers (ERCs) with a research and education focus on advanced manufacturing in critical technology fields. Authorizes $20 million in additional funding during FY93-94.

Title III—Critical Technologies

Subtitle A—Miscellaneous.

Sec. 301. Findings.

Sec. 302. Annual report on international negotiations potentially affecting Federal research and development programs.—Directs the Secretary of Commerce to prepare and submit a report annually to the Congress on Executive Branch activities and positions in international negotiations, including those related to trade, that affect Federal R&D programs and critical technologies R&D conducted by the private sector.

Subtitle B—Council on Technology and Competitiveness.

Sec. 311. Council on Technology and Competitiveness.—Establishes within the Executive Office of the President a Council on Technology and Competitiveness, chaired by the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, to advise the President on policy actions to support technology and utilization that enhance national competitiveness.

Subtitle C—Advanced Technology Program.

Sec. 321. Development of program plan.—Directs the Department of Commerce to prepare and submit to Congress an operating plan for the Advanced Technology Program to (1) increase the number and scope of grant awards, (2) encourage greater industry participation in the program, and (3) improve coordination and cooperation with other complementary Federal R&D programs, especially with the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA).

Sec. 322. Funding of consortia.—Directs the Department of Commerce to select and fund at least two new consortia whose purpose shall be to further the development of critical technologies.

Sec. 323. International cooperation.—Limits involvement of foreign partners in ATP joint ventures.

Sec. 324. Technical amendment.

Sec. 325. Authorization of appropriations.—Authorizes $1.4 billion for ATP grants during the period FY94-97; $150 million is authorized separately for consortia (Sec. 322) during FY94-97.

Subtitle D—Technology Commercialization Loans.

Sec. 331. Technology commercialization loans.—Authorizes the Department of Commerce to make loans to businesses eligible for assistance under the Advanced Technology Program to promote research, development, and utilization of advanced technologies and products. Authorizes $20 million during FY93-94 for this purpose.

Subtitle E—Critical Technologies Development

Part I—General provisions

Sec. 341. Short title. Critical Technologies Development Act of 1992."

Sec. 342. Statement of policy.—To stimulate and supplement the flow of private capital, through licensed intermediaries, to firms engaged in research, development, and manufacturing of critical technologies.

Sec. 343. Definitions.

Sec. 344. General responsibilities.—Assigns responsibility for carrying out this Act to the Under Secretary of Commerce for Technology.

Sec. 345. Advisory Committee.—Requires the Under Secretary to establish an independent advisory committee to provide advice on matters related to program policy, planning, and operation.

Part II—Program structure and operation

Sec. 351. Organization and licensing.—Authorizes licensing of private sector companies (e.g., venture capital firms, universities, etc.) to serve as intermediaries in allocating financial assistance provided under this Act to business concerns engaged principally in research, development, and/or manufacture of critical technologies (i.e. qualified business concerns); establishes licensing procedures and eligibility requirements for licenses.

Sec. 352. Capital requirements.—Establishes minimum private equity capital requirements of $10 million for a regular licensee and $5 million for a university-sponsored licensee.

Sec. 353. Financing.—Authorizes the Under Secretary to purchase preferred securities issued by licensees that meet certain conditions; establishes a borrowing rate for licensees at the Federal borrowing rate plus a small premium; limits borrowing capacity of a licensee to 200 percent of its private capital up to a maximum of $70 million; requires proceeds of borrowing to be invested in qualified business concerns or to be used to redeem outstanding preferred securities; authorizes the Under Secretary to make dividend payments on behalf of a licensee for up to 5 years; authorizes and directs the Secretary to enter into profit participation contracts with licensees to ensure repayment of bridge financing and redemption of preferred securities by licensees.

Sec. 354. Equity capital for qualified business concerns.—Establishes conditions under which licensees may provide equity capital to qualified business concerns.

Sec. 355. Loans to qualified business concerns.—Establishes conditions under which licensees may provide loans to qualified business concerns.

Sec. 356. Limitation on amount of assistance.—Restricts amount of assistance to a single qualified business concern to no more than 10 percent of a licensee's private equity capital.

Sec. 357. Operation and regulation.—Allows licensees to make investments and provide loans on a participating basis with other investors and lenders; authorizes the Secretary of Commerce and the Federal Reserve to pro-

vide advisory services to licensees; authorizes the Under Secretary to prescribe regulations to govern the operations of licensees; establishes that the U.S. is not liable for a licensees' actions.

Sec. 358. Annual audit and report.—Requires the Under Secretary to conduct detailed and timely audits and to issue reports on program performance.

Sec. 359. Technical assistance for qualified business concerns.—Directs the Secretary of Commerce to provide consulting services and technical assistance on a waivable fee basis to recipients of financing under this Act to enhance their opportunity for success.

Part III—Enforcement

Sec. 361. Revocation and suspension of licenses; cease and desist orders.

Sec. 362. Investigations and examinations.

Sec. 363. Injunctions and other orders.

Sec. 364. Conflicts of interest.

Sec. 365. Removal and suspension of directors and officers of licensees.

Sec. 366. Unlawful acts.

Sec. 367. Penalties and forfeitures.

Sec. 368. Jurisdiction and service of process.

Sec. 369. Antitrust savings clause.

Part IV—Miscellaneous

Sec. 371. Issuance and guarantee of trust certificates.—Authorizes the Under Secretary to issue trust certificates, representing pools of preferred securities issued by licensees, to the public through the Federal Financing Bank to find the program established by this Act; authorizes the Under Secretary to guarantee 100 percent of principal and interest on trust certificates.

Sec. 372. Authorization of appropriations.—Authorizes $100 million to be appropriated for FY93 through FY94 for administering the program, for assuring interest payments on trust certificates, and for satisfying guarantee liabilities, if any.

Title IV—International Standardization

Sec. 401. Findings.

Sec. 402. Standards pilot program.—Authorizes the Department of Commerce National Institute for Standards and Technology to expand international standards promotion activities. Authorizes $5 million for FY94 this purpose.

Sec. 403. Standards catalogue.—Directs the National Technical Information Service and the National Institute of Standards and Technology to create a standards database with information about national and international standards, testing, conformity assessment, and quality.

Sec. 404. Report on global standards.—Requires the Secretary of Commerce to report to the Congress on global standards issues discussed and described in the Office of Technology Assessment report on that topic.

Title V—Miscellaneous Provisions

Sec. 501. Technology Administration.—Authorizes $20 million for the Office of the Under Secretary of Commerce for Technology Administration for FY94, including $3 million for the Office of the Under Secretary; $5 million for Technology Policy; $2 million for the Japanese Technical Literature Program; and $10 million for the National Technical Information Services to advance technology policy, promote technology transfer, stimulate research and development, and for other purposes.

Sec. 502. National Institute of Standards and Technology.—Authorizes appropriations for the intramural scientific and technical research and services activities of the Institute in the amount of $267.5 million for FY94 by line items, and sets authorization floors for certain activities of the total funds.

Sec. 503. Availability of appropriations.—Provides that appropriations made under the authority of this Title shall remain available as specified in appropriations acts.

Sec. 504. Use of domestic products.

Sec. 505. Malcolm Baldrige Award amendments.—Amends the Stevenson Wydler Act to permit more than two awards to be given in one category.

Sec. 506. Definitions.

Title VI—Competitiveness Research, Evaluation, and Data Collection

Sec. 601. Findings.

Sec. 602. Research.—Establishes a Department of Commerce sponsored research program to evaluate the effectiveness of programs designed to enhance U.S. competitiveness.

Sec. 603. Data collection.—Directs the Secretary of Commerce to establish a program for the collection of data necessary to carry out Sections 602 and 604.

Sec. 604. Evaluation.—Provides for the evaluation of programs developed in this bill, based on research commissioned under Sec. 602.

Sec. 605. Competitiveness Policy Council Advice.

Sec. 606. Authorization of appropriations.—Authorizes $1,000,000 during FY93-94 for these purposes.

Title VII—Education and Workforce Training

Subtitle A—American Indstrial Quality and Training

Sec. 701. Short title.

Sec. 702. Findings and purpose.—To provide America's youth with advanced industrial, technological, and management skills, including apprenticeship-like experiences.

Sec. 703. American workforce quality partnerships.—Authorizes the Department of Commerce to award grants for workforce training consortia between industry and institutions of higher learning. Authorizes $50 million from sums otherwise authorized to be appropriated for each of fiscal years 1993 to 1997.

Sec. 704. Youth technical apprenticeship programs.—Authorizes the Department of Labor to make grants to establish 3- or 4-year apprenticeship programs consisting of 2 years of secondary school and 1 or 2 years of postsecondary education for applied study to acquire needed technical skills. Authorizes $50 million from sums otherwise authorized to be appropriated for each of fiscal years 1993 to 1997.

Sec. 705. Statewide technical education and networks.—Authorizes the Department of Education to make grants to State governments to establish statewide technical education and training networks which have as goals the development of plans or strategies to establish statewide systems for technical education. These networks would build on Federal, State, and local efforts currently designed to provide technical skills, particularly through links with the private sector. Authorizes $15 million from sums otherwise authorized to be appropriated for each of fiscal years 1993 to 1997.

Sec. 706. Industry worker training information.—Requires the Department of Labor, to compile information on the annual expenditure of U.S. industry on formal training programs, the quantity of training, and other relevant worker training information such as by firm size, sector, industry, job classification, and training purpose.

Sec. 707. Use of domestic products.

Subtitle B—Scientific and Technical Education

(Note: Sec. 711-714 applies to associate degree or comparable technical certificate level and Sec. 714 applies to K-12 level.)

Sec. 711. Short title.

Sec. 712. Findings.

Sec. 713. Scientific and technical education.—Establishes programs at the National Science Foundation for the advancement of technical education and training in advanced technology occupations. Authorizes $35 million in FY93 and an equal amount in FY94 for the following purposes:

a. National Advanced Scientific and Technical Education Programs.—Establishes a program to assist accredited, associate-degree granting colleges, and consortia thereof, to provide education in advanced technology skill areas to non-traditional students.

b. National Centers of Scientific and Technical Education.—Authorizes the establishment of up to 10 centers of excellence at associate-degree-granting institutions to serve as clearinghouses and models for technical skills training.

c. Articulation Partnerships.—Provides for grants to students studying mathematics, science, engineering, or technology, to make the transition from associate-degree-granting colleges to bachelor-degree-granting institutions.

Sec. 714. Technology education and literacy initiative.—Authorizes the National Science Foundation to make grants to colleges and universities to develop teacher education and instructional material for the purpose of promoting greater understanding of the importance of technology. Authorizes $10 million for each of FY93 and FY94 for this purpose.

Subtitle C—Miscellaneous

Sec. 721. Education quality award.—Mandates the Department of Commerce to expand the Malcolm Baldrige National Quality Award to educational institutions.

Sec. 722. American Industrial Quality Foundation.—Establishes within the Department of Commerce Technology Administration an American Industrial Quality Foundation for the purpose of identifying best practices and competitiveness strategies, and providing training about quality principles to American industry. Authorizes $10 million in FY93.

Sec. 723. Academic research facilities (NSF).—Authorizes the extension of the National Science Foundation's Academic Research Facilities Modernization Program at $250 million per year for FY94-95.

Sec. 724. Academic research facilities (other agencies).—Requires a 10 year plan modeled after the Academic Research Facilities Modernization Program created under the National Science Foundation Authorization Act of 1988 within each of the following departments or agencies: Agriculture, Defense, Energy, NASA, HIH. Authorizes annually $50 million, $100 million, $50 million, $50 million, and $200 million respectively for FY94 and for FY95.

Sec. 725. Opportunities in science and technology.—Directs the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the National Science Foundation, and the Department of Energy, as part of their contribution to Section 724, to establish a joint program of awards to community colleges, science-technology centers, and other non-profit educational institutions in support of instructional equipment and facilities for science and technology. Authorizes $50 million during FY 93-95.

726. High performance computing.—Allows greater flexibility in uses of computer net-

works which receive funding support from NSF. No additional expenditure is required.

Sec. 727. Statewide systemic initiative.—Amends the Excellence in Mathematics, Science, and Engineering Education Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-589) to increase the authorization of the NSF Statewide Systemic Initiative in order to allow up to 25 states to participate in the project. Authorizes $60 million for FY94.

Title VIII—Tax and Investment Incentives

Sec. 801. Short title, etc.

Subtitle A—Tax and Investment Incentives.

Part I—Research and experimentation tax credit made permanent.

Sec. 811. Research credit made permanent.—Extends permanently the 20 percent research tax credit for qualified research expenditures and university basic research expenditures.

Part II—Capital gains provisions.

Sec. 821. Indexing of certain assets acquired on or after February 1, 1992, for purposes of determining gain.—Provides for an inflation adjustment to (i.e., indexing of) the basis of certain assets for the purposes of determining gain (but not loss) upon sale or other disposition. Assets eligible for the inflation adjustment generally include corporate stock and tangible property which are capital assets or property used in a trade or business. The adjustment generally applies only to assets held for more than one year and which are acquired on or after February 1, 1992.

822. 50-percent exclusion for gain of individuals from certain small business stock.—Provides taxpayers other than C corporations with a capital gains exclusion with respect to disposition of qualified small business stock. Such taxpayers who hold qualified small business stock for more than five years can exclude 50 percent of their gain from the sale or exchange of such stock.

Part III—Temporary investment incentives.

Sec. 831. Temporary increase in amount of expensing for small business.—Increases the $10,000 amount allowed to be expensed by eligible small businesses to $25,000 for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1991, and before January 1, 1994.

Sec. 832. Special depreciation allowance for certain equipment acquired in 1992.—Allows an additional first-year depreciation deduction equal to 15 percent of the adjusted basis of certain qualified property that is placed in service before July 1, 1993.

Subtitle B—Revenue Provisions.

Sec. 841. Extension of phaseout of personal exemptions of high-income taxpayers.

Sec. 842. Disallowance of deduction for certain employee remuneration over $1,000,000.

Sec. 843. Elimination of deduction for club membership dues.

Sec. 844. Information reporting with respect to certain seller-provided financing.

Sec. 845. 2-year extension of overall limitation on itemized deduction for high-income taxpayers.

846. Mark to market inventory method for securities dealers.

Sec. 847. Increase base tax rate on ozone-depleting chemicals.

Title IX—National Security Reinvestment

Subtitle A—Advanced Manufacturing Equipment Leasing Corporation.

Sec. 901. Purposes.

Sec. 902. Definitions.

Sec. 903. Pre-establishment activities.

Sec. 904. Advanced Manufacturing Equipment Leasing Corporation.—Authorized the Secretary of Defense to charter a corporation to procure advanced manufacturing equipment from DOD contractors, and lease that equipment through Department of Commerce manufacturing outreach centers to small and medium-sized companies seeking to upgrade their manufacturing capabilities.

Sec. 905. Evaluation.

Sec. 906. Authorization of appropriation.—Authorizes $40 million for this pilot program during FY93-94.

Subtitle B—Science and Mathematics Educational Reinvestment

Sec. 911. Findings.

Sec. 912. Definitions.

Sec. 913. Program Goal.

Sec. 914. Fellowships for teaching certification in science and mathematics.—Authorizes the Department of Defense to provide fellowships through the National Science Foundation for eligible military personnel and displaced defense contractor employees for the purpose of obtaining teacher certifications in science and mathematics.

Sec. 915. Failure to complete certification in science and mathematics.

Sec. 916. Prohibition of Federal control of education.

Sec. 917. Authorization of appropriation.—Authorizes $80 million during FY93-94.

Subtitle C—National Security Engineer Retraining

Sec. 921. Findings.

Sec. 922. Definitions.

Sec. 923. Retraining fellowships.—Establishes a program, funded by the Department of Defense and administered by the National Science Foundation, to provide fellowships to broaden the expertise of displaced defense engineers and scientists, to facilitate their employment in the civilian economy.

Sec. 924. Authorization of appropriations.—Authorizes $50 million for FY93 through FY94 for this purpose.

Subtitle D—Multiprogram Laboratory Conversion

Sec. 931. Findings.

Sec. 932. Purposes.

Sec. 933. Definition.

Sec. 934. Joint research and development set aside.—Directs the Department of Energy, within five years, to redirect 10 percent of all R&D funding at multiprogram laboratories toward cooperative R&D agreements with the private sector.

Sec. 935. Priority projects.

Subtitle E—Research and Development Spending

Sec. 941. Sense of the Congress.—Establishes the sense of Congress that (1) any reductions in the research and development budget of Department of Defense should be balanced by equal increases to civilian research and development spending, and (2) Federal defense and civilian research and development spending totals should be made approximately equal as soon as practicable.

Subtitle F—Manufacturing Extension and Critical Technologies Act of 1992

Sec. 951. Authorization of Appropriations.—Authorizes the Department of Defense to provide financial assistance for manufacturing extension programs and critical technology application centers. Authorizes $50 million to be appropriated for manufacturing extension programs in FY93, and $50 million to be appropriated in FY93 for critical technology applications centers.

HONORING THE GREATEST HEROES OF OUR TIME

HON. STEPHEN J. SOLARZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1992

Mr. SOLARZ. Mr. Speaker, the tumultuous events that have gripped Central Europe in recent years have brought great changes, and with them tremendous challenges. A bright new dawn rising over Europe is being felt around the world. The Iron Curtain that had descended over Hungary so many years ago has been lifted.

Through the years of struggle, and now in this remarkable era of change, the Emanuel Foundation for Hungarian Culture has worked to commemorate the sacrifices of the past, and to meet the challenges of the future.

On Thursday, June 4, 1992, the Emanuel Foundation for Hungarian Culture will pause to salute the memory of one of the greatest heroes of our time, Raoul Wallenburg, the courageous Swedish diplomat who rescued thousands of Hungarian Jews who otherwise would have been murdered in the Nazi Holocaust.

The tribute will be most fitting. The foundation will honor Mr. Wallenberg with a salute to some real heroes of our own time. Among the outstanding individuals to be honored on June 4, will be Hadassah Lieberman, the wife of my good friend and colleague Senator JOSEPH LIEBERMAN. Although they are not being singled out for special honors on June 4, I would be remiss if I failed also to note the outstanding efforts of Mr. Leslie Keller and Mr. Andor Weiss of the foundation.

The work of the Emanuel Foundation itself is an inspiration. Thousands of visitors have already filed past the Holocaust Victims Monument, built through the efforts of the foundation. Located on the site of the former Budapest ghetto, it commemorates the suffering of the 600,000 Jews who perished in the Holocaust, yet its very existence is a symbol of hope for a better future.

In the spirit of commemoration and hope, the Emanuel Foundation continues its work today. By working to keep the historical record accurate, by honoring heroes of our time, and by fostering greater understanding for the future, the Emanuel Foundation has truly served the memory of those who perished.

Mr. Speaker, from the ashes of a divided and war torn Europe, a new Europe is rising. We must never forget the terrible events of the past, but we must strive to overcome the burden of that bitter legacy. The opening of Europe, the establishment of relations between Hungary and Israel, the restoration of human rights in Hungary, and the construction of a Holocaust memorial on the site of the Budapest ghetto are all signs of extraordinary change. I am pleased and honored to join the Emanuel Foundation for Hungarian Culture in celebrating these historic events and in honoring these exceptional individuals.

TRIBUTE TO THE JOHN WETHERILL SCHOOL

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1992

Mr. WELDON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the John Wetherill School. The school operated successfully for over 60 years, and continues to provide sound scholastic support to its students.

The school is located within the city of Chester, PA, and was erected in 1930 and opened on March 2, 1931. The first principal was Mrs. Laura Dougherty whose stewardship lasted 25 years. She was subsequently followed by Mr. William G. Nealy, Mr. Frank Kapochus, Mr. Joseph Ferrara, and the current principal is Dr. Pamela DeJarnette, the first African American to serve in that capacity.

The Wetherill school has a current population of 390 pupils. Approximately 85 percent of the students are of African American descent. There are a total of 25 professional staff members, 16 of whom are classroom teachers.

The level of parental involvement at the Wetherill School is very impressive. Despite the difficult economic problems facing much of the city of Chester, the school consistently performs well academically. The school has been adopted by WCAU channel 10, the local CBS affiliate, as well as informally adopted by Mobil Corporation.

The Wetherill School has proven itself as a fine educational institution. It is with great pleasure that I congratulate the school for the positive impact that it has had on generations of students that have passed through its doors.

TRIBUTE TO FATHER WILLIAM J. BYRON

HON. MATTHEW J. RINALDO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1992

Mr. RINALDO. Mr. Speaker, earlier today, the invocation for the House of Representatives was delivered by a distinguished American and one of our Nation's foremost educators, Father William J. Byron. Father Byron has served as president of Catholic University since 1982 and will shortly retire from that post. I want to join my other colleagues who have taken note of this occasion and extend my deepest respect to Father Byron on this milestone.

The last 10 years have been some of the most challenging in higher education and in the Catholic church in America. Father Byron not only accepted that challenge when he took over the reigns of Catholic University in 1982; he rose to a position of prominence in the educational and religious communities of this Nation. In fact, he had formerly served as president of the University of Scranton and as dean at Loyola University in New Orleans, to both of which positions he brought the commitment, the intellectual honesty, and the unswerving integrity that has always characterized his stewardship at Catholic University.

His accomplishments there are numerous. He laid the foundation for a revitalized academic setting, with newer buildings, a strengthened faculty, greater student aid, a new athletic facility, and at the same time a reinvigorated commitment to the community and the Nation. In 1986, his work earned him the honor of being chosen one of the most effective U.S. college presidents by his peers. He presided the following year over the university's centennial celebration, and subsequently established the Italian American Heritage Center. As an Italian American myself, I salute Father Byron's sensitivity to our Nation's Italian American community, and I want to thank him for making a contribution that will continue for many, many years.

I also want to underscore Father Byron's abiding commitment to his faith. He has not only been an educator, a civic leader, or a college administrator. He is an individual with a vocation, and one whose contributions to his church and his school have embodied the motto of the Society of Jesus: "Ad Majorem Dei Gloriam," To the Greater Glory of God.

I join Father Byron's students, his colleagues, and his peers in the educational community in saluting him on this occasion and wishing him every reward in the years ahead.

TRIBUTE TO REV. WILLIAM J. BYRON, S.J., PRESIDENT OF THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA

HON. C. THOMAS McMILLEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1992

Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and pay tribute to an exemplary member of the educational and theological communities, and a good friend, Rev. William J. Byron, S.J. as he steps down after a decade of service as the president of the Catholic University of America.

Throughout the course of his illustrious career, Father Byron has challenged the citizens of the community to enhance its service to church and Nation. He has dedicated himself to the values of helping those students that wish to obtain a higher education obtain one. Father Byron demonstrated this at the Catholic University by executing a strategic plan that called for new and renovated facilities, increased student aid, enhanced teaching and research, and expanded alumni participation and support.

We owe Father Byron a debt of gratitude for his extraordinary involvement on behalf of the community to better the lives of so many of its citizens. We, in the Congress wish you continued success in your future endeavors and thank you for years of service in the church and institutions of higher education.

TRIBUTE TO SHELDON SOLLOSY

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1992

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a leader in the Jewish community of Rhode Island. Sheldon Sollosy is a man who has worked hard for the Jewish community of Rhode Island and the State of Rhode Island as a whole. His work has earned him the Joseph W. Ress Community Service Award. This award has been established to honor a member of the Jewish community who has provided outstanding leadership in both the Jewish and general communities.

Mr. Sollosy has served the Jewish federation in many capacities. He has served as vice president and has been a longtime board member. He carried out many important projects for the president and executive committee with Vaad hakashrut and other important issues. He is currently the director for the Jewish Home for the Aged and the honorary president of Temple Torat Yisreal and Providence Hebrew Day School.

He is also recognized for his work for Rhode Island in general. He is the vice chairman of the Government Affairs Council of the Greater Providence Chamber of Commerce. He has been recognized in the past by many group throughout Rhode Island for his dedication to the community.

We commend Sheldon Sollosy of all his hard work and dedication to the Jewish community and the State of Rhode Island. We wish him all the best in all his future endeavors.

AMERICAN TECHNOLOGY AND COMPETITIVENESS ACT OF 1992

HON. JOAN KELLY HORN

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1992

Ms. HORN. Mr. Speaker, let me take this opportunity to thank Chairmen GEORGE BROWN and TIM VALENTINE for their imagination, perception, and perseverance in introducing the American Technology and Competitiveness Act of 1992. In many ways, this bill adds to and improves on previous efforts of the Science Committee to establish new relationships in this country—between government and industry, between academia and business, among the three sectors in areas of research and development that are not the traditional military or medical applications.

Economic reality requires that we forge these new partnerships. We must look at the successes of other countries for models as we work toward that uniquely American version that will serve our needs best.

The recession has affected many areas of our country. Defense layoffs have added to this. My own district in the St. Louis region has lost thousands of jobs in civilian and defense related manufacturing in the past few years. McDonnell Douglas, Chrysler, Monsanto, TWA, and Southwestern Bell have all

made cuts in the size of their St. Louis work forces. The threat of more job losses hangs over the heads of many of my constituents. The time has come to focus on America, to focus on how we can best utilize our resources, technical and human, stop the steady erosion of good paying jobs that has led to the first decline of our standard of living in generations. We realize that our children and grandchildren will not live as well or be able to afford what we did—if directions are not changed.

Last year, I introduced legislation to aid the transfer of technology from the defense sector to the civilian sector and from the Federal laboratories to small- and medium-sized business. These provisions became law. Some were funded, others were not. This year I redoubled my efforts to ensure that all these proposals receive the necessary support, financial and management, needed to implement them. I am pleased to note that my legislation, H.R. 4918, is included in this competitiveness package.

Our Nation, and especially the St. Louis region, is well positioned to use our technical expertise and extensive basic research capacities to increase productivity through quality workers and machines. We can reclaim our competitive edge in emerging technologies. We can and must recover whatever is possible of the hundreds of billions of taxpayer dollars spent on military research and development for the use and advancement of our civilian sector. The Federal Government must take the leadership role in making this happen. Through its policies it can encourage the transfer of technology from the Federal laboratories to the private sector and from the defense industry to civilian firms. It can facilitate the dissemination of technical knowledge and practical know-how to small- and medium-sized businesses. Improved competitiveness of American firms will mean more economic strength for our economy and more job security for our workers.

Through changes in the tax structure, this legislation encourages more capital investment in our businesses. Using apprenticeship, work force training, and technical education programs, it invests in the quality of our work force. And, finally, it encourages cooperation, through consortia, partnerships, and extension programs, among industry, government, and the universities to pool their resources and work together toward compatible goals.

I am pleased to contribute to and be a cosponsor of this legislative effort.

CONGRESSIONAL REFORM

HON. WAYNE OWENS

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1992

Mr. OWENS of Utah. Mr. Speaker, this is a day devoted to reform in the House of Representatives. We are taking important steps toward repairing both the credibility of the Congress and our own personal credibility. Campaign finance reform is decades overdue. And events of the last several months have accentuated the need for administrative reform of the House. These reforms are important. We need to enact them so we can move on with resolving the important issues which confront the American people daily—their jobs, incomes, access to health care, crime in their streets, the education of their children, the quality of their environment.

As my good friend from Connecticut, Mr. GEJDENSEN, knows, I have long advocated a similarly balanced campaign finance reform plan with voluntary spending limits. I commend him and Chairman ROSE for their diligence and commitment in keeping campaign finance reform at the forefront of the House's agenda. More than $3 billion was spent in 1990 on all elections in the United States. House and Senate races alone cost $450 million in 1990. Campaign costs are spiralling into orbit, but this bill brings them back down to Earth. S. 3 represents real reform, and I urge my colleagues to support its passage.

Some, including our President, object to the limited public financing which is possible under this bill. For my part, I can think of few better bargains for the taxpayer than helping to wean the political system from the influence of special interests—and at the same time leveling the electoral playing field by granting challengers the financial opportunity to get their message across to the voters. Partial public financing of elections is nothing new, as President Bush must admit. It is somewhat disingenuous for the all-time leader in federal matching funds to threaten a veto of a bill primarily because it contains a provision on public financing.

I am very supportive of the portions of the conference report that deal with the Senate as well, including the provision that limits personal spending of candidates to $250,000. The fact that the Senate already has at least 27 millionaires is not coincidental, but the natural outgrowth of the current election financing structure which encourages the participation of the very wealthy, to the exclusion of those with more limited resources. There's nothing wrong with being a millionaire—in fact, it is a burden I could bear—but it should never turn into a prerequisite for public service. The Senate recognizes this danger, and I commend that body for their foresight.

Mr. Speaker, even with these reforms, campaigns will still take far too much time and draw attention away from our legislative duties. I still contend that a constitutional amendment for 4-year terms for Congress should be given serious consideration. But under this bill, at least the perpetual campaign will be less burdensome and fairer to our challengers.

Reform of the House itself is also long overdue, as has become painfully obvious over the past few months. We don't need to debate whether all the recent criticisms of Congress have been justified or whether some have been overblown—there's surely been some of both. But the simple truth is that the people demand that we reform the institution. And when they require it of us, we must respond. That is our job. My only complaint is that we have not devoted equal attention, energy, and emotion to resolving the great questions of the day, like health care, like education, like fiscal reform, like economic competitiveness. This would be a very different body if we would feel as compelled to work until three in the morning debating and resolving the health care crisis, instead of spending our time and energy bandaging self-inflicted wounds. The people should require that same firm commitment from us to dealing with genuine issues, Mr. Speaker. More importantly, we must require it of ourselves.

The substantive differences between the Democratic and Republican alternatives are minimal. Both give the minority significantly more power in the operations of the House. I join Norman Ornstein in calling for establishment of an independent commission to review congressional, executive, and judicial "perks." This commission, which could include former Members of Congress and executive branch officials, representatives from the business community, labor, advocacy groups from all sides of the political spectrum, and ordinary citizens would have the responsibility of determining which so-called "perks" are truly necessary to enable a Member to perform his or her duties, and which are merely outdated symbols of privilege.

Such an objective review cannot possibly come from within the Congress. Some Members will try to hold on to outdated symbols of privilege. Others will, for purely political reasons, say that any reform, even if legitimate, is not comprehensive enough. Only such an independent commission would be able to review perks in such an objective, nonpartisan manner, and such a review will hopefully have been completed by this year.

Let us keep in mind, Mr. Speaker, that today's campaign finance and administrative reform efforts represent important, but merely symbolic change. Absent changes in the rules governing the actions of Members, simple administrative changes will not suffice.

The intra-House rules governing the legislative process and the course of legislation should undergo major revision. Pieces of broadsweeping legislation, such as banking reform, energy policy, and wetlands policy are subject to so many committees and so many interests that substantive reform is impossible, the process stagnated. And new, fresh ideas—which abound in the Congress—take far too long to have an impact because of the power accrued by committee chairman.

I have introduced a resolution which, if implemented, would amend the rules of the House such that committee chairpersons are limited to eight years of service in that position. Diversity and innovative ideas already exist in the Congress—and I say that in the spirit of bipartisanship. This resolution, if implemented, would give more Members the authority to implement those ideas while ensuring that discipline within the committee and institutional memory in the Congress are retained. Though not a panacea, this or a similar measure should be a part of a broader, more comprehensive revision of House rules.

There might be some merit to a limitation on proxy voting. It could not be absolute, since other constituent and committee meetings often take place at the same time. But it might foster a richer debate and encourage participation if we set reasonable limits on the number of proxies that a committee could provide to a Member during a Congress.

We must streamline standing committees and rules governing the referral of legislation.

Yesterday, the Interior Committee on which I serve, passed our part of the Energy Bill—but 7 other committees share jurisdiction. This is ridiculous. I have joined LEE HAMILTON and others of my colleagues in an effort to revise this unwieldy process.

Mr. Speaker, I hope today's debate will be a prelude to substantive debate on issues of true importance. Let's clean up the House, get our problems behind us, and, for Heaven's sake, move forward to the issues that touch all our constituents—health care, budget reform, energy policy, the economy, protection of the environment. We have expended enough time and energy on internal housekeeping. Now let's finally get on with our jobs.

MEMORIAL DAY 1992

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1992

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, once again, the calendar, in its inexorable march forward, has come to that day on which, annually, all Americans commemorate the millions of our countrymen who, since colonial times, have given their lives so that we as a people could become free, and remain free.

Memorial Day is unique on our pantheon of national commemorations for it is the only American holiday which sprung up spontaneously from the people.

Mother's Day, for example, came about as the brainstorm of only one person, Mrs. Anna Jarvis, who devoted her life to convincing the Congress and the American people to accept one day a year as a day set aside to honor mothers, despite the fact that she never became a mother herself.

Thanksgiving Day, a beloved American holiday, allegedly dates back to the time of the Pilgrims. In reality, however, the Pilgrims discouraged public celebrations of any type. In fact, Thanksgiving Day as we know it was initiated by President Abraham Lincoln who felt it was appropriate at the time of our Civil War to pay homage to our Creator.

The immediate popularity of Thanksgiving can be gaged by the fact that, when first proclaimed by President Lincoln, the Confederate Armies declared an armistice so that our boys in blue could observe Thanksgiving unfettered, despite their being locked in a life or death struggle against our government.

Two other holidays, Columbus Day and Veterans Day, in fact were copied from other nations when adopted by the United States. Columbus Day, in one form or another, is celebrated by every country in the Western Hemisphere. And Veterans Day was originally the European commemoration of the end of World War I. It now honors our veterans of all Wars.

Memorial Day, however, is unique in that it was not the brainchild of any one individual or group. It was not imposed upon the people by the Government. It sprang up, spontaneously, in the hearts and minds of thousands of Americans in the wake of our Great Civil War. It was thought of and commemorated in thousands of communities, both North and South, both Union and Confederate, who—having lived through the horror and the heartbreak of a fratricidal war—believed the living had a duty to commemorate those who had given the supreme sacrifice on both sides of that bloody conflict.

In each community, in each county, in each State, Memorial Day commemorations were held in the spring. The central feature of each celebration was the decoration of the graves of the fallen heroes. Accordingly, Memorial Day for many years was known by the popular name of Decoration Day.

From its earliest days, led by the brave mothers and widows of the Civil War, these commemorations did not discriminate against any fallen soldier or sailor, despite their allegiance during the War Between the States. Southerners decorated the graves of northerners, and northerners decorated the graves of fallen confederates. Thus, Memorial Day played a major part in healing the scars of our Civil War, when brother fought against brother and father took arms against son.

During the decade following the guns falling silent, as each community spontaneously celebrated decoration day in their own way at their own time, the veterans organizations which were formed in the wake of the war attempted to bring the Nation together in the celebration of this solemn day.

The idea came to celebrate decoration day on the same day nationwide. The day of May 30 was eventually selected, not because of any historic significance, but because by that day the flowers were in bloom in all of the United States, north and south, east and west, So Decoration day became a national day of giving thanks for those who fell on the battlefield, at first during the Civil War, but eventually in all subsequent wars.

Today, Memorial Day seems like some to be more of a "sale day". Some stores and business concerns utilize the opportunity to peddle their wares, But we should never forget, nor allow the American people to forget, the real purpose of Memorial Day. We must remind the people that the freedoms and liberties we enjoy today were not cheaply purchased, but came about because Americans were willing to fight, and to die, for the ideas of our Nation.

We must always remember that: the 25,000 casualties in our Revolutionary War, the 2,300 deaths each in the War of 1812 and Spanish American War, the nearly 500,000 dead on both sides of our Civil War, the 120,000 dead in World War I and the over 400,000 in World War II, the 50,000 in Korea, and 60,000 in Vietnam, were just nameless, faceless statistics.

Each and every one of them was a person and was an American. Each and every one of them left their homes to fight for what America stands for. Each and every one of them left family, friends, loved ones, sweethearts or children who mourned their loss. And who suffered because they never returned.

We must also remember on Memorial Day that, for every American who gave his or her life on the battlefield, other Americans today suffer in V.A. hospitals or other medical facilities from World War II, from Korea, and from Vietnam. In many ways, these heroes equally gave of their lives.

On Memorial Day 1992 we must remember those 2,300 Americans whose fates are still unknown in Southeast Asia, nearly two decades after the termination of our participation in the Vietnam War. We must continue to remember these POW's and MIA's on Memorial Day and on every day until we receive a full accounting.

We must also remember, as my colleague, Congressman "SONNY" MONTGOMERY of Mississippi has stated: "To preserve the peace, we must be constantly prepared. The United States will deserve to be the land of the free only so long as it remains the home of the brave." And while we recall The words of President Ronald Reagan, who stated: "The willingness of some to give their lives so that others might live never fails to evoke in us a sense of wonder and mystery." Likewise, we can never forget the admonition of Abraham Lincoln in his second inaugural address, "to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and his orphan, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations."

Thank you and God Bless.

COMMENTS ON THE OLDER AMERICANS ACT

HON. JILL L. LONG

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1992

Ms. LONG. Mr. Speaker, late on April 9, when the House was trying to complete its legislative business in order to recess for a 2-week district work period, the House considered the Senate amendments to the Older Americans Act. While I supported this legislation, I did so reluctantly.

The Older Americans Act authorizes many important programs for the elderly, such as nutrition, health care, research and training programs, and legal services assistance. However, an agreement was worked out by House and Senate conferees that would nearly double the amount that Social Security beneficiaries can earn without having their benefits affected. The agreement establishes the exempt amount at $12,000 for 1993, and raises it by $2,000 annually to $20,000 in 1997.

Recognizing the need to protect the Social Security trust fund, Congress passed rules in the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 which make it difficult to bring up measures for a vote which would weaken the financial condition of the Social Security Program. But, instead of abiding by these rules, which applied to the proposal of increasing the Social Security earnings test, we waived the rules.

I agree with the concern that the present system may serve to discourage work in some instances. We should be doing more to better use the talents and skills of our senior citizens. However, the Social Security system was enacted as a safety net for those workers who face the loss of earnings upon retirement. The Social Security system was not devised as a comprehensive pension plan, but rather as a program to help keep senior citizens from impoverishment. The earnings test was established to determine whether a person was, in

fact, retired and therefore eligible for Social Security benefits. Opponents of the earnings test argue that it encourages older workers to retire and penalizes those who would like to continue working. If this is the case, in proposing an increase to the earnings test, we need to examine who would actually be affected, contrary to popular belief, repeal of the earnings test would not provide new benefits to the poor. In fact, the Congressional Budget Office [CBO] estimated that 75 percent of the people who would benefit from repeal of the earnings test have family incomes greater than $25,000 annually. The primary consequence of modifying the earnings test would be to increase benefits to senior citizens in higher income brackets, without additional work effort on their parts.

In addition, at a time when we face such severe budget constraints, we must weigh the costs of increasing the earnings test with other priorities which face our Nation. Rather than spending billions of dollars on a change that primarily would benefit the more affluent, Government resources should focus on the needs of low- and moderate-income families.

One of the most difficult budgeting decisions we face is how to limit spending under entitlement programs. Yet, after an hour of debate we passed legislation which is estimated to cost over $7.3 billion over 5 years, and did not even address where these funds will come from. Most likely this increase in the earnings test will deplete funds from the Social Security trust fund and again bring into question the financial integrity of the program. These funds should not be spent to improve benefits for a few, and most financially secure, while posing a potential risk to the majority.

The compromise contained in this legislation is obviously a better alternative than the Senate language, which would have completely eliminated the earnings test. And, the bill that passed the House did contain provisions reauthorizing in-home and legal services, home delivered meals, community service employment programs, and easing benefit limits and eligibility restrictions applicable to widows and widowers. However, considerable time and effort have been spent in Congress attempting to improve the financial integrity of the Social Security Program. If more time had been allotted to debate this provision, I believe we could have better addressed the needs of the elderly and not increased spending in a manner which will not even obtain its goal of helping the elderly in most financial need.

ADDRESSING THE HEALTH NEEDS OF AMERICAN FAMILIES

HON. PETER HOAGLAND

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1992

Mr. HOAGLAND. Mr. Speaker, there is hardly a more fundamental concern of every American than one's health and the health of one's loved ones.

Yet today, America's health care system is fraught with problems. There is no one solution and the solutions are complex. As many policymakers wrestle with changes, I am offering six bills designed to address some of the concerns of my constituents about our health care system that I hope will be part of Congress' health care reform debate.

Many Americans today live with a nagging fear that a serious illness will be devastating to their families. Costs of health care and health insurance are skyrocketing. American families spend an average of $1,700 per year on out-of-pocket health care costs. Many families find that their health insurance policies cover less than they anticipated. Small business employers have a hard time finding insurance they can afford.

Americans need to have high quality, reliable health care at an affordable price—in short, peace of mind and a healthier life. Access to health care is so basic and so important that our country needs to provide every American the opportunity to buy health insurance and health care that brings peace of mind.

PROBLEM 1: COST

National spending for health is increasing more rapidly than national income. In the 1980's, medical care prices increased much more rapidly than other prices. The cost of health care rose at double digit rates, twice the rate of general inflation in the 1980's. Expensive, complex, medical technology has been one of several factors contributing to rising health care costs.

We have made many impressive advances in diagnosing and treating illness; we are in the era of high-tech medicine. X-ray machines have been replaced with MRI's—magnetic resonance screening—costing from $1 to $2 million. We have $2 million lithotriptors that pulverize kidney stones without expensive and painful surgery. Clearly, these are important advances. They catch problems earlier and reduce sickness and death.

But these are expensive items. Some say that many hospitals and other providers are in a "medical arms race" to see who can lure "customers" by having the most modern equipment. The problem this causes is that in one area several hospitals may purchase the equipment, duplicating services already provided in the area and adding costs to those paying for health care; consumers and insurance companies.

The time has come to encourage hospitals and other health care providers to share some of these expensive, high-tech devices, particularly when sharing would not inconvenience the patient. But hospitals perceive that they might violate our antitrust laws, designed to prevent monopolies and discourage other anti competitive behavior if they enter into joint sharing arrangements. They are justifiably concerned, they will be accused of violating our antitrust laws' prohibitions against price-fixing, anti-competitive collusion, or restraint of trade through monopolies.

My bill would authorize the Department of Health and Human Services to support 20 demonstration projects across the country to facilitate collaboration among 2 or more hospitals or other providers like HMO's or clinics to share capital-intensive medical technology and demonstrate the extent to which such agreements reduce costs without impairing care. And the bill would grant immunity from antitrust laws for these demonstrations until the projects' completion. It would also authorize the Attorney General to create a certificate of review process for facilities wishing to enter into a sharing arrangement and grant limited protection from antitrust violations.

We must continue to develop new diagnostic and treatment methods. But not every hospital in every town has to have every new high-technology machine. Clearly, sharing of these expensive technologies would bring down some costs to consumers without diminishing the quality of health care. This bill is designed to encourage sharing of resources without running into our antitrust laws.

Another factor contributing to the cost of health care is the paperwork of administering insurance plans. And paperwork is a headache for the consumer who must complete claims forms, for doctors and other providers, for insurance companies, and for the Government. Estimates of expenses for administering insurance plans range from 5.5 percent of premium to 40 percent. Documents are often a confusing array of forms written in insurance and difficult to comprehend. Many people, even the best educated, complain about the difficult and burdensome forms and the arcane terminology we must wade through.

I am introducing a bill calling on the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, those who regulate insurance, to develop simplified, model health insurance forms using commonly understood terminology, particularly claims forms that providers or consumers must complete for health insurance companies, Medicare, and Medicaid.

PROBLEM 2: INADEQUATE LONG-TERM CARE

Long-term care for the disabled and the elderly is truly one of the greatest unmet needs in our health system. Today, approximately 1.3 million elderly persons are residents of nursing homes, but for each elderly person residing in a nursing home, there are at least two living in the community requiring a wide range of care. Paying for long-term care services can be a catastrophe that impoverishes many elderly persons and their families.

I am introducing a bill to provide for a modest improvement in the Medicare home health benefit. The bill would provide Medicare coverage of home health services 7 days a week for up to 40 days. Currently, Medicare beneficiaries can receive coverage of home health services on an intermittent basis. Intermittent care is usually defined as 5 days per week for 1 to 2 weeks. This bill is designed to provide some modest assistance to patients who do not need the intensity of services of a hospital, but yet require some skilled services at home to allow them to fully recover from an illness.

Most people, especially the elderly, prefer to remain in their own homes when they are ill. It used to be that family members cared for other family members, but times have changed. Many of today's families have two parents in the work force. Women have traditionally cared for loved ones, but now a majority of women are in the work force. Families have gotten smaller, thus there are fewer family caretakers. And families, who used to live near each other, are more dispersed. Home health nurses today provide the care that families used to provide in many situations.

This bill could create savings for the Medicare Program in the long run. A day in a hos-

pital now costs several hundred dollars just for the bed. A home visit from a registered nurse averages about $75, according to the Visiting Nurses Association. Thus, this bill addresses a real unmet need in the system and may cut long-term costs.

PROBLEM 3: LACK OF EMPHASIS ON PREVENTIVE CARE

Another bill I am introducing would help ensure that America's children get a healthy start in life by making some modest improvements in the immunization of children.

While we have been largely successful in vaccinating school-aged children—95 percent or more of children over age 5 are fully immunized—our preschoolers are not as fortunate. The sad fact is that about one-third of 2-year-olds in the United States are not immunized against deadly diseases. Omaha rates parallel the national figures. Studies by the Douglas County Health Department, in my district, show that only 61 percent of our kindergarten-age children were properly vaccinated at age 2.

This trend is frightening. There are many reasons children do not get proper immunization, from parental laxity to high costs. Declining immunization, in part, reflects a larger lack of access to basic health services for too many children.

We need to reverse these trends. Immunizations are one of the most cost-effective means of preventing disease and saving health care dollars. Studies show that every $1 spent on immunization saves $12 in later medical costs for treatment of vaccine-preventable diseases.

I am introducing two bills to address childhood immunization. The first would require that hospitals provide professionally prepared information about vaccinations to parents of all newborns. Parents need to be educated on the importance of immunizations, the type of immunizations recommended by doctors, and the recommended schedule.

My second immunization bill addresses the fact that many children do not get their shots because parents cannot make the many visits to the doctor or health center required. Under the immunization schedule recommended by pediatricians in this country, a child should have received eleven shots and taken four doses of oral vaccine in five different visits by the time he or she enters kindergarten.

There is interest in the medical community in developing a "supervaccine," which would be a vaccine administered only once in infancy and would produce life-long immunity against a wide range of key infectious diseases. According to medical researchers, an ideal vaccine may be a single-dose, multiple-antigen compound that could be easily administered by untrained personnel, preferably soon after birth. My bill would increase funds for the National Institutes of Health to accelerate research on the "supervaccine" in an effort to make immunization programs more available to children and eliminate the "hassle" factor for parents. The "supervaccine" could reduce costs by making vaccines easier to store and handle and, in turn, increasing coverage by reducing costs to parents and governments.

INSURANCE FOR EVERYONE

Most non-elderly Americans get their health insurance through their own or a family member's job. But several studies are showing serious erosion in health insurance coverage. Once considered to be a standard fringe benefit, health insurance is more and more an item too expensive for employers to offer. And there are 3.5 million Americans without health insurance.

Over time, the basic principle of insurance, to spread the risk broadly, has eroded for many reasons. Small employers find it particularly hard to offer health insurance because there is a smaller pool of workers across which to spread the risk of the sicker employees. In 1991, only 36 percent of small employers offered health insurance compared with 97 percent in large companies; 61 percent of companies with under 25 employees offer no health insurance. Administrative costs of insurance are higher for small businesses than for large companies and insurers are forced to charge small groups higher premiums to protect against expensive illnesses which raise the group's expenses. These problems add costs to consumers.

Some people with insurance through small companies cannot get insurance or are dropped from plans because their illnesses or claims are so expensive they are considered to be "uninsurable." One study showed that one American in four lost health insurance for some period in the 2 years. Because of these problems, many people have "job lock"; they are afraid to change jobs because they will lose the insurance that covers the entire family. A 1991 New York Times survey found that 30 percent of employed people who want to leave stay in their job for fear of losing health coverage.

Most Americans are willing to pay their fair share for insurance for the security of knowing it is there when it is needed. And most Americans want to spread the risk of illness and disability broadly and believe that that is the way insurance is and ought to be. No one wants to live in fear of illness striking, with no way to pay for health care. But given the escalating costs of health care and the increased cost pressures on employers and insurers, many people do feel vulnerable.

I am introducing a bill designed to broaden the pool of the insured in order to spread the risk more broadly and make insurance more available and affordable. My bill requires the National Association of Insurance Commissioners to develop models for what is called reinsurance, which means to "insure again." Under reinsurance, the insurance company would purchase insurance from the reinsurer to cover all or part of the loss against which it protects its policyholders. Reinsurance enables an insurer to accept more risk and to spread risks beyond the one employer's group of employees. Reinsurance, thus, can provide insurer a way of providing more insurance to more people, especially people who work for small- to medium-sized firms. It could help insurance companies insure people across a broader segment of the population and thus spread out the risk and it could provide more stable insurance for individuals.

This "package" six bills is my effort to address some of the serious problems plaguing our health care system. They by no means would solve all the problems, but they are a start. I hope my colleagues here in the House of Representatives will join me in a crusade to make America's health system number one in the world, as we are number one in so many other areas.

HONORING FATHER BYRON

HON. MATTHEW F. McHUGH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1992

Mr. McHUGH. Mr. Speaker, for a decade now, Father William Byron has served as president of the Catholic University of America and has provided outstanding and dedicated leadership for this premier institution of higher learning.

University presidents are perhaps too often judged by their fundraising abilities, but it is certainly true that in this respect Father Byron has been brilliantly successful. During the Byron years, Catholic University's endowment has almost quadrupled.

During this tenure, CUA increased faculty salaries and student aid, built an impressive modern athletic complex, established a board of regents, built a new complex of student residence halls, and expanded the library's capacity to exhibit rare books and special collections. In one of Father Byron's last acts as university president, he presided over the groundbreaking of the new $30 million Columbus School of Law.

So it certainly has been a very successful decade for CUA under Father Byron's leadership. It's a special tribute to his talent and vision that during that time, he also made time to write several acclaimed books. He has been highly involved in the life of the Washington, DC, community, and for his leadership was named "Washingtonian of the Year" in 1988, by Washingtonian magazine.

I have known Father Byron as a fervent adversary of hunger, both in this country and abroad. He has helped to educate the people of our country, as well as many of us in Congress, on our responsibility to respond to human suffering wherever it exists. He has provided inspiration and leadership, and his work is reflected in many of the congressional initiatives to address human hunger and underdevelopment.

As we thank Father Byron for having been a dynamic and inspirational leader in our community and our country for the past decade, we wish him well in all his future work. I am confident he will continue to be busy and fruitful, and we will all continue to be the beneficiaries of his vision and his leadership.

SUPPORT FOR A BALANCED BUDGET AMENDMENT

HON. DICK SWETT

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1992

Mr. SWETT. Mr. Speaker, decisions we make in Congress often are not easy to make. Soon we will be asked to make one of those tough choices. We will be voting on whether to

add a balanced budget amendment to our Constitution. Last week, I had the privilege of presenting testimony to our colleagues on the Budget Committee in support of this important budget reform. I would like to share some of my thoughts with all of my colleagues since all of us will soon be asked to make a choice on this issue.

Mr. Speaker, our Federal budget system has broken down. Despite the efforts of successive administrations and dedicated Members of Congress, our deficit grows larger each year, and our cumulative national debt spirals upward beyond our capacity even to comprehend numbers so large. The numbers are so high they have become almost meaningless.

Because the sky has not fallen since we started running these huge deficits, we are lulled into believing that this irresponsibility has no consequences. President Reagan—who proclaimed support for balanced budgets—never once submitted one to the Congress. George Bush has likewise given us rhetoric about fiscal responsibility, but he, too, has not delivered a balanced budget. The sky has not fallen but we are day by day shortening the horizons for our children and our children's children. Their shoulders will bear the burden of our fiscal failures—their dreams will be constrained by our excesses. It is this gap between action or inaction and consequences which—as a father of six young children—underpins my support for the balanced budget amendment.

No supporter of the balanced budget amendment advocates it as perfect public policy. We all know it would be better if we could end our fiscal paralysis without resort to such a stern and draconian mechanism. But our democratic system of government has not been able to do this so far and, with a worsening deficit, we do not have the luxury of waiting longer.

Those of us who support this amendment have pushed for it to be considered by this House because we believe it is our last, best hope for bringing our deficits under control. We no longer have the luxury of testing some other less draconian measure; we cannot afford to risk 10 or 5 or even 2 years more trying out alternatives that may not work.

We must act now, and act boldly, with the most powerful weapon we can bring to bear against the deficit dragon that is consuming our children's future before they can set out.

I am proud to go on record in support of the balanced budget amendment. I know—in the short term—it will make our choices as Members of Congress much more difficult. But it will make our children's dream more attainable, and that is a tradeoff I am happy to make.

TRIBUTE TO JERRY AND GINNY BARON

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1992

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize two members of the Jewish community who have given themselves to the education of the children of Rhode Island. Jerry and Ginny Baron have been named as the 1992 Amudim awardees for their service to the Providence Hebrew Day School.

Jerry and Ginny have contributed to the success of the school. Jerry has served as the president for the Providence Hebrew Day School and is currently a member of the executive committee of the school. He has also served on the board of directors of Congregation Beth Sholom and a member of the federation demographic study committee.

Ginny has served the Providence Hebrew Day School in many different capacities. She has served as the president of the Parent's Teachers and Friends Association. During her tenure she created the school store which proved to be a very successful venture. During the next 7 years, she served on every possible committee, including a term as vice president of personnel to the executive committee.

I would like to thank Ginny and Jerry for their work with the youth of Rhode Island and wish them all the best in their future endeavors.

TAKING COMPETITIVENESS TOO SERIOUSLY

HON. MICHAEL G. OXLEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1992

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, I commend the following column by Robert J. Samuelson, taken from yesterday's Washington Post, to the attention of my colleagues:

TAKING COMPETITIVENESS TOO SERIOUSLY

(By Robert J. Samuelson)

If nothing else, the Los Angeles riot ought to concentrate our minds on what matters—and what doesn't. What doesn't matter is "competitiveness," as it's normally understood. We're told that we're in a race (or worse, a "war") with the Japanese and the Europeans to control new technologies and industries. If we lose, our living standards will drop and we're finished as a superpower.

What we're being asked to believe is that if another country (say, Japan) pioneers a new technology, we won't benefit. This defies logic and history. After World War II, the United States led in most technologies. That hardly prevented Europe and Japan from rapidly raising their living standards. Just the opposite: The availability of proven U.S. technologies accelerated their economic growth.

Taking competitiveness too seriously as a guide for public policy risks distracting us from genuine national problems—poverty, runaway health spending, racial tension—and spawning waste. The beguiling promise of the competitiveness lobby (a hodgepodge of business leaders, academics and commentators) is that government can somehow solve these problems by stimulating economic growth through support of "strategic" industries or technologies. Economist Lester Thurow of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology writes approvingly of Germany's industrial subsidies in his new book ("Head to Head"):

"If the United States were to spend what Germany spends (2.5 percent of GNP), it would be spending more than $140 billion to help its industries in 1991." Whoa. In fact, most German subsidies have gone to declining industries that are uncompetitive in world markets (steel, shipbuilding, coal mining). The Germans are trying to cut these subsidies to finance the rebuilding of eastern Germany.

The competitiveness obsession is mostly nostalgia. We Americans like to think of ourselves as economically self-sufficient and superior. But the understandable urge to recapture past glories is a mirage. The standard model of superiority in specific technologies is (as Robert Reich of Harvard has argued) too simple. All advanced societies will increasingly share capability in new technologies—some more, some less—precisely because multinational companies need to produce and sell around the world.

The fact that some new technologies and products are initially developed abroad may wound our pride, but it doesn't cripple our economy. The rhetoric of competitiveness is misleading, because economic growth—unlike war or a race—can benefit everyone. Even if our growth lags behind Japan's, we can still be much better off than today. (But don't bet on inexorable Japanese superiority. Japan's economy is now in a slump, and its annual growth rates have steadily slowed. The average was nearly 11 percent in the 1960s; projections for the 1990s are for 4 percent or less.)

The pervasive mistake of the competitiveness crowd is to equate the fate of individual companies (or industries) with our national economic well-being. True, General Motors has lost ground to Toyota. But it doesn't automatically follow that the United States—the country—is worse off. Our car companies now make better cars more efficiently than ever. American consumers can buy improved vehicles from either U.S. or Japanese firms.

Our economic well-being ultimately depends on productivity growth: the increase in worker output. Contrary to the competitiveness dogma, the manufacturing sector is not our weak spot. Between 1980 and 1991, manufacturing productivity grew nearly 3 percent annually, while productivity in the service sector (three times as large as manufacturing) grew less than one percent. If the rest of the economy did as well as manufacturing, our incomes would be rising more than twice as fast as they are.

As for dropping living standards, the competitiveness crowd never explains how this is to come about. The only plausible theory is that repaying our overseas debts—which would require us to run a trade surplus to generate export earnings—would impoverish us. But this is nonsense as long as our productivity rises.

Consider a simple example. An economy has $1,000 of annual output and its productivity rises 2 percent a year. That's about $20 of higher output each year. Now suppose it has to run an annual trade surplus of $40 to service its overseas debts. That's about two years of productivity growth. After that time the country's living standards (the local production available for people to buy) will begin rising again.

Everyone wants U.S. companies to excel in global markets. Many do—and will. Microsoft is the titan of the world's software industry; Intel dominates computer microprocessors. Our trade fortunes have fluctuated with the dollar's exchange rate. In 1991, the United States was the biggest global exporter, with 12 percent of world exports compared with Germany's 11.1 percent and

Japan's 8.9 percent. But we ought to remember that our trade balance is only a modest influence on the economy. Although the trade deficit has dropped $53 billion since 1988, unemployment has risen.

Growing foreign competition has hurt some U.S. industries and workers. It requires us to oppose other countries' discriminatory trade practices or subsidies. The loss of our huge technological superiority also poses some tricky policy issues; how, for example, to ensure competence in defense technologies? But it's a delusion to think that these issues constitute the basic challenges facing America.

As a society, our competitiveness with other nations and our standing in the world will depend on much more than a dry comparison of economic statistics. What matters more is our social cohesion, a sense of civility and confidence. Crime, poor schools and AIDS threaten our future more than losing the status (as we have) of having the world's largest bank or steel company. It matters more that we control health costs than regain global dominance in machine tools. Our social and political problems are slowly compromising our economic potential and tearing our social fabric. The race we need two win is not against others but against ourselves.

JOHNNY CARSON: AMERICAN ICON

HON. ANDY IRELAND

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1992

Mr. IRELAND. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in appreciation of an American icon—Johnny Carson.

As you know, 30 years ago tomorrow, Mr. Carson began keeping a whole nation up past its bedtime, and made all of us who stayed up laugh between our toes as we watched him spin his wondrous magic.

I think we all aspire to be the unparalleled best at what we do. There is no better goal in life. Johnny, through hard work and dedication to his craft, carried that aspiration to reality. We admire that, and thank him for letting us tag along and for entertaining us on the way. It couldn't have been easy to keep us in smiles for so many years.

Certainly, Mr. Carson was and is the king of talk show hosts—late night, early morning, midafternoon, or any time you choose. Johnny led us to grin, titter, snort, and guffaw with him as we laughed at ourselves and all the foibles that come with being human.

Never vulgar or mean, he prodded and pulled us with respect, intelligence, wit, and charm—and, oh yes, that flawless timing. He gently struck our better, smarter side and made us think, while leaving our baser instincts to lesser craftsmen.

And perhaps in that thought we find another legacy of Carson the Magnificent. The great comics that shaped contemporary American humor—the Bennys, Hopes, and Burns of this world—found a kindred soul and equal talent in him, and Johnny kept that grand, peerless tradition alive through his artistry. We owe him much for that, too.

Now, Mr. Speaker, if Ed McMahon and Doc Severinsen were here—we will miss them sorely, too—they would throw their heads back in laughter, reminding us that he's not dead, after all. And that's true. There may be more of that Carson magic to come. But I hesitate to ask him to conjure it up again: He has given so much of himself to us already.

So perhaps the best way for us to say "thank you" would be to crawl under the covers, oh 'round, say, 11:30 tomorrow night, hit that remote control, and laugh between our toes one last time. Thaaaannnnks, Johnny!

NEBRASKANS TAKE PRIDE IN JOHNNY CARSON

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1992

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, when 12 million people say goodbye to Johnny Carson on Friday night, they are saying goodbye to a national institution, but they are also saying goodbye to one of Nebraska's most famous sons. Johnny Carson grew up on the plains of Nebraska. He is a graduate of the University of Nebraska in Lincoln. His hometown, Norfolk, NE, boasts a Johnny Carson Boulevard. And, his years in Burbank have had little impact on his straightforward and unaffected Nebraska manner.

Nebraskans have always taken great pride in Johnny Carson, and he has continually expressed his support for the State and its residents. Several years ago, his generosity made possible the Carson Regional Radiation Center at a hospital in Norfolk, NE. In numerous other ways he has made it clear that, although he left the great State of Nebraska, he has not forgotten his roots.

For the past 30 years, Johnny Carson has had his finger on the pulse of the Nation. Through seven administrations his political humor has been right on target, but he has never revealed his personal politics. He has zealously guarded his privacy and kept his significant benevolence out of public view.

Since 1962, no matter where you are and what else in your life has changed, one thing has remained the same. On week nights, after the late news, there's Johnny Carson. We have escaped from our lives into a world of Carnac the Magnificent, Aunt Blabby, and Floyd R. Turbo. With Johnny we attended the wedding of Tiny Tim and Miss Vicki. With Johnny we wondered at animals brought from the San Diego Zoo by Dr. Joan Embery.

Now all of that will change. Next week the world will be a little different. Next week all of us will miss that famous Nebraskan.

TRIBUTE TO MR. SAMUEL A. McCULLOUGH

HON. GUS YATRON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1992

Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Samuel A. McCullough of Reading, PA. The Eastern Pennsylvania-Delaware Region Anti-Defamation League will present him with the Torch Light of Liberty Award on June 18, 1992 for his outstanding community activities and civic leadership.

The Anti-Defamation League's Torch Liberty Award is presented annually to an individual who "has personified in word and deed the noblest traditions of the United States of America and the Anti-Defamation League." This award recognizes the recipient's dedication to community responsibility and individual freedom. The Torch of Liberty Award honors an outstanding citizen who exhibits a commitment to democratic values and to making the world a better place for everyone. This year's winner, Sam McCullough, embodies all of these principles and is very deserving of this award.

Mr. McCullough is the chairman and chief executive officer of the Meridian Bankcorp, Inc. of Reading, PA. He has spent his entire professional career, 35 years, working in the banking industry. He has overseen the growth of Meridian Bankcorp to being the 41st largest bank in the Nation and the fourth biggest in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Under his leadership, Meridian Bank has become a leader in community development and helping inner city areas. Meridian Bank formed the Meridian Community Partnership Program to promote community development, expand access to banking services, and help increase employment opportunities in underdeveloped communities. Mr. McCullough is also very involved in banking professional associations. He is the newly selected chairman of the Association of Banking Holding Companies, a member of the Government Relations Committee of the Association of Reserve City Bankers and a member of the board of the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia.

Mr. McCullough is also very active in community activities. He is the charman of Pennsylvanians for Effective Government, vice chairman of the Greater Philadelphia First Corp., president of the Boy Scouts of America-Northeast region, a member of the Boy Scouts national executive board, a member of the board of visitors for the University of Pittsburgh Business School and a participant in countless other professional and community activities.

Mr. McCullough is a exceedingly worlthy recipient of the Torch of Liberty Award. He has shown an admirable sense of community service and activism. I would like to commend Mr. McCullough for all of his fine efforts for the residents of the Reading area and for the State of Pennsylvania. He is truly an outstanding American and represents the values that have made this the greatest Nation on Earth. I ask all of my colleagues to join me in honoring Mr. McCullough and thanking him for his efforts.

THE RODNEY KING VERDICT

HON. WILLIAM J. HUGHES

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1992

Mr. HUGHES. Mr. Speaker, it's been nearly a month since the jury in California acquitted four Los Angeles policemen on charges of

beating motorist Rodney King. This last few weeks has provided an opportunity for all of us to reflect, not only on the jury verdict, but also on the rioting in Los Angeles which followed in its aftermath.

I have seen the videotape of the beating many times. Even though the videotape does not show the events which took place immediately preceding the beating, I am persuaded by the videotape and other evidence which was presented at the trial that the police used excessive force, and that the jury verdict was a miscarriage of justice.

Unfortunately, it has reinforced the fears among many Americans that there is a dual standard of justice in our country.

I am pleased that the U.S. attorney's office is pursuing the one outstanding charge against one police officer on which the jury deadlocked. I am equally encouraged that the Department of Justice has begun a grand jury investigation to determine if Rodney King's civil rights were violated.

These investigations are an important first step toward restoring people's confidence in our system of justice.

At the same time, I am encouraged that the courts are seeking to vigorously prosecute those who were involved in the rioting and looting which tore Los Angeles apart in the days following the verdict.

There was absolutely no justification for the violence and looting in Los Angeles. Two wrongs do not make a right. Indeed, most victims of the rioting were the very same people who have suffered the most from the crime and poverty which plague their city. This type of lawlessness cannot be condoned.

Just as importantly, our reaction to the events in Los Angeles must not be limited to just the courts. We must also make a commitment as a nation to address the many underlying problems which were exposed during the rioting and contributed to the outburst in Los Angeles.

We need to openly and honestly confront the racial divisiveness which exists in our society. We need to make greater investments in housing, job training, and community redevelopment, especially in our inner cities, which have become spawning grounds for poverty, idleness, substance abuse, disease, gangs, hostility, and violence.

And we need to significantly increase our investments in human resources. I mean not only in those people who have found a place in mainstream society, but also in those who have not.

It's not enough to send disaster assistance to Los Angeles to rebuild businesses and homes which were burned during the riots. The problems are much deeper and fundamental than that. We need to work together in the public and private sectors to address the discrimination, poverty, crime, joblessness, and hopelessness which denies so many the chance to share in the American dream.

Only then can we right the true wrongs of Los Angeles, and restore the greatness for which our Nation has always been known.

REV. FRANKLYN RICHARDSON: BINDING HIS COMMUNITY TOGETHER

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1992

Mrs. LOWEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, Rev. Franklyn Richardson, pastor of Grace Baptist Church in Mount Vernon, NY, is indeed a special individual. He has led that congregation for 17 years. In doing so, he has served as an important unifying force, not only among his congregants, but also throughout Westchester County. He also serves as president of the United Black Clergy of Westchester, a fitting and appropriate position for a preacher as widely respected as is Reverend Richardson.

Throughout his years of leadership, the Grace Baptist Church, the first African-American church in Mount Vernon, has grown dramatically. Its membership has tripled to more than 2,000 parishioners, and it is today the largest African-American church in Westchester County. The inspiration which he has provided to his congregation has enhanced their sense of mission and their service to the Mount Vernon community at large.

In addition to the important responsibilities to his own parishioners, Reverend Richardson has shown a remarkable ability to take on other challenges within our community. Indeed, his service has enhanced virtually every aspect of life in Westchester County. He has served as Mount Vernon's commissioner of housing, as commissioner of civil service, and as chairman of the Mount Vernon Drug Prevention Council. He has also been a member of the board of directors of the Westchester County Medical Center and continues as chaplain to both the Mount Vernon and Westchester County police forces.

And Reverend Richardson has not limited his service to Westchester County. He currently serves as general secretary of the National Baptist Convention and has served on the governing bodies of the National and World Councils of Churches, Reverend Richardson has literally touched the lives of millions around the globe. He has preached in Africa, Asia, Australia, Europe, North and South America.

In Reverend Richardson, we have found a man whose ability to inspire and lead has shaped lives and transformed futures. We have a man who has assumed leadership responsibility at every level, but has always found time to help people whenever a need arises.

I consider myself very fortunate to work closely with Reverend Richardson to respond to the real needs of our community. Over these past 17 years, he has added greatly to the lives of the people he has served both in his congregation and beyond. In the years ahead, I know that he will continue his leadership and his commitment to bringing diverse people closer together.

TRIBUTE TO THE REVEREND WILLIAM J. BYRON, S.J.

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1992

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to a truly extraordinary man, the Reverend William J. Byron. This afternoon many Members of Congress will come together to honor Father Byron at a luncheon in the Capitol. At this gathering we will celebrate Father Byron's 10 years of extraordinary service as President of one of our Nation's most respected institutions of higher education—Catholic University. But for those who know Father Byron we will be celebrating something much greater than his decade of service to the students, faculty, and alumni of Catholic University, we will be honoring a man who has dedicated his life to improving the lives of others.

Father Byron's selfless work on behalf of those who know him and those whose lives he has touched both directly and indirectly has earned him the unyielding respect of many. In 1986 he was chosen one of the most effective U.S. college presidents by his peers; in 1988 he was named Washingtonian of the Year by Washingtonian magazine; in 1989 he was selected by Pope John Paul II as one of the 17 U.S. delegates to consult with the Vatican on Catholic higher education; and in 1991 President Bush appointed Father Byron to the board of the Commission of National and Community Service. And these are just a few of the honors bestowed upon Father Byron.

Father Byron is well-known for his active involvement in the universal causes of elimination of hunger, advancement of education, and building multi-ethnic and interracial understanding in America. Even though he has retired as president of Catholic University, I have no doubt that Father Byron will continue to stay actively involved in improving our community. My congratulations to Catholic University for selecting a man of such outstanding credentials.

TRIBUTE TO MAJOR GENERAL BILLY G. McCOY

HON. JAMES H. BILBRAY

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1992

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a man that my home of southern Nevada has adopted as one of our own. Major Gen. Billy G. McCoy has performed his duties as commander of the United States Air Force Tactical Fighter Weapons Center at Nellis Air Force Base with distinction. He is widely regarded by many in our community, including myself, as one of the greatest commanders Nellis Air Force Base has had in its history.

General McCoy has served his country since 1963, when he was commissioned as a second lieutenant through the Air Force Reserve Officer Training Corps Program at Texas A&M University. Following an assign-

ment as a B–52 navigator with the 2d Bombardment Wing, Billy McCoy entered pilot training and received his pilot's wings in 1968. Flying F–4E aircraft, McCoy first flew with the 31st Tactical Fighter Wing, then with the 366th Tactical Fighter Wing where he flew 223 missions with the 4th Tactical Fighter Squadron, Da Nang Air Base, Republic of Vietnam.

Highlights of General McCoy's military career includes: command of the 91st Tactical Fighter Squadron, vice-command of the 347th Tactical Fighter Wing, command of the 31st Tactical Fighter Wing, command of the 1st Tactical Fighter Wing, command of the Tactical Air Command's 832nd Air Division and deputy chief of staff for operations of NATO's Second Allied Tactical Air Force.

The general is a command pilot with more than 2,800 flying hours in a variety of aircraft and has received military awards and decorations too numerous to mention.

When Billy McCoy assumed his present command at Nellis Air Force Base in southern Nevada, I found him to be a man of integrity and great talent. He quickly captured the affection of southern Nevadans with his unyielding quest to produce the finest pilots and crews in the world. The overwhelming skill and superiority that our tactical air and ground personnel displayed in Operation Desert Storm are a tribute to the intense training they receive during Red Flag exercises at Nellis Air Force Base.

It has been a pleasure to work with my friend, Billy McCoy, to ensure that Nellis continues to live up to its nickname, "Home of the Fighter Pilot." General McCoy and his lovely wife, Linda, will be sorely missed.

THE NATIONAL COMPETITIVENESS ACT OF 1992

HON. TIM VALENTINE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1992

Mr. VALENTINE. Mr. Speaker, no issue facing our Nation today is more urgent than the ability of our companies to compete and thereby provide more and better jobs for American workers. The ability of U.S. firms to compete in today's global marketplace is affected by a range of factors, including Government policies, national scientific capabilities, human resources and education, and the financial environment. The interplay of these forces contributes to the processes of innovation and world competitiveness. The bill that Chairman BROWN and I are introducing today, the American Technology and Competitiveness Act, is a comprehensive package designed to get America back on track in the global marketplace.

It is now widely accepted that technology development is responsible for up to one half of the Nation's economic growth and is the principal cause for long-term expansion and increases in our standard of living. Technological advances improve productivity and quality, lead to new products and industries, and increase demand for skilled labor. This bill is designed to promote technological development in the private sector as a component of a national economic growth strategy.

The crucial factors in competitiveness are commercialization of new technologies and processes and the speed at which a product is brought to the marketplace. For small- and medium-sized companies, access to capital for the development of new technologies is often nonexistent. Access to information on the application of new technologies and processes is often too time-consuming for companies that are more concerned with meeting this week's payroll. This bill contains provisions for access to capital for firms developing and commercializing advanced technologies. It also contains provisions for establishing a network of manufacturing extension services to speed new information to America's manufacturing community.

Mr. Speaker, this bill addresses a problem that has been before us for many years but has been ignored at all levels of government. It puts in tandem our economic and educational policies. It provides a road map that links education to jobs. At the elementary and secondary school levels, the bill provides for systemic reform in the manner in which math and science is taught. It provides for the development of new curricular and the training of teachers to transform industrial arts programs into technology education programs meant to help students understand the role that technology plays in society. It provides for a bridge between secondary and postsecondary education, and it encourages efficient articulation between education levels. It blends work-based and technical subject matter more effectively with the more traditional core programs of study in the basic sciences.

This bill establishes industrial-community college partnerships to enhance the training of today's work force. It provides technical apprenticeships to combine classroom education with technical work experiences.

America continues to lead the world in higher education, particularly university research. However, there are areas that must be improved. This bill authorizes the establishment of additional engineering research centers to improve the relevancy of university engineering research. And, most importantly, it addresses the increasing problem of the decline in university academic research facilities. The Federal Government should not be totally responsible for the improvement of university research facilities, but it should be responsible for its fair share.

In the international arena, industrial standards are the key to trade. This bill expands the government-industry partnership that is promoting U.S. product standards overseas. In addition, we have made a modest suggestion for changes in the Tax Code by including three specific tax provisions that encourage long-term investment in productive manufacturing, offset by closing loopholes that encourage wasteful consumption.

Technological considerations are frequently left out of U.S. Government policy decisions, to our detriment. For example, economic policy bodies such as the Council of Economic Advisers and the Federal Reserve Bank do not appear to pay serious attention to technology related issues in their deliberations. The Department of Commerce emphasizes trade and economic concerns, often to the exclusion of technology related issues. The Office of Science and Technology Policy has traditionally concentrated on issues of science and defense policy more than technology. This bill expands the role of the Department of Commerce in addressing technology issues and establishes a Council on Technology and Competitiveness with the Office of Science and Technology Policy to coordinate policy linking technology and competitiveness.

Industry is ultimately responsible for bringing new and improved technologies and processes to the marketplace and thereby stimulating economic growth. However, competitive ground-rules are one responsibility of the Federal Government, irrespective of the arguments against picking winners and losers or industrial policy. Past decisions about the Federal role in technology and competitiveness were based on an international economic environment that no longer exists. The question of how to adjust our policy to reflect the realities of an increasingly interdependent, global marketplace must now be answered.

Mr. Speaker, this bill goes a long way to answering that question, but it is by no means perfect. There are portions of the bill that will result in heated debate. I hope there are portions of the bill that are unanimously popular. There are portions of the bill that I like much better than others. It is now time to tackle the tough challenges and make words reality.

TRIBUTE TO FATHER WILLIAM BYRON

HON. JOHN T. MYERS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1992

Mr. MYERS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, a multitalented administrator, public servant, advocate of the poor, and renowned author is about to retire from education and his current position as president of Catholic University of America.

Father William Byron, who has served the national university of the Catholic Church for the last 10 years, deserves the thanks and praise of our Nation.

A brief look at his background will show why this amazing priest has such diverse interests. He grew up in Philadelphia, though he was born in the western part of the State in Pittsburgh. He served in the Army as a member of the 508th parachute infantry from 1945 to 1946 and joined the Jesuit Order of Roman Catholic Priests after college at St. Joseph's in Philadelphia. Father Byron earned degrees from St. Louis University in philosophy and economics, obtained two theology degrees from Woodstock College, and finally a doctorate in economics from the University of Maryland.

During Father Byron's tenure at Catholic University he increased the endowment more than threefold; oversaw the building of a 40-acre athletic center, science center, and a complex of eight residence houses; and developed the Columbus School of Law, which has provided many lawyers for this city and cities throughout the country. This weekend ground will be broken for a new center for CUA's Columbus School of Law which will double the space of the century-old school.

Money and buildings were not Father Byron's primary purpose—his purpose was to enrich the student's education, and in particular, the minority student and the less fortunate student. Under his presidency he created a number of innovative scholarship programs for minorities and the poor at Catholic University. With his encouragement the legal services clinic at Catholic University's Law School now supports a docket of more than 500 cases annually and chemistry workshops in the District of Columbia are helping science teachers better instruct minority students.

Father Byron's leadership in organizations such as Bread for the World helped develop public policy for feeding the poor and his work on behalf of the poor became so notable that President Bush appointed him to the Board of the Commission on National and Community Service. Pope John Paul II recognized Father Byron's contribution to higher education by inviting him to consult with the Vatican on Catholic higher education.

My colleagues in the Congress who have worked with Father Byron can take pride in the wisdom he brought to all of us. We hope he will stay in touch after he assumes parish duties at Holy Trinity Catholic Church in Washington. His gentle nudge has continually reminded us of a greater good for all God's children.

INTRODUCTION OF THE DEFENSE DIVERSIFICATION ACT OF 1992

HON. THOMAS J. DOWNEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1992

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation to assist America's defense industry in adjusting to the reality of shrinking defense budgets in the post cold-war era.

The end of the cold war was both swift and unexpected. After 40 years we now confront a different world where peace, not superpower conflict, is the watchword. Our challenge is to ensure that the people who helped win the cold war do not pay the heaviest price for this peace. The Federal Government must play a role in helping defense companies make the transition to this changing world. With that assistance, the defense industry can begin the process of diversifying their production from military to civilian applications.

The Defense Diversification Act of 1992 calls for using funds from the defense budget to help ease the transition for the defense industry and defense workers.

The legislation establishes a $10 billion loan guarantee program to provide financing for small and large defense companies seeking to diversify. It will also help workers and companies by offering a $10,000 per worker tax deduction to defense firms which hire the unemployed to work on a diversification project.

In addition, the legislation will offer defense firms tax incentives for retooling, and it will encourage innovation by providing a tax credit for research and development.

Finally, the Defense Diversification Act of 1992 will establish a $1 billion matching grant program to help States assist companies in defense diversification.

Throughout the cold war the defense industry and its outstanding work force provided the technology and the high quality products that made victory possible. This is as true in my home State of New York, and home district of Long Island as anywhere else in the country. I believe that if the Government helps ease the transition to peace we can maintain and expand our capacity to remain competitive in an ever changing world.

DR. GERALD K. O'NEILL

HON. DICK ZIMMER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1992

Mr. ZIMMER. Mr. Speaker, today I rise and note with sadness the passing of great man from my home State of New Jersey, Dr. Gerald K. O'Neill.

I met Dr. O'Neill after becoming a Member of Congress. He was a member of a panel of highly regarded experts that advised me on science policy matters.

I enjoyed working with him. Gerry's background as an accomplished physicist and inventor made his input helpful and thought-provoking. I was not the first person that he helped grapple with difficult scientific matters. As a Princeton University professor since the late 1940's, he shared his knowledge and experience with some of the country's brightest physics students.

Through his writing, his years as a professor, the companies he founded, and his diligent efforts to help America expand its horizons, Dr. O'Neill has left an unmistakable and invaluable imprint on our country. He forever shaped the way the world thinks about space and technology and the opportunities they offer the human race.

I join in mourning the loss of a great man. But more important, I join in the celebration of the many important contributions Gerry made while he was with us.

A SALUTE TO THE NOAA CORPS 75 YEARS OF SERVICE TO THE NATION

HON. LEON E. PANETTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1992

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, this Friday marks the 75th anniversary of the NOAA Corps. Being the smallest of the seven uniformed services of the United States, they are, at times, overshadowed by their sister organizations, but their service to the Nation stands alone. Under the auspices of the Department of Commerce, the 400 officers of the NOAA Corps are an integral part of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and serve with distinction throughout this multidisciplinary scientific organization.

Dating back to 1807, the heritage of the NOAA Corps began when President Thomas Jefferson created the U.S. Coast Guard and Geodetic Survey. Directed by Congress, the Department of War and the Department of the Navy provided commissioned officers to the Survey to chart the U.S. coastlines and for shoreside mapping, thus opening the United States to expanded maritime commerce.

Congress, by the act of May 22, 1917, formally established a separate uniformed service of 124 commissioned officers, patterned after the military, to meet the Survey's growing responsibilities and unique needs. Hydrographic and geodetic surveying operations transitioned to the Environmental Science Service Administration in 1965 and, 5 years later in 1970, these responsibilities were incorporated into what is now the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Realizing the need for continued flexibility, subsequent legislation converted the commissioned officer corps to the new NOAA Corps, allowing for continued assignment of professionals to remote, hazardous, or otherwise arduous duties.

In the past 12 years, the men and women of the NOAA Corps have operated and managed NOAA's fleet of hydrographic, oceanographic, and fisheries—research ships. Some officers can be found flying helicopters in the most remote areas of our hemisphere while others fly atmospheric measuring aircraft into severe weather conditions to provide early warnings to the communities. These officers may also be transferred to the military in times of national emergency and several are currently crewing the NOAA ship *Mt. Mitchell* stationed in the Persian Gulf.

Most all of us have benefited from the services of these officers. Aeronautical and coastal charts, geodetic survey grids, hurricane information and warnings are a few of the products that we have come to rely on over the years. NOAA Corps officers, past and present, have dedicated themselves to service to the Nation and I ask that you join me in a salute to the men and women of the corps on this their diamond anniversary.

TRIBUTE TO THE MERCHANT MARINE VETERANS OF WORLD WAR II FROM MICHIGAN

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1992

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the merchant marine veterans of World War II from Michigan. They are having their third annual memorial service on May 22, 1992.

This event, which takes place in Marine City, MI, is held to honor the merchant marine veterans of World War II. More than 6,000 seamen and 730 merchant ships were lost during the war.

Our country owes a great debt to these mariners. During World War II, 90 percent of the material and 95 percent of the fuel oil were carried by merchant ships. Merchant ships also carried most of the troops and the merchant seaman manned invasion troopships.

We must never forget the pivotal role these mariners played in securing our freedom. Just

a year ago in Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm, the U.S. merchant marine played a critical role in assembling the largest U.S. military force since World War II.

In particular, Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to those merchant marine veterans of Michigan, whose previous shipping experience on the Great Lakes made them vitally important during World War II.

Mr. Speaker, I pay special tribute to the brave men and women who have given their lives to keep this great sovereign Nation free; and I commend all those that served in defense of our Nation in the merchant marines.

TRIBUTE TO FATHER WILLIAM BYRON

HON. DAVID R. OBEY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1992

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize a man who has dedicated his life to the education and betterment of future generations of Americans.

Mr. Speaker, the end of the cold war has meant a fundamental change in the way our Nation must compete in the global economy. Where our energies were once directed to an alarming arms race, to keep our place as a world leader now we must turn our attention to the pressing health care and educational needs of our citizenry. Father William Byron of Catholic University is one man whose foresight and dedication past will contribute to America's future even after he retires from almost 10 years as president of Catholic University.

During his tenure, Catholic University has witnessed unprecedented growth and prosperity. From the opening of new arts and athletic centers to a $1 million pledge to assist students at the school of engineering and architecture, Father Byron has earned the respect of his colleagues and of the community. Named "Washingtonian of the Year" and twice awarded the President and the Public Award by the Council for Advancement and Support of Education, Father Byron's commitment to country and community goes on. He is also a member of the Joint Commission on the Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations and serves on the boards of the Corporation Against Drug Abuse and the Overseas Development Council; all the while demonstrating a deep commitment to his neighbor, both around the corner and around the globe.

Mr. Speaker, Father Byron has published numerous articles dealing with economics, social ethics, and educational issues. He has never been a man to sit idly by and I can only hope that we continue to be the beneficiaries of his wisdom, insight, and inspiration in the future.

ANY "NEW" YUGOSLAVIA MUST RESPECT CSCE PRINCIPLES

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1992

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, for the past several months in Helsinki, Finland, the 52-nation Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe has met in an attempt to create a post-cold war European order built on peace and stability. Unfortunately, the lion's share of its time is now being spent trying to stop the senseless killing spree being carried out in Bosnia-Herzegovina by the leaders of Serbia and the Yugoslav Army [JNA].

From the very beginning of the conflict in Yugoslavia last June—when the JNA moved against Slovenia and Croatia in an attempt to crush their independence movements—it was clear that leaders of the Serbian republic were determined to stop the breakup of the Yugoslav federation at all costs.

Now, because of Serbia's continued intransigence, the patience of the international community has worn thin, and attempts by many countries to maintain neutrality in the conflict have been abandoned. While it is recognized that no party involved in the conflict is completely innocent, it is believed that Serbia is responsible for turning the dispute between former Yugoslav republics into a full-blown civil war that has taken well over 10,000 lives, produced one million refugees or displaced persons, and caused unimaginable destruction.

The dilemma for the CSCE—which includes the United States and former Soviet republics among its members—is that the leaders of Serbia and the JNA have repeatedly failed to listen to reason, live up to their words, and desist from their recourse to force and seek instead a genuine, peaceful settlement to the Yugoslav crisis. Repeated CSCE calls for peace continue to go unheeded. And since reason does not work, other actions need to be taken, and need to be taken now. I am therefore submitting today a resolution regarding United States policy toward the former Yugoslav republics. I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this important resolution.

First and foremost, Mr. Speaker, the United States should take no action to recognize the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia proclaimed by Serbia and Montenegro until that federation meets the same criteria for recognition applied to the other republics of the former Yugoslavia and Serbia ceases its aggression against Bosnia-Herzegovina, withdraws its forces from that republic, and guarantees the territorial integrity of Bosnia-Herzegovina. Furthermore, the United States should suspend all United States Government assistance and cooperative programs with both Serbia and Montenegro.

Additionally, the United States should work with the European community and other members of the United Nations to impose more comprehensive sanctions against the former Yugoslavia, and to freeze all available credit lines. I am pleased to note that the CSCE will be sending a delegation to Kosovo to observe the egregious human rights violations.

Furthermore, the United States should continue to press for the full suspension of the Yugoslav seat from CSCE as well as other international bodies. While keeping the door open to dialogue has always been the United States position, there is no doubt that such a move would be fully justified. Serbia, along with Montenegro, has created a new Yugoslav federation and his assumed the old Yugoslavia's seat at the table with the claim of being the legitimate successor. Meanwhile, its policies have shown nothing but contempt for the principles of the CSCE, especially those dealing with nonuse of force, the territorial integrity of states, the equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. Serbia has blatantly violated these principles in its policies toward the former Yugoslav republics of Slovenia, Croatia, and Bosnia-Herzegovina, as well as to the Albanians of Kosovo, and increasingly the Hungarians in Vojvodina. Even Serbs in Serbia are having many of their basic rights trampled upon by the government of Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic.

Mr. Speaker, recently the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, of which I am Chair, heard the testimony of Dr. Haris Silajdzik, Foreign Minister of Basnia-Herzegovina. In straightforward and simple terms, he described a human tragedy being wrought on his country, and called for urgent measures to prevent further devastation and destruction of lives and property.

As part of our effort to demonstrate our continuing support for the legitimate and democratic government of Bosnia-Herzegovina, the United States should take immediate steps with the European Community and the United Nations to establish a security zone around Sarajevo to ensure the delivery of international humanitarian assistance to the people of Bosnia-Herzegovina. In his testimony, Foreign Minister Silajdzik stressed the need for such a measure, warning that tens of thousands of people were at risk if food and medical supplies could not be assured.

Mr. Speaker, it is both disgraceful and dispiriting that Serbia's contribution to an era of hope in Europe has been actions that have led to regional violence of unprecedented scale since World War II. The loss of life, the numbers of displaced persons and refugees, and the destruction of property are appalling.

When Foreign Minister Silajdzik spoke before the Helsinki Commission, he described the United States response to the crisis as "noble stands." But noble stands are clearly insufficient. The time has come to move beyond that policy. The time has come to take concrete actions that demonstrate our utter rejection of Serbia's tactics and goals. People are dying, Mr. Speaker. We are witnessing a brutal and tragic assault on a true democratic state. Cultural history is being reduced to rubble. New and bitter hates and enemies that will survive the onslaught are being molded. As long as this new Yugoslavia persists in its gross violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms, it must suffer our strictest economic and political isolation and our strongest moral condemnation.

VIEWS ON THE 1993 DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1992

Mr. DORNAN of California. Mr. Speaker, in a few short weeks, the House of Representatives will debate the merits of the fiscal year 1993 Defense authorization bill. Before we discuss this important national security legislation, I hope my colleagues will take the time to read my additional and dissenting views to the bill, as well as an article by noted military expert, Harry Summers, both of which I request be reprinted in the RECORD after my remarks.

ADDITIONAL AND DISSENTING VIEWS OF ROBERT K. DORNAN

Although the committee took some very positive steps towards preserving the security of our nation, brave servicemen and women, and allies abroad, there were also some very dangerous decisions made which could endanger this security in the future.

First, the committee once again failed to fully fund the Administration's request for the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI). Despite the very real threat of ballistic missile attack, conflict, the committee slashed more than one billion dollars from the SDI request, including no funding for space-based interceptors (Brilliant Pebbles). Without adequate funding for SDI, especially space-based systems, it will be nearly impossible for the United States to provide an effective deterrent and defense against ballistic missile attack against our forward deployed forces, allies, and both coasts of the continental U.S.

Additionally, the committee modified the goal of the 1991 Missile Defense Act by stating that it is the goal of the U.S. to comply with the ABM treaty. This treaty, which has been made obsolete by both political and technological developments, is an unnecessary impediment to an effective missile defense system and should be immediately terminated.

Next, the committee established a new framework for acquisition of the military's four new tactical aircraft—the AX, the F-22, the F/A-18 E/F, and the Multirole Fighter (MRF). While I commend the committee for looking into the future of these four vital systems, I believe the steps taken in this bill unnecessarily delay development of two of these aircraft, the F-22 and the F-18.

Despite the success of the F-22 program, which was even cited as a model by the committee for other aircraft programs, $200 million was reduced from this year's F-22 request. Additionally, the committee stated that the F-22 could be considered for a limited "silver bullet" procurement in the future. I am very concerned that we are drawing the wrong lessons from Desert Storm regarding the importance of this new "air superiority" fighter. In the future, we may not have the luxury of superior numbers and incompetent enemies. Thus, it is imperative that we acquire an aircraft like the F-22 in adequate numbers in order to allow us, in the words of Air Force Chief of Staff General Merrill McPeak, ". . . to be able to dominate the air space anywhere we go in the world to conduct military operations."

This bill also falls short by directing an unjustified prototyping of the F/A-18 E/F. Of the four major aircraft programs under consideration, the upgraded Hornet is the lowest cost and the lowest risk of them all. It was recently approved for engineering and manufacturing development by the Defense Department after rigorous Navy, DOD, and independent analyses. There are no high risks, new concepts or technologies to be demonstrated in a lengthy and expensive prototype program. This recommendation is far from a good example of good government or sound congressional oversight of DOD's acquisition process, and does not properly address the Navy's immediate need for a new carrier strike aircraft.

Finally, I believe the committee improperly addressed the issue of expanding (for the purposes of soliciting bids and proposals for short-term ship overhaul and shipyard repair work) the San Diego Homeport Area to include Long Beach, California. The committee language restricts the Navy from even investigating this proposal, despite the fact that the Long Beach Naval Shipyard has been the most cost effective shipyard in the Navy for three straight years, saving the government over $16 million in fiscal year 1991. I believe the committee's decision on this issue does not promote cost savings, does not promote competition, and does not allow the Navy to adequately study the benefits of such a proposal.

Despite these shortcomings, this bill does take some very positive steps towards preserving and improving our national security, namely in the areas of rotor-wing technology, conventional bomber enhancements, and Identify Friend or Foe (IFF).

The committee's decision to continue to fund the V-22 Osprey tilt-rotor aircraft indicates a willingness to address the Marine Corps' need to immediately replace its aging medium lift fleet. Likewise, by restoring funding for the OH-58D Kiowa Warrior, the committee has taken an important step in addressing this service's continuing need for an advanced scout helicopter.

This bill also funded conventional enhancements for the B-1B "Lancer" and B-2 "Shadow" intercontinental bombers. These enhancements, including precision guided munitions, will enable these revolutionary aircraft to successfully engage targets in all types of weather with improved accuracy.

Finally, the committee approved the Pentagon's request to advance ground combat identification and prevent the proven danger posed by "friendly fire." Additionally, the committee required the Secretary of Defense to report to Congress the results of testing taking place this year on candidate identification systems. 35 out of the 147 Americans killed in action during Desert Storm tragically died as a result of friendly fire. This accounts for nearly a quarter of the American combat deaths during this conflict. There must be a better way in the future, and that way is better ground combat IFF.

Despite the apparent decline in the world threat facing the United States, we must be careful not to ignore the lessons of history which have shown that those best prepared for war are least likely to fight, but if forced, most likely to win. Likewise those least prepared for war are most likely to be forced to fight, and ultimately most likely to lose.

[From the Washington Times, May 14, 1992]

REMEMBRANCE OF THINGS PAST

(By Harry Summers)

FORT KNOX, KY.—The Korean War veterans among us here at the 1992 Armor Conference were recognized by a parade in our honor. On the program were listed the armor and cavalry units of that war, including my old unit, the 78th Heavy Tank Battalion.

Although not deliberately intended, its inclusion was a particularly apt warning for the future, for the 24th Infantry Division's 78th Tank, along with its counterparts in the U.S. Army of Occupation in Japan—the 1st Cav Division's 71st Tank, the 7th Division's 77th Tank and the 25th Division's 79th Tank—were perfect examples of the hollow army of the times.

Formed only a year before the Korean War, there was no battalion as such. In each case only "A" Company was activated, and instead of heavy tanks (which were, in fact, not even in the Army inventory) they were equipped with M-24 Chaffee light recon tanks armed with an ineffectual 75mm gun. These light tanks were less likely to damage the fragile Japanese roads, and besides, everyone knew there was no armor threat in the Far East.

Everyone, that is, except the North Korean "People's" army that spearheaded a June 1950, cross-border invasion of South Korea with some 120 Russian-made T-34 medium tanks of their 105th Armored Brigade. Built with a Christie suspension rejected as too costly by the United States in the 1930s, the T-34s were able to move across rice paddies as if they weren't there. Equipped with a powerful 85mm gun, they made short work of the ROK (Republic of Korea) army defenders. And they made short work of the first U.S. forces to arrive on the scene as well, the 24th Infantry Division's Task Force Smith (the 1st Battalion, 21st Infantry and "A" Battery, 52d Field Artillery).

Neither the South Korean defenders nor Task Force Smith had tanks. But they were on the way. Moving by landing ships from Japan, we younger tankers hovered at the bow, afraid the war would be over before we got there. Our officers and sergeants, almost all World War II veterans, were at the fantail, staring into the distance. Unlike us, they knew what was coming. But even these veterans did not anticipate the debacle ahead.

Arriving in Korea on July 3, 1950, "A" Company, 78th Tank and the Tank Platoon of the 24th Reconnaissance Company (also with M-24 light tanks) moved by rail to Taejon and then marched to the front. I can still remember the roads lined by South Korean civilians, waving triumphant banners and South Korean, U.N. and American flags to welcome their saviors.

In our first engagement, my platoon sergeant, Master Sgt. J.C. Bridges, (who would later lose both feet to frostbite in a North Korean prison camp) fired 12 rounds from his main 75mm gun into an advancing North Korean T-34, only to watch them bounce harmlessly without penetrating the enemy armor. The enemy tank blew out Bridges' engine compartment with a single round.

Within weeks we had lost all our tanks, either to mechanical breakdown or enemy action. And we lost our company commander, too. A cavalry officer badly wounded by shrapnel from a German 88mm gun in World War II, he had returned to duty in 1950 and had been given command of our tank company. He was killed when the tank retriever in which he was riding stalled after the driver was killed by an antitank round. Unable to get it restarted because the solenoid, like most of our spare parts, was on requisition, he and the two crewmen, Cpls. Tacke and Fields, were machine-gunned to death as they tried to make their escape.

As we fell back from the Kum River through Taejon and into the Naktong Perim-

eter, the villages along the way, once festooned with flags and banners and filled with cheering people, now stood deserted and deadly silent, with white flags hanging from every door. It was a searing experience, one only exceeded two months later as we retraced our steps after the Inchon invasion, only to find thousands of civilian men, women and children massacred by the retreating North Koreans.

But as the 1992 Armor Conference made clear, this recognition of the Korean War veterans was more than just remembrances of things past. Army Chief of Staff Gen. Gordon Sullivan, himself an armor officer, has made "Remember Task Force Smith" the watchword for the future. Among other things, it means no more hollow armies. Whatever the size of the future force, it will be fully equipped, fully trained, and fully combat-ready.

And never again will we be outgunned on the battlefield. Overwhelmed by the German panzers at Faid and Kasserine Pass in North Africa in 1943 and overrun by the Russian-supplied T-34s in the early days of the Korean War, the United States finally gained armor superiority with our superbly trained crews and technologically superior M-1 Abrams tanks in the Persian Gulf war. The challenge for the future is to maintain that edge.

TRIBUTE TO FATHER BYRON

HON. JOHN JOSEPH MOAKLEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1992

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, "The university has become the multiversity and the nature of the presidency has followed this change * * * The president of the multiversity is leader, educator, wielder of power; he is also office holder, caretaker, inheritor, consensus seeker, persuader, bottleneck. But he is mostly mediator." These words are taken from the Uses of the University. The Godkin Lectures at Harvard University, 1963, but when I read them recently I thought how appropriate they are to describe and pay tribute to Father Byron's 10-year presidency at Catholic University.

It is truly an honor for me to have this opportunity to recognize the monumental achievements of such an outstanding educator, theologian, administrator, and friend, who, throughout his life, has dedicated himself to providing for the needs of others.

In preparing my statement today, I was overwhelmed in reminiscing over the litany of accomplishments Father Byron has had attributed to his administrative and academic career. But, even more impressive, is the unyielding sensitivity and unfettered kindness with which he dealt with others, from those of us in Congress, to our staffs, to his faculty and to his students.

From modest beginnings in the U.S. Army, Parachute Infantry, Father Byron attended what is now St. Joseph's University in Philadelphia, and from there joined the Jesuit Order in 1950. During his years of study, Father Byron earned degrees in philosophy, economics, and theology.

Since his inauguration as the 12th president of Catholic University, and as the first Jesuit ever to lead that institution, Father Byron has been either personally responsible for, or has unceasingly lent his assistance to, countless improvements to Catholic University, ranging from the state-of-the-art athletic facility to the Archbishop Hannan Science Building to the establishment of the board of regents. These results of his hard work and dedication will continue to serve the needs of students and scholars for generations to come.

In the wake of such outstanding service to Catholic University and to his students, I wish Father Byron, my friend, in the words of James Thomson, "an elegant sufficiency, content retirement, rural quiet, friendship and books" as he retires from the presidency; and I know that his return to the classroom will be met with the same excellence that surrounds him as president.

IN COSPONSORSHIP OF THE FREEDOM OF CHOICE ACT, H.R. 25

HON. PAT WILLIAMS

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1992

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, today I am adding my name to the list of cosponsors of the Freedom of Choice Act. I do so because I believe the decision reached in the Supreme Court case Roe versus Wade in January 1973 is a sound one.

I would, however, like to make it very clear that I support this legislation because it continues the precedent set in Roe versus Wade, including the provision that permits States to regulate abortion after fetal viability. During the third trimester, the Supreme Court makes an exception to the States' authority when the preservation of the life or health of the mother, as determined by appropriate medical judgment, is at stake. States also have the authority to regulate abortion at the end of the first trimester to promote the health of the mother.

In signing this bill my purpose is to leave with individual States the ability to enact reasonable parental notification laws. I also support the civil rights of doctors and nurses to refuse to perform abortions.

UNION HOSPITAL FOUNDATION NAMES EILEEN J. TORBICK CITIZEN OF THE YEAR

HON. MATTHEW J. RINALDO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1992

Mr. RINALDO. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call the attention of the Members of this House to the many outstanding businesswomen who are filling new leadership positions in the State of New Jersey and in the communities that I represent in the 7th Congressional District of New Jersey.

One of these business leaders is Eileen J. Torbick of Union. She is a kind, hard-working, and gentle dynamo whose energies, influence, and goodwill are responsible for the success of many charitable and civic enterprises in Union Township.

As a senior vice president of the Union Center National Bank, Eileen Torbick has helped to promote business growth, jobs, and the economy of the community. Her judgment, knowledge of banking and business, and her involvement in the community make Eileen Torbick an invaluable resource and an essential link between small business and the Union Center National Bank.

Eileen Torbick's professional expertise and volunteer service as president of the Union Township Chamber of Commerce have helped Union to prosper. The involvement of business leaders like Mrs. Torbick is among the reasons why Union Township was designated an All-American City. During her 9 years of service in the chamber of commerce, she served as chairperson of the chamber's publicity committee and the Union Festival on the Green.

Community organizations, such as the Boys and Girls Club of Union, the American Heart Association, the Phil Portnoy Humanitarian Association, and other civic and charitable groups in Union have benefited from Eileen Torbick's active involvement.

On June 5, Eileen Torbick will be honored by her fellow citizens when she receives the Union Hospital Foundation award as Citizen of the Year. It is an award she has earned and which Eileen Torbick richly deserves, and I offer my congratulations to one of Union Township's finest citizens.

CHARLES SUMNER HIGH SCHOOL VISITS WASHINGTON

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1992

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I wish to recognize the outstanding achievements of the Charles Sumner High School located in St. Louis, MO. Sumner High School is the oldest black high school west of the Mississippi River, having a proud tradition of excellence since 1875.

Many outstanding names in the proud black heritage of this country are numbered among Sumner's graduates. These include, among others, Grace Bumbry, Arthur Ashe, General Roscoe Robinson, Jr., Captain Wendell O. Pruitt, Margaret Bush Wilson, Dick Gregory, Lincoln Kilpatrick, and Robert McFerrin.

The Sumner Acapella Choir will perform at the White House on Wednesday, May 27, 1992, at 10 a.m. The performance is of significant importance because it was planned to highlight the talent and positive achievements of an urban school long before the recent unrest in our cities. Such achievements often go unnoticed and unheralded.

The choir is well-known and their achievements widely recognized throughout the St. Louis area. They have featured on local television. Sumner's Acapella Choir has received superior ratings consistently in State competitions and individual choir members have received area recognition. They proudly uphold the fine tradition of the Charles Sumner High School.

NATIONAL MARITIME DAY—MAY 22, 1992

HON. WALTER B. JONES

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1992

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow, May 22, 1992, is National Maritime Day. In May 1933, the Congress passed a joint resolution designating May 22 of each year as National Maritime Day in commemoration of the first successful transoceanic crossing by a steam-propelled vessel. Each year since 1933, we have honored and remembered the many thousands of men and women who have served this country in the U.S. merchant marine. It is especially significant that we do so this year—the 500th anniversary of the voyages of Christopher Columbus.

Throughout our history, the merchant marine has been a vital element in the defense of the United States and in the movement of goods to and from our shores in international commerce. It is of strategic importance that a healthy U.S. merchant marine be maintained.

However, today, the U.S. merchant marine is not healthy. More and more, vessels calling on our ports and in ports throughout the world do not fly the American flag, do not have U.S. crews on board, and were not built in U.S. shipyards. What a change from the days immediately following World War II when the United States had assembled the largest merchant marine fleet the world had ever seen. We are in danger of losing the U.S. merchant marine. Just recently, two of the major U.S.-flag shipping lines indicated that they will be forced to switch to foreign flag by 1995 unless substantial policy changes regarding the merchant marine are forthcoming.

Many say that with the breakup of the Soviet Union the United States no longer faces a threat from this sector, and that the Armed Forces should be cut back drastically. History should have taught us that there will always be threats to the national security of the United States. The Union of Independent States—formerly Soviet Union—is not stable. The actions of one or more of these states could threaten our national security. What about the Middle East? It certainly is an unstable and volatile area. There are also many developing countries seeking military nuclear capability and some that have the ability and resources to obtain it.

Cutbacks in the Armed Forces have a direct effect on the U.S. merchant marine. During times of war or national emergency, the U.S. merchant marine is an auxiliary of the Armed Forces, charged with the responsibility of delivering supplies to support our fighting men and women wherever they may be in the world. Just look at the role played by U.S. merchant mariners in World War II, Korea, Vietnam, and most recently, during Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm. However, without shipyards to build the ships and without merchant mariners to man them, the merchant marine cannot ensure a readiness capability in times of war or national emergency. We cannot afford to let down our guard and be unprepared to respond to any threat against the national security of the United States.

So, on this National Maritime Day 1992, let us remember and honor the thousands of merchant mariners who have gone so heroically before us. Let us also honor those merchant mariners who serve today and who are ready to lay their lives on the line in order to protect our Country. Let us also make the decision to do whatever it takes to save the U.S. merchant marine.

PROTECTING FAIR TREATMENT FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES IN SEXUAL HARASSMENT AND WHISTLE BLOWER CASES

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1992

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I introduced a bill today, the Merit Systems Protection Board Administrative Judges Protection Act of 1992. The bill would make administrative judges at the Merit Systems Protection Board [MSPB] the same statutory status and protections as Administrative Law Judges [ALJ's]. The bill would make MSPB administrative judges, who review employment decisions of Federal agencies for approximately 2 million Federal employees, administrative law judges. Two-thirds of the full-time Federal civilian work force depends upon the fairness and integrity of employment related decisions rendered by 62 administrative judges at the Board.

One of the most widespread employment related problems in the Federal workplace, as documented by the MSPB upon the request of the Congress, is sexual harassment in 1980 and 1987. In 1987 the MSPB sent out questionnaires to 13,000 Federal employees and received 8,523 responses. In 1987, 42 percent of all women and 14 percent of all men reported they experienced some form of uninvited and unwelcome sexual attention. The total cost to the Federal Government for this non-job-related behavior is estimated at $267.3 million during the survey period of May 1985 to May 1987. These costs are based on job turnover, sick leave used, lost individual productivity, and lost group productivity due to sexual harassment.

MSPB administrative judges are responsible for hearing and deciding direct appeals from Federal employees who allege that an adverse personnel action was taken against them because of their "whistleblower activities." In 1989 when the Whistleblower Protection Act was enacted, the Senate report stated that Federal employees may appeal to the MSPB and that the first review is to be by an administrative law judge and then the Board. However, administrative judges hearing these cases at the Board are not ALJ's as the act contemplated, nor do they have the protections of ALJ's under the law to ensure the impartiality and independence of their decisions. This bill will provide this contemplated and long-awaited status as ALJ's to the administrative judges at MSPB.

MSPB administrative judges hear sensitive personnel cases on sexual harassment and whistleblower protections involving highly placed agency officials. In fact the House just recently authorized the MSPB to hear appeals on misconduct cases from the Senior Executive Service. Federal employees relying upon the integrity and independence of the decisions of the MSPB administrative judges are not aware that these judges are subject to removal, suspension, and performance appraisal by their agency on their hearing and decisionmaking functions. Currently, MSPB's performance appraisal determines whether these judges receive cash awards for their work. MSPB conducts both preissuance and postissuance quality reviews of decisions issued by MSPB administrative judges. No facet of a decision is immune from review. Reviewers may include headquarters personnel who perform no hearing or decisionmaking functions. The results of these reviews may influence a judge's overall performance rating and pay.

Most Federal employees believe that they are entitled to a fair hearing before losing one of their most precious possessions, their livelihood. Unfortunately, Federal employees have less protections than we currently grant an individual applying for Social Security benefits will trigger the right to a hearing before an administrative law judge, who cannot be intimidated or influenced because of the statutory protections guarding an ALJ's decisional independence. Federal employees are not aware that their case before the MSPB will be subject to "quality review."

I believe that Federal employees should have the same protections in hearings before the MSPB on critical personnel decisions that may in fact ruin an individual's career. For these reasons, I have introduced a bill to give MSPB administrative judges the same classification status and protections as ALJ's in regard to removal and suspensions only for good cause, rotation of case assignments to ensure impartiality on the part of the decisionmaker and no performance appraisal of their adjudication functions. These protections will guard the integrity of the Merit Systems Protection Board in reviewing Federal employment practices and keep them free from political influence. I think this is important to the civil service system and it is not a difficult task to undertake, since extending these provisions would be budget neutral by CBO standards.

I urge my colleagues to join me in providing these safeguards to the process of reviewing important employment decisions in the Federal Government.

In making administrative judges at the MSPB ALJ's, they will receive the additional compensation now only obtained by cash bonus awards, which is clearly not appropriate for decisionmakers in such sensitive matters. I am also concerned about recent reports that the agency interprets the law for the judges, and I am requesting that the text of an article on this issue by an attorney practicing before the MSPB be included in the RECORD as follows.

THE COMPREHENSIVE NATIONAL ENERGY POLICY ACT

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1992

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Comprehensive National Energy Policy Act. A little over a year ago, I stood here to express my dismay at the administration's long-awaited national energy strategy. To follow the proposals laid out at that time by President Bush would have been more detrimental to our future interests than doing nothing at all. It seemed to me that it was the administration's hope—that we would do nothing at all.

Well, I am pleased to say that we in the House have attempted to meet the challenge and the problem of shaping a sound energy policy. The measure before us today, while not perfect, is a very good bill. It is a comprehensive bill, as its title suggests. It is a bill that tries very hard to move beyond competing short-term interests and instead looks toward addressing our long-term needs as a nation. The Comprehensive National Energy Policy Act deserves our support.

Mr. Speaker, as Members will recall, in the late 1970's we made significant progress towards the development of a responsible energy policy. Programs were created to promote research and development of renewable energies such as solar and wind power, as well as to institute strong conservation provisions. This initiative and effort were made only to see such advances lost to the regressive policies of the Reagan administration yesterday and the indifference of the Bush administration today.

Frankly, the lack of Presidential support since 1980 has left this country unprepared to meet its future. Many should take the criticism for this predicament. But more importantly, there are just as many people today who would prefer to keep this same 1980's policy path of energy dependence—leaving us economically frustrated, environmentally damaged, and simply incapable of meeting our energy needs as fossil fuels continue to be expended. This must not be allowed to happen.

The purpose of a national energy strategy should not solely be to free the United States from the stranglehold of foreign oil interests only to turn right around and hand us over into the control of the domestic power interests of oil, nuclear, and coal energy. We must actively work to once again engage viable alternative sources of fuel, promote conservation and increased efficiency, protect our national resources, and maintain our economic viability and energy choices.

Mr. Speaker, this type of balance was not even addressed in the energy plan that President Bush delivered to us last year.

Certainly, there are a number of issues which are not addressed by this measure before the House that I would have hoped could be addressed. For instance corporate average fuel economy [CAFE] standards are not even mentioned, let alone increased. And I note the absence, as well, of the proposal by our colleague HENRY WAXMAN to reduce carbon-dioxide emissions to 1990 levels will not become a part of this act.

I am also extremely concerned by the lengths that this bill goes to promote our reliance on nuclear energy. If we are intent upon moving forward with our nuclear energy program then it is incumbent that we simultaneously move forward with a program to deal with high-level nuclear waste. Unfortunately, we are failing to meet our responsibility in this case. We are pushing forward with the production side while steadily losing ground in our capacity to store the waste byproducts. The President of the United States and the Department of Energy have within their power the authority to develop a much needed long-term nuclear storage plan for America. Yet they refuse to do so. Instead they want this body to take the heat and do their job for them. We must stop this political see-saw. If the administration wants to promote the nuclear energy industry, then it must be willing to face up to the nuclear waste problem.

There is, nevertheless, an overall balance in the bill before us today. Tax credits, educational programs, the promotion of conservation, public safety, and environmental protection. As a true energy strategy, the Comprehensive National Energy Policy Act goes beyond promoting, supporting, and encouraging such initiatives. Rather, this measure implements decisive steps to achieve the policy objectives. Clearly, it is in our Nation's best interest to pass this bill and to get back on track establishing America's long-range energy priorities.

We all know that we have to be prepared for that time when limited, nonrenewable supplies of oil and coal are exhausted. This means a commitment to exploring alternative energy sources. But some may forget that the fossil fuels coal and oil are not the only finite resources in the equation. We must also take into account that the capacity for our water, land, and air to absorb the impact of energy activities is also finite. The environmental damage wrought by continuing to consume large amounts of these fossil fuels is but one example.

Mr. Speaker, we have not even begun to tap the surface of the potential energy available to us through renewables. If they are economically unfeasible at present then it is mainly because we have failed to do enough in this sphere. We have not adequately provided for research and development which will ensure that renewables are feasible. In 1981, renewables accounted for 19 percent of research and development funding; in 1990 this figure fell to a measly 4 percent, a drop of nearly 80 percent in funding commitment. A responsible national energy strategy would not fail on this point. The Comprehensive National Energy Policy Act before us does address positively this responsibility and need.

Furthermore, while it is obvious that working towad the goals of greater energy efficiency and increased use of alternative sources of energy would provide significant benefits to our environment, it is less apparent—but just as true—that our economy would share in these achievements. As some of my colleagues may know, Greenpeace recently released an analysis of the Department of Commerce's own models which demonstrates that 1.5 million new jobs could be created in the first year alone if the Federal Government would only shift more funds to clean energy programs. We have an opportunity today to develop employment and to launch a new economic enterprise which will serve as a national energy strategy for the future.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to briefly mention several specific provisions that I worked to have adopted in the Interior Committee bill. These provisions clarify the authority of the Bureau of Land Management, the Forest Service, and other Federal agencies involved with hydroelectric projects on Federal lands. The administration had asked for codification of these authorities, but their specific proposals were inconsistent with sound management of Federal lands. Fortunately, the administration proposals were rejected by the Senate, but the corresponding provisions in the Senate bill are themselves inadequate.

Title 13 of the bill, as reported by the Interior Committee, improves upon the Senate version by substituting a number of different provisions, most of which have in the past been approved by either the committee or the House as a whole. In particular, section 21301, relating to energy-related right-of-way on BLM and National Forest lands, and to dams within the National Park System, are important provisions reflecting bills previously developed by the Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands, which I chair.

These provisions make it clear that BLM and the Forest Service have the authority for issuing and conditioning rights-of-way on the lands they manage related to hydroelectric or similar projects. The effect of this section is to reverse a decision of the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit which incorrectly interpreted the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976.

In addition, section 21302 would prohibit any new dam, either within a National Park System unit, or which would flood any lands within such a unit. This section also makes it clear that no existing dam, either within or capable of flooding park lands, could be relicensed to permit new or increased effects on park lands unless the Secretary of the Interior concurs in that relicensing. This would serve to resolve a dispute over existing law, in ways consistent with the proper protections and management of the National Park System.

Mr. Speaker, I want to commend all the committees that worked to produce this act. I especially want to thank the Energy and Commerce Committee members for the leadership they provided, and my own Interior Committee chairman, Mr. MILLER, who has persistently tried to give us a bill that protects our environment and encourages public participation in these important matters. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote for passage of the Comprehensive National Energy Policy Act.

HONORING GENE BASILI FOR A LIFETIME OF PUBLIC SERVICE

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1992

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to recognize Gene F.

Basili for his outstanding service to the Springfield, MA, community. He will soon retire from the school system and he will be greatly missed.

Gene was born Gino Basili on August 4, 1928, in Worcester, MA, where he attended local schools before going on to Worcester Trade High School to become a machinist. Two weeks before graduation, however, Gene dropped out of school and joined the Tony Rand Trio as an accordion player.

Gene played throughout the country with the Variety Boys from 1949 to 1953, before ending up in Springfield as a result of a freak accident with his booking agent. In 1953, he joined the John Brogan Band, where he remained until the group broke up in 1988.

During that time, Gene enrolled in Springfield's Technical High School, before going on to get a Bachelor of Science degree from Westfield State College in 1906. In addition to playing and studying, Gene worked 6 nights a week at the Wayside Restaurant and gave accordion lessons every afternoon.

After going to school nights and summers, Gene received both his Master of Education and C.A.G.S in Administration. Gene began his teaching career in 1960 as a 9th grade science teacher at Classical Junior High School, before going on to teach physics at Technical High School in 1966.

Gene was appointed assistant principal at Forest Park Junior High School in 1969, remaining there until 1973 when he became assistant principal at the High School of Commerce. After 6 years as assistant principal, Gene became the principal.

As principal, Gene expanded the faculty to include foreign language and bilingual teachers, created for computer rooms, and provided electric typewriters for the typing rooms. Innovations in the academic program have been a hallmark for Gene. Programs at local colleges allow Commerce seniors to attend those colleges for free while still at Commerce and receive college credit. As the result of market research and student/faculty labor, the school store operates in conjunction with the Marketing classes. There are now three diplomas offered at the High School of Commerce.

Despite his busy schedule, Gene continues to pursue music as an avocation. He serves on the Board of Local 171—Springfield Musicians and frequently plays the accordion at church youth parties, the Hampden County House of Correction, and various social functions.

Gene serves as a minister and a member of the Parish Council at Holy Name Church. He is also active in the Re-encounter Christ program at the House of Correction and plans to continue after retirement. Last year, he was awarded the Serviam Award at the Columbus day activities for over 30 years of outstanding service to the community.

Gene and his wife, Carol, have four children, Cheryl, Debra, Brian, and Denise, and two grandchildren.

I join with all of Gene's present and former students in wishing him a prosperous retirement and many years of health and happiness.

SUSPEND MFN FOR SERBIA

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1992

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring my colleagues' attention to a most horrible example of naked aggression unprecedented since World War II. Today Serbian troops are threatening to shell a major chemical plant outside of Sarajevo that could cause a massive ecological disaster for central Europe. In blatant disregard for all accepted human rights principles, Serbian troops are also blocking thousands of women, children, and elderly from fleeing war-torn Sarajevo.

Since the death of the head of their relief convoy, the International Red Cross, which provides vital humanitarian aid, is pulling out. The Sarajevo airport is occupied by Serbian troops preventing any humanitarian aid from entering Bosnia.

What we're experiencing in Bosnia-Hercevgovina is large-scale genocide. Haris Silajdzic, the Bosnian foreign minister described his home as a slaughter house. Serbia's actions according to the United Nations are inhumane.

Yesterday the State Department announced the termination of JTA, the Yugoslavia's national airline, landing rights in the United States. I urge my colleagues to join me in suspending most-favored-nation trading status for Serbia. This is an urgent attempt to deter Serbia aggression against Bosnia-Hercegovina and other republics of the disintegrating Yugoslav federation.

It is not reasonable for Serbia to be categorized as a most-favored-nation of the United States. Please join me in an attempt to stop Serbia's brutal aggression. Also, Mr. Speaker, I would like to add for the RECORD an editorial which appeared in today's New York Times.

H.R. —

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

SECTION 1. WITHDRAWAL OF MOST FAVORED NATION STATUS FROM THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b), nondiscriminatory treatment shall not apply with respect to any goods that—

(1) are the product of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; and

(2) are entered into the customs territory of the United States on or after the 15th day after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) RESTORATION OF NONDISCRIMINATORY TREATMENT.—Notwithstanding subsection (a), the President may restore nondiscriminatory treatment to goods that are the product of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia 30 days after he certifies to the Congress that—

(1) such treatment would promote compliance with the provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (also known as the "Helsinki Final Act"), particularly the provisions regarding human rights and humanitarian affairs; and

(2) the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia—

(A) has ceased its armed conflict with the other ethnic peoples of the region formerly comprising the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; and

(B) has agreed to respect the borders of the 6 republics that comprised the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia under the 1974 Yugoslav Constitution.

[From the New York Times, May 21, 1992]

SHAME IN OUR TIME, IN BOSNIA

A "disgrace for humanity." The words uttered in Washington Tuesday by Haris Silajdzic, Foreign Minister of beleaguered Bosnia, should chill the hearts of all who despise naked aggression.

The Serbian strongman Slobodan Milosevic steps up his brutal bombardment of Bosnia's capital, Sarajevo, and his "ethnic cleansing" of Serb-occupied territory. Hundreds die; ancient towns are turned to rubble. And what is the response of the U.S., the European Community and the U.N.? Sighs, shrugs and evasions.

The bully who violates Bosnia's internationally recognized borders must be confronted by an international coalition prepared to do what is necessary to put him in his place. Otherwise the brutality in Bosnia will, far beyond the Balkans, dash hopes for a new world order.

This little country has been given a ruinous runaround. Washington initially called on the European Community to cope with the threat to peace, even as it disparaged E.C. efforts. When its mediation efforts collapsed, Europe called for U.N. peacekeepers. The U.N. was prepared to send them in February, but then Washington protested that $634 million was too expensive. Another mission to Yugoslavia managed to cut that by $28 million—cheese-paring that cost weeks, and lives.

In March, the blue helmets finally began arriving in force in Croatia. The U.N. established its headquarters in Sarajevo as a way of creating a presence, as well, in Bosnia. But within weeks U.N. officials were whining that peacekeepers "are routinely harassed, the Organization's property stolen and its emblems and uniforms misappropriated." The U.N. pulled out of Bosnia and now ponders withdrawing from the rest of Yugoslavia.

What touching concern for misappropriated emblems—even as whole neighborhoods of Bosnians were being forced to flee for their lives. It is true that the U.N. peacekeepers are too lightly armed to defend against rampaging Serbs. But why is that the only alternative? The larger truth is that the U.N. peacekeepers have become a cover for Western inaction.

Now there's not even the pretense of a U.N. presence in Bosnia. And the world's collective irresponsibility stands exposed as nakedly as the Milosevic aggression. President Bush, proud leader of the free world, had no trouble deciding that Iraq's aggression against Kuwait should not stand. He assembled a global coalition to force withdrawal. Why not a new one now?

Such a coalition need not undertake armed intervention, at least not yet. The economic noose can be tightened and those who help Serbia circumvent it can be pressured. And if cooperative security is to have meaning, the coalition can declare its willingness to use greater force, as a last resort.

Aggression ought to be every bit a despicable in the Balkans as in the Persian Gulf. For the U.S. and its allies to stand by while Milosevic marauders defile Bosnia invites bullies elsewhere to take heart. Peace in our time, spineless leaders said in the 1930's. In our time the word is shame.

TRIBUTE TO JOSEPHINE GILPIN

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1992

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Josephine "Jo" Gilpin, an outstanding citizen from my congressional district, Sacramento, CA. I wanted to take this opportunity to inform my colleagues of the inspiring career of this devoted public servant.

During the past 10 years, Josephine Gilpin has worked for the California Exposition and State Fair, the Environmental Affairs Agency and most recently, the Environmental Protection Agency. I commend Ms. Gilpin for her many contributions to the environment and to the people of California.

Ms. Gilpin will be retiring on May 29, 1992 after almost 20 years of service to the State of California. Next Thursday, a luncheon will be held in her honor.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my fellow colleagues join me in congratulating Josephine Gilpin on a job well done and extend our best wishes on all her future endeavors.

A TRIBUTE TO HOWARD C. COHEN

HON. STEPHEN J. SOLARZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1992

Mr. SOLARZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a remarkable individual, Howard Cohen. On May 28, 1992, Mr. Cohen will be honored by the Coney Island Hospital Community Advisory Board for 10 years of distinguished service as the hospital's executive director. I am proud to have the opportunity to join my neighbors in honoring Mr. Cohen's work.

Since he began his stewardship in 1982, Howard Cohen has overseen all facets of the 445 bed acute care hospital serving Brooklyn's shore front communities, located in my congressional district. In addition to being a skilled hospital administrator, Mr. Cohen has worked closely with the community that neighbors and depends on the hospital. His close working relationship with many shore front residents has been consistently reflected in the high quality of services tailored to the needs and concerns of my constituents. He has been a true leader, demanding yet responsive, attentive and always ready to respond creatively.

On May 28, staff, patients, neighbors, and local officials will gather to celebrate the tremendous success of Howard Cohen's tenure at Coney Island Hospital, and to give him a long overdue thank you. During a time of economic crisis in our health care industry, Howard Cohen has managed to ensure the consistent delivery of high quality health care at Coney Island Hospital. His tremendous effort and devotion is appreciated by all and worthy of our accolades.

Mr. Speaker, at a time when Americans are justifiably concerned over the future of their health care system, I am pleased to inform my colleagues that in a corner of Brooklyn, dedication to service, skill and creativity have combined to serve a community in need. For that we can thank Howard Cohen, a man I am proud to call my neighbor and my friend. I commend to my colleagues the fine record of this dedicated and tireless public servant.

PROJECT LIBERTY SHIP "JOHN W. BROWN" RECOGNIZED

HON. HELEN DELICH BENTLEY

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1992

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, on April 4, 1992, I had the distinct honor and pleasure of being aboard the SS *John W. Brown* at pier 1, Clinton Street in Baltimore, MD. On this momentous occasion I received an award from the America the Beautiful Fund of Washington, DC, on behalf of Project Liberty Ship *John W. Brown* and in turn presented it to Capt. Brian Hope, its chairman.

This award was given for the more than 100,000 hours of volunteer labor performed by the members of Project Liberty Ship in the restoration of the *John W. Brown*. The award represents the unflagging efforts of the volunteers to rescue one of the original 2,770 historic liberty ships, of which only two are left, and thus to salvage, with its successes, a unique moment in our Nation's history when the liberty fleet transported two-thirds of the U.S. exports and played such a key role in the Allies' victory in World War II.

The honor was conferred on Project Liberty Ship also for paying tribute, through the living artifact of the *John W. Brown*, to the men and women of American industry who built the liberty fleet and to the merchant mariners who sailed the ships and to the armed guard who defended them. Project Liberty Ship was honored also for bringing history to life, through the *John W. Brown*, for millions of American young people today and in generations to come, and for inspiring youthful interest in many fields, including geography, economics, and science.

Project Liberty Ship is a solid testament of the power of community action in retrieving and preserving the precious legacies of our Nation's past. Project Liberty Ship's myriad volunteers and benefactors are to be commended for the resurrection of the SS *John W. Brown*. This living memorial serves as an invaluable tool to illustrate the vital role shipping still plays in our Nation's economy and in support of our troops during wartime. It lives again as a cultural and historic treasure for America's third century.

This prestigious award marks the first time the *John W. Brown* was honored by an organization outside of the maritime industry. Since this award is given to only two recipients in each State yearly, the *John W. Brown*, as a 1992 recipient, has added greatly to Baltimore maritime heritage.

Mr. Speaker, my fellow colleagues, I salute Project Liberty Ship *John W. Brown* and take great pride in this national treasure.

CONGRESSMAN KILDEE HONORS THE FLINT NEIGHBORHOOD COALITION

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1992

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise before you today to pay tribute to an organization dedicated to preserving and promoting the neighborhoods of my hometown of Flint, MI. Since 1982, the Flint Neighborhood Coalition has encouraged and empowered the residents of the city of Flint to work together to improve the quality of life in our community.

From a small group of citizens determined to prevent the construction of a convenience store in a residential area, the Flint Neighborhood Coalition [FNC] has grown into a citywide organization. Its members represent the diversity of colors, creeds, and economic standing that comprise the Flint community.

The FNC developed the Helping Hands project, which provides safe houses in the neighborhoods for children who are in danger of being molested or abducted. The FNC successfully lobbied the Flint City Council for a noise ordinance. The coalition also provides technical assistance to organizations and individuals interested in community development. One form of assistance is a leadership skills training program focusing on five areas: Self esteem, behavior modification, motivational skills, neighborhood capacity, and action steps.

The Flint Neighborhood Coalition is working with the Genesee County Health Department to sponsor a health survey. They hope to use the data collected to develop a plan of action to reduce Flint's high rate of cardiovascular problems and to raise the level of children's inoculations.

In 1991, the FNC worked with community organizations, local businesses, city government and residents to conduct the first annual Operation Brush Up. Forty-three homes in a two block area of the city plagued by urban blight were painted and their lawns landscaped. The labor was done by volunteers from every area of the Flint community. And the success of Operation Brush Up just increases with every passing year. Just last week nearly 3,000 people turned out to paint and repair over 80 houses.

This year the Flint Neighborhood Coalition is sponsoring a series of activities during Save Our Neighborhoods Week. the coalition is encouraging residents, businesses and other landowners to clean up their properties. Again the FNC has been able to obtain the cooperation of hundreds of residents citywide.

Mr. Speaker, the Flint Neighborhood Coalition is a shining example of what can be accomplished when a community works together. It is my hope that cities across the Nation will follow the lead of the residents of my hometown, encouraging their citizens to improve the quality of life in their communities. It is with great pride that I ask you and my fellow Members of Congress to recognize the tremendous achievements of the Flint Neighborhood Coalition. They have blazed a path for the Nation to follow.

INTRODUCTION OF WELDON RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING A CITIZENS' COMMISSION ON CONGRESSIONAL ETHICS

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1992

Mr. WELDON. Mr. Speaker, public approval ratings of Congress are at an all-time low. Americans are crying out for reform of this institution. It is clear that many aspects of our system are broke, and it is time for us to fix them.

Today, along with my Democratic colleague from New Jersey [Mr. ANDREWS], I am introducing legislation which will create an independent body to oversee congressional operations and ethics. This resolution would give additional powers to the newly-created inspector general position, and authorize a bipartisan commission of American citizens to play a coequal role in House ethics and oversight.

As long as it is solely up to Congress to police itself on ethics matters, the public will remain skeptical. It is time to restore people's faith not only in our system—but in the integrity of this institution. Our legislation goes a long way toward achieving that goal.

THE DROUGHT IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

HON. LUCIEN E. BLACKWELL

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1992

Mr. BLACKWELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to alert my noble colleagues to a grave crisis that has so far been ignored in our country, but desperately warrants our attention: the devastating drought currently ravaging the southern region of Africa.

Mr. Speaker, for thousands of years, Lake Kyle, located near the town of Mashvingo, provided the people of central Zimbabwe with fresh fish, drinking water, and irrigation for their crops. But because of persistent lack of rainfall over the past decade, this once major body of water is now nothing more than a puddle in the middle of a rocky basin, and has left a huge mass of people without a source of life giving water.

In the northern Transvaal, South Africa, villagers look to the skies in December—waiting for the vital spring rains they had expected in August, as they helplessly watch their maize crops wither and their cattle slowly die of starvation.

In Mozambique, farmers scratch the parched ground with sticks to plant crops, and desperately try to irrigate their crops with sea water. Many others simply scavenge for food, and dig for sandy water under dry river beds. Relief workers arrive in arid areas astonished to find the people still alive.

Mr. Speaker, in the face of major drought, the people of southern Africa face malnutrition and famine. South Africa, which usually exports grain to neighboring desert nations, will instead import 6 billion tons of maize this year. Up to 100,000 farm workers could be displaced and add to the nearly 50 percent of all blacks in that nation who are unemployed.

And although the Government has pledged assistance to its people, bickering between the ANC and the National Party has delayed efforts to get food to the people. Operation Hunger reports that its efforts to feed this country have been stalled because it was forced to spend its entire year's budget for fiscal year 1992 in the first 3 months.

Like South Africa, Zimbabwe normally exports food. This year, the nation's grain reserves were depleted by March, and the Government declared a drought disaster; now, the country depends solely on commercial imports. Over 2 million people in that nation have applied for relief, but current Government funding is sufficient for as few as one-half of the victims of drought. Thirty-thousand of its children are reported as malnourished.

And the nation of Mozambique, reeling from the devastations of war, faces even greater privation, since rival groups have used relief food as a political weapon—in fact, nearly 40 percent of food aid rots in warehouses. Meanwhile, people either starve, or flock to other countries where they are herded into crowded, dirty, refugee camps.

Mr. Speaker, the crisis in southern Africa parallels the famine which swept through Ethiopia several years ago. Thirty million people face the horror of starvation over the next 5 years. This time, let us not wait until one-third of the people in that region are dead. Let us not wait for the swollen bellies and sad eyes to appear on the television advertisements of charitable organizations. Let us instead take the necessary steps now, to avert this growing crisis before the crisis achieves its devastating potential.

Mr. Speaker, I fervently urge my colleagues to join me in seeking out ways to aid this ravaged area of the world, and to make sure that our efforts benefit the hungry people of southern Africa—not the political interests of rival factions. I thank you, Mr. Speaker.

COMMEMORATING THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CHESAPEAKE BAY FOUNDATION

HON. C. THOMAS McMILLEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1992

Mr. McMILLEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the anniversary of the Chesapeake Bay Foundation. The Bay Foundation is a nonprofit organization that was founded in 1967, making this year its 25th anniversary of fighting to save the bay. This organization is headquartered in Annapolis, MD, my congressional district.

The Chesapeake Bay Foundation is somewhat unique in that it has only one mission, to protect and restore the Chesapeake Bay. However, this single goal requires the staff and volunteers of the foundation to be well informed and active on a vast array of issues. Everything ranging from global warming to oyster disease impacts the bay, and it is therefore the immense job of this organization to be ready to tackle many different problems at the same time.

To have an appreciation for the Chesapeake Bay Foundation, you really must have an understanding of the bay itself. The Chesapeake Bay is the largest estuary in the United States, supporting more than 2,700 species of plants and animals including bald eagles and ospreys. It is a national treasure, which unfortunately has been severely damaged by pollution, increased population in the watershed, and habitat depletion.

The Chesapeake Bay Foundation performs the valuable functions of educating the public about the environment, defending the bay through the court system, and working to manage the bay watershed. I have personally come to depend on the foundation as an information source and have the utmost respect for the dedication, expertise, and professionalism of its staff.

I commend the Chesapeake Bay Foundation on its first 25 years. If the next 25 are as productive as the first, the bay will be well on its way toward recovery.

EXTENDING CERTAIN EXPIRING TAX PROVISIONS

HON. FRANK J. GUARINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1992

Mr. GUARINI. Mr. Speaker, on June 30, 1992, several tax provisions which are sound building blocks for our economy are set to expire. These are proven programs which educate and retrain workers, build low-income housing, help the self-employed afford health insurance, promote research and development, and help first-time home buyers afford a mortgage.

Today, I am introducing legislation to extend these vital provisions for 18 months. This is a bipartisan endeavor to save these measures. I am joined by Representatives MCGRATH, KENNELLY, FORD of Tennessee, MOODY, CARDIN, THOMAS, DOWNEY, PICKLE, RANGEL, SCHULZE, JENKINS, MATSUI, COYNE, ANDREWS, DORGAN, DONNELLY, VANDER JAGT, SHAW, JOHNSON, and MCDERMOTT, a majority of Ways and Means Committee members. Senators DANFORTH and BOREN are introducing similar legislation today in the Senate.

Last year, when we joined together in a bipartisan effort, we were successful in keeping these important programs working, without a break in the status of the tax provisions and the resulting uncertainty that would create. At that time, we passed a 6-month extension with the expectation that the expiring provisions would be dealt with in an economic growth package. The economic growth package was not enacted, so here we find ourselves, again, with the clock ticking in these final days before June 30, 1992, when these programs will expire.

To allow these provisions to lapse is tantamount to a tax increase that the economy can ill-afford. The significant economic benefits of these programs will be lost. Businesses will be unable to plan. The construction of much needed, low-income housing will be post-

poned. Workers will be denied valuable retraining and educational opportunities. The self-employed will find their insurance costs rising even higher.

One provision in this package that is particularly important to me is employer provided educational assistance. This measure ensures that workers are not penalized with taxes on the value of educational assistance provided to them by their employers. It enables people like Debbie Ireland of Hewlett-Packard to improve their job opportunities. Ms. Ireland was a single mother earning about $15,000 a year as an assembly line worker. With no job skills or qualifications, she simply could not find a higher paying job that would enable her to support her family. Luckily, she worked for an employer who provided educational assistance under section 127 and she was able to get the training she needed. Debbie will soon graduate from college and now makes about $20,000.

This provision also helps improve the quality of our work force and will help ensure our competitiveness. It enables people like Bill Crandall, a computer programmer in San Jose, CA, to take Japanese courses at De Anza Community College in order to help make American developed computer programs compatible with those produced in Japan.

Right now, there are literally thousands of American workers like Debbie Ireland and Bill Crandall, who are waiting to find out whether or not they can continue their classes. These are classes that they need to improve their ability to make it in this tough job market and support themselves and their families.

At a time when we are considering a further extension of emergency unemployment benefits, it is inconceivable to me that we would let lapse a program that enables workers to retrain—to learn new job skills—and to conform to a changing job market. The exclusion for employer provided educational assistance gives people the ability to help themselves. It lets them open doors to new opportunities and options for their future through their own hard work and diligence.

Mr. Speaker and distinguished colleagues, for years we have been extending these provisions retroactively or for short terms. This on-again, off-again treatment is counterproductive. We need to provide more certainty. I urge that we join together for prompt bipartisan action to extend these vital measures that contribute so much to our economy. The families, the workers, and the businesses who depend on certainty in the Tax Code deserve no less.

TRIBUTE TO MAJ. GEN. BARRY R. McCAFFREY

HON. LINDSAY THOMAS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1992

Mr. THOMAS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, on May 27, 1992, Maj. Gen. Barry R. McCaffrey will complete his tour of duty as commanding officer of the 24th Infantry Division, mechanized at Fort Stewart. This will be a proud occasion to celebrate another mission accomplished by Barry McCaffrey, one of America's greatest combat commanders, and to welcome Maj. Gen. Paul E. Blackwell to the command of one of America's greatest combat divisions.

I cannot let this event go without a special tribute to General McCaffrey and to the men and women who are the heart and soul of the 24th.

I have had the honor of knowing several commanding generals at Fort Stewart and Hunter during the past 10 years. Without exception, they have been extraordinary men with extraordinary skills.

But the unpredictable timing of world events thrust Barry McCaffrey into command in time of war. He was to prove more than equal to the task.

The media and the military historians have well documented the extraordinary accomplishments of the 24th in Desert Shield and Desert Storm.

It was was the first Army unit to arrive in Saudi Arabia with the mechanized infantry and armor units that could defend or attack in a confrontation with the huge Iraqi military. They boarded ships and airplanes in Savannah, GA, with the full expectation that they could be unloading under fire in Saudi Arabia.

It was the Army unit that ultimately led the extraordinary end run around Iraqi forces to deliver the death blow to any hope that Saddam Hussein might have of escaping a crushing defeat.

However, my tribute is not simply for the 24th—I have had the honor of recognizing that outstanding unit before in remarks to the Congress.

Instead, my tribute today is to Maj. Gen. Barry McCaffrey.

I have come to know Barry and his dynamic wife, Jill, quite well during the past 2 years. Simply stated, they are two of the most dedicated, patriotic, and accomplished Americans I have ever met.

On occasion, I hear some of the social critics say that America has no more heroes. They have not met Barry McCaffrey.

General McCaffrey won the Distinguished Service Medal for service during Desert Storm. His earlier decorations for valor include two awards of the Distinguished Service Cross, two awards of the Silver Star, the Bronze Star with "V" device with three Oak Leaf Clusters, and three awards of the Purple Heart for wounds in combat.

In person, this is a man who is every inch a soldier's soldier. His personal courage is battle-tested, his professional skills are almost beyond belief, and his concern for the well being of his troops and his Nation is legendary.

This is not the loud, brash, Hollywood vision of a hero. This is man who is quiet, calm, and dignified. And yet, you know that if you were in a tough spot, this is the man you would want at your side.

Quite simply, this is a commander whose troops would follow him to hell and back, because they know he will not fail them when the chips are down.

Barry McCaffrey is part of that hardened cadre of officers and noncommissioned officers who chose to stay in the Army after Vietnam, at a time when the Army had fallen into poor repute in the eyes of the media and many citizens. Never mind that many of the Army's problems were the result of the failures and neglect of our national political leadership.

It would have been easy for the Barry McCaffrey's of the Army to resign and walk away in the 1970's. He would have found it easy to move into a lucrative civilian career. He is a graduate of the prestigious Phillips Academy, the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, he holds a graduate degree from American University, and he has a host of other remarkable credentials.

He had a growing family, and he and his wife knew all too well the hardships of family life in the military.

But he and Jill would not leave the Army just because times were tough. Instead, Barry McCaffrey and his colleagues became the keepers of the flame in the 1970's. They would not let the high traditions of the United States military fade from the institutional memory of the Army they knew and loved.

Slowly but surely, they carried out their work to rebuild the United States Army. And soon, young soldiers were inspired to transform the Army into an organization that is now the envy of the world.

Today, the Army is what many would describe as the exception to the rule. In a nation where we fear our educational system is failing us, the Army is the best teaching institution in our society. In a nation where racial conflicts have led to riot and ruin, the Army is a comparatively color-blind instituion.

In a nation which many fear is losing the ability to compete, the U.S. Army is second to none in the world in quality and professionalism. In a nation where many say our young people are going from bad to worse, the Army has shown that properly trained and led, our young Americans have no equals.

This is the same Army that, in effect, "won" the cold war and brought about the peaceful dismantling of the Soviet Union and its offensive military capabilities.

As a result of that peaceful victory, the Army now begins the painful process of scaling back our forces. In many ways, this will be a tougher challenge than building up that force. Most especially, we must be fair and honest to the troops who have served our flag.

That is why I thank God that soldiers like Barry McCaffrey are in our Army.

If military leadership can ease the personnel difficulties of the tough months and years ahead, then leaders like Barry McCaffrey are more than up to the challenge.

And beyond that, I take comfort in the fact that as we reduce the size of our force, leaders like Barry McCaffrey will not tolerate a reduction in the quality of that force.

Mr. Speaker, the people of this country owe a debt we can never repay to the likes of Barry McCaffrey and the troops they have led.

For me personally, when I retire from Congress at the end of the year, I will look back on my decade of public service with many fond memories.

But foremost in those memories is the fact that I have had the honor of knowing Maj. Gen. Barry McCaffrey, a soldier in the U.S. Army.

A TRIBUTE TO CHARLES E. LLOYD

HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1992

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, each year the criminal justice section of the County Bar Association selects judges and lawyers who they consider to be the best of the year in certain categories. Chosen this year is my friend Charles E. Lloyd. Mr. Speaker, this selection is a surprise to me only because attorney Lloyd is long overdue for these honors and has never before even been nominated by this group. Since entering law practice in 1961, Charles has had an outstanding record in his field and richly deserves this honor.

Born July 2, 1934, in Mississippi, Charles Earl Lloyd's dream to be a lawyer nurtured from a visit to an attorney's office with his father at the age of 9. Poor and living in Indianola, MI, Lloyd recalled his father sending him to a local lawyer's office to tell the lawyer he couldn't pay his bill on time. "I walked into that ground level office and could tell the lawyer lived better than I did," he said. "I knew I wanted to be a lawyer." After graduating from Indianola Colored High School as quarterback and captain of the football team and class president in 1952, Charles Lloyd decided to come to Los Angeles.

At the age of 20 he took the Los Angeles police examination and was accepted into the police academy at 21, graduating with the highest academic honors in his class.

Whole working fulltime as a Los Angeles police officer at night, he attended law school fulltime during the day. He received his bachelor's degree from Los Angeles State College, and law degree from the University of Southern California in 1961.

In 1962 he was admitted to the California State Bar, resigned from the police department and entered the Los Angeles city attorney's office, criminal division where he served as chief trial deputy of the criminal division with a direct command of a staff of 25 lawyers. There he won 140 out of 145 jury trials. His record as a defense attorney has been as spectacular, when in 1974, along with attorney Ken Green and attorney Sam Parks jointly won an unprecedented case where three defendants were found not guilty of 96 counts of rape, robbery, and kidnapping.

Attorney Lloyd won so many murder cases in the 1960's, 1970's and 1980's until it was reported when you are charged with murder, don't call the Lord, call Lloyd.

In 1963, he taught law at Van Norman University and in April 1964 he entered the private practice of law.

In 1969 he received a resolution of commendation for outstanding service as an attorney and civic leader, presented by Supervisor Kenneth Hahn for the Los Angeles County board of supervisors. In 1983, his former law partner, Mayor Tom Bradley, presented him with a commendation for outstanding achievements and contributions to the city of Los Angeles in the field of law.

Charles Lloyd has contributed time and money to many charitable and civic organizations, including memberships in the NAACP, Woodcraft Rangers, 28th Street YMCA, Black student associations, and has purchased equipment for students at Los Angeles Jordan and Jefferson High Schools.

In being named to receive this award, Lloyd was beginning to feel like Henry Fonda, who finally was awarded an Oscar for his performance in "On Golden Pond", which Lloyd called an ordinary movie. He added, "You can live and die and not get one. I thought that would happen to me."

So, Mr. Speaker, I stand before you to direct your attention to this man who has so diligently served his country in his field of endeavor. I am honored to have this opportunity to make sure that attorney Charles Earl Lloyd is properly recognized for his great work over the years.