

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HONORING DENNIS RIVERA

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 27, 1992

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, with Hispanics expected to be the largest minority in this country by the year 2010, it is little wonder why more and more Hispanics are being elected to local, State, and Federal office. But serving in elected public office is not the only way Hispanics can improve their community's quality of life. In fact, one of the most powerful and successful Hispanics in the Nation is the head of a health care labor union in New York, Dennis Rivera.

Not only has Mr. Rivera been able to forge coalitions and reach compromise in an effort to improve working conditions for his members, but this labor leader continuously and aggressively also stresses the importance of a strong, viable, and working health care system. His efforts and broad based philosophy is drawing considerable praise.

The New York Times Magazine recently featured Mr. Rivera on its cover and described in a flattering article the trials and tribulations of his young career. I urge my colleagues to review the following article so that they can better understand and appreciate a rising star in America's growing Hispanic political movement.

[From the New York Times Magazine, May 10, 1992]

A NEW FACE FOR AMERICAN LABOR

(By Sam Roberts)

Dennis Rivera is in a hurry sporting his distinctive Indiana Jones-style fedora with a tiny hole in the crease and lugging a bulging, battered leather satchel, he charges into a Capitol Hill hotel late for the first formal session of a national Hispanic political fundraising committee. He pauses briefly in the hotel lobby to greet friends from New York, then tries to slip unnoticed into the basement ballroom where the meeting of nearly three dozen political figures has already begun.

Instead, to a rousing ovation, he is ushered to the only vacant seat at the head of a U-shaped table, next to Gloria Molina, the newly elected Los Angeles County supervisor. Later that day, his attempt to duck out of a Georgetown cocktail party is thwarted by another ovation. In between, in a series of meetings and meals, as self-conscious Rivera is lionized by speaker after speaker. At lunch, Bill Richardson, the Democratic Representative from New Mexico, who heads Hispanic PAC U.S.A., limits his introductions to elected officials, with one exception. "Dennis may not be an elected official," Richardson says, "but he controls about nine million votes."

That's about nine million more than Rivera controlled just seven years ago, when he was left broke and in tears after being dismissed from his \$270-a-month job wheeling

patients through the halls of Beth Israel Medical Center in Manhattan. Today, the slight, mustachioed 41-year-old college dropout, already a potent force in New York politics, is rapidly becoming a muscular national presence. His emergence is all the more remarkable because it is built on two shaky foundations—organized labor and the fractured Hispanic community.

As head of the nation's largest union local for health-care workers, Rivera has vigorously injected his voice into partisan politics. "Our ability to win good contracts is directly dependent on the politics of health care in our country," he says, speaking with a pronounced Spanish accent.

But Rivera aspires to be something more than an effective advocate of better salaries, benefits and working conditions for his members, most of whom are poor black and Hispanic women. If his demands are met—as now seems likely—before the year is out, his Local 1199 of the Drug, Hospital and Health Care Employees Union, with its 100,000 members, will rejoin the AFL-CIO and forge a formidable coalition with 600,000 other health-care employees in 39 states. The proposed American Conference of Health Care Workers would comprise Rivera's union and the health-care units of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, representing government workers, and the Service Employees International Union, most of whose members are in the private sector. As executive vice-president, Rivera would be in day-to-day charge of the conference, which he expects to give him a national platform, especially in health-care policy.

"He's maybe the best piece of talent around in the labor movement," says Victor Gotbaum, the former municipal union leader in Chicago and New York. Rivera is also a vice chairman of the Democratic State Committee in New York, where he helped fashion the diverse coalition that elected David N. Dinkins as New York City's first black Mayor in 1989.

Rivera is also the brightest new star in Hispanic politics, although his ambition to speak for the nation's exploding Hispanic population may be harder to realize. Few Hispanic leaders have even tried to develop a national following, and fewer yet have succeeded. The reasons are plain.

While Hispanic Americans will account for about one-tenth of the nation's population by the decade's end, almost one in three Hispanic adults are not yet citizens. Many others are too young to vote. And many are dispersed not just geographically but culturally—by country of origin—so their influence has been confined to discrete areas. As a result, Hispanic political representation is paltry, with less than 1 percent of the nation's 500,000 elected officials of Hispanic origin.

In the labor movement, few Hispanic leaders stand out beyond Cesar Chavez, the 65-year-old head of the farmworkers whose membership—like that of Jack Otero's Transportation Communications International Union—is much narrower than Rivera's. Local 1199 represents 40,000 service and maintenance workers, 33,000 profes-

sional, technical and clerical employees, 18,500 home care workers, 4,500 registered nurses, 4,000 pharmacists and 15 doctors—a pyramidal slice of the nation's fastest-growing industry.

Back at the Hispanic Political Action Committee meeting in Washington, Rivera and Andy Hernandez of the Southwest Voter Registration Education project are lamenting the decision of New York's Governor, Mario M. Cuomo, to skip the Presidential race because of budget problems in Albany. The Governor is among the few people in public life who approach the moral threshold that defines Rivera's heroes.

"Will he get a budget?" Hernandez asks hopefully.

"Well, it's a contradiction," Rivera replies. "Some of us are fighting like hell against the budget he wants." Nudged by the Rev. Jesse Jackson, Rivera eventually endorsed Edmund G. Brown Jr.

Rivera's election to the presidency of Local 1199 in 1989 marked the culmination of a 12-year association with the union, during which he went from hotshot organizer to hated, "disloyal" rival of Doris Turner, a former president of the union who had Rivera fired several times in an effort to silence him. He has evolved into a canny crusader, who plunges headfirst into every fight that he believes needs to be fought. "I have tried to be a little more patient," he says. "On the other hand, my contempt for some of the political process has increased."

The transition from struggling, down-trodden outsider to inside political operator promises to be difficult for Rivera, who is a curious mix of idealistic, 60's-style liberal and tough, blunt-speaking realist who doesn't hesitate to take on liberalism's sacred cows. In fact, he is unsparing in his criticism of organized labor, and particularly of its leadership.

But his character-authentic, and certainly in tune with the populist 90's—is also his greatest strength. As Basil Paterson, a former New York City deputy mayor who is Local 1199's lawyer and a key adviser, says of Rivera: "He views things as an outsider even when he's an insider."

Leaving a union rally at Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center in Washington Heights, Rivera muses about how far he has come in the 15 years since he emigrated from his native Puerto Rico. "More people work at this hospital," he says, "than live in my hometown."

He was raised in the small, rural town of Aibonito, where his parents met while his Irish-American father was scouting for non-union sites for a women's underwear factory. (The factory was built, and his father stayed on as the manager.) Throughout his youth, Rivera showed little interest in politics, preferring baseball and basketball. That phase ended abruptly when he was drafted during the Vietnam War. "When I said I wasn't going, it wasn't for political reasons," he recalls with his usual candor. "I didn't want to die."

While he regained his student deferment, the process changed his outlook. He embraced the socialist agenda of his draft-resistant counselors and joined the Puerto

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

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

Rican Independence Party (he now generally favors continued commonwealth status). Fired by his discovery of social injustice, he eventually quit college several credits short of graduation and devoted himself full time to labor organizing.

In those early days, Rivera was long on enthusiasm but short on experience and street smarts. At a rally of psychiatric workers in San Juan, he was jailed for spitting at the hospital's boss. Soon after, he organized a walkout of San Juan garbage men—without bothering to tell the garbage men. "We had already mobilized the media and we got to the garage at 4 a.m.," he recalls. "We said we needed to strike. There was silence. So we called it off."

"Small detail," he says wryly. "You cannot do a strike without the workers." That lesson learned, he helped build unions of health-care workers and municipal employees that still endure in Puerto Rico.

Rivera came to New York in 1977, primarily to accompany his girlfriend, a medical intern who had applied for residency in a Brooklyn hospital. They married, had a son, Jaime, now 11 years old, and were divorced in 1982, partly, he says, because of the pressures of his union activities.

Rivera's career with the hospital workers union, although beginning on shakier ground, has endured longer. His early introduction to Leon J. Davis, who was a pro-Communist drugstore clerk when he founded Local 1199 in the Depression, was not promising: Davis was dismissive, suggesting that Rivera might find it difficult to organize workers because he barely spoke English. "He threw us out of his office," Rivera says, "The office I now occupy."

When Davis retired in 1982, he was succeeded by Doris Turner, who quickly plunged the union into a ruinous strike. Turner won re-election in 1984 in a ballot that the Labor Department subsequently voided, after Turner loyalists admitted to irregularities.

These were lean years for Rivera, especially after 1982, when he joined with Davis loyalists in supporting a national merger with the Service Employees union—a merger Turned opposed. Enraged, she made sure he was assigned to a series of dead-end jobs and, ultimately, fired him, even though he was an elected organizer.

Things only got worse in the next two years, particularly after Rivera joined a slate to challenge Turner in the 1984 elections. In early 1985, one day shy of the two-month probationary period, he was dismissed from his job of transporting X-ray patients at Beth Israel. A janitor's job in a unionized Long Island nursing home nearly ended the same way.

Fortunately for Rivera, the Labor Department had by then extracted an agreement for a Federally supervised rerun of the 1984 election, making him eligible to campaign full time as a \$200-a-week organizer for the insurgent Save Our Union coalition.

Finally, in April 1986, Rivera was elected executive vice-president of Local 1199 on a slate headed by Georgianna Johnson, who proved less destructive than Turner but equally ineffective. In 1989—with the help of Bill Lynch, who would direct the Dinkins campaign, and Moe Foner, a savvy Davis-era veteran who now heads the union's cultural program—Rivera ousted Johnson and emerged as the newest star in labor circles.

Three days after his election, Rivera was pitched into negotiations on a new contract. It rapidly became plain that, under Rivera, face-to-face bargaining was only a part of the process. His counterpart in the negotia-

tions, William J. Abelow, who headed New York's League of Voluntary Hospitals, recalls that Rivera's performance at the bargaining table seemed merely a sideshow to his lobbying and public relations efforts, which "had all the trappings of a political campaign."

Norman Metzger, an author and Abelow's predecessor, praises Rivera's effectiveness. "Rivera, with far less support than Davis among the rank and file, is far more successful," Metzger says. "Traditional across-the-table negotiations are not his metier. He goes to the top. He calls in chits from politicians. He uses government officials as allies. And he brings the civil rights issue back into labor relations."

"You might bite your lower lip and be angry at the effects, given the fact that hospitals are faced with enormous financial difficulties," Metzger concludes. "But Rivera has changed collective bargaining in this industry."

A prime Rivera tactic, one used to great effect by the hospitals in the past, is to divide and conquer. So it was that, one week after the contract expired, the Roman Catholic Archdiocese defected from the hospitals coalition. Rivera then orchestrated a series of brief walkouts that demonstrated the union's muscle without overting its members. And he delayed a strike deadline until after the mayoral primary, to free workers for the campaign and to avoid embarrassing Dinkins. One month later, the other hospitals capitulated.

The key alliance for Rivera, one that continues to this day, was struck with John Cardinal O'Connor, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of New York, who had been something of a mentor to the young labor leader since 1987, when Rivera enlisted him and the Rev. Jesse Jackson to rally support for home health-care workers.

If the Cardinal, the son of a union man, was predisposed toward Rivera, their relationship—and a new contract—was cemented when Rivera passionately pleaded his case in a meeting after 10:15 Mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral. "I told him he had impressed me very much as a man of integrity," the Cardinal recalls. "The union movement so desperately needs people with real leadership ability who are incorruptible."

"I would love to see him grow and mature and achieve a national leadership position," Cardinal O'Connor continues. "But only if he keeps his integrity and doesn't just end up with happiness and high pay." To date, Rivera's integrity is unchallenged. Happiness—contentment, anyway—has been more elusive. And high pay? He still makes under \$50,000 and—following a policy set by Davis—links his own raises to whatever percentage he negotiates for the rank and file.

Rivera's character was shaped two decades ago in the slums of San Juan, where labor organizing was so highly charged that he carried a revolver in his belt. Today, he is armed with a flip-top cellular telephone, which he wields, with his Casio calculator watch, just as casually as he wears the blazers he buys secondhand in thrift shops and the khaki pants he purchases at army-navy stores.

Rivera's agenda for change doesn't stop with labor. "I've heard him for two years delivering a message that many of the Democratic candidates and some Republicans are delivering—about reinvesting in America and about health care," says Gerald McEntee, president of Afsme. "I hate to put Dennis in this category, but Newt Gingrich is saying some of the same things."

Publicly, Rivera usually speaks in absolutes, sometimes in slogans like "Tax the Rich." He likes to quote the recent health-care essay by Cardinal O'Connor, a social conservative. "Politics may well be the art of compromise, but not every compromise is morally right and good," the Cardinal wrote. "Compromise can save a lot of lives. Compromise can send a lot of people to their deaths."

But for all his bumper-sticker oratory, Rivera's thinking is nuanced and surprisingly undogmatic. He disputes the labor canon that a union member is necessarily a better human being, an unusual public admission for an organizer. He maintains that more money itself is no antidote to poor health care—"in this country we spend 12 percent of G.N.P. on health care, while Canada spends only 9 percent, and polls show they're more satisfied," he says.

And he admits to profound troubles about abortion. "I have tremendously mixed feelings," Rivera says. "I don't think I'm definitely out of the pro-choice corner, but I have taken a position that the union should not have a position. Many women activist friends react in horror when they talk to me, but we've become so jaded, so uncivilized. It's like euthanasia. Where do we stop?"

He reads voraciously and rattles off figures and quotations from books and from think tanks that provide statistical backbone for his metaphorical references to class warfare—even if middle-class concerns are sometimes overlooked in his obsession with the disparities between rich and poor.

While disenchanted with many public officials, Rivera is not eager to run for public office. He lost his only attempt, for town council in Puerto Rico. Since then, he has concentrated on pushing the candidacies of favored politicians like David Dinkins, who has been a mild disappointment to Rivera. "He is a gentleman and a conciliator," Rivera says. "Is that what New York needs right now? I don't know."

Rivera is openly critical of Governor Cuomo. "The Governor is cutting Medicaid by 20 percent," Rivera says in only a slight overstatement. "He's cutting schools by 2.5 percent, not that I'm advocating cutting schools. The richest among us are paying the lowest taxes. We need a progressive tax system."

To Cuomo's warnings that Rivera's tax-the-rich nostrum would drive taxpayers from New York, Rivera replies: "If the quality of life deteriorates any further, they will leave anyway. Do you think we're going to have a mass exodus because these people oppose paying \$350 more? They spend more than that on a meal. I don't know a single person who is leaving New York because of taxes. They're leaving because they can't ride the trains, because they can't hire kids who can read or write, because they don't feel secure."

"I'm not a radical," Rivera says. Rather, he defines his ideology as humanist, populist and, without apologies, liberal. In organizing opposition to health cuts, he admits to a convenient melding of the unions' and the public interest. "The need for our services hasn't decreased," Rivera says. "What has decreased is the commitment of politicians to fund our health-care system."

Nevertheless, Rivera the realist concedes that "it's highly unlikely we'll succeed completely. But we establish a line. The strategy of government is, 'Let's slash where we get the least resistance.' What I'm trying to do is put up some resistance."

His immediate goal this year was to fend off the state's proposed Medicaid cuts. He

generated resistance by rallying 20,000 shivering marchers in February and threatening black and Hispanic legislators with political reprisals (this spring, the union registered 40,000 new voters from its own ranks, and 102,000 New Yorkers overall). But his success was modest at best.

His larger agenda is a system of government-paid national health care patterned on the Canadian model. But he warns that this goal may be doomed by a conspiracy of "1,500 insurance companies, the American Medical Association and the concept, scary to some, that this is a socialistic measure."

If current projections prove accurate, perhaps only 10 percent of American workers will be union members by the year 2000—down from about 35 percent in the 1950's and about 16 percent today.

Rivera is candid about assessing blame for this decline, and he doesn't train all his fire on the Republicans. Yes, he would like laws to simplify the union certification process, to repeal right-to-work measures and to prohibit employers from hiring permanent replacements for striking workers. Right now, he says, "the rules of the game are stacked against labor."

But Rivera is highly critical of organized labor itself. "Dennis," complains Barry Feinstein, president of Local 237 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters in New York, "has been more articulate in the negative about labor leaders than is appropriate."

Says Rivera: "The labor movement right now is part of the problem. It's fat. It has more in common with the employers than with the rank and file. That makes you less daring, less hungry, less desirous of fighting the good fight. They start seeing this as a business, not a mission or a cause."

"The fundamental problem is how untruthful we are to our mission. That's when I get into trouble. Is it our job to change things or to get reelected? That's a common thread I see in labor and in elected officials. If you don't involve too many people, you will stay in power. But where does that get you?"

Rivera's differences with his labor colleagues flared during the Daily News strike in 1990 and 1991, when he pleaded with the city's moribund Central Labor Council (in a meeting, he recalls slyly, in the Waldorf-Astoria's Herbert Hoover room) to provide volunteers and financial aid. When the council declined, Rivera jumped into the vacuum, even pumping \$55,000—more than half of Local 1199's bank balance at the time—into a strike fund. His critics called it grandstanding.

"The labor movement mentality is, we have a crisis, you're not supposed to talk about it," Rivera responds. "If I do they say, 'Who is this showboat, Dennis Rivera?' They didn't understand the catastrophic symbolism of the unions being destroyed at the labor paper read by the working class in a union town."

Dennis Rivera, Cardinal O'Connor says, "is a man who tries to do what is the right thing whether it is the popular thing or not. He's a man who trusts and who looks to political leaders as people of honesty and integrity. He looks at the system and he's getting maybe a bit mildly disappointed, and I think he's coming to feel a little bit overwhelmed, wondering if it can change and wondering if he can change it."

"His greatest danger is in getting not cynical but heartbroken, in seeing others fail to live up to their promise and fail to have the same ideals he has."

For now, Rivera is occupied with the more mundane aspects of his job. Last month, he

was re-elected president of Local 1199, without opposition. Negotiations continue with his prospective merger partners, and bargaining on a new hospital contract is to begin this week.

In the longer future, though, he will be pushing a broader theme. "The objective reading at this moment is that this society ain't functioning," Rivera says. "What we are articulating, to quote José Martí, the Cuban patriot, is 'sailing against the wind.' That's the kind of leadership we need."

He acknowledges that labor is a part of the problem, but for a reason management might dispute. "Its fault is being ineffective. If it doesn't change the rules under which it operates, it will cease to be an institution in American life."

"If 84 percent of all American workers do not belong to a labor union, labor is not the problem," Rivera concludes. "Labor is irrelevant."

TRIBUTE TO COL. ROGER ALEWEL

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 27, 1992

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, today I pay tribute to a distinguished Missourian who has dedicated a great portion of his life to service in uniform, active duty, Guard, and Reserves. The man of whom I speak is Col. Roger Alewel, who was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the Air Force in 1959 through the Reserved Officers Training Corps at the University of Missouri. Colonel Alewel served on active duty with the Air Force for 5 years, flying B-52 bombers. Thereafter, he was with the Missouri National Guard for 23 years, the last 3 of which were spent on active duty at Fort Campbell, KY. Colonel Alewel now ends his military career having served the last 5 years in the Army Reserves.

Col. Roger Alewel epitomizes the citizen soldier who has made America militarily strong throughout our history. He will retire from his military duties on July 8 of this year.

In his civilian role, Colonel Alewel serves as the director of the Missouri State Fair in Sedalia.

I know other Members will join me in congratulating Col. Roger Alewel for his many years of devotion to duty and service to our country.

TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF ESTABLISHING THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON CONGRESS

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 27, 1992

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, May 21, I had the privilege of testifying before the House Rules Committee in support of House Concurrent Resolution 192, which would establish a joint committee to study and suggest reforms on all aspects of congressional operations. Although campaign finance reform may not be under the direct jurisdiction of the Committee on Congress, it must never-

theless remain at the forefront of any efforts to reform Congress.

I insert the full text of my testimony in the RECORD at this point:

TESTIMONY OF HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

Mr. Chairman, I commend you for convening this hearing on H. Con. Res. 192, and I commend our colleagues Lee Hamilton and Bill Gradison for their foresight in putting this idea on the table long before the recent troubles in the House swelled public sentiment for reform.

Congress is meant to be a deliberative body—one where decisions are made after thoughtful examination and discussion. However, the economic and social problems facing our nation today are so staggering that the American people cannot and will not tolerate unnecessary delay or gridlock. They want action.

I believe first and foremost that we must reform our system of campaign finance. People need to be put back at the heart of the political process. Elections should be about ideas and records, not about who has more money and more television commercials. The public, sadly, believes that Congressional decisions are more often based on money than on the merits or demerits of an issue. I realize that this issue is not necessarily within the purview of H. Con. Res. 192, but real reform of the House cannot take place without reform of the election process.

With or without this needed campaign reform, there must be dramatic changes in the way we consider and move legislation in the House and in the way we operate in general.

I tend to categorize our problems into two areas: Legislative Process and Administrative.

On the legislative process side, we need to update and streamline the process in the House for considering budget and money matters. I urge two specific changes:

Move to a system of biennial budgeting. Let's grapple with the budget every two years instead of every year, with good oversight on the off years. (Better oversight might prevent future S&L or HUD-type scandals). Two-year budgeting would also allow for better planning and execution by the agencies and programs that rely on federal funding.

Streamline the lengthy and complex authorization and appropriation processes. Why not authorize a program and appropriate funding for it in the same bill? That would eliminate revisiting issues over and over again, both in Committee and on the House Floor. Biennial budgeting also could help refine this procedure.

Also on the legislative process side, we need to reduce the number of committees and subcommittees. To this end, I offer the following five suggestions:

Eliminate all permanent select committees. Either make them temporary (no more than two years) or integrate their functions into permanent standing committees.

Eliminate the distinction between "Major" and "Non-Major" committees. All House committees should be organized so that they are roughly equal in stature and responsibility.

Limit Member service to one full committee and two subcommittees at a time.

Limit length of committee service to eight years and rotate Chairs every four.

End proxy voting in committee and subcommittee.

On the Administrative side, the first issue I feel needs to be addressed is scheduling. The unpredictable and uneven schedule of

the House makes for late night sessions, last-minute change in travel plans, and cancellations in appearances back home—all of which detract from the productivity of the House and add to public perception that we are undisciplined and disorganized. There is a myriad of options we can look at to improve our system of scheduling; I offer a couple of options to be put into the mix:

Rotate every other week between a five day workweek and a three-day workweek. On the five-day workweek, let's make Mondays and Fridays full and productive workdays for the House. Bring the House in at 2 p.m. on Mondays (to allow for Member travel time from the district) but start right in on legislative business—perhaps Suspensions. Set aside Wednesday for Committee meetings only, no Floor schedule. Have the House meet at 10 or 11 the rest of the week, including Fridays, to avoid late-night sessions. On the three-day weeks, don't meet at all on Mondays and Fridays. This will give Members definite dates to schedule events in their districts.

Also on the Administrative side, we should: Prohibit Congressional exemptions from laws that cover everyone else. We started in the right direction several years ago when we put Congress under Social Security. Last year we placed Hill employees under the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Americans with Disabilities Act. But, we and our employees should be brought under all the laws which cover individuals and businesses.

Continue to make strong franking reforms, including the prohibition on mass mailings to adjacent districts. Every Member should have postage funds to correspond with all constituents who write or call. However, I don't believe Members of Congress should spend hundreds of thousands of dollars for postal patron mailings that go to each and every mailbox in the district, nor should taxpayers foot the bill for large-scale targeted direct mailings.

Continue to eliminate unnecessary services provided to Members. Many of the services and conveniences provided to Members are reasonable and sensible—comparable to employee benefits and opportunities available to most Americans in private as well as public employment. The key is to see that Members pay the "going rate" for these services, just like anyone else.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and Members of the Committee, for your time and attention. I would be happy to answer any questions you might have.

RONALD K. MACHTLEY AWARD

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 27, 1992

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to congratulate Jennifer Carter of Pawtucket, as this year's recipient of the Congressman Ronald K. Machtley Academic and Leadership Excellence Award for William M. Davies Junior High School in Lincoln, RI.

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

Jennifer Carter has more than fulfilled this criteria. As a member of the top 10 percent of her senior class, Jennifer was named to the

Rhode Island Honor Society and was duly honored with the Robert C. Byrd Scholarship. She also contributes herself to her school as captain of the cheerleading squad and as a member of the yearbook staff.

I commend Jennifer Carter for her outstanding achievements and wish her all the best in her future endeavors.

IT IS TIME TO USE THE IMMIGRATION EMERGENCY FUND

HON. LAWRENCE J. SMITH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 27, 1992

Mr. SMITH of Florida. Mr. Speaker, the recent changes in United States policy concerning Haitian boatpeople does not reduce the need to prepare for a future influx of immigrants into south Florida.

As you know, in 1986, Congress passed the immigration revolving fund, which I introduced. It protects States like Florida from facing excessive immigrant-induced financial burdens. I was determined not to let Florida's taxpayers face another immigration emergency like the 1980 Mariel boatlift when 125,000 Cubans arrived on Florida's shores. The boatlift cost the State of Florida \$400 million.

My proposal eventually became section 113 of the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986. It permits States to receive up to \$35 million in Federal assistance if they face an immigration emergency—about \$31 million after the recent rescission. This money is to reimburse them for money they already spent absorbing immigrants.

However, the President must declare that an immigration emergency exists before the money becomes available. I repeatedly have asked President Bush to exercise his authority under the law so that Florida can get its long overdue reimbursement. Until the President declares such an emergency, and I am sorry he has not especially since reasonable people know what constitutes an emergency, the welfare of the citizens of south Florida will continue to be threatened.

It's well past time the Federal Government did something. The people of Florida deserve better. The fund was authorized to help States overburdened by immigration problems. Let us put it to its intended use.

The Miami Herald concurs with the need to prepare for an immigration emergency. For the benefit of my colleagues, I am including the paper's editorial at the end of my remarks. Now, if only we could get the administration to read it.

[From the Miami Herald, May 23, 1992]

EMERGENCY APPROACHES

The Coast Guard's decision to stop interdicting seaworthy Haitian boats could mean a new influx of refugees reaching South Florida's shores. It therefore behooves local, state, and federal social service agencies—and especially the Immigration and Naturalization Service—to get ready.

It's impossible, of course, to foretell how many Haitians on how many boats will make it across 600 miles of open seas. So the region's governments and the INS must factor that grim unknown into their preparedness. But prepare they must.

The Krome Avenue Detention Center, for example, can hold 450 detainees comfortably, 550 in a pinch. Krome at times held more than 1,000 during the early 1980's Haitian influx; yesterday it held 390. So any appreciable new influx would overtax Krome in a trice.

Thus the federal government must plan to use other facilities, if needed, for housing and feeding Haitian refugees until they can be screened. If recent trends hold, nearly one in three screened will be deemed eligible to pursue a political asylum claim.

Although the Coast Guard has stopped interdicting seaworthy boats, an INS official denies that that's a change in policy. It's merely a temporary response to an emergency, he says. The United States will continue to repatriate Haitians from Guantanamo Bay, he adds, and to bring from there to this country interdicted Haitians eligible to pursue political asylum claims.

Federal agencies, including the Pentagon and the Coast Guard, have complained recently about the cost—some \$60 million in all—of dealing with this unprecedented wave of refugees. They say that other items in their budgets are imperiled by diverting money to the Haitians.

If you infer from those complaints that Washington won't readily reimburse Florida or South Florida governments for refugee costs, you infer correctly. There's \$35 million set aside for reimbursing state governments for costs of refugee emergencies. President Bush has only to declare an emergency to trigger the process.

There's no emergency in South Florida because of Haitian refugees—yet. But under the maxim that forewarned is forearmed, this region's governments and the INS would be irresponsible if they didn't ready their "what if" plans as if "what if" meant next week. Because it might.

ANOTHER DAY, ANOTHER ATROCITY IN WAR-TORN BOSNIA- HERCEGOVINA

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 27, 1992

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic's Communist forces have once again shocked the civilized world. Yesterday Serbian fighters fired mortar shells into a crowd gathered to purchase bread in Sarajevo. At least 20 were killed and scores were wounded.

These continuing atrocities by the Communist Serbians are an outrage and demand immediate and unequivocal actions on the part of the U.S. Government. The complete isolation of Serbia and its ally, Montenegro, must be implemented at once. Comprehensive sanctions against Serbia need to be enacted to force an end to this prolonged and bloody nightmare in the heart of Europe.

On Monday, the Washington Post published an article by Jeri Laber and Ivana Nizich of Helsinki Watch. It is an excellent piece that shows Milosevic for what he is: a violent Communist thug whose repression of Kosova was but the first phase of his vicious land grab scheme. I ask that this article be placed in the RECORD and I urge my colleagues to read it carefully.

MILOSEVIC'S LAND GRAB

(BY JERI LABER AND IVANA NIZICH)

The U.S. government is finally taking a strong position with regard to the violent unraveling of Yugoslavia based on Serbia's indiscriminate and undisguised aggression in Bosnia-Herzegovina. It must now follow through by taking the lead in urging countries throughout the world to isolate the Serbian government through ostracism and economic sanctions, including an oil embargo, the freezing of Serbia's assets abroad and the denial of diplomatic recognition to Serbia and Montenegro as the "new Yugoslavia." At the same time, it must not turn away from the desperate needs of the people in the region and must push for U.N.-escorted convoys of humanitarian aid.

Unfortunately, Washington's belated call for strong collective action against Serbia comes at a time when many world leaders seem prepared to abandon the former Yugoslav republics altogether. Thousands of helpless civilians in Bosnia-Herzegovina are without food or medicine, at the mercy of Serbian forces that are shelling and blockading their cities and towns.

"We are not dangerous; we are not rich. We just don't count," lamented Haris Silajdzic, the Foreign Minister of Bosnia-Herzegovina, recently in New York. Silajdzic believes, perhaps with some justification, that if Bosnia-Herzegovina were, say, oil-rich Kuwait, the United States and other world powers might not be standing idly by talking about "fierce ethnic conflicts" that must play themselves out to the end.

The ethnic wars in the Balkans are not, as many want to believe, the results of age-old hostilities long repressed by the communists that are now emerging spontaneously with renewed force. Rather, they are the results of a relentless propaganda campaign, aimed at stirring up old tensions and engineered by Serbia's irresponsible, power-mad leader, Slobodan Milosevic, and communist who turned nationalist to further his own cause.

Milosevic developed what has become his distinctive pattern of aggression when he established a military occupation in the province of Kosovo in the late 1980s on the pretext of defending the Serbian minority there. The Albanians in Kosovo, who make up 90 percent of Kosovo's population, once enjoyed autonomous status, but this came to an end when Milosevic moved his troops in and began a deliberate policy of colonization, resettling Serbs in Kosovo and marginalizing the local population.

The Kosovo parliament was dissolved, about 50 major enterprises were seized (including hospitals and energy plants), and employees were fired from these institutions and from the media, which are now under strict Serbian control. The government closed Rilindja, the only Albanian-language daily in Kosovo. More than 85,000 people are said to have lost their jobs. In a series of secret meetings, the officially dissolved Kosovo parliament has declared Kosovo's sovereignty and adopted its own constitution.

Ethnic Albanians held public elections yesterday for new members of parliament, but it is too soon to know what the Serbian response will be. Not much attention is paid to the repression in Kosovo these days, perhaps because open warfare has not occurred there. But if war were to break out in Kosovo—where nearly 2 million Albanians share a common border with at least as many in neighboring Albania—it would add a stick of dynamite to the already inflamed Balkan tinderbox.

Milosevic's subjugation of Kosovo was followed by attacks against Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina, ostensibly to protect the Serbian populations living in those regions. In each case, he grossly exaggerated the threat. In fact, he is involved in an insatiable land grab. Under the pretext of protecting Serbs, his government—using the Yugoslav army and Serbian paramilitary forces—has committed just about every crime against civilians known to international law; summary executions, hostage taking, indiscriminate shelling and destruction of towns and cities, and forcible removal of populations.

These tactics have resulted in more than 12,000 dead and more than 1.5 million displaced in Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina; the figures from Bosnia-Herzegovina are swelling these statistics by the day.

To be sure, Serbia is not the only violator of human rights in these conflicts: Each side is guilty of serious abuses. But Serbia has clearly emerged as the instigator of the hostilities, and its refusal to negotiate has made it impossible to bring the conflicts to an end.

The United States, which supported Yugoslavia all through the Cold-War years when it was our communist country as distinct from theirs, must now urge every measure possible to shame and isolate Milosevic, including a call for an international tribunal to investigate Serbia's war crimes. Some of the worst dictatorships in the world have proved to be susceptible to international pressure. This is the time to keep the pressure on.

TRIBUTE TO AARON RHODES

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 27, 1992

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to pay tribute to Aaron Rhodes of Clyde, OH, who recently accepted an appointment to the U.S. Air Force Academy as a member of the class of 1996.

When I nominated Aaron Rhodes for admission to the Air Force Academy, I knew I was nominating a young man with great potential for leadership. Whether as the No. 1 student in his class or as a varsity letterman in two sports, Aaron Rhodes has demonstrated repeatedly the ability to achieve excellence in all that he does.

In recent years, America has experienced the end of the cold war between the superpowers and defended self-determination in the Persian Gulf. American resolve has resulted in the new embrace of freedom and peace around the globe. These victories for our principles occurred in large part due to the honor, talent, and dedication of the men and women who serve this country in the U.S. Armed Forces. And the service academies are the linchpin of this distinguished military tradition.

By accepting his appointment to the Air Force Academy, Aaron Rhodes is preparing to make a valued contribution to that tradition. I congratulate him, and wish him and his family all the best.

RONALD K. MACHTLEY AWARD

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 27, 1992

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to congratulate Ronald James Kreiger of North Smithfield, as this year's recipient of the Congressman Ronald K. Machtley Academic and Leadership Excellence Award for North Smithfield High School in North Smithfield, RI.

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

Ronald Kreiger has more than fulfilled this criteria. As a senior, Ronald served dutifully as vice president of both the National Honor Society and the Letterman's Club, while his peers chose him captain for both the soccer and basketball teams. He also devoted himself to others in his community as Youth League coach and tutor.

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

IN MEMORY OF JOHN A. GUEGUEN

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 27, 1992

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, an outstanding resident of Lexington, MO, died on May 9. John A. Gueguen, a highly regarded citizen and civic leader was 81 at the time of his death.

A life-long Lexington resident, Mr. Gueguen worked for the Army Corps of Engineers for 35 years, retiring as an administrative assistant in 1965. While with the corps, he received several merit citations. He was a member and past officer of the Bishop Ellis Council of the Knights of Columbus, as well as a past board member of the Lexington Museum. Mr. Gueguen was a member of the Immaculate Conception Catholic Church in Lexington and was a graduate of the Chillicothe Business College.

He is survived by his wife Marjorie, one son, and four daughters.

His life was one dedicated to his family, community, and his church. He will be greatly missed by the citizens of Lexington. I know the Members of this body join me in extending sympathy to his family and friends.

A TRIBUTE TO LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 27, 1992

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, on May 13, the law enforcement community of the United

States held its fourth annual National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Candlelight Vigil. This moving event was observed during National Police Week, May 10-16.

The candlelight vigil honored in a special way all police officers who have lost their lives preserving and protecting the rights and security of all of us. But, the vigil ceremony also specially recognized an additional 367 officers who have died over the years.

The vigil brought together families from across the Nation who have borne the pain of losing a loved one. In lighting the candles, the participants memorialized the officers that have fallen in the line of duty, and their grieving families, loved ones and friends.

The National Fraternal Order of Police [FOP]—the sponsor of the ceremony—is headquartered in the district which I am privileged to serve, in Louisville and Jefferson County, KY. I wish to commend the work of Dewey R. Stokes, national FOP president, and Ralph Orms, national FOP secretary, for their outstanding work on behalf of law enforcement officers and their families.

Finally, I would like to call attention to the FOP's Project Blue Ribbon, a program designed to reinforce public awareness about the people who safeguard our lives, property, and protect us against violence. During May, the display of blue ribbons has served as a recognition of slain officers, their families and all law enforcement officers.

Mr. Speaker, we must never forget the members of our law enforcement community who have lost their lives while protecting ours.

VIOLENT CRIME

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 27, 1992

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington report for Wednesday, May 27, 1992 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

VIOLENT CRIME

The fear of crime is a part of life for far too many Americans. This pervasive fear gnaws away at our spirit, restricts our freedom, and forces us to rearrange our lives. All of us are victims of crime. We pay the cost of crime in higher taxes, insurance rates and prices for goods and services, and in the erosion of the quality of our lives. Combatting crime, once primarily a matter of public policy, has become a personal challenge requiring private action. People have lost confidence in the ability of the government to shield them from the threat of violent crime. We see more burglar alarms, handgun training, and self-protection tactics. Fear of violent crime registers as a top concern of Hoosiers in every poll. They worry that laws are not strictly enforced; that organized crime is given a free hand; that sentences are too light; that judges are too lenient; and that dangerous criminals are let free to roam the streets.

CONGRESSIONAL ACTION

Dealing with violent crime has traditionally been the responsibility of state and local government, but as Americans clamored for tougher anti-crime measures, the federal

government joined the war against crime. In the last decade, Washington has enacted four comprehensive crime control bills. These laws overhauled the federal sentencing system to establish mandatory sentencing guidelines and eliminate parole for over 2,000 federal crimes; revised bail statutes to permit pretrial detention of dangerous individuals; required mandatory minimum sentences for career criminals and those guilty of certain drug crimes; expanded authority for seizure and forfeiture of assets gained through criminal activity; increased penalties for drug crimes and allowed the execution of "drug kingpins;" and created a "drug czar" to develop national drug-control policy. In addition, each house of Congress has approved, but not yet enacted, measures which would expand the use of the death penalty to over 40 more federal crimes. Furthermore, since 1965, federal anti-crime spending has risen over 2000%, to \$11.7 billion in 1992.

Partly as a result of these actions, America's prison population has surged. Today, there are over 800,000 inmates in state and federal prisons. In 1980, there were 316,000. Prison capacity has not kept pace with demand, causing an overcrowding crisis in Indiana and 41 other states.

CRIME RATES

The total crime rate—which includes violent crimes like assault and less dangerous crimes like theft—actually declined slightly over the past two decades. But the rate of violent crime has increased every year since 1972. Last year, 2.6 million violent crimes were committed—an 8% increase from the year before. The number of attempted and completed violent crimes—6.4 million—was the highest since 1973.

ASSESSMENT

What has been the impact of the legislation of the past decade? First, despite these tough measures and enormous spending to fight crime, the crime rate continues to get worse. The frustrations and anger we all feel about the rise in crime is justified. One has to wonder about the effectiveness of our strategy, and whether we are getting enough results for the dollars and effort spent. It may be too soon to accurately evaluate all of these efforts; results take time. But it may also be that we have not yet found the best ways to fight crime.

Second, we have learned important lessons about how to deter crime. Much of what we do in the criminal justice system only marginally affects crime. For example, experts doubt that a decision by the U.S. Supreme Court has much effect on the rates of crime, or that an increase in the maximum prison sentence deters crime. Most agree that deterrence of crime depends primarily on the swiftness and certainty of punishment, and less on its severity.

Third, the criminal justice system—police, prosecutors, courts, correction facilities—is highly interdependent, like a chain only as strong as its weakest link. Each part must function efficiently or the whole system breaks down. If the police do not catch the offenders, the prosecutors cannot prosecute. If the prosecutors do not get convictions, police are frustrated in their efforts. Courts, the central institution in the system, separate the guilty from the innocent, shape the activities of the police, sentence prisoners, mold and apply the criminal law, and regulate the flow of the entire system. And if prisons do not restrain or rehabilitate, the more prisoners capable of crime are at large.

CONCLUSION

My strong impression is that people have not been well served by the debate on crime

in Washington, much of which is irrelevant to the task of stopping street crime. For national political leaders, crime is almost entirely a symbolic issue. The crimes which worry people the most—assault, rape, armed robbery, and child abuse—are usually not federal crimes. Washington politicians continue to over-promise and under-deliver on the crime issue. State and local governments carry the major burden of reducing crime in this country, and officials at those levels are understandably more reluctant to make promises about cleaning up crime. I think we have to be careful not to exaggerate expectations of federal anti-crime programs for reducing violent crime dramatically and quickly. Anyone who promises to rid the country of crime is not being forthright. I find people understand that the problem of crime is complex and the solutions elusive.

My hope lies with state and local governments, which have been experimenting for a number of years with innovative approaches to crime: community policing, in which emphasis is placed on forming partnerships between neighborhoods and the police; anti-drug treatment and literacy programs in prisons; the use of sanctions short of incarceration; speedier trials aimed at certainty of punishment for wrongdoers; and, of course, extensive efforts to remedy the social causes of crime. I have come to the view that the best thing the federal government can do to fight violent crime is to help local and state governments figure out through research what works, help train criminal justice system personnel, provide a national information system, and provide money and leadership to find ways and means of deterring and preventing crime.

A TRIBUTE TO C. DAVID HENRY

HON. LUCIEN E. BLACKWELL

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 27, 1992

Mr. BLACKWELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor one of Pennsylvania's finest citizens, Mr. C. David Henry, for his more than two decades of service to the people of Pennsylvania and Delaware. Over the years, Mr. Henry has distinguished himself both as a minority business innovator and as an unselfish philanthropist, and I am proud to speak for him today.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Henry began his career in 1967 as a successful Philadelphia auto dealer. While building his businesses in Philadelphia, and then later as the first minority auto dealership owner in Delaware, he has devoted his life to tireless work for his fellow man. Through his involvement with Blacks Networking for Progress, Operation PUSH, and Black Lincoln-Mercury Dealers Association, he has sought to uplift the black community and to help other minority businesspeople achieve the same success that he enjoyed. Mr. Henry has also demonstrated commitment to the young by sponsoring the Wade Wilson Scholarship Football and the Middletown, DE, Pop Warner Football League. He has also formed several civic awareness groups, and has coordinated campaigns for various civic-minded political leaders.

Mr. Speaker, David Henry has long been a beloved husband to his wife, Helen, and a devoted father to Christina, Joyce, Courtney, and

Chad. His family and friends know him as a kind and gregarious man who will aggressively help anyone whenever possible. Over the years, such civic organizations as the Philadelphia Council of Elders, PUSH, and the City-wide Parents Council have recognized his contributions with community service awards, and most recently the Friends of Dave Henry have established a fund to aid kidney patients on his behalf.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to express my admiration today for Mr. C. David Henry. His dedication to the people of Philadelphia and Delaware should inspire us all in our efforts, and I wish him health and happiness in the future. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in praising this generous, compassionate individual for all he has given to humanity, Mr. C. David Henry.

THE MISSOURI GENERAL ASSEMBLY RATIFIES THE 27TH AMENDMENT

HON. BILL EMERSON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 27, 1992

Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, the Missouri General Assembly ratified the 27th amendment to the U.S. Constitution on May 5, 1992, and the Missouri Senate has requested that its ratification resolution be reprinted in full in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I have attached the resolution, to be printed following these remarks.

SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS NOS. 14 AND 16

Whereas, the First Congress of the United States of America, at its first session, sitting in New York, New York, on September 25, 1789, in both Houses, by a Constitutional majority of two-thirds thereof, has proposed an amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America in the following words, to wit:

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following [Article] be proposed to the Legislatures of the several states, as [an Amendment] to the Constitution of the United States, . . . which [Article], when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the said Constitution, viz;

"[An article] in addition to, and Amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by Congress, and ratified by the Legislatures of the several states, pursuant to the fifth Article of the original Constitution.

"Article the second. . . . No law, varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives, shall take effect, until an election of Representatives shall have intervened."

Whereas, Article V of the United States Constitution allows the General Assembly of the State of Missouri to ratify this proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States; and

Whereas, the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States has already been ratified by the Legislatures of the following states in the years indicated, to

wit: Maryland in 1789; North Carolina in 1789; South Carolina in 1790; Delaware in 1790; Vermont in 1791; Virginia in 1791; Ohio in 1873; Wyoming in 1878; Maine in 1883; Colorado in 1884; South Dakota in 1885; New Hampshire in 1885; Arizona in 1885; Tennessee in 1885; Oklahoma in 1885; New Mexico in 1886; Indiana in 1886; Utah in 1886; Arkansas in 1887; Montana in 1887; Connecticut in 1887; Wisconsin in 1887; Georgia in 1888; West Virginia in 1888; Louisiana in 1888; Iowa in 1889; Idaho in 1889; Nevada in 1889; Alaska in 1889; Oregon in 1889; Minnesota in 1889; Texas in 1889; Kansas in 1890; Florida in 1890; and North Dakota in 1891; and

Whereas, Article V of the United States Constitution does not state a time limit on ratification of an amendment submitted by the Congress, and the First Congress specifically did not establish a deadline for the ratification of this particular proposed amendment; and

Whereas, the United States Supreme Court has ruled in the case of *Coleman v. Miller*, 307 US 433 (1939), that a proposed amendment to the United States Constitution, submitted without any deadline, may be ratified by states at any time and Congress must then determine whether a reasonable amount of time has elapsed since its initial submission when—in the presence of certified ratifications from the requisite number of states—the time arrives for the promulgation of the adoption of the amendment; and

Whereas, the General Assembly of the State of Missouri finds that the proposed amendment is still meaningful and needed as part of the United States Constitution and that the present political, social and economic conditions are the same as or are even more demanding today than they were when the proposed amendment was first submitted for its adoption;

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the Missouri Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein, that the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States as aforementioned be and the same hereby is ratified by the Eighty-sixth General Assembly of the State of Missouri; and

Be it further resolved that the Secretary of the Missouri Senate be instructed to send a certified copy of this resolution to the Archivist of the United States, Washington, D.C.; the Vice President of the United States; the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives; and to each member of the United States Congress from Missouri with the request that it be printed in full in the Congressional Record.

RONALD K. MACHTLEY AWARD

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 27, 1992

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to congratulate Shannon B. Cassidy of Pawtucket, as this year's recipient of the Congressman Ronald K. Machtley Academic and Leadership Excellence Award for St. Raphael Academy in Pawtucket, RI.

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

Shannon B. Cassidy has more than fulfilled this criteria. As an honors' student for all her

4 years at St. Raphael Academy, Shannon earned membership to the National Honor Society and was honored with certificates of merit in religion, geometry, and chemistry. She also served as editor-in-chief of the yearbook and graciously volunteered her time at a health office and animal hospital in her community.

I commend Shannon B. Cassidy for her outstanding achievements and wish her all the best in her future endeavors.

WELCOME TO MINTIMER SHARIPOVICH SHAIMIEV, PRESIDENT OF TATARSTAN

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 27, 1992

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues in the Congress to join me in welcoming to our Nation's Capital and to the Congress His Excellency Mintimer Sharipovich Shaimiev, the President of the Republic of Tatarstan. President Shaimiev is leading a political and economic delegation that will hold meetings with political leaders here in Washington, DC, and with business and financial leaders in New York.

The Republic of Tatarstan is an autonomous republic within the Russian Republic, and because of its substantial oil reserves and economic potential, Tatarstan will play a key role in the future economic development in that part of the world.

Mr. Speaker, the people of Tatarstan are fortunate to have as their leader at this critical time a man so well prepared as President Shaimiev. He was born in what is now the Republic of Tatarstan on January 20, 1937, and received his education at the Agricultural College of Kazan in the Republic's capital city. After a period of technical leadership in agriculture, President Shaimiev became Minister of Melioration and Water Resources of the Tatar Autonomous Soviet Federal Republic, a post which he held from 1969 until 1983. He then became First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers—Deputy Prime Minister—of the Tatar Republic, and from 1985–89, he was Chairman of the Council of Ministers—Prime Minister—of the Tatar Republic. He served as Chairman of the Parliament and the head of state of the Tatar Republic, 1990–91, and since 1991 he has served his people as president of the Tatarstan Republic.

Mr. Speaker, in addition to President Shaimiev, the delegation from the Republic of Tatarstan includes a number of distinguished and prominent leaders: Mr. Mansur Chasanovich Chasanov, President of the Tatarstan Academy of Sciences; Mr. Ravil Fatykhovich Muratov, Deputy Prime Minister of Tatarstan; Mr. Sandor Demjan, adviser to the President; and Mr. Kamil Shamilevich Ischakov, the mayor of Kazan. In addition the delegation includes a number of prominent leaders of business and industry of the Republic.

Mr. Speaker, the visit of President Shaimiev and his delegation provides an outstanding opportunity to encourage economic and politi-

cal cooperation between the United States and the Republic of Tatarstan. I wish the President and the delegation great success in their visit, and invite my colleagues to join me in welcoming them to the Congress, to Washington, and to the United States.

TRIBUTE TO FRANCES ADAMS,
R.N., F.N.P.

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 27, 1992

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to pay tribute to Frances Adams, R.N., F.N.P., who is retiring after 22 years of service in the Wood County Health Department.

There is a great debate going on in America about the future of health care. But there is one subject upon which we all can agree: Quality care in this country cannot be sustained without the service of talented, dependable professionals who commit their lives to the well-being of others. Mr. Speaker, Frances Adams is without a doubt one such professional.

Frances Adams can look back on her career at the Wood County Health Department with great pride. Her tireless work in the area of prenatal care has helped so many during the challenging and miraculous experience of pregnancy and childbirth. For more than two decades, Frances Adams has touched the lives of parents, babies, and all of Wood County.

Frances Adams is recognized by her peers for her professionalism and hard work, and as Congressman for Ohio's Fifth Congressional District, I join in thanking her for her years of valued service.

TRIBUTE TO DR. ETHEL B.
STALLING

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 27, 1992

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, today, I pay tribute to a distinguished lady from the Fourth Congressional District of Missouri, Dr. Ethel B. Stalling. She recently completed her 51st year as a chiropractor, all except 8 years having been in Pleasant Hill, MO.

Dr. Stalling is a graduate of Cleveland Chiropractic College, and recently was the recipient of the Alumnus of the Year Award from that college's alumni association.

Dr. Stalling has not only practiced chiropractic medicine throughout the years, but has been an influential member of the Missouri State Chiropractic Association.

She has received numerous awards, including service awards from Cleveland Chiropractic College, the International Chiropractors Association, the Missouri State Chiropractors Association, the Academy of Missouri Chiropractors, and was named chiropractor of the year by the International Chiropractors Association.

I have known her many years, as her roots are in my home county of Lafayette. I know other Members of this body join me in congratulating Dr. Stalling on 51 years of service and wishes her the very best in the days ahead.

RONALD K. MACHTLEY AWARD

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 27, 1992

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to congratulate Ameurfinna Felangela Dimen of Southbury, CT, as this year's recipient of the Congressman Ronald K. Machtley Academic and Leadership Excellence Award for St. George's School in Middletown, RI.

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

Ameurfinna Dimen has more than fulfilled this criteria. During her sophomore year, Ameurfinna was honored by the faculty with the Allen Prize for high standards in all areas of scholastic life. She also has selflessly devoted herself to community volunteer work as a Big Sister, a Rhode Island Hospital candystriper, and as a member of the Feed a Friend Program.

I commend Ameurfinna Dimen for her outstanding achievements and wish her all the best in her future endeavors.

GUARD US FROM HORSETRADING

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 27, 1992

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I would like to place an article in the RECORD that I hope all my colleagues will read.

This piece, which ran in the Providence Journal-Bulletin newspaper, accurately describes both the importance of the Reserves and the partisan gamesmanship that results in questions about the preparedness and the usefulness of these troops.

Most recently we saw the Reserves in action in Los Angeles and I have heard no one question the value of their help in that crisis situation.

The authors of this article are Maj. Gen. Leonard Holland, Adjutant General of Rhode Island from 1961 to 1983, and Robert Riesman, who served as a civilian aide to the Secretary of the Army from 1963 to 1969 and from 1978 to 1980.

Both Major General Holland and Mr. Riesman know this subject. They have had responsibility for and worked with the Reserves. They have seen the value of this program in Rhode Island and on a national level. And they both know—as I do—that the Reserves did an outstanding job in Operation Desert Storm.

I was proud to visit Rhode Island troops preparing at Fort Pickett to go to Operation Desert Storm and I truly regret the tone of the remarks that have been made about the performance of Reserve troops. The men and women I saw were doing a terrific job and making a great sacrifice. These individuals deserve our praise and our continued support.

I urge everyone to read this thoughtful piece in defense of our Reserve Forces.

[From the Providence Sunday Journal, Apr. 26, 1992]

GUARD US FROM HORSETRADING

(By Leonard Holland and Robert A. Riesman)

Rhode Islanders are not alone in their deep concern about the Bush administration move to reduce military reserves and National Guard. There is nationwide disquiet at the Defense Department decision to cut these forces by 234,000 over the next five years, affecting hundreds of units in all 50 states. While we favor reductions in our defense budget, we fear that political horse-trading by the executive branch may permanently impair our reserve forces.

More than a whiff of politics can be sensed in the way the administration is dealing with the National Guard and the reserves. The President and Secretary of Defense have set \$50 billion as the target for reduction in our nation's defense budget, while the Democrats in Congress clamor for a much larger cut.

In announcing on March 27 the reduction of 140,000 in reservist and Guard strength during the next two years, Secretary Cheney needed congressional Democrats, noting that they called for greater cuts in the defense budget, but "not in my district."

This is a time-honored ploy of the executive branch, whether of our nation or of a municipality. When the mayor of a city is attacked for too high a budget, his first reaction is to announce the reduction of fire and police protection, together with less frequent garbage collection. On a national level, the President and Secretary Cheney are indulging in similar political gamesmanship with Congress, at the expense of our national preparedness and public safety.

Unquestionably, we must cut our defense budget for all the obvious reasons, and must reconfigure our forces to deal with the world's new strategic balance. And if we are going to cut our Army and Air Force, we should maintain a rational balance between our active and reserve strength. However, there is a "red line" below which our National Guard and reserve must not be cut.

A quarter-million Reserve and Guard soldiers, sailors, airmen, airwomen, and Marines were mobilized for Desert Shield/Desert Storm. One of the first US units in Iraq was an Army Guard engineer company. Air Guard units flew more than 3,500 fighter-bomber missions, and Army Guard artillery units performed admirably in combat. From Rhode Island, the 115th, 118th, and 119th Military Police companies, our 143rd Tactical Airlift Command, 281st Combat Communications Group and 282nd Combat Communications Squadron, together with the 102nd Tactical Control Squadron, accomplished indispensable missions.

Once disbanded, Guard units cannot be summoned overnight. The individual training, and the training and experience of operating as a unit over time, cannot be replaced by mobilization cadres. In Iraq, the attack helicopter once more proved its unique effectiveness. The announced cutbacks in the 1st Battalion of the 126th Army Aviation Bri-

gade stationed at Quonset Point are, therefore, a matter of concern, and leave us wondering where the ax will fall next.

The dissolution of the Soviet Union did not make the world more stable, and for the foreseeable future we shall need a balanced military posture. At home, the Red Army may no longer threaten us, but Mother Nature has not been disarmed. Every state depends on its National Guard as an irreplaceable and indispensable force for public safety in time of flood, hurricane or other disasters or emergencies.

Our own state has turned to the Guard in emergencies: The 1938 and 1954 hurricanes, the blizzard of 1978, and last year's hurricane Bob. When the guards at the ACI walked out in 1974, order could not have been maintained except by the round-the-clock protection provided by the Guard. Without the Guard, what organized and trained body is there to deal with these emergencies? With the deactivation of Fort Devens, there will not be an active Army unit within 200 miles of Rhode Island. Even if there were, the active Army is not prepared for civil emergencies. Other states face similar problems, as Army bases throughout the nation are being closed.

If it weren't so serious, the reaction of the national media to Secretary Cheney's proposal would be funny. From their Manhattan listening post, the editors of the New York Times derided "weekend warriors" and attempts to "preserve the peacetime patronage for part-timers." Similarly, The Wall Street Journal dismissed the National Guard and military Reserve as "pork." The lack of readiness of one individual unit to be deployed to the Persian Gulf was used to denigrate the entire National Guard. Until you leave the island of Manhattan, you don't appreciate what the National Guard means to our country, at bargain rates to the taxpayer.

We favor a reduced defense budget, but cannot accept reductions in the National Guard and Reserves that would imperil our mobilization base or public safety and civil defense of our states. The Guard and Reserve must not become a political football, nor part of a game of chicken between the executive and legislative branches. It is our good fortune that every member of the Rhode Island delegation to Congress has served in the armed forces and understands the problem.

The Second Amendment to our Constitution calls for a militia, for the protection of our citizens. Our country and every state in the Union needs our Reserve forces—at least, until our collective political genius can devise another citizen-based, locally oriented, trained and organized body that can respond to national and public emergencies.

ALTERNATIVES MUST BE STUDIED FOR CHEMICAL WEAPON DESTRUCTION

HON. JIM JONTZ

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 27, 1992

Mr. JONTZ. Mr. Speaker, I had the opportunity of meeting some time ago with several residents of Vermillion and Parke Counties in Indiana, who are opposed to the U.S. Army's current plans to demilitarize the chemical weapons stored at Newport Army Ammunition Depot. They presented me with an "Open Let-

ter to the Members of the U.S. Congress" asking that we insist that the Army thoroughly investigate all alternatives to the incineration of the chemical stockpile. I agree with the concerns of the Newport Study Group and present a copy of their letter for my colleagues' information.

THE ARMY'S PROBLEMS WITH CHEMICAL WARFARE MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION OPEN LETTER TO THE MEMBERS OF THE U.S. CONGRESS

Honorable Members of the U.S. Congress:
The U.S. Congress in 1985 instructed the Army to destroy and dispose of all outdated chemical warfare munitions and agents.

In the intervening years the Army has investigated—albeit for the most part superficially—a number of destruction processes and methods, but soon focused primarily on incineration as the "most efficient" and presumably "safest," not to mention "least expensive" technology. This decision was largely based on the advice in a report by the Nation Research Council, advice that, incredibly, failed to deal with the many problems pertaining to the incineration of hazardous substances.

The Army has since developed an incinerator known under the acronym JACADS, and has built a less than full-sized prototype at Tooele, Utah, as well as a full sized incinerator on Johnston Atoll in the Pacific. Both are still being tested and both have experienced a large number of problems.

The program to date has been a costly one, in part legitimately so because of the treacherous nature of the material to be destroyed: Munitions containing a variety of explosives (fuses, propellants, bursters) in addition to the extremely poisonous warfare agents. But moreover due to what the GAO report of Nov. 1991 calls "cost growth" and "schedule slippages," as well as design and fabrication problems, such as the substandard air filtration system (GAO Report, P. 28).

It is painfully clear by now that the Army has placed "all its eggs into the incineration basket" and has spent a vast amount of tax money to get the JACADS to perform according to the Army's specifications and the EPA's emission requirements, but with disappointing result, and there is no guarantee, nor even likelihood, that those standards may ever be achieved with the present system, or any other incinerator design.

It seems appropriate to us that Congress, having ordered the Army to dispose of the chemical warfare munitions and agents in the first place, should now step in and instruct the Army first: to consult (with the assistance of knowledgeable citizen's groups) private industries and/or engineering departments at first-rate universities interested and knowledgeable in the development of alternative technologies to incineration. And, second: to select one or two of such industries with the most promising processes to start testing their systems on chemical warfare agents and explosives. Several of the newly developed alternative technologies are bound to be notably more benign than incineration, and hence in terms of human health concerns than incineration. However, there is no doubt that all of them will also generate toxic wastes such as "ashes" containing heavy metals. These waste products must either be placed in designated hazardous waste landfills, or further processed chemically to reclaim the metals.

It is not possible to predict the cost of following our suggested course at this point, but what can be predicted with confidence is the elimination of two of the most serious

categories of environmental pollutants associated with incineration, namely the generation of nasty and environmentally persistent toxins in the cooling gas stream of the smokestack (dioxins, furans, etc.), and the emission of ultrafine-grained particulates (-0.3µm inφ) which do not show as smoke, but tend to become coated with toxic organic compounds. These particulates constitute a serious health hazard, because they are not trapped by the ciliated lining of the windpipe and bronchi, but are carried into the tiny gas chambers (alveoli) of the lung where they may produce cancer lesions.

In conclusion we respectfully suggest, on behalf of some 13,000 concerned citizens living in the vicinity of the Newport Army Ammunition Plant, that Congress direct the Army to stop wasting taxpayer's money on an inappropriate and chronically malfunctioning technology, and focus its attention on one or two alternative methods of disposal of the chemical warfare munitions and agents.

SUPPORT FOR SPOTTED OWL MANAGEMENT PLAN

HON. WALLY HERGER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 27, 1992

Mr. HERGER. Mr. Speaker, last week I cosponsored legislation, H.R. 5256, which would implement President Bush's plan to reduce timber industry job losses in California, Oregon, and Washington resulting from implementation of the Endangered Species Act for the northern spotted owl. This proposal is a step in the right direction toward a balanced solution that considers the needs of our northern California timber communities as well as the needs of the spotted owl. However, this "Preservation Plan," as it has been entitled, still does not sufficiently address the devastating economic impacts of the spotted owl recovery plan on our northern California communities. As such, I will continue working with Secretary of Interior Lujan and Secretary of Agriculture Madigan toward developing a plan which more adequately addresses the unique characteristics of California's forests, and ultimately protects more jobs.

We know now that there are many more spotted owls in California than was estimated when the species was listed under the Endangered Species Act. To date, over 1,500 owl sites have been confirmed throughout California, with over 500 sites on private lands which have only partially been surveyed. Moreover, spotted owls are known to be living and reproducing in managed, second-growth forests throughout the State. It is significant to note that the Fish and Wildlife Service has already ruled that a plan by Sierra Pacific Industries to manage the forests for timber production and the protection of spotted owls on private lands will not result in a take of the species under the ESA.

Unfortunately, the Preservation Plan fails to allow us to manage our forests for owls, jobs, and an affordable supply of wood products for the American public. I will continue working with the administration and my colleagues in the House toward developing a spotted owl management plan which achieves these ob-

jectives and addresses the needs of our northern California timber-dependent communities.

TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM W.
CORCORAN

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 27, 1992

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize William W. Corcoran for his efforts to the Visiting Nurse Service of Newport County. These efforts have earned him the Mary A. Dwyer Award, an award given annually in memory of the late Mary A. Dwyer, the agency's executive director from 1954 to 1979. The award is given to the individual that has displayed a history of outstanding service to the agency.

William Corcoran began his involvement with the visiting nurse service when he joined the board of directors in 1960. Mr. Corcoran became president in 1965 and remained in the position until 1980. During the 28 years, Mr. Corcoran has been involved with the visiting nurse service. The agency has grown from 8 staff members to almost 40 members. Mr. Corcoran's dedication and commitment to the principles set forth by the visiting nurse service is what brings this service to so many needy people.

I commend William Corcoran for his work and dedication and wish him all the best in his future endeavors.

ARIZONA PROPOSITION THREATENS
WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT,
SPORTSMEN, AND SOUND CONSERVATION

HON. RICHARD T. SCHULZE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 27, 1992

Mr. SCHULZE. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the congressional sportsmen's caucus, whose present bipartisan membership includes 29 percent of the Congress, I want to bring to the attention of my colleagues a pending situation that has the potential of establishing one of the most dangerous precedents against professional wildlife management this Nation has ever faced. I am speaking of the initiative that will be submitted to the voters in the State of Arizona in November of this year known as Proposition 200.

The stated policy of this initiative is purportedly to manage wildlife and protect property by "humane and nonlethal methods." Specifically, however, the proposal seeks to prohibit the taking of wildlife on public lands, both Federal and State, "with any leghold trap and conibear style trap of the instant kill or body-gripping type design * * *"

First of all, the issue of "humaneness" is a subjective term. The only place in Federal law where an attempt to define humane taking in the wild is the Marine Mammal Protection Act where it is stated as "the least degree of pain and suffering practicable * * *" 16 U.S.C.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

1362(4). The legal cases that have interpreted this clause make it clear that each case must be determined individually.

Obviously, the phrase "humane * * * methods" in Proposition 200 will be a legal quagmire that will materially hamper orderly wildlife management.

Second, and more ominous, is the issue that, even though the proposition purportedly exempts traditional hunting and fishing, it is totally unclear what is intended under "non-lethal" methods. At best, there will be a rash of litigation on the subject by antisportsmen which may be the unstated intent of the initiative in the first place.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE
REPUBLIC OF CHINA ON TAIWAN

HON. DAN SCHAEFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 27, 1992

Mr. SCHAEFER. Mr. Speaker, in the past 2 years, the Republic of China on Taiwan has made great progress in strengthening democracy and the rule of law, while economic growth continues at an impressive rate. These are no small accomplishments, in view of the ever-present military threat from the mainland, whose rulers have never renounced the use of force against Taiwan.

I believe that credit for this economic prosperity and political liberalization should go to President Lee Teng-hui and his Vice President, Dr. Li Yuan-zu. Their wise leadership bodes very well for the future of the Republic of China and its citizens.

Mr. Speaker, President Lee and Vice President Li mark their second anniversary in office this month. I congratulate them—and the Republic of China on Taiwan—and wish them all the best in the months and years to come.

OFF TARGET

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 27, 1992

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call my colleagues' attention to an article called Off Target by Steven Emerson, which appeared in the May issue of Washington Journalism Review. It describes the events which contributed to the unfortunate smear of Israel when it was falsely accused of supplying Patriot missiles to China. While I have shortened the article to save space in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, I urge my colleagues who are interested in the subject to obtain the full article and read it.

In April, 24 other Members and I called on President Bush to apologize to Israel for the leaks which besmirched its name. We have received no response to our request to date. I believe this article provides important new facts surrounding our Government's role in this episode, and further justification for an official apology.

OFF TARGET

(By Steven Emerson)

The Washington Times, the Wall Street Journal, ABC News and Evans and Novak all reported that Israel illegally had sold U.S. weapons technology to China. They got it wrong.

In mid-March, an already tenuous relationship between Israel and the United States was rocked by a series of shocking news reports alleging that Israel had illegally sold vital U.S. technology to other countries. First came a story that Israel might have transferred a Patriot missile to China. Another article said that, among other illicit acts, Israel secretly sold U.S.-designed weapons systems to China and South Africa. But the most extravagant accusation was that Israel was planning to sell U.S. "stealth technology" to China.

Many of these charges were broadcast on television news shows and printed in newspapers throughout the United States. The allegations also generated an acrimonious debate between A.M. Rosenthal of the New York Times and syndicated columnists Rowland Evans and Robert Novak, who were making their own serious accusations against Israel.

When the smoke cleared, however, it turned out that some of the charges were patently false and others highly questionable. In their zeal to get a "good story," did veteran U.S. journalists fail to obtain corroborative evidence to substantiate such serious allegations?

On the morning of March 12 the Washington Times, a newspaper known for its access to intelligence reports, ran a front-page banner headline proclaiming "China may have Patriot from Israel." The article, written by Bill Gertz and Rowan Scarborough, reported that the "Bush administration is investigating intelligence reports that Israel secretly supplied a U.S. Patriot missile or its technology to China. . . ."

If true, it was an extraordinarily shocking revelation. Disputes between Israel and the United States are always hot news. But coming at a time of extremely strained U.S.-Israeli relations and only days before a U.S. visit by Defense Minister Moshe Arens, the Patriot story spread quickly around Washington. The true test of whether it would become a high-profile national issue would come several hours later at daily briefings at the White House, State Department and Pentagon.

As a rule, Bush administration officials have refused to comment on intelligence reports. Moreover, the administration has demonstrated an aversion to leaks based on unverified raw intelligence reports, as illustrated by its bitter denunciation of the FBI reports leaked to reporters regarding allegations against Supreme Court nominee Clarence Thomas.

But on March 12, the Bush administration seemed to go out of its way to confirm this leak. At the State Department, Defense Department and White House, officials carefully stated on the record that they would "not comment." Yet ubiquitous but anonymous "senior officials," which included the briefers and top policymakers, made themselves available on "background" for reporters at daily briefings to "confirm" the existence of the allegations. For example, according to reporters present, Assistant Secretary of State Edward Djerejian vouched that the allegations were "serious." His comments, like those of his colleagues, guaranteed that the Washington Times story had legs.

In classic Washington cover-your-tracks style, however, Djerejian on March 17 pub-

licly criticized leaks about alleged Israeli arms transfers. Before a congressional committee, Djerejian declared, "What is regrettable is there have been these irresponsible leaks by unnamed officials which have come into the press. . . ." (When asked about his March 12 background comments, a spokeswoman for Djerejian said the State Department would not comment on "anything Secretary Djerejian may or may not have said on background.")

By the end of the day on March 12, the story was publicized worldwide. While Israeli officials unequivocally rejected the Patriot missile charges and claimed they were leaked before being investigated by the Bush administration or before Israel had a chance to respond, neither they nor the U.S. media were privy to the intelligence report that generated the allegation. And if they couldn't see the report, how could they respond to the charge? It was a Catch-22 situation typical of the intelligence world.

In retrospect, it became apparent that the Washington Times had exaggerated the allegations against Israel to include the charge that Israel had possibly transferred a complete Patriot missile to the Chinese. Bush administration officials said that the "intelligence report" received by the administration raised only the possibility that China had acquired Patriot technology from Israel, not the missile itself. Nevertheless, by elevating the allegation to including the transfer of hardware, the Times helped raise the story to another level. And because anything is possible in the intelligence world, the notion of a missile transfer could not be dismissed out of hand. The Washington Times' Scarborough said in an interview that his article was accurate. "I'm firmly convinced that the intelligence report mentioned the possibility that the Patriot itself had been transferred," he said. "We confirmed this through several sources in the administration." . . .

MORE ALLEGATIONS ABOUT ISRAEL

On March 13, the Israel-China story picked up steam when veteran investigative reporter Edward T. Pound of the Wall Street Journal published a front-page report in which senior U.S. officials alleged improper Israeli transfer of U.S. technology to China, Ethiopia, South Africa and Chile. The result of a six-week investigation, the Journal story was extensively documented and included references to a classified draft of an upcoming report on technology transfer to Israel by State Department Inspector General (IG) Sherman Funk. . . .

The article further reported that government officials "suggest Israel uses several schemes to transfer" U.S. technology, including repackaging American components in systems exported by Israel and "reverse-engineering"—disassembling U.S. weapons to appropriate their secret designs.

For journalists, Pound's story seemed to indirectly confirm the Washington Times story, even though the Journal didn't focus on the Patriot missile allegations, if only because it alleged that Israel was selling other advanced U.S. technology without permission. The Journal story was particularly damning because its description of purported Israeli deception and scheming made any charge of Israeli duplicity more credible.

Israel's response to the Journal story seemed equivocal. An Israeli government spokesperson said that the stories about alleged sales to China and other countries "are sensitive matters which are subject to negotiation" between Israel and the United States. Was that an implicit acceptance of

the U.S. allegations, as some reporters believed and indeed wrote? . . .

The fact that journalists had paid relatively scant attention to previous disputes over technology transfer did not make the charges against Israel any less newsworthy. Although U.S. officials did not inspect Israeli military systems, Pound concluded in his Wall Street Journal article that "the intelligence reports have been so pervasive as to leave no doubt in the intelligence community that Israel has repeatedly engaged in diversion schemes."

Yet contrary to the portrayal of an intelligence community holding a monolithic view on alleged Israeli diversion, a series of interviews with officials in the Defense Department, State Department and CIA leaves no doubt that there are major and bitter disagreements about whether the intelligence reports about Israel were as conclusive as some claimed. For example, a senior Defense Department official who examined both the classified and unclassified versions of the IG report, as well as the raw intelligence reports collected by Funk to assemble his study, said firmly that the "IG abjectly misrepresents the intent and bottom line of the documents upon which his report was based." And a former government official who had access to the raw intelligence charged that the IG report was politicized. "The IG report," he said, "was a dumping ground for anyone who wanted to get their digs in on Israel."

Pound cannot be faulted for accurately reporting what various intelligence officials had told him and what had been confirmed by government documents. Yet the debate about Israel in the intelligence community often parallels the debate about U.S. Middle East policy. Officials collect, interpret and even generate "intelligence" designed to promote their views. Were the sources interviewed for this story simply providing the opposite of what Pound's sources told him?

Perhaps. But in reporting on the IG document, the unclassified version of which was released April 1, journalists largely overlooked evidence that raised doubts about the accuracy of the IG's conclusions. Moreover, the media generally disregarded the same independent Israeli military analysts who are quoted extensively when they criticize Israeli policies. This time, these Israeli analysts rejected the technology transfer charges as entirely unfounded and a "smear" against Israel. . . .

One of the few American reporters to delve into the issue beyond merely restating charges along with Israeli denials was Jackson Diehl of the Washington Post. In a March 18 story, Diehl reported from Jerusalem that "as Israeli sources explain it, the dispute over technology is, in fact, a tangled and technical one that reflects the degree to which the military establishments of the two countries became meshed in recent years." Diehl's point lay at the heart of the issue: Israel and the United States have been involved in joint research and weapons development for the past 25 years. Some of the research is so intertwined, according to U.S. and Israeli defense officials, that it is impossible to determine the exact nature of its parentage.

Another factor, which most reporters missed, is that because of the huge decline in international arms sales, the United States and Israel are now beginning to compete in an increasingly desperate search for arms buyers. What better way to undercut Israeli competition than to assert U.S. parentage of technology? . . .

In addition to the evidence supporting Israeli claims that it developed its own weapons systems, reporters missed another key element that would have demonstrated why the entire affair was much more gray than black and white. In recent years, the United States has exported weapons systems that have incorporated advanced Israeli technology to Arab countries such as Egypt, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. This hardware includes enhanced F-16 fuel tanks, helicopter altitude warning systems and F-16 avionics and structural improvements.

GUNNING FOR ISRAELI

As happens so often in Washington journalism, the allegations of Israeli transfer of technology had provided a hook for other reports about Israeli wrongdoing. By this time, the invisible critical mass—the journalistic threshold that results in pack reporting—had been reached. Now it seemed as if almost any allegation related to the Israel-China nexus was fair game, regardless of its accuracy, as long as it could be pinned on anonymous "U.S. intelligence sources."

In a segment on ABC's "World News Tonight" on March 16, John McWethy reported that Israel had secretly transferred a laser-guided artillery shell called the Copperhead to China. But there was a serious problem with the story: It wasn't true. According to Defense Department and congressional officials, Israel has not purchased any Copperheads (whereas dozens were sold to Arab countries). A spokesman for "World News Tonight" said in an interview, "We stand by our report."

Meanwhile, some editorial writers presumed the error-filled reports were true instead of questioning the leaks of unverified intelligence or raising questions about the accuracy of the charges. For example, the March 20 lead editorial in the New York Times blasted Israel in unusually harsh rhetoric for the "alleged sale of Patriot technology" to China and for "installing U.S. components" in Israeli-exported weapons systems. The editorial said that "stern sanctions" should be imposed on Israel if the reports proved to be true. At the same time, Times columnists Leslie Gelb and A.M. Rosenthal questioned the truthfulness of the allegations and the political agenda behind the leaks. . . .

NO EVIDENCE

In early April the Israel-Patriot-China story came to a conclusion. A special 17-member U.S. military inspection team had been dispatched to Israel—a development that had reinforced the credibility of the initial charges but which had originated at Israeli insistence—to investigate whether any of the Patriot missiles in Israel had been tampered with. On April 2, the State Department announced that the investigators found "no evidence that Israel had transferred a Patriot missile or Patriot missile technology" to China and that "the Israeli government has a clean bill of health on the Patriot issue."

The day before the United States exonerated Israel, State Department Inspector General Funk released an unclassified 69-page report alleging a "systematic and growing pattern of unauthorized transfer of sensitive United States items and technology" by an unidentified country that was unambiguously Israel. In interviews with reporters, however, Funk revealed, according to David Hoffman's account in the Washington Post, that State Department "auditors had never actually tracked any transfer of U.S. technology by Israel, but rather established that

intelligence reports about such transfers were credible."

In the end, journalists were left to report unverified allegations about possible technology transfers. Every day government officials receive scores of such intelligence reports, but often they consist of nothing more than an allegation by an informant, often with a political agenda, who reports it to a U.S. intelligence agent or diplomat. Most reports don't check out. Consider the famous 1981 report of a secret Libyan hit squad stalking President Reagan. The report, it turned out, was not true; the informant had misled U.S. officials.

The New York Times and the Washington Times acknowledged publishing tainted intelligence reports on Israeli weapons transfers and blamed their sources. On April 4, the New York Times tried to make amends for its premature editorial that had blasted Israel. Noting that Israel was found "not guilty" of the Patriot missile transfer charge, the Times editorialized that the "U.S. officials who hurried to publicize the allegation before all the facts were in owe Israel an apology."

On April 13, the Washington Times published a lead editorial that also criticized government leakers for feeding the press false information. The editorial, which conceded that the paper had printed the original unsubstantiated report on the Patriot transfer, enumerated the charges and countercharges that had been reported subsequently in the Wall Street Journal and in the Evans and Novak-Rosenthal exchanges. "The blame," the Washington Times concluded, "lies not with the press, which is reporting what it finds out, but with whomever is doing the leaking of spurious accusations."

The Washington paper also chastised the "highest officials" in the Bush administration for failing "to say anything on Israel's behalf to counterbalance the feeding frenzy in the press that the [original] leak set off. They now owe Israel an apology for allowing the erroneous report to further undermine relations between the two countries."

To be fair, perhaps the New York Times, The Washington Times—and much of the Fourth Estate—should apologize as well.

U.S. CAPITOL POLICE REFORMS

HON. MARY ROSE OAKAR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 27, 1992

Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a very important piece of legislation concerning the U.S. Capitol Police. This bill addresses several areas that merit our immediate consideration.

The bill contains five components: Expanding jurisdictional boundaries in which the Capitol Police have law enforcement authority, enhancing Capitol Police arrest authority, reorganizing the Capitol Police Board, establishing a joint or unified payroll system, and finally, providing for a lump-sum payment for retiring sworn members of the Capitol Police Force.

Mr. Speaker, daily, we read news accounts about random acts of violence that are occurring in every community in the country, including our own community of Capitol Hill. These acts of violence have affected individuals from all walks of life. We were especially devastated by the tragic death of the young Sen-

ate aide from Senator SHELBY's office, and the brutal, armed attack on Senator CONRAD's wife on the Senator's private property.

Mr. Speaker, what will it take to put a stop to this random violence? We are fortunate to have one of the most highly trained and best equipped police forces in the country, and we owe it to the citizens who live on Capitol Hill, who work on Capitol Hill, and who visit Capitol Hill, the best protection available.

One way to address this need is to expand Capitol Police jurisdictional boundaries. The Capitol Police, under 40 U.S.C. Section 212a (1988), has the power to police the Capitol buildings and grounds and to make arrests therein. When this language was enacted in 1948, it met the needs of the Capitol Police. Today, however, the buildings and areas we now use are located beyond this original jurisdiction. There are buildings outside the original jurisdiction which include two House office buildings as well as several parking lots that the Capitol Police now patrol, such as the House Child Care Center. While it is true the police have jurisdiction within these buildings and areas, it is the area surrounding these buildings and grounds that present the problems the Capitol Police face today.

Enhanced arrest authority means that members of the Capitol Police will have the authority to make arrests and enforce the laws of the United States and the laws of the District of Columbia: within the District of Columbia, with respect to crimes committed within the U.S. Capitol grounds; within the District of Columbia, with respect to any crime in the presence of a member, if the member is in the performance of official duties when the crime is committed; and within the District of Columbia, to prevent imminent loss of life or injury if the officer is in the performance of official duties when the authority is exercised. This will remove the gaps in the existing Capitol Police jurisdiction.

The third area addressed in the bill is a change in the composition of the Capitol Police Board. Currently, the board is comprised of the House Sergeant at Arms, the Senate Sergeant at Arms and the Architect of the Capitol. The legislation would change the composition of the board to the chair and ranking minority party member of the Committee on House Administration and the chair and ranking minority party member of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration. The House and Senate Sergeant at Arms would serve as executive officer members of the board without the right to vote.

The Capitol Police Board has certain responsibilities in formulating and implementing the policies of the U.S. Capitol Police Force. Greater accountability will be achieved if that authority rests with a bipartisan group consisting of members and Senators of the committees that set the internal policies of Congress.

The fourth component of the bill would establish unified payroll administration. Currently, members of the Capitol Police Force are paid either by House or Senate funds. Through this legislation, a single disbursing authority for all members of the Capitol Police, including civilian support positions, would be established.

The final area addressed in the legislation is the lump-sum payment which would be available to sworn members of the Capitol Police

who are separating from service because of retirement. This section does not pertain to civilian members of the Capitol Police Force.

Currently, there are 96 officers who must retire on or before October 31, 1992, in accordance with the Capitol Police Retirement Act that became law on October 15, 1990. These officers must use their accumulated annual leave and compensatory time by the close of business October 31, 1992. Therefore, it will be necessary to carry some of these officers in a terminal leave status for a period of 5 or more months. Additionally, it will be necessary to work other officers overtime to cover the post assignments that otherwise would have been manned by those officers on terminal leave.

There is going to be a substantial cost to the Department during this period of time. These officers, while on terminal leave, will continue to receive their salary and benefits until October 31, 1992. The overtime to cover the posts/assignments during this time is projected to cost \$1.4 million.

If a lump-sum payment was available for their accumulated annual leave only, a \$876,439 savings could be realized. The projected cost for a lump-sum payments for annual leave including benefit cost and replacement cost is \$1,057,923 versus \$1,934,362 for the projected cost of salaries, benefits, leave accrual and overtime costs to cover positions while in terminal leave status. It must be noted that this cost is calculated from the dates that these officers would otherwise be placed on annual leave in order to utilize their annual leave before October 31, 1992.

Lump sum payments were funded through legislative branch appropriations for fiscal year 1992. We need merely to provide the authorization for that payment.

Mr. Speaker, by enacting this legislation, we will have met our goal by bringing to completion the Capitol Police reform package that the Subcommittee on Personnel and Police has been working toward since the beginning of the 101st Congress. Since that time, the subcommittee and the Committee on House Administration has enacted the Capitol Police Retirement Act, created the position of Director of Employment Practices, reviewed and revamped the Capitol Police grievance procedure, special technician positions were made competitive, sensitivity training and educational assistance programs were instituted, civilian positions were created and pay compression was instituted.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, if it were not for the leadership of my good friend, my chairman, Hon. CHARLIE ROSE, we would never have reached this point today. I would like to commend him for his constant assistance and support, and I will always be greatly appreciative of his guidance as chairman of this committee.

RULE ON H.R. 5260, THE UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION AMENDMENTS OF 1992

HON. DAN ROSTENKOWSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 27, 1992

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I wish to serve notice to my colleagues that, pursuant to the rules of the Democratic caucus, I have been instructed by the Committee on Ways and Means to seek less than an open rule for the consideration by the House of Representatives of H.R. 5260, the Unemployment Compensation Amendments of 1992.

JETON ANJAIN HAS MADE US FACE NUCLEAR TESTING RESPONSIBILITY

HON. RON de LUGO

OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 27, 1992

Mr. DE LUGO. Mr. Speaker, the administration is reportedly considering limiting nuclear weapons tests, but not halting them, as many Members—and countries such as Russia, France, and Canada—have urged.

As it reconsiders its policy, the administration should keep in mind that the United States still has unfinished business from past testing in the Marshall Islands, which were, at the time, a territory for which our country was fully responsible.

The individual who, more than any other, has made our Nation face up to the sad legacy relating to one of the Marshall Islands atolls adversely affected by that testing, Rongelap, is Marshall Islands Senator Jeton Anjain of Rongelap.

The massive test at Bikini Atoll in 1954 exposed Rongelap—and its people—to a substantial dose of radiation.

Although the Department of Energy reported that high levels of contamination were still present in 1982, it asserted that Rongelap was safe for its people to live on.

The people of Rongelap doubted the Energy Department's assurances of safety, however. So, led by Senator Anjain, they moved to another island in 1985 where they continue to live today under difficult conditions and with concerns about their home atoll's—and their own—exposure to radiation.

In response to their concerns articulated by Senator Anjain, the 1986 law that made the Marshall Islands a self-governing state in free association with the United States included a provision insisted upon by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs that pledged our Nation to take the measures necessary to make Rongelap safe for its people.

The first step was to be an independent review of the 1982 energy report. The second was to be a comprehensive study if the review found any deficiencies with the 1982 report.

The initial review, which Senator Anjain made sure got done, did identify problems. Then the effort to get phase two done began.

Finally, after considerable lobbying by Senator Anjain and his capable representatives

here, David Weiman and Cooper Brown; hearings and recommendations by the Insular and International Affairs Subcommittee; and under the leadership of our distinguished colleague, Chairman SIDNEY YATES of the Interior Appropriations Subcommittee, funds were appropriated for this project last year.

Included was \$1 million for the comprehensive study and \$1,975,000 for the cleanup and resettlement of Rongelap, including \$500,000 to enable its people to live in exile. The Insular and International Affairs Subcommittee has recommended additional funds be appropriated this year.

Until recently, this administration—like its predecessor—resisted living up to our responsibilities regarding Rongelap every step of the way. Secretary of Energy James Watkins and Deputy Assistant Secretary Harry Pettengill, however, began to work with Senator Anjain and have been getting the administration to show greater responsibility about the Rongelap problem.

As Chairman of the Insular and International Affairs Subcommittee, I have worked with Senator Anjain in his struggle to get our Government to meet its responsibilities to his people.

He is a soft-spoken but tenacious man who is now also fighting a battle with cancer. He should be able to take some comfort in knowing, though, that his long and just battle for his people is finally winning.

Last month, Senator Anjain's creative and courageous campaign was recognized with what has been called the world's largest environmental prize. This is the annual award to grassroots heroes from the six inhabited continents given by the Goldman Environmental Foundation.

I congratulate Senator Anjain, as well as the Goldman Foundation, for this recognition of very important work. To help Members understand it better, I quote from a foundation explanation of it:

Marshall Islands Senator Jeton Anjain, 59, led the evacuation of his community from the Rongelap Atoll, contaminated by United States nuclear testing. He also successfully obtained U.S. funding for an independent radiological assessment of the atoll.

In 1954, the U.S. exploded the "Bravo" hydrogen bomb on the Bikini Atoll in the Pacific. It was the largest nuclear weapons device ever detonated by the U.S., 1,300 times the destructive force of the bomb dropped on Hiroshima. That morning the wind was blowing towards the Rongelap Atoll, 100 miles away, where 82 islanders were exposed to extremely high levels of radioactive fallout. The white-powdered fallout covered the islands and, thinking that it was snow, the children played in it. By night, the islanders had become acutely ill. It was not until two days later that the U.S. evacuated everyone to another island. Then, in 1957, even though the soil, water and food remained contaminated, these people were returned to Rongelap, along with an additional 200 islanders who were not on Rongelap during the test. The U.S. officials assured the islanders that no radiation danger remained. However, serious medical problems soon developed, including thyroid cancer, leukemia, and the birth of malformed fetuses.

During the following years, the Department of Energy (DOE) continued to study the people of Rongelap without their consent and without informing them of the findings.

In 1982, DOE released a study indicating that the levels of contamination on Rongelap exceeded those on Bikini, which had been evacuated but not resettled. At that time, Jeton Anjain, trained as a dentist and serving as health minister of the Marshall Islands, began to question these results. He resigned his ministerial position in order to better represent the people of Rongelap as a senator to the Nitijela, the Marshall Islands parliament. He sought evacuation assistance in vain from the Marshall Islands and U.S. governments. Finally in 1985, Anjain organized the evacuation of Rongelap with the aid of the Greenpeace ship, the Rainbow Warrior. Like a modern day Moses, he led his people to a new home.

The community was relocated to the isolated island of Mejjatto, one-tenth the size of their homeland. It is located in the rough, high seas, making fishing in the area difficult. The new home also lacks the tree crops that the islanders use in their daily lives. No longer self-sufficient, the people now depend on canned food supplies provided by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

For years, Anjain has been the key person lobbying the U.S. House of Representatives and Senate for an independent radiation assessment of Rongelap. Anjain was instrumental in getting a clause in the 1986 Compact of Free Association law between the U.S. and the Marshall Islands, stating that the U.S. should provide for an independent assessment of Rongelap. DOE produced a report in 1988 indicating that Rongelap would be safe to resettle for healthy adult males, provided that they avoided the local foods. Anjain found this report unacceptable. In 1991, after years of persistent and patient lobbying, he succeeded in obtaining congressional action. The House and Senate appropriated \$3 million to fund an independent health and radiological study on the atoll and establish a clean-up and humanitarian assistance fund. This will be the first study of its kind in the world.

The danger is not over for the Marshall Islanders. In 1990, Anjain's research revealed that the U.S. government is maintaining a readiness stance in the Rongelap Atoll in the event testing is required for reasons of national security.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION REGARDING H.R. 4901

HON. ANTONIO J. COLORADO

OF PUERTO RICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 27, 1992

Mr. COLORADO. Mr. Speaker, I wish to commend you for your rising to the challenge presented by the years-old vacancies in the District Court of the Virgin Islands, by introducing H.R. 4901. I must also commend you for your unwavering commitment to protecting the interests of the people of all the insular areas associated with the United States during your tenure as chairman of the Subcommittee on Insular and International Affairs.

Let me say, Mr. Speaker, that as someone who has devoted my professional career to the practice and upholding of the law, I am profoundly concerned by the failure of the system to provide the people of the Virgin Islands with the two judges required for the proper functioning of the District Court of the Virgin Islands.

The people of the Virgin Islands deserve more. The people of the Virgin Islands are entitled to have a judicial system that takes their court cases seriously—that takes them seriously.

The type of backlog that these two vacancies have created is unacceptable. Temporary judges presiding over cases with which they are hardly familiar is unacceptable. And judges knowing little about the laws upon which their deliberations must be based on unacceptable.

Finally, the passive waiting and hoping by the people of the Virgin Islands that someday, someone will consider appointing these badly needed judges is unacceptable.

H.R. 4901 helps the Virgin Islands help itself.

H.R. 4901 recognizes that the people of the Virgin Islands have opinions and insights regarding those members of the legal profession best equipped to preside objectively, impartially, and effectively as judges to the District Court of the Virgin Islands.

And H.R. 4901 permits the people of the Virgin Islands to recommend five such qualified candidates to the President, so that he may—with the advice and consent of the Senate—appoint two.

Mr. Speaker, I am encouraged by the U.S. Supreme Court having upheld as constitutional a law enabling a commission to submit to the U.S. President three names for nomination to the Superior Court of the District of Columbia. I am mindful of the support of very thoughtful and respected Members of Congress for your bill. And I am proud to be a part of this effort to give the people of the Virgin Islands the voice, the input, the respect they so richly deserve.

OF PERKS, POLITICS AND PUBLIC SERVICE

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 27, 1992

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I commend to my colleagues the following Mobil Corp. advertisement that appeared in a recent edition of Time magazine:

OF PERKS, POLITICS AND PUBLIC SERVICE

Surely, by now, we have all had our fill of media reports about the House Bank scandal, low-cost haircuts, presidential perks, and who knows what-all is to come.

Okay, some public officials have created a mess and perhaps voters have the right to ask: How can they run the country if they can't run their own organizations?

It's a fair question. However, the fact is that the abuses have now been recognized and something is being done about them. In fact, the House of Representatives recently voted to employ a manager. Good news. Good move. Good-bye to further rhetoric—we hope.

It's time for the Congress to get back on track and perhaps time for the voters to ask themselves: Are we missing the main point in this sometimes sad, occasionally comical, media event? Are we spending too much time gnashing our teeth and ferreting out "wrongdoers" on a side issue that is only diverting

both sides from the real battles facing the nation today? In our fervor to redress what some perceive as grievous wrongs, are we harassing good people out of public service?

Placing blame is not going to reduce the federal deficit. Slingshotting mud is not going to solve the nation's health care crisis. Killing some perks is not going to find the funds for improving education across the country.

The problem here is not one of which perks are improper. Such side issues only divert Congress from the task at hand. The real concern is how to get Congress away from these petty issues and back on track. How can get Congress to concentrate more on long-term economic, energy, health and education issues rather than taking the political pulse of the hometown activists before every major vote? Why do so many bills in Congress have to be considered by a plethora of committees and subcommittees? Are there too many committees and subcommittees? How can we reduce them and, thus, the bloated staffs of some in Congress?

A sign of the times and our legislators' inability to focus on the real issues of the day is the recent announcement by Senator Warren Rudman of New Hampshire that he would not run for reelection. The reason: frustration over paralysis in government, and particularly the stale-mate over curbing budget deficits.

Why are we losing good people like this? Because playing politics and covering posteriors in Washington has become more consuming than the original intent for which the Congress was established: mainly, "To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper. . . ."

In a way, the fact that they don't—or can't—is our fault, too. We should be demanding performance on the major issues of the day. Instead, we are allowing ourselves to be consumed with diversions that, in the end, don't really affect the nation's long-term welfare.

It's time to call an end to it. The Administration and Congress on both sides of the aisle need to get back to work on the really important concerns of the day. And we, the electorate, need to give them the proper tools to attract the right people to get the job done. That doesn't necessarily mean a gaggle of staff members. But if it takes a \$5 haircut to find someone who can shave the deficit, what's the problem?

EBENEZER BAPTIST CHURCH CELEBRATES 100TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. HAMILTON FISH, JR.

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 27, 1992

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize and pay special tribute to the Ebenezer Baptist Church of Poughkeepsie, NY. This week they are celebrating their 100th anniversary.

The area I represent, the 21st Congressional District of New York, is rich in historical significance. The region played a significant role in colonial history, the Revolutionary War and into the 19th century. The chief repositories of that history are our older churches, each of which has a uniquely splendid history of its own.

The history of Ebenezer Baptist Church dates back to the spring of 1891, when a group of Christians began holding weekly

prayer meetings in each other's homes. These informal meetings continued for 2 years under the direction of Rev. Charles Fariess, who came to Poughkeepsie as a missionary worker from Yonkers, NY. The group's first public meeting was held in the Leslie School House on Academy Street.

On January 19, 1891, the church was formally organized in what was called the law building on Union Street. In honor of his hometown church in Richmond, VA, Reverend Fariess suggested the name Ebenezer. Quarters were also located at Little Smith and Main Streets, until a fire destroyed the property, and for a short time on South Clinton Street. Groundbreaking for a new edifice at the present site began in 1904.

The Ebenezer Baptist Church has been the center of social life as well as a place of worship for countless families. But its role and influence has extended even further. Since its inception, the church has reached out to the community to offer spiritual guidance and counseling. It has confronted, head on, the pressing social issues of the day and was instrumental in establishing a multiracial committee—the outgrowth of which became the Dutchess County Human Rights Council.

The church, through its social committee, has been active in urban renewal programs, relocation and minority housing, the Model City Program and most of the other housing programs in the city of Poughkeepsie. The Empty Stocking Christmas Fund was created to provide toys and gifts for the less fortunate children of Dutchess County.

Religious faith has always been the essence of strength for free peoples. As guardians of this faith, our churches and synagogues seek to continually renew the spirit of brotherhood, family, and concern for one's fellow man. This is the spirit that built and preserved our freedom and made us a humane and God-fearing people. From the time of our Founding Fathers, the fire of faith has burned brightly all across this land, and as long as it lives, so will the America we cherish.

Mr. Speaker, I am well aware of the outstanding contributions that the Ebenezer Baptist Church has made over the years that have greatly benefited the people of Poughkeepsie and the county of Dutchess. The history of the Ebenezer Baptist Church is a precious part of the history of my county and State—our Nation—and of our common religious heritage. All who are associated with it are helping to further that heritage in a time when it is truly needed.

May God continue to bless and guide their work in the second century of the Ebenezer Baptist Church.

TRIBUTE IN MEMORY OF EDWARD SUTTON

HON. LUCIEN E. BLACKWELL

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 27, 1992

Mr. BLACKWELL. Mr. Speaker, today I am deeply saddened to inform my distinguished colleagues about the passing of one of our most beloved community figures, Mr. Edward

Sutton. Mr. Sutton has made substantial contributions to the city of Philadelphia over the course of his fruitful life, and will be sorely missed by his many dear friends.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Sutton was born on September 2, 1939, and made Philadelphia his home for all of his 53 years. For 30 years, he worshiped at the Christian Tabernacle Church of God and Christ, under the leadership of the late Bishop R.T. Jones. He spent 15 years with the Brotherhood of the Edward Henry Lodge 1235 I.B.P.O.E. Elks of the World, and for 21 years he sang with the Spiritual Inspiration Gospel Singers. But he will certainly be remembered and loved best for his leadership of the Holly Bridge/Albert M. Reed Python Drum and Bugle Cadets, which he served for 30 years.

Though the drum and bugle corps marched for schools, churches, and senior citizen programs all over the city, Mr. Sutton never accepted money for his services, preferring to march solely for the love of his community. People remember "Bootsie," as he was known since childhood, as an extraordinary person, who was a father or brother figure to all who knew him. He was never without money for the homeless and the hungry, and his children could count on his unflinching support in times of need. And he was equally willing and available to share in his friends' sorrows as he was their joys.

Mr. Speaker, Edward Sutton was taken from us far too soon. Though he was recognized by many civic organizations over the years, his greatest tribute will forever remain in the hearts and memories of those who loved him. I ask for my distinguished colleagues to join me in memorializing this devoted servant of Christ and humanity, Edward Sutton.

BOB MICHEL ON ROSS PEROT

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 27, 1992

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I hope all my colleagues read the following speech by BOB MICHEL titled "Perot-Stroika: The American Dilemma," and the remarks David Broder made in the Washington Post on May 27:

PEROT-STROIKA: 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 every one 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. (Etemp)

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 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. (Extemp)

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 in to 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 ninety 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 an 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 fight 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 here.

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, sometimes just silly—has been heard all over the world at various times 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 majorties, 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 American 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.

[From the Washington Post, May 27, 1992]

BOB MICHEL'S CHALLENGE

(By David S. Broder)

House Minority Leader Robert H. Michel (R-Ill.) is one of those familiar Washington figures who usually draws more affection than deference. Since he came to Congress from Peoria in 1956, he has been known to colleagues as a great companion for a song-fest or a round of golf. But as one of the permanently outnumbered Republicans, he rarely put his stamp—and never his name—on a major piece of legislation.

So there was great surprise last week that it was old-shoe Bob Michel, 69, who defined the political, constitutional and institutional crisis facing this country in 1992 more bluntly than anyone else in either party has done.

In a speech that reflected more of Michel's own reactions than any outside advice, he made four basic points:

The candidacy of Ross Perot could very possibly throw the choice of the next president into the House of Representatives, by denying any one of the three candidates—Perot, George Bush and Bill Clinton—an electoral-college majority. The inside-the-house politicking, with each state delegation casting a single vote, no matter its size—would be "an utter disaster" for the country, an outrage to the whole concept of popular sovereignty.

Perot as a possible president is a scary prospect, not only because "he doesn't have a clue how to solve even one major issue," but because—to Michel's eye, at least—he has "the demagogue's gift for oversimplification" and could, if elevated to power, prove that "authoritarianism *** can happen here."

More important than Perot himself is the fuel that is powering his undeclared can-

didacy—"the frustration of the American people when all they see when they look to Washington is squabbling, partisanship, media hype and legislative gridlock."

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

The source of the frustration—the real reason the grievances exist—is "the fact of divided government in Washington. We have come to the point in American history where a president of one party simply cannot lead if the Congress is dominated by the other party."

That is the ugly secret of American politics and Washington's failure. But it has been a long time since any major politician in either party stood up on his hind legs and said it to the people.

Back in 1960, John F. Kennedy campaigned by saying that it made no sense to elect Rep. Jones or Sen. Smith, good Democrats both, to Congress "and then put Richard Nixon in the White House." He won—barely. Party loyalties, though weakened by the six years of divided government and the spread of ticket-splitting under Dwight D. Eisenhower, still meant something then.

But for 20 of the past 24 years we have had divided government—a Republican in the White House and Democrats controlling at least one and usually both houses of Congress. A whole generation has grown up thinking this is natural and normal.

The members of that "permanent" Democratic congressional majority certainly did not tell their constituents that they were wrong to split their tickets. They wanted to pretend that they would be "effective" no matter who was in the White House. Maybe they are bringing home the bacon, but they are not dealing with national problems.

Still less did Republican presidents and presidential candidates want to say, plainly, that it made no sense to elect them unless they had enough allies on Capitol Hill to pass their programs. Ronald Reagan came closest to doing it in 1980—and the results showed: a Republican Senate and a conservative-controlled House. But only for two years. He retreated into the usual Republican tolerance of divided government when the recession swamped the GOP in 1982.

Now Michel has broken the code of silence and showed the guts to plead for a Bush campaign that would say "the only way" to break the impasse that is so frustrating to the voters is to end divided government. Give one party—he'd prefer it were the Republicans—control of the White House and Congress and if they fail to deliver, "kick us out" in the next election.

Will Bush take the challenge? At the moment his campaign is so desperate and defensive, in the face of the Perot surge, that no one knows.

Will a leading congressional Democrat step forward to say what Michel has said—that the voters are simply courting more frustration if they reflect Democratic congressional incumbents and then split their tickets for Bush or Perot?

What is needed is a steady drum-fire of messages from the leaders of both parties at both ends of Pennsylvania Avenue informing the public of the lesson that has been forgotten: that the collective responsibility that results from giving one party at a time "a chance to govern," as Michel put it, is the only real way to ensure accountability in a representative government.

What Bob Michel said is true. You can either vote for further frustration in the form of divided government, or you can pick a party to trust and hold to account, or you

can put your country's future in the hands of Ross Perot and his promise to take charge—with all that is unknown about his real goals and all that is untested about his self-restraint in the exercise of vast power.

SUPPORT FOR PUBLIC TELEVISION

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 27, 1992

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, several weeks ago George Will wrote a series of columns on public broadcasting that were syndicated in newspapers across America. While Mr. Will can be entertaining, and even sometimes correct, his attack on public broadcasting was way off the mark.

In response to these columns, Mr. Robert F. Larson, the president and general manager of Detroit's public television station, has composed an eloquent and stirring rebuttal to Mr. Will. In light of the importance of public broadcasting to the American people, I would like to share that letter with my colleagues.

While the House passed the reauthorization for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting last November, the Senate has not yet acted, and Members of the House may raise questions about public television when a final bill is brought before us later this year. In order to correct any misunderstandings about public television generated by Mr. Will's columns, I insert Mr. Larson's letter in full:

CHANNEL 56, WTVS,
Detroit, MI, May 7, 1992.

Mr. THOMAS BRAY,
Editorial Page Editor, Detroit News, Detroit,
MI.

DEAR MR. BRAY: Channel 56 would like to take issue with George Will's columns published in The Detroit News editions of April 24 and May 3 that criticized federal funding for public broadcasting.

Above all, public television works. It has accomplished what Congress has asked of it and what the 1967 Carnegie Commission promised. It has produced programs that have enriched our lives at home and in the classroom. Yet it faces perennial attempts to shut it down.

As Broadcasting Magazine observed 20 years ago: "If public broadcasting draws large audiences, it is attacked for seeking the masses; if it programs for small select groups, it is damned as an insufferable snob. If it tackles tough issues, it is trendy, left-wing, unrepresentative and misusing the taxpayers' money; if it presents fine drama and stimulating discussion, it is aloof and uninvolved."

This time around, the arch critic is conservative columnist George Will. Will objects to public funding of non-commercial television not because there is anything specifically wrong with it, but because he regards it as a luxury, an "ornament," and at a time of massive budget deficits, expendable. He says, it is time to pull the plug or, as Dr. Lawrence Jarvik of the Heritage Foundation has suggested, to sell it, copyrights and klystron tubes, to the highest bidder.

Maybe public television works too well for the testes and purposes of its critics. Our programs reflect a wide range of opinions, not one political or philosophical point of view. Public television insists that its audi-

ences have the capacity to sort out truth from falsehood and reflects more confidence in the ability of viewers to make up their own minds than their self-appointed defenders do. The champions of uniform perspectives have identified only a dozen hours of "too liberal programs" out of 600 hours each year. A recent survey found that 79% of Americans found public television programming neither too liberal nor too conservative. PTV works . . . in its commitment to fairness, balance, and objectivity.

The special relationship public broadcasting has created with its audience is evident in the broad support it has attracted from foundations, corporations, and individual contributors. Last year, the 345 television stations that make up the national system received more than five times as much financial support from these sources as they received from the federal government. And WTVS, Detroit Public Television, received \$10 from its community for every dollar it received in federal funds.

But why any federal funds? These are the crucial "seed monies" from which have grown The Civil War, The MacNeil/Lehrer Newshour, and local programming and educational services such as telecourses for high school completion and college degrees. They telecourses for high school completion and college degrees. They are a good investment for the American taxpayer, and only one dollar per citizen per year goes to public television and radio. So the system works financially, and tax dollars are leveraged to serve the public with value far beyond appropriated dollars.

George Will brands public television an "upper middle-class entitlement." He says it is federally subsidized programming for an elite few. But it is Mr. Will himself who is sounding "elitist" in asserting that people not in that "upper middle class" aren't watching. Public television's viewership closely mirrors the American population. Public television reaches 87 million people a week. Sesame Street reaches nearly a quarter of all U.S. households with incomes under \$10,000. In general, more than half of all public television viewers (59%) live in households with incomes under \$40,000 a year.

Nor is public television merely federally subsidized competition for the commercial channels. It is an enterprise which has enlarged the vision of the entire industry. If commercial channels and television producers entered into areas of educational, public affairs, and cultural programming that were once largely a public television monopoly, it is because public television demonstrated the viability of these programs and an audience for them. Those channels which George Will thinks should supplant public broadcasting exist technically because of its example and leadership. The future of broadcasting would be diminished without it.

Interestingly, no one is arguing about the significance of the past achievements of public broadcasting. Praise is unanimous for the contributions of Nature, Nova, Masterpiece Theater, Joseph Campbell, Pavarotti, Sesame Street, and The MacNeil/Lehrer Newshour. Why then are questions being raised about public television's place in the future? And why do we speculate that public television, which created the first satellite network, closed captioning for the hearing impaired, and descriptive video for the visually impaired will be overwhelmed and made superfluous by a proliferation of technologies and channels?

WTVS has entered what we believe will be the most dynamic, challenging, and useful

period in its history. It is engaged in an adventure that employs new technologies and rests on an enlarged relationship with the community. The station has forged a new partnership with community organizations and agencies, religious institutions, the press, and commercial radio and television in order to work together for a better future for the children of Southeastern Michigan.

WTVS has been a forum for individuals and groups to express their concerns and to confront special interests. We have been a learning center, a medium for adult education, a provider of college credit courses, and resource station for literacy efforts, an electronic town meeting where thousands have come together. We have been a way-station for those planning strategies to combat substance abuse, a facilitator for coalitions of those concerned about children at risk, the unemployed, the homeless, and dropouts. We have called these efforts Project Graduation, The Working Channel, Project Literacy, Detroit Black Journal, Club Connect, City for Youth * * *.

We have been seeking to discover how telecommunications can advance community problem solving. It is not enough to produce brilliant programs. We want to find out how this community resource can support the work of others in the community. In Detroit we have focused our resources on two priorities: the welfare of our children and race relations. These two challenges will occupy us for years to come. Not content with providing a mirror to our regions, we have accepted a more active role as a catalyst and agent for change. We shall be public broadcasters by participating in the life of the community we serve.

To Mr. Will we say, stretch a little. Free yourself from the ideological pouting of people like Jarvik. Weigh the accomplishments of public television. Consider its future. The new technologies you say threaten us offer new opportunities for public colloquy and community action.

Public television can bring people together in a quest for understanding and common purpose. It can be our electronic town hall, a city square where ideas and opinions are exchanged and where people who have been separated by racial and economic and cultural boundaries can come together in a new context. This is what we have been attempting to do in Detroit, and we believe that we are venturing out into the future of public television. In a time of enormous economic transition, urban decay, and resurgent racism, public television will be distinguished by the attention we give to our immediate geography, the communities we serve.

Public television will continue to be a vehicle for the dramas of Broadway, the music of our cities, and operas of Lincoln Center, the news of Washington and Wall Street, and the serious research into the natural world around us. But it will also expand its role as a meeting place and forum for the people, enlarging the definition and meaning of public television. Again to Mr. Will we say, we have just begun, and the dollars we are requesting to support public broadcasting will be multiplied in the value of communication services unavailable anywhere else. Public television works. Watch it work in the years ahead. Nipping at our heels will only make us run a little faster into a new era of public broadcasting. And we thank you for that.

Sincerely,

ROBERT F. LARSON,
President and General Manager.

ONE PERSON CAN MAKE A
DIFFERENCE

HON. GERRY SIKORSKI

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 27, 1992

Mr. SIKORSKI. Mr. Speaker, in a couple of weeks, delegations from around the world will gather in Rio to address environmental problems on a global scale. We'll be focused on thinking globally and acting locally—looking at things we can do in our communities to make a difference for the environment.

Thinking globally, acting locally embraces the theme that one person can make a difference. Whether it's fighting for protection of our environment or fighting for the protection of the basic human rights of all people, the message is the same—one person can make a difference.

Fellow Minnesotan, friend and an American who has tirelessly fought for human rights is Steve Endean, founder of the Human Rights Campaign Fund. Fighting against hate crimes and bigotry, ignorance and stubbornness—Steve has tirelessly championed basic human rights for Americans. His battles have not always been easy, his accomplishments not won without struggle, but his commitment and dedication embody the deeply rooted part of the human spirit—the thirst for human justice.

One person can make a difference—Steve Endean has. We can learn by his example and must continue fighting to carry out his work.

THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
HOME BUILDERS ASSOCIATION
OF DAYTON AND THE MIAMI
VALLEY

HON. BOB McEWEN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 27, 1992

Mr. McEWEN. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today to recognize that the Home Builders Association of Dayton and the Miami Valley will celebrate 50 years of serving the housing industry on June 3, 1992.

The Home Builders Association of Dayton and the Miami Valley is a professional association affiliated with the Ohio Home Builders Association and the National Association of Home Builders. The association promotes and represents the building industry and the housing needs of the community. Committed to improving the quality of housing in the community, the association serves its membership by creating and maintaining industry standards, as well as offering a variety of informative and educational programs.

For many, the American dream come true is owning a home. To make that dream a reality in the Miami Valley, the Home Builders Association has developed a strong network of professionals in the industry that share common objectives—providing economic support to the community and solving communication problems. The Home Builders Association of Dayton and the Miami Valley is nationally recog-

nized for its outstanding, innovative programs and services. Through the association, members are afforded the opportunity to participate in a wide range of programs, such as networking opportunities, industry promotion, educational opportunities, informational resources, effective representation, and community service. Hundreds of successful, stable business people in the Miami Valley are members of the association, including builders, subcontractors, suppliers, and service firms.

Since its inception in 1942, the Home Builders Association has successfully generated industry support and understanding in the community in which it serves. With its commitment to building America's dream and actively working to enrich the quality of life and housing, I am confident that the association will continue to be recognized as the leader and authority in the building industry.

It has been a pleasure to work with Mr. James Ernst, president of the association, and Mr. Phillip Parker, executive director of the association, as well as other members, in the past, and I very much look forward to continuing my friendship with this dedicated group of professionals in the months and years ahead.

RONALD K. MACHTLEY AWARD

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 27, 1992

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to congratulate Christopher J. Kovolski of Esmond, as this year's recipient of the Congressman Ronald K. Machtley Academic and Leadership Excellence Award for Smithfield High School in Esmond, RI.

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

Christopher J. Kovolski has more than fulfilled this criteria. As a member of the National Honor Society, Christopher was chosen worthily by his peers to be treasurer of the student council during his senior year. He also served as a representative of the Smithfield High School community as a member of Little Rhody's Boy's State and in attending leadership conferences.

I commend Christopher J. Kovolski for his outstanding achievements and wish him all the best in his future endeavors.

THE NEED FOR A STRONG
MERCHANT MARINE

HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 27, 1992

Mr. FIELDS. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee for the last 11 years, I have long been concerned about the state of America's merchant marine industry. That is why I am pleased that the Bush administration has

shown renewed interest in taking those actions necessary to revive our domestic maritime industry.

Under the able leadership of Transportation Secretary Andrew Card, a new policy coordinating group has been established to devise solutions to the problems facing the troubled merchant marine industry. Like everyone familiar with the maritime industry, I hope that Government, industry, and labor can find new and innovative ways to work together to strengthen and revitalize our Nation's merchant marine.

Capt. Timothy A. Brown, international president of the International Organization of Masters, Mates & Pilots recently addressed the New York City chapter of the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy Alumni Association, and in his speech Captain Brown made some interesting points. I hope that by inserting his remarks in the RECORD, my House colleagues, administration officials, members of Secretary Card's policy coordinating group, industry officials and labor representatives will all have an opportunity to benefit from Captain Brown's views as expressed in his speech.

ADDRESS OF CAPT. TIMOTHY A. BROWN

Good afternoon. I'm Tim Brown, President of the International Organization of Masters, Mates & Pilots. It's a pleasure to be with you today, and to see a number of familiar faces.

It was just a little more than a year ago that I took a leave of absence from my employer, Sea-Land Service, to come ashore and assume an entirely new command—that of leading the Masters, Mates & Pilots. What a year it's been, too. The U.S. maritime industry has been confronted with more challenges and experienced more change on all fronts during the past year than we've seen in decades.

What has become increasingly obvious to me since going to work on behalf of the 6,800 members of the Masters, Mates & Pilots is that the decisions the leaders of maritime labor and management make in the very near term will be the guiding influence on the fate and the future of the entire industry.

As we all are no doubt aware, the United States-flag shipping industry has been in a steady state of decline since the end of World War II. What we must now accept is that our industry will shift from a state of decline to a faster state of dissolution—unless we act now!

I truly believe the complete disappearance of our industry is not inevitable. Fortunately, many labor and corporate leaders agree, and we are working together aggressively to spur the government into action. I can assure you I did not become president of the MM&P to preside over its and our industry's disintegration!

There are those in and out of government—including one person who recently addressed this group—who watch the decline of our national fleet with veritable glee and an "I told you so" attitude. In fact, I become singularly annoyed when I deal with the Washington bureaucrats. I'm not sure what happens inside the capital beltway or whether there is something in the water down there. When I point out that we did not have enough ships to carry our own supplies throughout Desert Shield and Desert Storm, I am told that it makes no difference because we had allies who would carry them. When I suggest that the British could not duplicate their own success in the Falkland Islands today, I am told this has no historical sig-

nificance. When I counter that conceivably we might have to fight a war such as Vietnam or Korea again with limited friends, I am told that I don't know foreign policy and that the lesson from Desert Shield/Desert Storm is: Don't fight wars without allies. By this time I figure I should be living inside the beltway or driving around it endlessly.

The bureaucrats attack existing maritime programs for failing to create a significantly larger and more prosperous American merchant marine. They espouse the propaganda used by foreign shipping interests which calls for the elimination of American programs such as cargo preference and the Jones Act, and their replacement by "free trade" shipping policies which exist nowhere else in the world.

It is my firm belief that these arguments against American maritime programs and in support of free trade are at best intellectually dishonest. It is too convenient and too easy to blame the plight of our industry on existing programs and to claim, because our industry has shrunk, that they have failed.

Rather, an honest analysis leads to the opposite and inevitable conclusion that these programs—cargo preference, operating subsidy reform, and the Jones Act, for example—are not failures but enormous successes. They have enabled our industry to maintain an American-flag fleet despite the numerous obstacles thrown at our industry by our government.

Remember, our government has in recent years eliminated the investment tax credit; increased vessel depreciation to ten years; and effectively ended construction and operating subsidies and Title XI. It imposes the most stringent vessel standards in the world on American ships only, and constantly tries to evade its own cargo preference requirements. During this same period, foreign governments have moved in just the opposite direction. More and more, other nations have given greater and greater direct and indirect assistance to their fleets—all because they truly recognize the economic and strategic importance of a strong merchant marine flying its national flag.

It is ludicrous for critics of the U.S. commercial maritime industry to claim that labor unions, manning standards and crew wages are the reason why our industry is in decline. As a union member, a union leader and a master mariner, I make absolutely no apologies for the wages maritime personnel in all ratings earn. U.S. crew members aboard U.S.-flag ships are the most highly and thoroughly trained in the world and make American ships the safest afloat. As each of you must remember, the steps leading to graduation from the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy were difficult, and the testing arduous but gratifying. For those who maintain their documents and actively sail, you know that continuing education is expected and required to keep abreast of new technology and to keep our skills sharp. The requirements we must meet are time-consuming and expensive and our wages reflect that deduction. We should not be expected to maintain this skill level and live like third-world citizens, yet this is what our critics would expect us to do. It is not a fair, reasonable or equitable expectation, and it is an expectation which we steadfastly refuse to meet.

We, at the Masters, Mates and Pilots, are doing a lot of thinking about the future of the American merchant marine and where we fit into the New American Merchant Marine. Fortunately, we have a great deal of talent in the MM&P in all divisions.

The goal of the Masters, Mates and Pilots is to provide the best trained and productive ship manager in the world. In 1972, we took a great step toward this goal with the opening of the Maritime Institute of Technology and Graduate studies located outside of Baltimore. Captain Tom O'Callaghan, then MM&P President, saw that the ship of the future would be more technically advanced requiring more skills, primarily for the ship's Officers but particularly for the Deck Officers. MITAGS stands today as Tom O'Callaghan's legacy.

The goal of the Maritime Institute is to become the premier maritime advanced training facility in the world. We are on the way to that goal. I envision that in the near future we will be working toward granting advanced degrees at MITAGS for those who already have Bachelor of Science degrees, similar to what is currently being done at other maritime schools. We currently have several programs designed to give our Officers a strong background in computer user skills but we intend to make them stronger. We will be concentrating on more leadership and organizational skill courses in the future.

As I mentioned, we have a lot of talent in the MM&P and I am determined to tap into all of it. Recently, Masters, Mates & Pilots member Scott Robeson, a fellow Kings Pointer and classmate, has formalized a number of thoughts about where he believes the MM&P has to be in the years ahead. We are currently circulating this paper for even more input. However, the goal that Scott sees for the MM&P is to create a supply of Officers which are second to none in training, ability and leadership. And with these three qualities these Officers will be able to manage a ship and her assets and to integrate these attributes into a productive relationship with our employers in a cost conscious and safety related manner. There can be no argument with this goal.

In addition, I believe that the era of confrontational unionism has to be put on the back burner and replaced with a problem solving approach. Labor is clearly a derived demand and without shipping companies there will be no jobs for Deck Officers or any other sailors. At the MM&P, we are working with the shipping companies and other unions in order to achieve the legislation necessary to rebuild the American merchant marine. At the same time, there are still unresolved questions about vessel manning levels which will tell the story about how much cooperation can be achieved on the waterfront. This Saturday I will be riding a Maersk ship with a crew of 14, including a Master and three Deck Officers, from Baltimore to New York. I want to see this state-of-the-art ship myself. I want to see the condition of the ship, the quality of her bridge and engine room and I want to talk with her Officers and crew. Only in this manner can we be knowledgeable about what is needed and practical in the future.

As I mentioned, we are working closely with MEBAL/PCD and the SIU in the development of legislative programs to promote the American merchant marine. Legislation was introduced last week to close the loophole in the Taft-Hartley law that does not provide the same protection for supervisors that is available for non-supervisors and this was supported by MM&P, MEBA and SIU. At the same time, we see no reason for merging with other unions. We continue to enjoy excellent relations with John Bowers and the ILA and look forward to at least another 20 years of association. Still, we need to send a

message to the federal government that there is no percentage in trying to divide the unions for very limited objectives. I believe that overall survival goals can be achieved among all the unions if we communicate properly. This is my goal, this is why I got involved.

This is not to say we are blind to any and all suggestions for changes in this area. As I said, the MM&P is totally committed to doing our part to achieve the objective of a strong American merchant marine. We are equally committed to pursuing through the collective bargaining process and consistent with shipboard safety and health criteria, a discussion and examination of Federally-mandated vessel crewing requirements and standards. As determined by collective bargaining and consistent with our responsibilities to our membership, the public and those concerned about the safety of our environmentally sensitive waterways and harbors, we will continue to assist American companies to compete more effectively.

This is why all of us who care about the future of the American merchant marine must come together and speak with one voice so that those in government and those who want to be in government will hear our message.

1997 marks the end of a major U.S. maritime promotional program. The Operating Differential Subsidy program will cease to exist, and currently there are no alternatives to ensure that the remaining U.S.-flag fleet will be able to afford to stay under the United States flag.

This is not just a labor issue, or a problem facing labor unions. It is not solely a matter for union leadership or members, nor is it just an issue shared with U.S. shipping companies. As Kings Point alumni, we share a wealth of knowledge about the importance of a strong American merchant marine that many do not.

I can count among us today individuals who currently sail, and some who, like myself, have recently come ashore. Others of you have taken the value of our Kings Point training and put it to use on the beach. No matter what vocational path we have chosen, as citizens of the United States and as alumni of one of the best maritime institutions in the world, it is incumbent upon us—each and every one of us—to call our government to action.

For too long, our own government has treated us like a stepchild—shouldering us with frequently burdensome and expensive requirements, demanding our attention in time of conflict and then lambasting us for not being the most competitive in the world market.

Back in September, the newly-elected leaders of the SIU and MEBA District 1 and I issued a call to action among all segments of the maritime industry and government to maintain the American flag on the high seas. We said then, and we maintain now, that the dilemma is not irreversible. What we are currently in the process of doing is identifying some of the most major issues and defining again the importance of a domestic deep-sea fleet. The Merchant Marine Act of 1936, amended and modernized with the support of President Nixon in 1970, has continuously constituted a reliable cornerstone for a strong, competitive U.S. merchant fleet. It is from this historical document and its far-sighted philosophy that we draw many of our tenets to revise the industry.

And it is not just labor working together. In a very significant development, American President Lines and Sea-Land are jointly

formulating a maritime policy initiative intended to assure the continued existence of a United States-flag liner shipping industry. Equally important, maritime labor has been working with these companies to help develop a meaningful and politically realistic package of reforms.

I believe Congress can and should act this year to eliminate the unfair and unnecessary regulatory burdens imposed on American vessel operators through vessel design, equipment, maintenance and operation standards. If our government can accept as safe the international standards followed by the vessels of all other nations that use American ports, then it should treat American ships the same. The additional requirements are extremely costly and put American ships at a competitive disadvantage. The time is now to end this economic discrimination against our merchant marine.

I believe Congress can and should act now to begin eliminating the unrealistic and unworkable statutory provisions that impede the acquisition of merchant vessels by American companies. The industry is currently in a stranglehold of leftover requirements which have no promotional programs to assist in their implementation. Since, for example, there are no funds to implement the construction differential subsidy program and since the Title XI loan guarantee program is all but nonexistent, requirements such as the "three-year rule" for the carriage of preference cargoes by U.S.-flag ships built abroad need to end. Without hesitation, the use of privately-owned U.S.-flag ships to transport preference cargoes should be reaffirmed and clarified.

I believe Congress can and should act now to begin the long-overdue overhaul of the tax laws governing the U.S.-flag fleet. Present tax policies do not recognize the largely international and intensely competitive arena in which the United States-flag merchant marine operates. The capital construction fund should be modernized so as to allow operators to construct vessels anywhere in the world. Vessel depreciation schedules for American ships should be brought in line with those available to foreign vessels. The ad valorem duty on foreign repairs should be eliminated.

I firmly believe that, with this level of serious talk and cooperation, we will see at least the beginnings of a real solution before this Congress adjourns for the year. Each goal worth achieving starts with one single step. We have taken that step and we do not intend to be swayed from our course.

In conclusion, I again urge everyone concerned about the future of the American merchant marine to seize the opportunity presented to us this year. Question those running for Federal office as to their position on issues and programs important to our industry. We have a right to know whether those who would serve in government are committed to: the preservation of the integrity of the merchant marine; the spirit and letter of existing cargo preference statutes; the reform of government policies so that U.S.-flag operators are treated fairly under government contracts; and the construction and operation of United States-flag ships that are competitive with foreign flag vessels.

Maritime labor and management are ready to do our part to develop the programs and policies that will carry our merchant marine into the next century. To be successful in this effort, we need your help and the support of the United States government. Together, we can and will succeed.

A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO MRS. ELENA YBARRA

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 27, 1992

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a remarkable woman who has served her community with great distinction, Mrs. Elena Ybarra. On Friday, May 29, 1992, Elena will be honored by the SCAN Health Plan and the Daily Breeze as their 1992 South Bay Senior of the Year. This award is presented to individuals who have made significant contributions to their fellow senior citizens.

Mrs. Elena Ybarra has not allowed age to impede her good Samaritan efforts. She continues to give freely of her time and energy to many community activities and organizations. Her volunteer credentials include serving as an active and caring member of the Senior Club of Toberman Settlement House since the 1970's. In addition, Elena works with the El Rancho projects nutrition program. Not only does she serve food to those seniors attending the program but, she plays a dynamic role in providing food service to those who are not able to travel to the center. Mrs. Ybarra also insures that the message concerning the Meals on Wheels Program reaches people who may not have been aware that such program exists. Known as a quiet and diligent worker, Elena has earned a reputation for being as dedicated to soliciting respect for the aged as she is to procuring meals for them.

Mr. Elena Ybarra's dedication to her cause is obvious and the value of her services enrich and touch many lives. I take great pride in joining with all those attending this special occasion in expressing the gratitude she so richly deserves.

My wife, Lee, joins me in extending this congressional salute to Mrs. Ybarra. We wish her all the best in the years to come.

SMALL BUSINESS—A JOB CREATING MACHINE

HON. TOM CAMPBELL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 27, 1992

Mr. CAMPBELL of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to offer my reason for supporting H.R. 4111. Even in the toughest of economic times, small business has consistently created jobs. Small business owners made up 99.6 percent of all private sector employers and accounted for 90 percent of the net private job growth in 1990. Small firms have been responsible for much of this country's innovation and holds great potential for our competitive future.

HIGH TECHNOLOGY

According to the National Federation of Independent Business, over half of our country's cutting-edge technological innovations are generated by small firms. Small business has proved to be very efficient in converting research and development dollars into new

products. These technologies have in turn spurred new growth in vital high-value-added sectors such as medicine, manufacturing, and science.

AMERICAN COMPETITIVENESS

As small business entrepreneurs thrive, our competitive position in the world is bolstered. Close-knit small firms have limited tolerance for duplication, waste, and bureaucratic central control. This need to shed layers of management has led to flexibility in responding to shifts in the market—a prime virtue of successful capitalism. With increasing technological innovation and management efficiency, American products will be more competitive and marketable at home and abroad. The small business sector decreases our trade deficit, raises the GDP, and strengthens American industry.

Congress has acknowledged small business' vital role in our economy by passing H.R. 4111. By expanding the SBA guaranteed loan levels and the authorization for the Development Company Loan Program, the bill will help alleviate the credit crunch which small businesses face.

The combination of a recovering economy, weak capital ratios at major banks, and the weakness of the financial sector generally means that small businesses have borne the brunt of the credit crunch and need relief. In order to secure the continued economic expansion, I applaud the efforts of my colleagues to alleviate the credit crunch for small business.

MIAMI SUNSET SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL THEATRE IN OUR SCHOOLS MONTH

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 27, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate Miami Sunset Senior High School, especially their theatre department, and the cast and crew of their remarkable production of the play "Painted Rain". Miami Sunset Senior High presented this award-winning production for Theatre In Our Schools Month on March 20 this year.

"Painted Rain" received a superior rating at the district 8 thespian one-act play festival and was chosen to represent the district at the Florida State Theatre Conference. Jorge Citino was selected as best actor, Christina Vasquez as best supporting actress, and Angel Rodriguez was selected for the all star cast.

At the State conference, the Miami Sunset production received a superior rating and was selected third place in the State. Jorge Citino was selected to be part of the all-State all-star cast.

Miami Sunset's production of "Painted Rain" was selected to perform a mainstage show at the international festival to be held at Ball State University in Muncie, IN during the last week of June. The international festival will host 3,000 people from theatre and theatre education programs all over the United States and 7 other countries.

Through theatre productions such as this one, and programs like Theatre In Our

Schools Month, the continuing development of art and culture in our Nation are fostered. Organizations such as the Florida Association for Theatre Education, and educators like Robert Strickland of Miami Sunset Senior High School contribute to the quality of life for generations to come.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Miami Sunset Senior High School and the cast and crew of "Painted Rain" for their outstanding effort and achievement. I also commend them, along with the Florida Association for Theatre Education and the organizers of State, national, and international theatre festivals for their outstanding contribution to our national culture.

A TRIBUTE TO JAMES TRENZ

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 27, 1992

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. James Trenez, late president and founder of local 463 of the International Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers. I do so on the occasion of his being honored this weekend at the 41st anniversary dinner of local 463.

The career of James Trenez is a story of all that is best in the American working man, and yields accomplishments enough for any lifetime. The son of immigrants, James Trenez grew up in the multicultural southeast Bronx. Mr. Trenez was a patriot who served in the Army Air Corps in the Second World War, where he rose to the rank of first lieutenant. He was also a working man and labor leader. In 1951, he founded local 463. It was James Trenez who made this local a pioneer in labor organization in this country. Under his guidance, local 463 established new pension, welfare and educational funds to the benefit of thousands of union members and their families.

Jim Trenez's vision for the improvement of labor organization extended over many horizons. He was appointed labor member of the Minimum Wage Board for Puerto Rico, where he helped raise the wages in the industry during the 1960's. In 1977 President Trenez was elected a member of the IUE international executive board. In this position he worked with labor unions from over 50 countries, and traveled on trade union missions all over the globe.

Along with being an active union president, James Trenez was also an intellectual. He taught at Cornell University, where he received his master's degree in Industrial and Labor Relations. He also taught at the AFL-CIO George Meany Labor Relations College in New York, and was the author of many publications on union-related topics.

Busy as he was with all of this, James Trenez never forgot to pay attention to his own community, and gave generously of his time as a community leader. He served on a long list of local organizations, civic clubs, and scholarship funds, and performed other good works. He was married to the former Rita Grogan in 1947, and was blessed with four children and six grandchildren.

James Trenez will be missed by his immediate family, and also by the enormous extended family who were touched by him and who have benefited for decades from his work. Mr. Speaker, I ask all of our colleagues in the House to rise and join me in thanking Mr. James Trenez, and also congratulating local 463 on the occasion of its 41 years.

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR GALE W. MCGEE OF WYOMING

HON. THOMAS S. FOLEY

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 27, 1992

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, in April of this year there passed from among us a man who had devoted more than 50 years to the public service of his State, his Nation, and the broader international community. Professor, Senator, Ambassador, a man for all seasons in its truest sense, Gale W. McGee of Wyoming. There are a multitude who benefited from closer relationships with the man than I, but in an age when as a nation we ironically seem to have less faith in our own system of government than dozens of nations abroad which seek to emulate it, it seems important to once again get a measure of this man who chose to spend a lifetime serving the public.

For an era infatuated with the 15-second sound bite, Gale McGee would have frustrated anyone seeking an easy label. Conservatives applauded his hawkish stance on defense and foreign policy issues such as Vietnam in the seventies. Liberals and progressives endorsed his broad-gauged commitment to the Government's domestic responsibilities and his abiding faith in the constructive role of international organizations such as the United Nations.

But Gale McGee's were never the views of the wetted finger searching for the prevailing wind or the latest public opinion poll. In keeping with the 23 years he devoted to university classrooms, his Responsibilities of World Power (1968) was a lucid articulation of his commitment to an international role for the United States. But his was also an unwavering stance which he refused to reverse for expediency when it became a clear political liability as our role in Vietnam was heavily criticized. The United Nations' recent role in the Persian Gulf has brought a new public consensus to our national role in the United Nations. However, at the time Gale McGee's 1958-1977 Senate career was so closely identified with the United Nations it was in the face of hostile public outcries of, "Get the U.S. out of the U.N. and the U.N. out of the U.S." While his foresight has been vindicated, the passage of years has dimmed our memory of the shrill hostility in many quarters to the Panama Canal Treaty negotiations he devoted so much time to as U.S. Ambassador to the Organization of American States from 1977 to 1981. In a word, Gale McGee stood for something. He was principled even when it might have been easier to sail with rather than against the wind.

Were the reforming spirit of Gale McGee more characteristic of our politics today, perhaps the apparent public preference for the outsider would be less pervasive. His career

speaks eloquently for the experience of the past applied to the future. His concerns 20 years ago of low voter turnout and strong advocacy for minimizing the complications of voter registration have been vindicated by the pending legislative success of a new motor-voter law which will allow citizens to register while renewing driving licenses. He was the author and prime sponsor of the Postal Reorganization Act of 1970 which created the U.S. Postal Service. And, for a Nation which has become increasingly concerned with preserving the national patrimony of our environment, his role in the passage of the Wilderness Act stands as a landmark.

From the beginning to the end, Gale McGee was his own man. When Wyoming Democratic leaders urged him to make a run for Congress in 1950, he reportedly turned them down saying he needed more time to become informed about Wyoming issues. He ran for and won his Senate seat 8 years later. When he entered the U.S. Senate in 1958 as a professor of history at the University of Wyoming, he was one of only five nonlawyers among the 16 new Members elected. Ours is a system of party politics, and Gale McGee was a Democrat with the best of us, but he also had a sense of governance which made his talents sought by Republican administrations whether as Ambassador to the OAS under President Reagan or service on the Indochinese Refugee Panel under Secretary of State George Shultz.

To Gale McGee's wife Loraine, his four children David, Robert, Mary Gale Clark and Lori Ann Stagnaro, I extend my sincerest sympathies for the loss of such a man. And, to the University of Wyoming, which honored him with their invitation to address their 100th anniversary commencement in 1990 and which will serve as the repository for the Gale McGee research papers, I offer my hope that future generations of students will reflect on the career of Gale W. McGee. He brought a special devotion to public service and represented those qualities that honor all of us who have chosen to make our careers in politics. His death should trigger among all of us the desire to reach for the higher goal and to reflect on, in the face of the criticism that everyone in public life inevitably encounters, his words on the cover of his memorial service program which reads: "What goes wrong is what we hear about. What goes right is what we depend upon from day to day and generation to generation." Gale W. McGee's more than 50 years of public service has left us with a handsome dividend of what is right in our politics.

TRIBUTE TO REV. WILLIAM BYRON

HON. JOSEPH M. McDADE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 27, 1992

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Speaker, God has blessed this Nation with many fine individuals and he has blessed me with many good friends. I can think of no finer person or no better friend than Rev. William Byron, president of Catholic University. Father Byron will

be retiring in the coming weeks from academic administration after a decade of service to the university.

Father Byron is one of the true jewels of this world. He has dedicated his life to God and doing God's work on Earth. He is a man of great conscience, devoting his time, talents, and energy to such causes as world hunger, social ethics, community service, and improving American education.

I say these things with great personal knowledge. Father Byron and I go back a long way together. We are both natives of Pennsylvania, and share an interest in the Commonwealth, and particularly the Scranton area, which I have represented for the past 30 years. I became well acquainted with Father Byron while he served as president of the University of Scranton from 1975 to 1982.

We worked on countless projects together to improve the Scranton community and to further advance higher education at the university. I can testify personally that Father Byron is someone who made a real difference and a positive contribution to the students and the community. The people from the Scranton area hold a special place in their hearts for Father William Byron.

I have also witnessed the fine work Father Byron has done as the president of Catholic University. Our paths have crossed many times as he has worked with me and others in Congress on projects of importance to the university. He has come to me many times with thoughtful projects to benefit this Nation. It is truly fitting that he led this body in prayer last week since he has many friends in the House.

As Father Byron steps down as president of Catholic University, I speak from the heart in congratulating him on an illustrious career and wishing him all the best in his undertakings. His Nation and his church have been enhanced by his outstanding service.

TRIBUTE TO THE CHESTER ROTARY CLUB

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 27, 1992

Mr. WELDON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Chester Rotary Club on their 75 years of service to the Chester area. I am proud of the Rotary activities. This active volunteer club may not always get much attention, but the services they provide affect thousands of people all around southeastern Pennsylvania. All of us in Delaware County are aware of the Chester Rotary's good work.

The Rotary's motto is "Looking Beyond Yourself." This truly expresses their attitude toward their fellow man. Their services, which target the young people of my area, are helping America prepare for the future by bringing out the best in our youth. The Rotary helps underprivileged boys and girls through the Boys/Girls Club activities and Camp Sunshine. Each year, the Chester Rotary sponsors scholarships at Widener University to prepare young adults for their future. Through programs like these, the Rotary has proven to be a huge asset to the entire Chester area.

More recently, the Rotary Foundation has started landmark programs to wipe out polio and illiteracy. It is a credit to the club that the Rotary has chosen to tackle these other urgent tasks. I am sure the Rotarians will attack these problems with their usual zeal.

Once again, I would like to commend the Chester Rotary on their 75 years of service to our community. The Rotary members, who donate their time and funds for the betterment of their fellow man, are local heroes in Delaware County. On behalf of everyone in the Delaware Valley, I would like to extend my congratulations to the Chester Rotary Club.

MIAMI'S EPIPHANY SCHOOL TURNS ALUMINUM CANS INTO GOLD FOR MIGRANT CHILDREN

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 27, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize Miami's Epiphany School which was recently featured in the Miami Herald. The article "Classes collect cans to help youngsters", by Jon O'Neill, tells how the Miami school has won international recognition through a recycling program which has raised more than \$1,000 for 30 migrant children the school adopted this year.

The students at Epiphany School have turned aluminum cans into gold for a group of migrant children. And they did it so well that three students will speak at the United Nations about the project Sunday.

The 922 students at the school, led by an eager third grade class, raised more than \$1,000 for 30 migrant kids they adopted earlier this year. They ended up winning a contest sponsored by the World Children's Foundation, which is affiliated with UNICEF—the United Nations Children's fund.

Schools from more than 130 countries took part in the contest and each winning school will make a presentation at the UN. The audience will be made up of kids from around world and UN diplomats.

"I'm extremely proud of what our students did," said Sister Marita Thomas, principal of the school at 5555 SW 84th St. It was a marvelous effort by them and by the parents, too."

Assistant principal Maria Lopez is the Florida coordinator for the foundation and she got the school involved in the contest, which started in January. Through substitute teacher Patti Lamphier, who also works with the Parent Outreach program at Florida City Elementary, each class adopted a child.

To raise money, the kids fanned out and collected aluminum cans to recycle. The money they raised will go to a college savings account established for each migrant child.

"Everyone worked really hard, from the students who collected the cans to the parents who picked them up every Friday for recycling," Lopez said.

Susan VanderWyden's third grade class collected 521 pounds of cans, more than any other group in the school. For them, it wasn't hard work because they knew it was for a good cause.

"It's a nice idea," said Willie Llosa, 9. "They're poor and we can help them go to college."

Three eight-graders—Jeanelle Ortiz, Javier Vialuso and Maria-Teresa Garcia-Saladrigas—are traveling to New York to speak before the U.N. Of the trio, only Javier says he isn't nervous about it.

"I'm just glad to be representing the school," he said. "I know that if I do my best, everything will come out all right."

Jeanelle is looking forward to the trip, but confessed: "I'm really nervous about talking in front of all those people. When we were practicing, I was shaking."

Maria-Teresa, the school's student council president, is proud of what Epiphany did. She's also pleased about her first venture to the Big Apple.

"I guess I'll be nervous about speaking, but we're going to have fun," she said. "I'm leaving two days earlier so I can go shopping."

I am happy to pay tribute to Principal Marita Thomas, Assistant Principal Maria Lopez, substitute teacher Patti Lamphier and the other staff members, and students at the Epiphany School by reprinting this article. They have done much to help both the environment and their community, by reaching out to their less fortunate neighbors.

RONALD K. MACHTLEY AWARD

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 27, 1992

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to congratulate Raymond J. Haskell of North Providence, as this year's recipient of the Congressman Ronald K. Machtley Academic and Leadership Excellence Award for LaSalle Academy in Providence, RI.

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

Raymond J. Haskell has more than fulfilled this criteria. With a 90.11 cumulative grade point average, Raymond was duly granted membership to the National Honor Society. After gaining acceptance to Providence College, Fairfield University, Roger Williams College, and Stonehill College, he will be attending Providence College in September as a political science major.

I commend Raymond J. Haskell for his outstanding achievements and wish him all the best in his future endeavors.

OIL AND GAS PLATFORM POLLUTION

HON. LAWRENCE J. SMITH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 27, 1992

Mr. SMITH of Florida. Mr. Speaker, many of the opponents of the leasing moratoria in the National Energy Policy Act claim that drilling platforms, especially gas drilling platforms, pose no serious threat to the environment. That could not be farther from the truth.

What follows is the testimony from several oil and gas platform workers describing the

environmental damage their drilling caused. I hope that all the Members will read it and recognize that you do not need an *Exxon Valdez* type of oil spill to cause horrendous damage.

A MESSAGE TO CONGRESS FROM FORMER AND CURRENT OIL/GAS OFFSHORE WORKERS WHO SUPPORT A 100-MILE DRILLING BAN FOR THE FLORIDA PANHANDLE

A MESSAGE TO CONGRESS FROM JOHN COOLEY, A FORMER OIL/GAS OFFSHORE PLATFORM MANAGER

Background

"My name is John Cooley. I worked in the oil industry off of Louisiana and Texas" coasts for eighteen years. I started laying natural gas/oil pipelines for J. McDermott. For the last twelve years, I worked as a production manager (in charge of the actual lease and production of the platforms) for two major oil companies: Transco Exploration Company and Amoretta Hess out of New York."

"Drilling is drilling"

"They're saying that they are just going to drill for natural gas; it's non-polluting. Drilling is drilling—whether you drill for oil or gas. I guarantee you'll see mud streaking off these rigs for miles. Drilling muds go in an overboard line straight into the Gulf. Produced water [which contains heavy metals, toxic and radioactive chemicals], bactericides—these things go overboard into the Gulf of Mexico. Trash, oil drums, paint cans—it's just dumped. You've got clean water here. Why take a chance?"

"I don't care how much logging they do, seismographs—there is no way they can predict they will find only natural gas. Whatever they find, you are going to see an adverse effect on these beaches.

"There is nobody to regulate this. I have never heard of a ruling in federal waters that says, 'Ah, that's oil! Can't produce that. Cap that well.' It's a producer and they're going to cap it? I just can't see that."

MMS oil spill contingency plan

"Let me explain something about an oil spill contingency plan—something I am very, very knowledgeable on. All an oil spill contingency plan is is a plan on paper. A production manager's responsibility is to know that plan. All that plan tells you is: A. How much was spilled. B. What times it was spilled. C. Who to contact in the event of a spill. D. What you have to do to actually stop that oil or condensate spill right then. In that plan they have guidelines—so many barrels you do not have to report it; so many more barrels you have to report it within 24 hours; so many more barrels, it has to be reported immediately. This is not a cure-all for the spill! It is not a plan to clean up."

Survived two blow outs on natural gas rigs

"The two blowouts I have survived were on gas rigs. On one, a casing valve blew out on a platform, which was a very high pressure well with a shut-in tubing pressure 9600 psi. A packer gave out on the production casing side. The pressure got into the casing itself and blew the casing valve out, which resulted in a large fire and large spill—until they could get a company to come in and drill a relief well. It was 12 days before they could get the fire out, the relief well drilled, and the condensate spill stopped.

"Another gas rig blew during a clean out operation of the pipeline. There was miscommunication and some bad judgment by some operators, and it blew out the end of the pig trap—a large metal part of the pipeline that catches these cleaning devices.

After the blow out, there were about eight miles of pipeline filled with gas, some condensate. It was detrimental to life. 700-850 barrels of condensate went into the Gulf that day."

Negligent operations on Chevron Gas Rig

"I was on a Chevron platform where the operation was leased out to Transco. The operating procedures for the physical operation of the well was not conducted within Transco's compliances. I reported these incidents to my company. After that, I was asked to report to another work location. I was asked to never come back and oversee the operation.

"The well shut in by an automatic shut down device, which detected something like a high level fluid pressure. In order to safely bring the well back on-line, the procedure called for the production operators to manually close some valves. Then slowly bring the well back on line.

"There were some sets of ladders and steps they would have to climb to get to the controls. There was a panel about 20 feet away where they could just pull a lever and open the automatic valves. The two operators decided it was easier for them to use the automatic valves, which created a huge gas surge. This was a good, high-pressure well, and the pressure surge shook the entire platform, disrupted the down-hole formation. This formation damage caused the well to be junked.

"There are some good companies operating, but Chevron is not one of them. The only thing Chevron looks at is the dollar. They don't care about—let's take care of this pristine area here. 'Well, we dumped fifty barrels of condensate overboard last night, and the current is going to the south. It's not going to get on the beach.' I'm afraid something like that might happen here. I know in my heart how they operate."

MMS office on the take

Once a month these platforms have to go through an MMS inspection. That's checking all the safety devices and everything. Some heads of Samadan Oil Company, MMS, and a third party inspector split money that wasn't spent. This inspector came up with all these things wrong on this platform on paper. "You need to order a new panel board here. You need hundreds of thousands of new safety devices here." and MMS said, "Yes, this is true—what they need." They weren't ordering this stuff. Whoever was writing the checks, wrote them, and they were splitting the money up with offices in Houma, Louisiana. MMS—they all got caught, but Samadan had nineteen to twenty platforms.

Condensate spill

"On a new platform, one night, when I knocked off my shift, the complete production system was flooded with condensate, which is a high grade oil like WD40. And the vessels were full, and they could not produce anymore. We had to shut the wells in, which is actually physically closing the wells off, until we produce all that condensate we had on board. The next morning, when I went on shift I took meter readings—one of my responsibilities. There was no way that the barrel count could have matched up with the amount of condensate that was in all the vessels. The vessels were cleaned up the next morning, and there was no record of where that condensate went. So there was only one place it could have gone—into the Gulf of Mexico.

"Until they get the system leveled out on a new production platform, you are going to run across problems like that, because they

have no idea how much condensate they are going to produce. And in this particular incident, the vessels weren't big enough for the production they had on stream. And the orders were, "Do not shut the wells in. Keep those wells producing." The condensate had to go somewhere. It was done at night, under the cover of darkness. The currents carried it—nobody was to know."

Conclusion

"I support the 100 mile drilling ban for Northwest Florida, because I have seen the pollution and destruction of the coastlines of Louisiana and Texas. I cannot believe that the oil companies are geared up to come here to drill, to produce, to have a shore base where they will have zero pollution on the Panhandle.

"Mr. Hutto, listen to your district. Northwest Florida really supports a 100 mile drilling ban. The main stay of these people's lives is the tourism industry. These oil people are going to come in here. They are going to pump a few dollars into the economy. They are going to get what they want. They are going to pollute. They are going to leave. And we are going to be stuck with it. We like the way it is right now. Why risk these beautiful beaches for just 14 days of U.S. energy and with just a thirty mile buffer zone? Support a permanent 100 mile drilling ban for Northwest Florida—and for the entire coastline of Florida."

A MESSAGE TO CONGRESS FROM AN OIL/GAS INDUSTRY EMPLOYEE WHO WISHES TO REMAIN ANONYMOUS

RUSSELL. Without giving us a specific location, can you tell us approximately how many years you have worked in the oil/gas industry, and what were the jobs you performed?

OIL/GAS INSIDER. Ten years. For three years, I tested and serviced drilling equipment used by rigs in South Louisiana and Texas—on land and offshore. Then, I ran crewboats for seven years, running personnel and supplies to drilling rigs and production platforms in Texas, Louisiana, and Alabama.

RUSSELL. Why do you support a 100 mile oil/gas drilling ban for the Florida Panhandle?

OIL/GAS INSIDER. I am presently fishing these waters. I have a charter boat in Destin. To disrupt the pristine beauty with unsightly drilling and production operations is going to take away the one natural resource this area depends on. I feel tourism would be affected greatly. That's just the short term effect. In the long run, from the overboard discharge to the pipelines and production plants, it would disturb our inland marshes where a great deal of varied sea life depends on that link in the food chain.

It's bad enough that they are drilling to the west and still discharging with every restriction—discharging in the same Gulf of Mexico as ours—and in the world ocean.

RUSSELL. Each of our five oil/gas insiders had independent volition to attend a Save Our Shores meeting. Why were you impelled to attend?

OIL/GAS INSIDER. I wanted to find out what I can do to help prevent the oil companies from drilling in our coastal waters.

RUSSELL. "Former oil/gas industry employees, Captain Robert Turpin and John Cooley, have told us about gas blow outs, unreported spills, trash dumping, navigational hazards, etc. . . . What is the most disturbing safety, health, or environmental abuse you have witnessed?"

OIL/GAS INSIDER. No one single major incident comes to mind. The gross injustice is

the overall, everyday lack of concern by the decision makers involved in the entire operation. If it makes their job easier, it is going to go overboard.

A lot more could be done to protect the environment if the right laws were in place—with serious financial fines—nationwide newsreporting, naming the companies and the infractions—so the public will know.

Education of environmental laws and current guidelines should be mandatory of all ranks of employees before they are allowed to begin work—no matter how temporary or how long in tenure their job may be. Also workers should be informed of their obligation to report negligence.

A toll free phone number of an environmental hot line should be, by law, posted at every mode of operation for all workers to see. With verifications, this should be an effective step at creating an outlet for in-house policing of all levels of employees.

Replace the norm, which is some guy deciding standard operating procedures, telling you to do things, which you know are wrong. There is an ever present atmosphere of "Keep your mouth shut! Look the other way, or you will lose your job."

RUSSELL. The Destin Dome contains over 200 leases, some sites as close as 10.2 miles from shore. Do you think rigs could be visible on our horizon, as they are west of us?

OIL/GAS INSIDER. Yes.

RUSSELL. Chevron says they will construct only 8 platforms in the Destin Dome and that they will cap wells that hit oil. Should we believe those promises?

OIL/GAS INSIDER. No. The cost to drill a hole in this area is so restrictive, that it takes years of drilling and production to make it feasible to move into this area.

RUSSELL. When S.O.S. lobbies Congress for the protection of Panhandle waters, what message would you like us to carry for you?

TRIBUTE TO TAYLOR-WHARTON ON ITS 250TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 27, 1992

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 250th anniversary of Taylor-Wharton, the oldest metalworking company in continuous operation in the United States. Taylor-Wharton, founded in 1742, is based in Harrisburg, PA, and enjoys a rich heritage dating back to our Nation's colonial era.

The company was started by two Philadelphians, William Allen—a judge, Pennsylvania legislator, mayor of Philadelphia, and founder of Allentown—and Joseph Turner—a lifelong sea captain, State legislator, and trustee of what later was the University of Pennsylvania. The company first began operations near High Bridge, NJ, under the name Union Forge. Robert Taylor was hired as a bookkeeper in 1759, and later became the first of five Taylors to manage the company.

The company manufactured cannonballs for Gen. George Washington's army during the Revolutionary War, and has provided products for our Armed Forces in every major war America has fought. In the early years, the company manufactured crude oxshoes, steel rims for conestoga wagon wheels, and metal forgings. At the same time, the William Whar-

ton, Jr. Co. in Philadelphia was manufacturing railroad switches and track rails. Their common interests led both companies to merge into the Taylor-Wharton Iron & Steel Co. Taylor-Wharton has continued to thrive as a division of Harco, Inc., and now has three manufacturing facilities and five business centers on three continents.

I am pleased to say that this American company has remained faithful to the motto uttered by one of its presidents, Taylor Knox, in 1917: "The test of time is the hardest test of all. It requires blood and bone and brain to meet it. It requires honor and loyalty and charity, and we have had all these in abundance."

Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to join me in congratulating Taylor-Wharton and all of its employees in the company's 250th year of operation, and in wishing continued success in the years ahead.

A TRIBUTE TO EYVIND EARLE

HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 27, 1992

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to American master artist Eyvind Earle. For many decades millions of people worldwide have viewed, collected, and admired his art for its unique vision and the moving and powerful images he portrays.

Mr. Earle was recently selected by the United Nations and the Earth Society Foundation to represent the United States of America for Earth Day 1992-93. This prestigious honor enabled Mr. Earle to create a special commemorative poster and a six-piece serigraphic portfolio entitled "Homage to Planet Earth" which will be unveiled in Los Angeles, CA, on June 5, 1992, at the Tamara Bane Gallery. This event will coincide with World Environment Day and the World Earth Summit Conference.

Through his work, Mr. Earle has portrayed the beauty and harmony of our planet when it is unspoiled by man. His images demonstrate the critical need for all of us to do our part to work toward restoring the Earth's environment in order to ensure health and prosperity to mankind for generations to come.

Mr. Earle and his beautiful pictures truly serve as an inspiration to us all and it is a pleasure to ask my colleagues and the Speaker of the House to join me in commending him for all that he has accomplished. We wish him many more years of good health and thank him for all that he has brought to his fellow man.

DADE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS' CAUSE PROGRAM PROMOTES EN- VIRONMENTAL AWARENEES

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 27, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize the Dade County Public

Schools' CAUSE [Children Alerted to Understand and Save the Environment] program in the Miami Herald. The article "CAUSE and effect: kids learn to help environment", by Jon O'Neill, tells how this program has worked successfully in seven elementary schools:

As far as Hy and Joan Rosner are concerned, kids can learn best about the environment outside the classroom.

That's why they started CAUSE—Children Alerted to Understand and Save the Environment—in Dade public schools. CAUSE is modeled after a program the two retired educators have run successfully in schools in Albuquerque, N.M.

This year, seven Dade elementary schools used CAUSE to teach students about pollution, trees, recycling and other environmental issues. Wednesday, kids from two of the participating schools met at South Miami Elementary to discuss some of the projects they've worked on.

"We want to make kids aware of the environment and get them doing something about it," said Rosner. "We also want them to take what they learn home and educate their parents."

Jim Connell, who teaches gifted fourth-, fifth- and sixth-grade students at South Miami, believes the way to teach everyone about ecology is to start with students.

"It works backward," he said. "You teach the children and they teach their parents. Eventually, we all learn there is fallout from what we do."

Students from the seven schools that used CAUSE—South Miami, David Fairchild, Avocado, Sunset, Perrine, Kelsey Pharr and Dunbar—have taken field trips and done school and community projects.

At Perrine, for example, the kids exchanged an ecological scrapbook with a fourth-grade class in Ohio, put together a saltwater fish tank and planted a garden. At South Miami, 6800 SW 60th St., the kids did several projects such as building toys out of recyclable materials and making a butterfly garden outside their classroom.

"It was fun," said Margia Arguello, 11, a student at South Miami.

Margia knows that being ecologically sound can also be profitable. Her family has started recycling cans.

"Last week I made a dollar and a penny," she said.

One highlight of the year was a CAUSE overnight campout. Although it was a little tough on the adults, the kids had a great time.

"The hammock was the best," said South Miami student Britt Lake. "There were lots of roots and lots of places to hide. And there were lots of gumbo limbo trees."

The 11-year-old said she learned much from the CAUSE lessons, but confided she had a more practical reason for enjoying the program.

"It meant that we didn't have to do social studies," she said.

I am happy to pay tribute to the CAUSE program's founders, Hy and Joan Rosner, and the staff and students at South Miami, David Fairchild, Avocado, Sunset, Perrine, Kelsey Pharr, and Dunbar Elementary Schools by reprinting this article. They have performed an invaluable service to the school system, the community, the environment, and the Nation through this model program for learning about environmental issues.

RONALD K. MACHTLEY AWARD

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 27, 1992

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to congratulate Alan J. Tenreiro of Pawtucket, as this year's recipient of the Congressman Ronald K. Machtley Academic and Leadership Excellence Award for Mount St. Charles Academy in Woonsocket, RI.

This award is presented to the student, chosen by Mount St. Charles Academy, who demonstrates a mature blend of academic achievement, community involvement, and leadership qualities.

Alan J. Tenreiro has more than fulfilled this criteria. As a member of both the National Honor Society and Exelsior Honor Roll, Alan served his peers honorably as a student council officer. He also represented his school as an all-division soccer player.

I commend Alan J. Tenreiro for his outstanding achievements and wish him all the best in his future endeavors.

A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO MRS. JOAN PINCHUK

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 27, 1992

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an exceptional woman whom I greatly admire, Mrs. Joan Pinchuk. Mrs. Pinchuk, in recognition of her tireless efforts on behalf of the refugee population of Los Angeles County, will receive this year's Public Service Award. This award will be presented to her at a dinner on Thursday, May 28, 1992, hosted by the United Cambodian Community, Inc.

Born in Chicago, IL, and raised in Miami, FL, Joan moved to California and graduated from California State University at Los Angeles where she received her bachelor's degree. Soon after Joan embarked upon a career as a social worker in South Central Los Angeles for Los Angeles County. Following this position, she became an appeals supervisor and public information supervisor for the Department of Public Social Services and worked for the board of supervisors. For the past 11 years, Joan has been with the Department of Community and Senior Citizens Services [DCSCS] where she has served as a legislative analyst, public information officer, and presently as the refugee coordinator of Los Angeles County. In her role as the refugee coordinator, Joan has been instrumental in creating and implementing innovative programs that aid and assist these various populations. She has testified on behalf of various refugee groups of Los Angeles County before State and Federal legislators. In addition, Mrs. Pinchuk has served as a liaison for Los Angeles County between Federal and State officials and foreign delegations from such countries as Japan, Sweden, Sudan, Bulgaria, and Switzerland.

As the administrator of the \$9 million Refugee Employment Training and Acculturation Programs in Los Angeles County, which has the largest population of refugees in the Nation, Joan is viewed as the definite authority on refugee matters.

My wife, Lee, joins me in extending our thanks to Mrs. Joan Pinchuk on recognition of her contributions to our community. She is a very special individual who has devoted her talents and energies to making our community a better place to live. We wish Joan and her husband all the best in the years to come.

BOB MICHEL'S CHALLENGE

HON. AMO HOUGHTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 27, 1992

Mr. HOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring attention to a column in the Washington Post written by David S. Broder entitled "Bob Michel's Challenge." I just cannot help thinking that the minority leader is right on in his assessment of our current state of paralysis.

House Minority Leader Robert H. Michel (R-IL) is one of those familiar Washington figures who usually draws more affection than deference. Since he came to Congress from Peoria in 1956, he has been known to colleagues as a great companion for a song-fest or a round of golf. But as one of the permanently outnumbered Republicans, he rarely put his stamp—and never his name—on a major piece of legislation.

So there was great surprise last week that it was old-shoe Bob Michel, 69, who defined the political, constitutional and institutional crisis facing this country in 1992 more bluntly than anyone else in either party has done.

In a speech that reflected more of Michel's own reactions than any outside advice, he made four basic points:

The candidacy of Ross Perot could very possibly throw the choice of the next president into the House of Representatives, by denying any one of the three candidates—Perot, George Bush and Bill Clinton—an electoral-college majority. The inside-the-house politicking, with each state delegation casting a single vote, no matter its size—would be "an utter disaster" for the country, an outrage to the whole concept of popular sovereignty.

Perot as a possible president is a scary prospect, not only because "he doesn't have a clue how to solve even one major issue," but because—to Michel's eye, at least—he has "the demagogue's gift for oversimplification" and could, if elevated to power, prove that "authoritarianism . . . can happen here."

More important than Perot himself is the fuel that is powering his undeclared candidacy—"the frustration of the American people when all they see when they look to Washington is squabbling, partisanship, media hype and legislative gridlock."

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

The source of the frustration—the real reason the grievances exist—is "the fact of divided government in Washington. We have come to the point in American history where a president of one party simply cannot lead if the Congress is dominated by the other party."

That is the ugly secret of American politics and Washington's failure. But it has been a long time since any major politician in either party stood up on his hind legs and said it to the people.

Back in 1960, John F. Kennedy campaigned by saying that it made no sense to elect Rep. Jones or Sen. Smith, good Democrats both, to Congress "and then put Richard Nixon in the White House." He won—barely. Party loyalties, though weakened by the six years of divided government and the spread of ticket-splitting under Dwight D. Eisenhower, still meant something then.

But for 20 of the past 24 years we have had divided government—a Republican in the White House and Democrats controlling at least one and usually both houses of Congress. A whole generation has grown up thinking this is natural and normal.

The members of that "permanent" Democratic congressional majority certainly did not tell their constituents that they were wrong to split their tickets. They wanted to pretend that they would be "effective" no matter who was in the White House. Maybe they are bringing home the bacon, but they are not dealing with national problems.

Still less did Republican presidents and presidential candidates want to say, plainly, that it made no sense to elect them unless they had enough allies on Capitol Hill to pass their programs. Ronald Reagan came closest to doing it in 1980—and the results showed: a Republican Senate and a conservative-controlled House. But only for two years. He retreated into the usual Republican tolerance of divided government when the recession swamped the GOP in 1982.

Now Michel has broken the code of silence and showed the guts to plead for a Bush campaign that would say "the only way" to break the impasse that is so frustrating to the voters is to end divided government. Give one party—he'd prefer it were the Republicans—control of the White House and Congress and if they fail to deliver, "kick us out" in the next election.

Will Bush take the challenge? At the moment his campaign is so desperate and defensive, in the face of the Perot surge, that no one knows.

Will a leading congressional Democrat step forward to say what Michel has said—that the voters are simply courting more frustration if they reelect Democratic congressional incumbents and then split their tickets for Bush or Perot?

What is needed is a steady drum-fire of messages from the leaders of both parties at both ends of Pennsylvania Avenue informing the public of the lesson that has been forgotten: that the collective responsibility that results from giving one party at a time "a chance to govern," as Michel put it, is the only real way to ensure accountability in a representative government.

What Bob Michel said is true. You can either vote for further frustration in the form of divided government, or you can pick a party to trust and hold to account, or you can put your country's future in the hands of Ross Perot and his promise to take charge—with all that is unknown about his real goals and all that is untested about his self-restraint in the exercise of vast power.

MAKING THE DIFFERENCE

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 27, 1992

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

Toni has spent 20 years at the Internal Revenue Service providing help to the citizens of our country, particularly the elderly and financially disadvantaged. Toni has demonstrated a dedication and work ethic that is to be commended.

At this time, I would like to insert into the RECORD an article by Bob Bouyea of the Peoria Journal Star, "End of Tax Time is End of Career," which describes the outstanding work of Toni Driscoll.

END OF TAX TIME IS END OF CAREER

(By Bob Bouyea)

For 20 years Toni Driscoll has helped solve other people's problems.

But today is the last day she will do that—at least professionally.

She is retiring as a tax preparer service representative at the Internal Revenue Service.

"Whatever a person wants to know I try to help them," she said from the IRS's 13th floor office in the Talman Building. "I was never bored. I enjoyed coming to work every day."

She likens what she does to solving a puzzle. She sees through a person's problem and leads them to the solution. "I'm interested in the work and it's a challenge. I like to see a problem solved."

The walls of the office are lined with forms and booklets explaining the complicated tax laws, but Driscoll knows most of the answers or how to find them quickly.

"People ask me, 'How do you remember all that?' A lot is the same problems. It's easy to remember with 20 years experience," Driscoll said.

Wednesday, an elderly couple came into her office needing information. She knew the answer even before they had finished their question and in a reassuring voice directed them to the right booklets to find the information they needed.

Answering the questions before they are asked is her biggest problem, she said. "I just know it so well."

Her clientele consists mainly of elderly and lower income people. She said the office is there to help people who can't afford an accountant or attorney.

"A lot of people come in frightened. They are worried when they get a bill," she said. "I try to project a better image of the IRS, but people are going to be resentful and frightened. Hopefully they will leave in happier mood."

But not all do.

Driscoll told of a man who came into the office many years ago. For 20 minutes she listened to the man's problem and tried to help him. "But I didn't give him the answer he was looking for."

As he grumbled, he made a reference to being frugal with his money.

Frustrated, Driscoll said to the man, "I bet you still have your first nickel."

She said the man walked out of the office to the nearest phone and called her supervisors who in turn called Driscoll.

"She said, 'Toni, that's not like you. Next time walk away,'" Driscoll said. "That was my only reprimand."

She always tries to be sympathetic to a person's problem, she said, but in the case where the man would not listen to her or when someone doesn't file a return for 10 to 15 years and then on the last day decides to file the previous returns, she has little sympathy.

One person who walked in the office wanted forms for the past five years. When she asked him why he waited, the man said, "I just got the energy."

Driscoll said she doesn't know how she is going to feel when she walks out of the office for the last time this afternoon, but is looking forward to seeing more of her grandchildren and traveling with her husband Jack, who retired from Wilkens Pipe and Supply in October.

MIAMI CORAL PARK SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL JUNIOR RESERVE OFFICER'S TRAINING CORPS

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 27, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate the Junior Reserve Officer Training Corps of Miami Coral Park Senior High School for their outstanding achievements during the 1991-92 school year. The young men and women of the corps not only performed exceptionally well in military drill competitions, but performed many services for the school and the community.

Beginning in October, the cadets participated in the tricorn drill competition at Lake Worth, FL, where they earned three first place drill team trophies, two second-place trophies, and one third-place. In addition, Cadet Cpl. William Rubiano won first place in individual knockout drill.

In February, the cadet drill team and color guard participated in the University of Miami Air Force ROTC drill team competition. The representatives of Miami Coral Park brought home 14 trophies, including the overall championship trophy. Especially notable were the performances of Cadet Capt. Richardo Santander, who was awarded the trophy as best color guard commander, and Cadet 1st Lt. Jose Silva, as best drill team commander.

Later that month, the Miami Coral Park Battalion participated in the University of Miami Army ROTC Drill Meet. The cadets brought home 19 trophies, including both first and second place overall championships.

In April, the color guard and drill team participated in the National High School Drill Team Championships in Daytona Beach, FL. They were ranked 13th overall in the Nation, and the women of the corps won four trophies for their school. Cadet Capt. Elsie Sacasa and Cadet Maj. Elizabeth Lopez took second place in female dual exhibition drill and the school also received third place in female inspection competition, and fifth place in female color guard competition.

Throughout the year, the cadet corps assisted the school with ceremonial occasions, providing escorts and orientation for parents

and prospective students, and color guards for sports events and special occasions, and participated in civic events including Black History Month activities and the veterans' weekend parade. The men and women of the corps organized and carried out fundraising activities to finance their competitions, and participated in a variety of field training exercises.

Most importantly, these young men and women participated, day in and day out, in the training of our Nation's future leaders, both military and civilian, themselves. Under the leadership of Cadet Maj. Deymos Borgen, the battalion commander, and with support and instruction from M. Sgt. Pat Hemminger, Sgt. Maj. Ed Yarbrough, Maj. Al Schmitt, and Principal Carnell A. White, the Junior Reserve Officer Training Corps at Miami Coral Park is training the future citizen-soldiers who will be the backbone of our national defense efforts, and the leaders of Florida and the Nation in the 21st century.

Mr. Speaker, in their biannual inspection conducted on March 20, Miami Coral Park's Junior Reserve Officer Training Corps earned the rating of honor unit with distinction. I commend the young men and women of the corps and those who serve as their instructors for their outstanding effort and achievement.

TRIBUTE TO NORM AND JOY LEVY

HON. NORMAN F. LENT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 27, 1992

Mr. LENT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay special tribute to two good friends and fellow Long Islanders, the Honorable and Mrs. Norman J. Levy.

It has come to my attention that the Merrick Jewish Centre, which is located in my Long Island, NY, district, is planning to honor Norm and Joy Levy at its 17th annual dinner dance on May 31, 1992. I want to commend the officers and the members of the board of directors of the Merrick Jewish Centre for making such an enlightened selection for this year.

Norm Levy has served with distinction in the New York State Senate since 1971. He has been a tireless advocate of the suburban communities he represents and has worked hard to protect the interests of individual constituents.

Norm's skill as a legislator was apparent from very early in his career. In January 1973, Senator Levy was appointed chairman of the Senate Committee on Labor where he compiled a distinguished record as an advocate for working men and women. In particular, he sponsored laws to improve occupational health and safety standards as well as to strengthen unemployment insurance, workers compensation, and disability programs.

In 1982, Norm Levy became the chairman of the Senate Committee on Transportation. As the leader of this critically important panel, Senator Levy has guided the maintenance and growth of the Empire State's transportation infrastructure. His dedication and vision have been instrumental in forging bipartisan solutions to a great number of the most difficult issues that have faced my home State during the last decade.

It is a particular pleasure to note Norm's longstanding commitment to safety issues. In fact, Senator Levy has been a pioneer in the development of legislation to improve and update highway and school bus safety, require the use of seatbelts in automobiles, protect the rights of the physically challenged, and fight the scourge of drunk driving.

Joy Levy has demonstrated an equal commitment to the ideals and principles Norm has worked so hard to advance in Albany. In spite of physical hardship, I can say that Joy is the most appropriately named person I know. She is a truly delightful person and has the rare ability to light up a room with her presence. I know how important she and Norm are to each other and the pride with which they seek to make their home State and home region a better place to live.

Mr. Speaker, while I always have always considered it a privilege to address the Members of this institution, it has never been more so than at this moment. I am proud to inform my colleagues that my friends, Norm and Joy Levy, are examples of the very finest in the American tradition of public service. For this and for other reasons, they are truly deserving of the recognition they will soon receive from the Merrick Jewish Centre. On behalf of my wife, Barbara, and the people of New York's Fourth Congressional District, I want to extend warm wishes to them on this happy occasion.

IN HONOR OF JIMMY LYONS—35
YEARS OF THE MONTEREY JAZZ
FESTIVAL

HON. LEON E. PANETTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 27, 1992

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize a great man who has spent his lifetime dedicated to bringing jazz music to the 16th Congressional District of California. Jimmy Lyons, the founder of the Monterey Jazz Festival, will retire after the festival's 35th show, and although the show will continue on with the hard work and dedicated members it is known for, no one will ever replace the love that Jimmy brought to the festival.

James L. Lyons, the son of a Presbyterian missionary, was born in Peking, China, in 1916. At the age of 6, Jimmy moved to the United States; first to Cleveland, OH, and later to California. Jimmy began his appreciation for music at a young age, and began his career in 1939 as a radio announcer for KVOE, Laguna Beach, CA. In 1942, Jimmy worked as an announcer with the Stan Kenton Band in Balboa and traveled with the band. While in New York, Jimmy got a job writing for NBC and, during World War II, he applied his talents to the Armed Forces Radio as producer of the "Jubilee Show," the AFR's jazz program. In 1948, Jimmy began producing a jazz show on KNBC radio in San Francisco and became one of the Bay Area's most popular deejays. During this time, Jimmy Lyons developed what he terms as "a love affair with the Monterey Peninsula." He moved to Big Sur and began work at KDON radio station in Salinas.

While working out of downtown Monterey, Jimmy met Hal Hallett, a local printer and jazz enthusiast. Both of them shared the dream of a great weekend of jazz, somewhere out in the country, with the great jazz people performing.

And so began the first annual Monterey Jazz Festival.

With hard work and perseverance, the Monterey Jazz Festival has grown beyond expectations. At the first annual festival, performers included Dizzy Gillespie, Mel Lewis, the Modern Jazz Quartet, Billie Holiday, Ernestine Anderson, Dave Brubeck, Max Roach, and Harry James. The same caliber of artists continue to participate in the Monterey Jazz Festival every year. Since 1958, the Monterey Jazz Festival has presented over 170 concerts, performed by more than 7,000 jazz artists from all over the world. The festival has devoted 100 percent of its profits to music and education totaling over \$41,350,000 to date. The organization has maintained music education as one of its primary goals and has been responsible for providing funding for scholarship programs, youth organizations, and the festival's own Jazz Education Fund.

This year represents the 35th anniversary of the Monterey Jazz Festival and the show has been dedicated to its well-deserving founder, Jimmy Lyons. Tim Jackson, general manager of the Kuumbwa Jazz Center in Santa Cruz, will join Jimmy as coproducer of this show and then assume the position of general manager of the Monterey Jazz Festival following the anniversary show. It will truly be a show that represents the feelings of the jazz community—a combination of the history of jazz and the ideas of the future.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask my colleagues to join me now in thanking Jimmy Lyons for his commitment and dedication to the Monterey Jazz Festival. His contributions to the jazz community are immeasurable, and the people of the 16th Congressional District are truly thankful for the joy he has brought to our community, the State, and the Nation as a whole.

CHANGING THE COURSE OF
ENERGY IN AMERICA

HON. OLYMPIA J. SNOWE

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 27, 1992

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. Speaker, America has had a long, inseparable affair with energy. The Americans of the 19th century would not have realized their manifest destiny without the railroad and its steam engines. New York's Pearl Street station, designed by Thomas Edison in 1882, demonstrated the immense possibilities of large-scale electricity generation that would revolutionize America and the world. And of course, the 20th century is posted with landmark American innovations and inventions in oil use and production, nuclear power, and solar energy.

With today's work in the House, the United States enters a new chapter in energy use. The legislation before us, H.R. 776, the Comprehensive National Energy Policy Act, largely

reflects a growing consensus that we need to get smarter about energy. Around the country, people are concerned that the world's only superpower and its most powerful allies are dependent on oil imports, most conspicuously on the oil of the volatile Middle East. They are concerned that the way we use energy, paradoxically, threatens the very quality of life which affordable, accessible energy supplies help to improve; the threats include acid rain, air toxics, and global warming. And finally, people want to avoid spending larger and larger percentages of their income to meet monthly energy bills.

H.R. 776 takes bold measures to address and act upon the concerns of the people. Perhaps the most important of these is the title on energy efficiency. Our largest energy resource is the energy that we waste or use needlessly, and we have this resource, unfortunately, in abundance. Tapping into this wealth of energy is the cheapest and most effective means of achieving our most important national policy objectives: Reducing pollution, diminishing our reliance on imported oil, and enhancing the competitiveness of American business while decreasing energy bills. The importance of the last goal is underscored by the fact that our two most formidable economic competitors, Japan and Germany, use 40-50 percent less energy to produce every dollar of GNP than we do.

Recognizing the widespread nature of energy inefficiency in the American economy, H.R. 776 adopts a holistic remedial approach. Its provisions to raise the standards for appliances, lights, showerheads, and heating and cooling equipment will subtly, but markedly, improve energy efficiency in the home and the workplace. The title encourages public utilities to consider least-cost planning and cost recovery for energy savings programs, and to incorporate the external costs of energy use such as air and water pollution in all planning decisions.

A keystone element of the efficiency title is its provision on building efficiency. About \$170 billion is spent annually on energy used in U.S. residential and commercial buildings, but numerous studies show that we have the technology to lower this bill substantially. A recent OTA report shows that implementing all cost-effective energy-efficient technologies could save one-third of the energy that would otherwise be expended by 2015 under a business as usual projection; it would also reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 1 billion tons per year.

H.R. 776 confronts energy waste in buildings by requiring States to upgrade the efficiency standards of their construction codes for homes and businesses. It also aims to take a bite out of the annual \$12 billion energy bill of the Federal Government. To address this problem, the Energy and Commerce Committee combined its own language with provisions from two bills of which I am proud to be a cosponsor, H.R. 2452, the Federal Energy Savings Incentives Act of 1991, and H.R. 2916, the Government Energy Efficiency Act of 1991. Federal facilities will be given 10 years to install comprehensive energy-saving measures with a payback time of 10 years or less. To help pay for these improvements, a special account will be established to provide man-

agers of Federal facilities who achieve high levels of efficiency with cash and other bonuses.

While the bill's energy efficiency provisions will break new ground on energy demand—and the Nation will reap environmental, economic, and strategic savings from them—attention must also be focused on the supply side of the energy equation. By the year 2000, thanks to the policies that we are voting on today, the United States will be supplied by a much more diverse energy mix and we will enjoy a smaller trade deficit. Natural gas, ethanol, methanol, and hydrogen will power more of the Nation's trucks, vans, cars, and heavy equipment; these fuels will also generate more of the electricity in our homes. We will see more windmills, and more solar reflectors. And nearly all of these new energy sources will be made in America, thanks to the alternative fuels and renewable energy provisions of H.R. 776.

One obstacle might have precluded these new sources of energy from becoming commercially viable—had the committee not rightly dismantled it. Congress enacted the Public Utilities Holding Company Act in 1935, at a time when monopolies and consumer exploitation weighed more heavily on the minds of citizens than diverse and stable energy supplies. By 1991, we can see that PUHCA has become a corral, restricting who can produce energy and where they can sell it. It stifles competition and discourages risk-taking; and it keeps the price of energy artificially high. H.R. 776 injects market forces back into the electrical power industry by loosening the restrictions on wholesale power suppliers. Under this bill, more entrepreneurs can sell energy, and they don't have to sell it in a confined geographical area. In short, more competition will help to keep prices down, and new, renewable technologies will have a chance to get established.

Mr. Speaker, we have reached a fork in the road on energy policy. On one side we know the route. It's called the status quo. It's a road full of potholes, with a destination of energy dependence, national insecurity, hazy air, and dirty water. But if we pass this bill, we take the other route, albeit with modest speed. This route leads to an America which produces more energy than it consumes, with producers competing more freely; a future in which the energy bill becomes a smaller part of the monthly expenses. We can also expect the high living standards that energy provides without air that chokes and rain that contaminates water. And we will be doing less to artificially warm the planet. H.R. 776 is the result of hard work by the committees, and compromise by a spectrum of interests. It isn't perfect, but it charts a new course for energy in America. I urge my colleagues to vote with me in support of H.R. 776.

A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO
JUDITH LUTHER

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, May 27, 1992

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a dynamic and inspiring

woman who has served her community and the arts with great distinction, Ms. Judith Luther. On Thursday, May 28, 1992, the United Cambodian Community, Inc. will present Ms. Luther with the Cultural Preservation Award. This occasion affords me that opportunity to express my sincere appreciation for her many years of dedicated work to the Greater Los Angeles community.

Ms. Luther, who recently served as executive director of Los Angeles International Festival, which featured arts of the Pacific Rim countries, has a history of lecturing, developing, administering, and volunteering her time to establish cultural arts programs in the Greater Los Angeles area. This \$6 million Los Angeles Festival played host to 1,600 artists and was considered a success by all.

Currently, Judith is the executive director of the American Woman's Economic Development Corporation, a nonprofit organization sponsored in part by the Small Business Association. AWED is a demonstration project that provides high quality/low cost technical training and support to women entrepreneurs in the southern California area. Prior to this post, she was the managing partner with ALW & Associates, an arts management firm specializing in marketing, planning, fund development, and project coordination. Her impressive client list included the United Cambodian Community, Inc., where she was responsible for the planning and fund raising for a 15,000 square foot community center, the Museum of African American Art, and California Arts Council, and the Grand Kabuki.

Judith's touch can be felt in a broad spectrum of community organizations. She is a board member on the International Visitors Council of Los Angeles, a public art panelist with the Los Angeles County Transportation Commission, and a commissioner with the Los Angeles County Performing Arts Commission. In addition, Ms. Luther is on the board of trustees for the Long Beach Civic Light Opera and a commission member of the Los Angeles Local Development Corporation.

These noteworthy contributions to the arts and her community have not gone unnoticed; Judith was chosen the 1989 Woman of the Year by the Cambodian Business Association. She has received numerous awards and honors from the mayor of Los Angeles, the mayor of Long Beach, and State senate and State assembly, and the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors.

Mr. Speaker, on this very special occasion, my wife, Lee, joins me in extending our heartfelt thanks to Ms. Judith Luther. We wish Judith and her husband, Marc Wilder, her two sons, Kevin and Scott, all the best in the years to come.

PERSECUTION OF THE HAITIAN
PEOPLE

HON. JOSE E. SERRANO
OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, May 27, 1992

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my profound disgust with the Bush administration's complicity in the persecution of the Haitian people.

On September 30, 1991, Haiti's first democratically elected president, Jean-Bertrand Aristide, was overthrown in a coup staged by elements of the Haitian military. In the immediate aftermath of the coup, troops attacked the homes of presumed Aristide supporters in the poor neighborhoods and shantytowns of Port-au-Prince, killing hundreds of innocent people.

As you know, Mr. Speaker, the persecution of the Haitian people did not end when the coup leaders consolidated their power. No, the thugs in power continue to beat and kill Haitians who are even remotely associated with Haiti's exiled president.

Many thousands of Haitians, in fear for their lives, have attempted to flee their homes by sailing rickety boats into dangerous seas. In its latest response to the continuing crisis in Haiti, the Bush administration has ordered the U.S. Coast Guard to thwart the desperate efforts of Haiti's refugees and return them immediately by force to Port-au-Prince.

Mr. Speaker, this is an outrage. The so-called "leader of the free world," rather than make greater efforts to end the reign of terror of Haiti's outlaw government, has decided instead to condemn those who have risked so much to escape it. What makes the administration's actions more chilling still is the documented fact that the regime in Haiti is carefully identifying for future torment the hapless souls our Coast Guard is so helpfully depositing into its hands.

Of course, as Members of this esteemed body we also bear responsibility for the actions of the U.S. Government. I personally am deeply ashamed. We must do all that is in our power to put an end to the persecution of the Haitian people. Only when the killings and the beatings have stopped can we consider forgiveness for the innocents we have caused to suffer.

DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT:
WHAT CAN THE UNITED
NATIONS DO?

HON. JOHN R. KASICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, May 27, 1992

Mr. KASICH. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to inform the House that a constituent of mine has written the winning essay in the 1992 National High School Essay Contest on the United Nations. Justin Spicer, a student at the Columbus Academy in Columbus, OH was judged to have submitted the best essay on the topic, "Development and Environment: What Can the United Nations Do?" The contest, sponsored by the United Nations Association of the United States, the Dailey Family Foundation, and the United Nations Development Programme, generated some 1,000 entries.

I congratulate Justin, and bring his essay to the attention of the House.

DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT: WHAT CAN THE UNITED NATIONS DO?—FIRST PRIZE WINNING ESSAY

(By Justin R. Spicer, 12th grade, the Columbus Academy, Gahanna, OH)

Secretary-General Ghali, Conference Director Strong, ladies and gentlemen of the

United Nations, and distinguished guests, it is an honor to speak to you today as a privileged visitor to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. As a high school student from the Northern hemisphere, I have come to share my view of the United Nations as a vehicle to create harmony between the demand for development in the Third World and the absolute necessity to avoid further degradation of the environment. My few days here in Rio de Janeiro have driven home the contrasts of this South American city; one rich in material wealth and technology but still backward in its ability to help the thousands of impoverished farmers and urbanites in its vicinity. This contrast epitomizes the struggle between North and South, whose differences in economy and development have hindered the progress of global treaties and cooperation. I hope to outline a plan that will create a world partnership that will commit itself to minimizing future ecological damage.

The environment has always been overshadowed by progress, and our global economists have failed to factor environmental damage into their calculations of gross national products. No subtractions are made for destruction of forests, soils, air quality, and other national resources. By failing to include these crucial factors, we create a false sense of economic growth and an illusion of progress. Those who have the most to lose from this are developing Third World countries, whose economies are closely tied to "primary resources," like timber, minerals, and agricultural crops. Once these resources are used up in their development, a country can be left "ecologically bankrupt." Consider this: of what value is a \$50 million lumber mill if there is not timber to supply it?²

In the struggle to save the environment, the rift between North and South has played a negative role. Take, for instance, the current debate over chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) emissions; agreements have been stalled by countries like the United States and the former Soviet Union, whose refusal to pledge substantial dollars to the reduction of these chemicals has left those willing to commit with a lack of support from superpowers whose world influence goes far beyond dollar amounts.

This rift has been caused by negative feelings on both sides, the South blaming the North for the world's environmental problems, the North seeing the South as backward and incapable of development on its own. The South sees the North's "new environmental conscience" as an attempt to hinder Southern growth, and thus, until mutual agreement is reached, this rift will continue to be a barrier to progress.

Research has severely limited our ability to sustain mankind. We need for food, shelter, and development. How does development preserve? Development technology must be used, but how can we grow without destroying that which we need to survive?

At the World Summit of Czechoslovakia, I met with my peers at the World Summit in Davos, Switzerland. In this year, when the solution will come, we must be established.

The world must be radiating with instructions for development. A body of information

must be fed into a computer in the hope that sooner or later, it will spit out a universal solution.³

In regards to environment and development, we have been guilty of always seeking the concrete answer, assuming that the scientific method will always produce a cure. We must broaden our thinking and encourage philosophical cogitation to create the attitudes, from which the answers will grow. As Havel says, "We must try harder to understand, than to explain."⁴

How has the United Nations addressed these issues and problems of development and environmental protection? The General Assembly has proclaimed the 1990's the "International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction."⁵ The actions of the United Nations Development Program have encouraged the governments of many countries to begin developmental programs that are environmentally sound. The UNDP and the World Bank have lent billions of dollars to developing countries for construction projects, crop planting, technological study, and infrastructural improvements. The United Nations Environment Program has worked tirelessly to provide suggestions for minimizing ecological damage in these nations.

This year we celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the first U.N. Environmental Conference, in Stockholm, which set the precedent for future meetings. Recently, conferences in Vienna (1985), Montreal (1988), London (1989), and The Hague (1989), have called for positive action in reducing environmental problems.⁶ In addition to signing agreements outlining plans of action, these conferences have called on the U.N. to strengthen its environmental and developmental branches, and broaden the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, allowing it to act as a world policeman to enforce U.N. action. As the governing body of the International Court of Justice, the U.N. has done too little to call on this resource to safeguard and implement the policies it creates. Signing treaties that one agrees to follow is one thing, knowing that an international court will prosecute those who break the rules is another.

By increasing its scope, the U.N. has globalized the environmental movement, strengthening local organizations, improving education, and backing reform projects. The UNEP has played a critical role in "breaking down the force of veto coalitions," those countries or groups of countries who slow the treaty-making process because they are largely responsible for the environmental problem and hesitate to participate in any agreement.⁷ By encouraging joint scientific research, the U.N. has created a consensus for action, bringing countries together behind the scenes and forging alliances. The Executive Director of UNEP, Mostafa Tolba, has been credited with "bringing the difference" between many of these nations.⁸

In September of 1991, the U.N. sponsored a conference, which brought investors willing to sink dollars into Third World investment projects together with providers of environmental goods and services. This unique economic partnership provided a newfound thrust for progress in developing countries.⁹

The distribution of many publications, including "Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond" and the *Human Development Report* has given rise to a growing consciousness among citizens, that immediate coordinated action must occur to balance development and conservation. In the *Human Development Report*, the authors have

formulated the Human Development Index, that uses mathematical equations that combine figures on life expectancy, literacy, and command over the resources to enjoy a decent standard of living.¹⁰ This marks the development of an alternative indicator of human progress.¹⁰

Still, I insist that it is not mathematical equations but the creation of a new mind-set that will bring the answers to a problem which has baffled us for so long.

But not enough has been done, and my proposals for action begin at the top, with the United Nations. Environment and development must continue to be issues on the forefront of world politics, and a forum for discussion must continue to exist. Funding to the UNDP and UNEP must be drastically increased, as environmental concern is at its highest point ever.

To bridge the gap between the UNDP and UNEP, a U.N. Council For Technological Dissemination should be created. It is paramount to Third World countries that they receive the latest and most advanced techniques for implementing development in an environmentally sound manner. By establishing ties to industrialized nations, the Technological Council could draw on new technologies in their efforts to provide advice to countries in need of developmental assistance. With funding from the World Bank, the Council would maintain close relationships with the UNDP, the UNEP, the General Assembly, and the International Court of Justice.

As well, the growth of population must be curbed by encouraging small family size, and by offering material incentives to those who abuse by these limitations. The funding and implementation of this proposal could be overseen by the U.N. Fund for Population Activities. Finally, the U.N. can begin to reassess the gross national product. If can no longer be calculated as just a measure of monetary profit; it must include factors that adjust it for damage to the environment and loss of national resources. A new spiritual and moral conscience must grow in regards to honestly reporting the economic condition of a particular nation.

On the national level, governments must be cooperative in participating in global agreements, and prominent business leaders must lead the charge in using and developing clean technologies.

Governments must continue to fund non-governmental groups like environmental organizations and service groups, which worldwide, have millions of members. For the world's youth, I propose a World Student Environmental Council, a student-run political

forum which would be supported by an international computer and telecommunications link between students worldwide. This arena for discussion will allow students to consult a vast database of information on the environment. High school and college students will be able to discuss their views, feelings, personal experiences, and proposals for action regarding development and environment. Funding for this Council could come from the UNEP, as well as from State and local governments.

Youth programs, science fairs, research assignments, writing contests, and educational seminars must continue to challenge today's students. A science competition led to my involvement in researching new methods for replacing depleted wetland ecosystems, and most definitely raised my environmental conscience.

Walt Whitman, an American poet, once wrote:

to burden treaty
A rising world population
taxed environment's ability
More people leads to increased energy, shelter and development must take place, implemented, cultures can we do this without which sustains us?

Vaclav Havel, President so eloquently addressed the World Economic Forum, land, on February 4th of 1990, remarked, that maybe there when a new mind-set is established "Man's attitude to the world has changed. We have a different belief that the world to be solved, a machine used waiting to be discovered

"Earth, my likeness,
Though you look so impassive, ample and
spheric there
I now suspect that is not all;
I now suspect there is something fierce in
you eligible to burst forth, . . ."¹¹

Ladies and Gentleman, we are but the likeness of the earth we live on. If we continue to allow the rate of social and economic development to grow while incurring such terrible damage to our home, we will, in effect, be homeless. We will have lost our likeness: our earth. Our faces will not look "so impassive, ample, and spheric," any longer, and we will be unable to "burst forth" with the creative energy and excitement that is characteristic of the human race.

My proposals to you require action and initiative, drive and determination, dedication and foresight. We must not let our petty jealousies of regionalism get in the way of a higher goal. We have in our hands an opportunity to mold our future, to ensure the prosperity of all peoples, and to create a new world harmony. We cannot fail to act on this opportunity.

Thank you.

FOOTNOTES

- ¹Sandra Postel, "Toward A New Eco-Nomics," *World Watch*, September 1990:21.
²Postel 23.
³Vaclav Havel, "The End of the Modern Era," *New York Times*, 1 March 1992: sec A:13.
⁴Havel 13.
⁵"To Help Our Planet Survive," *Environmental Perspective*, March 1988: 33.
⁶Marine Stetson, "Who'll Pay to Protect the Ozone Layer?" *World Watch*, July 1990: 36-37.
⁷Gareth Porter and Janet Welsh Brown, *Global Environment Politics* (Boulder; Westview Press, 1991) 40.
⁸Porter and Brown 40.
⁹United Nations Development Program, *Human Development Report 1990* (New York: Oxford, 1990) 37.
¹⁰Walt Whitman, "Earth, My Likeness," in *The Mentor Book of Major American Poets*, ed. by Oscar Williams and Edwin Honig (New York: Mentor, 1962) 165.

IN MEMORIAM: LINDA WOODRUFF

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 27, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, it is my sad duty to note for the RECORD the untimely passing of Miss Linda Woodruff, a middle school teacher at North Miami Middle School. Those who knew her well described her as an intelligent and energetic person filled with boundless enthusiasm. For the past 6 years, she had fought against the cancer that ultimately claimed her life. Despite her illness, Linda continued to follow her love of teaching. She would schedule her chemotherapy sessions in the morning so as to be back in her classroom by afternoon. The Miami Herald published the following article on the occasion of her death:

BELOVED TEACHER SUCCEUMBS TO LONG ILLNESS

(By Marjorie Valbrun)

Linda Woodruff was so devoted to teaching that she insisted on coming to class until the very end. She was unstoppable—until the cancer she had fought so valiantly won.

A Dade County school-teacher for more than 20 years, Woodruff died Thursday after a five-year struggle against the disease. She was 40 years old.

"From the onset of her illness she exhibited great fortitude, wanted no sympathy or special attention," said Majorie Donohue, a longtime friend of Woodruff's family. "So dedicated was she to her students that she often had chemotherapy treatments early in the morning and was back in her class in the afternoon."

Woodruff, a native of Miami, taught ninth-grade English and social studies at North Miami Middle School for 14 years. She started her teaching career at the former Norland Jr. High School.

She was a graduate of North Miami High and Barry University.

"Linda was more than a teacher, she was a dear friend of mine and other people here at the school," said Freddie Pittman Sr., principal of North Miami Middle School. "She lived to love other people. She enjoyed comforting those who were discomfited. She never failed a kid in her life. If a kid was under pressure or having bad times they always found Linda Woodruff and it always appeared her broad shoulders had room for one more kid."

Pittman said that when Woodruff was first diagnosed with cancer in 1986, she told the teaching staff about her disease and asked that they not give her any special considerations.

"She indicated then she was going to fight until the end and that was her last comment to me again on Wednesday night. I used to tell her she had the strength and courage of an eagle. And so she adopted that name. On Wednesday she said to me that the eagle was going to fly on either Thursday or Friday. She died Thursday."

Woodruff is survived by her mother Louise Woodruff, brothers John and Donald Woodruff of Miami and her close friend James Collings.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to extend my heartfelt condolences to the Woodruff family, her friends, fellow teachers, and students. She will be missed by all who knew her.

CONGRATULATIONS TO MARTHA WASHINGTON

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 27, 1992

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I would like my colleagues here in the House of Representatives to join me today in honoring the achievements of a very special person, Ms. Martha Washington, on the occasion of her retirement.

Ms. Washington was born and educated in Newark, NJ, where she attended Waverly Avenue Elementary School, later renamed after Rosa Parks. She attended Cleveland Junior High School and South Side High School, now Malcolm X. Shabazz High School.

Ms. Washington received here B.S. and M.S. degrees from Newark State Teachers' College, which is now Kean College. She did graduate work at Bank Street College in New York, and obtained certification in elementary education, remedial reading, administration and supervision.

She began her teaching career at Warren Street School, where she taught the second grade for 13 years. She received a Fulbright Fellowship and taught in England for 1 year, from 1963-64.

Ms. Washington was assigned to Camden Street School the year the new school was opened, and taught remedial reading for 5 years.

In 1971, she was promoted to the position of vice principal and assigned to Bragaw Annex, now called Floyd Patterson High School. At that time, Bragaw Annex consisted of two buildings—grade four was housed in the basement of the Union Chapel A.M.E. Church on Wainwright Street. Grades five and six were located in the building on Lyons Avenue. Ms. Washington was promoted to principal and later transferred to Bragaw Avenue Main Building, where she remained until her retirement.

Through her love of education, Ms. Washington has touched countless lives over the course of her distinguished career. She will be missed by her students and colleagues, but I know that she will continue to be an active member of our community.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues join me in congratulating Ms. Martha Washington on her retirement and in wishing her every success in the years ahead.

FUEL PRICES AND NATIONAL ECONOMY

HON. RON MARLENEE

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 27, 1992

Mr. MARLENEE. Mr. Speaker, our Nation is facing an energy crisis—one which threatens to cripple our already moribund economy. In my home State of Montana, gas prices at the pump have soared by nearly 30 cents per gallon in a few short weeks. Fuel prices impact every segment of our national economy. Simple supply and demand economics has played its customary role, as gas prices have dramatically increased as the supply has declined. Once again, we have allowed the countries of OPEC to control our economy. We must regain control of our own economy, and a strong, first step would be to guarantee a safe, dependable supply of domestic oil.

Oil has always been recognized as a strategic necessity. Yet, the Congress has stood idly by, while our domestic oil industry has become a shambles. Domestic oil production has reached all-time record lows four times this year. The equipment used in oil production, the basic framework of our oil industry, is deteriorating, while industry jobs—more than 317,000 in the last 10 years—have disappeared. Congress is allowing our oil industry to collapse, and when that infrastructure, technology and knowledge is gone, it won't be easily regained.

We are importing more than half of our oil, while wells remain capped, and the number of seismic crews looking for new wells is almost nonexistent. The alternative minimum tax [AMT] has contributed to the devastation our oil industry is already experiencing. ATM can mean oppressive effective tax rates of more than 70 percent—a level which is driving companies out of the oil business.

At a time when our entire economy is stagnant at best, it is the height of stupidity to con-

tinue this devastation. The viability of several vital segments of our national economy, like agriculture, transportation, small business, and even tourism is dependent upon the price of oil. As domestic companies choose not to produce oil, as the price of gas continues to spiral upwards, we lose an ever-increasing number of farmers and ranchers, truckers and small businesses. Tourists will choose to stay close to home—or travel abroad, rather than touring America. Instead of using a carrot to encourage domestic oil production, and the benefits it means to our economy, Congress is beating the oil industry, and in turn the American consumer, with a stick.

At what point will Congress wake up and realize the damage it has done? When our domestic oil industry no longer exists, and OPEC is able to extort ever-increasing prices? Are we going to allow our country to be held hostage due to our own inaction? We can no longer allow domestic oil production to disappear. We must take strong, aggressive action immediately to restore the vitality of our oil industry.

I support the Archer amendment language as it now appears in the Energy legislation which repeals the alternative minimum tax and the unnecessary burden on our oil and gas industry. I reserve serious concerns about the bill's overall impact on Montana's economy.

ERDREICH SUPPORTS 27TH AMENDMENT

HON. BEN ERDREICH

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 27, 1992

Mr. ERDREICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of Congress validating the recently ratified 27th amendment. This amendment made good sense when James Madison proposed this as one of the original amendments to our Constitution, which later became known as the Bill of Rights, and it certainly makes good sense now.

Alabama has had this prohibition in effect since the late Lieutenant Governor of Alabama, Albert Boutwell, proposed it in 1952.

I proposed Alabama's law when I was first elected to Congress and I have encouraged my colleagues to adopt some Alabama common sense in this area. No elected officials should be able to vote themselves a raise in pay.

Alabama was one of the most recent States to ratify this amendment and I applaud our State legislature for taking this action.

Some of my colleagues argue that this amendment is no longer valid because it is too old. I disagree. There is nothing in our Constitution concerning a time limit for an amendment to be ratified. In addition, the Supreme Court ruled in the 1939 case of Coleman versus Miller that Congress can determine this issue.

One week ago, I proposed a concurrent resolution asking Congress to declare this amendment valid. I urged my colleagues to support my legislation then, and I am urging support of this legislation today. This amendment has been alive for over 200 years and

it's past time we declare it law. I urge support of the bill.

DAVID CASTILLO, LORI TALBOTT HONORED BY DADE COUNTY COMMITTEE FOR NATIONAL VOLUNTEER WEEK

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 27, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize Hialeah High School senior David Castillo and Florida International University senior Lori Talbott who were featured in the Miami Herald after being honored for being among the Miami area's top volunteers. The article "NW Dade Students Honored for Altruism," by Karla Guadamuz tells how they have dedicated much of their time to those who are less fortunate:

Two Northwest Dade students who have found time to do volunteer work at homeless shelters, at retirement homes and with AIDS patients were honored April 30 by the Dade County Committee for National Volunteer Week.

David Castillo, 18, a Hialeah High senior, and Lori Talbott, 29, a senior at Florida International University, were among nine finalists honored as the county's top volunteers during a ceremony at the Miami Airport Hilton.

Talbott has worked for two years at Miami Bridge, 1149 NW 11th St., a shelter for abused, homeless and runaway teenagers. She visits the shelter twice a week and does a variety of things, including reading to teens or just chatting with them.

"They're neglected and I just want to make them feel important," said Talbott, a Country Club of Miami resident who's majoring in education. "I can't turn my back on them because they need me right now."

Jose K. Fuentes, community relations coordinator at Miami Bridge, said Talbott is "more than a volunteer—she's part of their lives and the kids look forward to her visits."

Castillo, this year's valedictorian at Hialeah High, has been working for almost two years at the Hospice Outreach, a center for AIDS patients who have only a few months to live.

This summer, he plans to organize a reading program for patients at the hospice, at 4770 Biscayne Blvd.

A lot of the time, he comforts the patients just by talking—and listening—to them. "The patients have a lot to say, so I listen," he said.

Ibiset Salinas, outreach volunteer director at the hospice, said Castillo's dedication is impressive.

"He's a friend; the patients depend on him for support," she said.

Castillo also plans to volunteer this summer at Kings Court Retirement Village, 140 W. 28th St. in Hialeah, arranging gettogethers for senior citizens.

I am happy to pay tribute to David Castillo and Lori Talbott by reprinting this article. They have both worked hard to deserve the recognition they have received as volunteers, through their work at homeless shelters, retirement homes, and with AIDS patients.

REVEREND OBEY'S STRONG LEGACY

HON. J.J. PICKLE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 27, 1992

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, last week the Reverend James Earl Obey of Austin, TX, passed away. A memorial service was held Saturday, and religious, political and civic leaders, and friends from all over the State poured into Austin to celebrate the life of this good man.

Together with his most capable wife, Hazel Obey, his church has been the meeting place of many national and State political leaders. Clearly, his church has been the town hall meeting of people who seek justice and fairness from their Government. And James Obey has worked tirelessly all his life for these principles.

Mr. Speaker, I include an editorial from the Austin American Statesman, together with my own evaluation of this good man:

[From the Austin American Statesman, May 5, 1992]

OBEY LEAVES TO COMMUNITY A STRONG LEGACY OF SERVICE

The Austin community lost a strong and vibrant voice with the death this week of the Rev. James Obey Sr. As it is with all leaders, the minister left us all too soon.

Obey, 70, pastor of David Chapel Missionary Baptist Church for nearly 30 years, died Monday. His was a voice that championed social causes. His was a voice that advised political leaders who run the gamut from former Texas Gov. Dolph Briscoe to former presidential candidate the Rev. Jesse Jackson.

Besides his ministerial and family duties, Obey was a community leader and organizer. He helped start a program for the homeless and an employment initiative for the elderly. His presence was felt throughout the community. He served on the Human Relations Commission, was on the board of directors of National Bank of Texas and volunteered extensively with the Red Cross.

The former president of the Ministerial Alliance of Austin also helped the East Austin community through two trying periods in its relationship with the Austin school district; the closing of the old Anderson High School and integration of the Austin school district. Obey frequently stressed the importance of education during his sermons. And, he preached that education is a lifelong endeavor.

In his role as a minister, Obey understood that the pulpit should be a vehicle for change. His combination of courage and political savvy put him in a position where he could give his congregation political guidance as well as moral and spiritual guidance. He preached, in a strong and commanding voice, to his members about the importance of citizenship and voting.

His church attracted a broad spectrum of the community. Members with limited education and members with doctoral degrees could both feel at home in his East Austin church. Those who attended church every Sunday and those who attended once a year would be warmly received in Obey's church.

This month, Obey was honored as an Austin Living Legend at the 19th anniversary celebration of The Villager newspaper for his

long, continuous service to the community. The community has benefited by that legacy of service; it will be missed.

Mr. Speaker, as we gather today, we contemplate the goodness and greatness of this one man who cast such a long shadow for us. His involvement in this community, and in promoting education of young and old alike, is legendary. His calm, reasoned, confident leadership has served as a beacon of hope for members of this church—and East Austin.

Locally, when the ministers of East Austin met to express a joint feeling, it was the calm, reasoned voice of James Obey who set the tone and moulded a decision. Here on a national basis, and I can personally attest to this, it was the calm, reasoned voice, and leadership of James Obey—marching hand in hand with Hazel Obey—that was the hallmark of this unique couple. The Democratic Party has been made better and stronger because of this couple.

I was always touched by his eyes. In his eyes, one could see the inner peace of a man who had a personal relationship with his God. A quiet man, normally, but when he mounted his pulpit, his eyes became alive—there was fire in his eyes, and a mission in his heart.

It is a tribute to this man that nearly every national leader who visited Austin requested a visit with this man. Here—in this church—many national and State political leaders have appeared to appeal for justice and fairness. This church has been our town hall. That's a tribute to the character and leadership of James Obey—and Hazel.

To some, James Obey was their friend and adviser. To some, he was their pastor and shepherd. To many in East Austin, he was the father image of this community.

He was my friend and honest adviser. He never asked anything for himself—always for others. "Yes, Lord, for others." Now he's headed on the upward way—new heights—he's gaining everyday—still praying as he's upward bound—Lord, his feet now are on Heaven's Table Land.

Rev. James Obey has given us a vision. Now, it's up to us—you and I—to keep that vision alive.

TRIBUTE TO SKIP HADDAD

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 27, 1992

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, over the past weekend our community lost a truly exceptional young man when Skip Haddad was tragically killed in an automobile accident in Toledo, OH. Only 39 years old, Skip was well-known in our community and looked to as one who could be counted on to be there when the going got tough. He was one of those exceptional human beings that come along once in a lifetime.

Skip was a gentle man whose kindness touched each one of us. His perseverance impressed us all. His chuckle caused others to smile and his sideward glance let you know a friend was in the room.

I know this because Skip was one of the first members of my congressional staff. He

was a hard worker, possessed an astute mind, and had a wry sense of humor. But most of all, Skip was well-liked and respected by those who worked with him. After he left my staff, Skip continued to serve northwest Ohioans in a variety of capacities. At the time of his death, Skip was our area's representative for Senator JOHN GLENN. Previous to that he was northwest Ohio's representative for then-secretary of state Sherrod Brown. Skip loved his community and its people. He felt that the best way to give back something to northwest Ohioans was through public service.

Despite Skip's impressive achievements and professional successes, he always remained willing to listen and help those in need. He was driven—but not at the expense of others. Indeed, Skip Haddad was one of those rare individuals who just kept giving to society and his fellow-man while expecting nothing in return but the hope of making his community a better place for all its citizens.

Our heartfelt sympathies go out to Skip's family—his parents, Eugene and Jean Haddad; and sisters, Cindy Hopkins, Mindy Null, Holly Kropp, and Barbara Haddad. To the family, thank you for sharing him with us. To Skip our community owes a debt of gratitude for leaving the town he called home more humane as a result of his presence, more involved as a result of his civic and political activities, more beautiful by his support of the arts, and more gentle by his very nature.

Alfred Lord Tennyson, 1809-92 wrote the poem *Ulysses* to reflect the deep personal loss he experienced on the death of a dear friend. Through his beautiful poetry, he revealed his belief in the individual triumph of the spirit. Excerpts from his poem remind us of Skip.

... Much have I seen and known—cities of men
And manners, climates, councils, governments,
Myself not least, but honor'd of them all,
And drunk delight of battle with my peers,
Far on the ringing plains of windy Troy.
I am a part of all that I have met;
Yet all experience is an arch where-thro
Gleams that untravell'd world whose margin
fades

For ever and for ever when I move. . .
Little remains; but every hour is saved
From that eternal silence something more,
A bringer of new things. . .
Most blameless is he, centred in the sphere
Of common duties, decent not to fall
In offices of tenderness. . .
My mariners,
Souls that have toil'd and wrought, and
thought with me,
That ever with a frolic welcome took
The thunder and the sunshine. . .
Death closes all; but something ere the end,
Some work of noble note, may yet be
done. . .

The lights begin to twinkle from the rocks;
The long day wanes; the slow moon
climbs. . .
Come my friends
'Tis not too late to seek a newer world. . .
Tho' much is taken, much abides; and
tho'. . .
. . . that which we are, we are
One equal temper of heroic hearts. . .

Skip Haddad for all of us was a heroic heart. He will be missed. God Bless him and his family always.

THE CHILDREN'S TORAH FOUNDATION

HON. JAMES H. SCHEUER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 27, 1992

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, I am extremely pleased to rise today to recognize the tremendous accomplishments of the Children's Torah Foundation in New York.

Three years ago, several leading members of the New York Jewish community joined together in an attempt to solve a serious problem: the lack of access to Yeshiva education for recently arrived Soviet and Iranian Jewish children. Their efforts resulted in the formation of the Children's Torah Foundation.

Three men—Irvig Laub, Jack Schmidt, and Charles Reichman—all gave selflessly of themselves, not only with finances but also with that precious commodity we all cherish, time, to found the Children's Torah Foundation. Each a successful businessman in his own right, these three men found the time not only to raise many of the funds necessary to support the foundation's programs, but also to administer many of them. Mr. Speaker, let me enumerate just a few of these:

To foster American values among these immigrant children, the Children's Torah Foundation established and financed a preparatory high school.

To assist the youngest in their studies, the foundation began after-school homework centers, which operate throughout the school year and are staffed by American-born students.

Recognizing the role of the family in inculcating traditional Jewish values in the home, the foundation established additional programs and activities to help the children's parents adjust to everyday American life.

Mr. Speaker, in the last 3 years, the foundation has granted scholarships generously, with the result that nearly 1,000 children have passed through its stewardship.

The foundation has placed 500 of these students in Jewish Day Schools and Yeshivas, where it continues to pay their tuition.

In addition, Mr. Speaker, the foundation has placed hundreds of these children in summer camps, ensuring that they enjoy positive experiences all-year round.

Mr. Speaker, for these significant efforts on behalf of some of our newest immigrants—Jewish children from Iran and the former Soviet Union—I salute the Children's Torah Foundation and its founders, Irving Laub, Jack Schmidt, and Charles Reichman.

A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO DR. SAM-ANG SAM

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 27, 1992

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding individual and a remarkable achiever whom I greatly admire and respect, Dr. Sam-Ang Sam. Dr. Sam in recognition of his distinguished career and his

diligent efforts to preserve and share his cultural heritage will be honored by the United Cambodian Community, Inc. He will be presented with the Cultural Preservation Award, Thursday, May 28, 1992.

Born January 8, 1950, in Pursat, Cambodia, Dr. Sam studied at the University of Fine Arts in Phnom Penh, receiving both his diplomas in 1970 and his baccalaureates in 1973. He continued his education in the Philippines at the Conservatory of Music, University of the Philippines where he completed his bachelor of arts degree in music composition. Following his relocation to the United States, Dr. Sam attended Connecticut College receiving a bachelor's degree and master's degree in music composition. In 1988, Dr. Sam-Ang Sam earned his Ph.D. in ethnomusicology from Wesleyan University. Currently, Dr. Sam is the artist-in-residence, teaching Khmer music ensemble and ethnomusicology at the School of Music, University of Washington.

As an expert musician, ethnomusicologist, and lecturer, Dr. Sam has performed throughout the United States and on international stages. His use of traditional Cambodian instruments such as the *tror*, *khimm*, *korng vung*, make his performances a memorable event. His published works include *Silent Temples*, *Songful Hearts: Traditional Music of Cambodia and Khmer Court Dance: A Performance Manual*. His 1989 recording, "Music of Cambodia," was selected by the United States Library of Congress as an outstanding folk recording.

Throughout his career, Dr. Sam has been the recipient of numerous awards and honors. In 1991, he received the Arts and Culture Preservation Award from the United Cambodian Students of America. He has been honored with the National Endowment for the Arts grant, the Indochina Studies Program/Social Science Research Council grant, and the Middletown Commission on the Arts grant, to name just a few.

Mr. Speaker, as a long time supporter of the arts, I take great pleasure in joining with all those attending this dinner to thank Dr. Sam-Ang Sam for his contributions to the music world.

My wife, Lee, joins me in extending this congressional salute to Dr. Sam-Ang Sam. We wish him all the best in the years to come.

URGING TERMINATION OF ADMINISTRATION POLICY TO REPATRIATE HAITIAN REFUGEES WITHOUT INS HEARINGS

HON. NICHOLAS MAVROULES

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 27, 1992

Mr. MAVROULES. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the Coast Guard cutter *Escanaba* unloaded 38 Haitians in Port-Au-Prince without so much as a cursory hearing to determine their immigration or asylum eligibility. Instead they were told to apply at the U.S. consulate. Unfortunately, the consulate offers little chance of success and much danger of retribution.

Of the almost 300 Haitians who have contacted the Embassy, only nine have been ad-

mitted to the United States. This is in stark contrast to the situation in Guantanamo Bay where a third of those interviewed have been cleared for entry into the United States. In addition, it is brutally obvious that those who contact the U.S. consulate and return home to wait are in danger of retribution by the ruling junta; a junta that has shown a blatant disregard for political and human rights. This policy also excludes those for whom a trip across Haiti to the capital is more dangerous than riding a leaking, frail boat traversing the expanse of the Caribbean.

Indeed, each and every man, woman, and child fleeing Haiti is fleeing a nation wracked by political turmoil and suffering under a harsh military dictatorship. Now is the time for the United States to offer a safe refuge from the political oppression of Haiti's despots, if only on a temporary basis. It is clear-cut hypocrisy to allow Cubans into the United States and criticize Iraq for its treatment of refugees only to turn away Haitians escaping similar crimes against humanity. I am extremely disappointed that America refuses to accept these refugees and turns her back on Haiti's "tired * * * poor * * * huddled masses yearning to breathe free. The wretched refuse of [her] teeming shore * * * the homeless, tempest-tossed". These words of Emma Lazarus should be as applicable today as they were over 100 years ago. I implore the Bush administration to reverse its cruel refugee policy.

ANTIDUMPING LEGISLATION

HON. DON SUNDQUIST

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 27, 1992

Mr. SUNDQUIST. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing legislation that addresses the issue of circumvention of our antidumping laws. To end this unfair trade practice is a goal we all share. Yet, we must craft our laws so that the violation is prevented but take care not to disrupt legitimate competition or business activity.

Circumvention occurs when a firm, in say, Germany, has an outstanding antidumping order against it and tries to avoid paying the offsetting duty designed to prevent dumping. The company merely moves parts and components, rather than the original product, into the United States or to a third country for what is called a screwdriver assembly operation.

These quickly established firms add little additional value and merely try to redefine the product to skirt the dumping duty. However, assembly operations that require substantial processing, including fabrication, and add significant value do not constitute circumvention. Such firms are considered to have legitimate investment and production, even if parts and components are sourced worldwide. Automobile manufacturers in America would be an example of legitimate, high-value assembly operations. There are many other examples.

This is the difficulty legislators and negotiators face. How do we construct a definition of circumvention that hits violators but does not punish or disrupt legitimate investment and production? After all, States like my home

State of Tennessee, as well as our economy as a whole, have made tremendous efforts to attract foreign investment and thereby increase economic growth and employment.

My bill is designed to forge a reasonable and effective approach to anticircumvention that both recognizes the progress we have made on this issue in the Uruguay round of multilateral trade negotiations and bolsters our continuing efforts to make improvements in the current negotiating text, the so-called Dunkel text, as it pertains to circumvention.

First, my bill defines the relationship between the original violator and subsequent suppliers of parts and components by requiring that such parties be related to, acting on behalf of or be an historical supplier to the original violator. This is an improvement in existing law and consistent with the Dunkel text.

Next, my bill establishes conditions that are designed to separate circumventors from legitimate investors. These conditions require that, to find circumvention, the value of the transferred parts and components must be at least 70 percent of the cost of all parts and components used in the assembly operation. Also, where the value added by the assembly operation represents at least 25 percent of the ex-factory cost of the merchandise, then the imported parts are not circumventing the anti-dumping duty order. This is consistent with the Dunkel text and with the U.S. negotiating position.

My bill is tougher on circumvention than the Dunkel text in the following respects. First, Dunkel requires a direct correlation be made between import and export levels in the markets where components are first produced and then transferred. I reject this. Second, the Dunkel text requires a close comparison of prices between the assembled product and the product subject to the original antidumping duty order. Pricing is irrelevant under my bill.

Finally, the Dunkel text requires that the products be "like" products, not just merchandise of the same class or kind as provided under U.S. law. My bill, consistent with the U.S. negotiating position, omits these limiting conditions found in the Dunkel text, and strengthens our hand.

Also, my bill improves the Dunkel text, and existing U.S. law, by requiring that there need only be "evidence" that expanding the anti-dumping order is necessary to prevent or offset the continuation of the injury that has already been proved for the original product. This mild injury test would apply to both assembly operations done in the United States and in third countries. The Dunkel text requires a new, formal injury determination be made for third country assembly. My bill is consistent with our negotiators position that the same general "evidence of injury" test apply to both.

There is one issue that my bill does not address. That is whether, when looking at assembly operations in both the United States and a third country, to include parts and components sourced from additional countries. Once the sources of parts and components become widely dispersed, it becomes extremely difficult to prove that such sourcing was set up merely to circumvent an antidumping order. I leave this in the hands of our negotiators to find an international consensus on

how to define fourth, fifth, or sixth country sourcing as part of any circumvention activity.

To summarize, I believe that my bill provides a sound basis for resolving the problem of circumvention without disrupting legitimate competition and threatening jobs. My legislation also seeks to reinforce the position of our negotiators in the Uruguay round. Unfortunately, provisions included in H.R. 5100 dealing with circumvention are so broad that their enactment could lead to disastrous results and cost hundreds of jobs in my State alone.

The administration is strongly opposed to the circumvention provisions contained in H.R. 5100. The Commerce Department has expressed serious concerns about the consistency of the circumvention section of H.R. 5100 with our international obligations and that "in a number of aspects, it could brand as circumvention what may in fact be normal business behavior."

I hope my legislation can serve as an alternative. However, I believe it is more appropriate to pursue such changes in the implementing legislation for the Uruguay round, rather than in a premature trade bill. We must give our negotiators the support and flexibility they need to solve this problem in a multilateral context. Otherwise, the United States becomes the lone policeman of those who are trying to exploit the international trading system.

I urge my colleagues to review my legislation and to join me as cosponsors. In this way, we can work with our negotiators to achieve the best agreement for the United States.

TRIBUTE TO MRS. MINNIE
MIZZLES

HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 27, 1992

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mrs. Minnie Mizzles of Van Zandt County in the Fourth District of Texas. Mrs. Mizzles is an extraordinary woman who was recently given the Governor's Yellow Rose Award in honor of her many years of community service.

The Texas Yellow Rose Award originated with the legend of Miss Emily Morgan during the Texas fight for independence from Mexico. Miss Morgan was a beautiful golden-skinned slave girl with long black hair who was captured by Gen. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna at Morgan's Point near Galveston. She was loyal to the Texas Army and sent word of Santa Anna's location to Gen. Sam Houston's army. This heroic act was instrumental in the capture of Santa Anna at the Battle of San Jacinto on April 21, 1836, that led to Texas independence.

In honor of Miss Morgan, former Texas Governor, Allan Shivers, instigated the Yellow Rose Award to commend outstanding Texas women who go beyond the call of duty to contribute to their communities and to Texas as a whole.

Mr. Speaker, I cannot think of a more deserving candidate for this award than Mrs. Minnie Mizzles, known to many as just Miss

Minnie. Born during the heart of the Great Depression, she lived with six brothers and sisters in a three-room farmhouse. It was here, in the midst of great poverty, that she learned the importance of family values and helping neighbors.

Miss Minnie has long been involved in community projects, volunteer efforts, and politics. As Justice of the Peace for 6 years, she performed weddings, pronounced death as needed, and served as counselor and mediator to her friends and neighbors. She has always kept a keen eye over local politics, making sure elections are conducted straight by the book. Miss Minnie has also served as an entrepreneur to fill needs of her small community, running businesses ranging from an earthworm farm to a grocery store. Her home has also been a haven for neighbors down on their luck who needed a hot meal and a warm bed at night. Although all of her good deeds are far too numerous to mention, perhaps none highlights Miss Minnie's enthusiasm and ability to get things done better than her Midway Fire Department project.

Miss Minnie and her husband, Harry, donated the land for a fire station almost 20 years ago. Miss Minnie then rallied her neighbors to give money, time, and labor to build a volunteer fire department. Originally starting with a \$25 donation, she mobilized the community behind the project and even convinced them to manually help her lay the building blocks. Miss Minnie held fundraisers and bake sales to raise the money to equip the fire hall, buy fire trucks, and train volunteer firefighters—herself included.

It is through Miss Minnie's efforts that the citizens of Van Zandt County can rest well at night knowing that there is a well-equipped force of firefighters ready to come to the rescue if necessary. And it is also through Miss Minnie's efforts that we know that the spirit of the Yellow Rose of Texas is alive and well in Van Zandt County.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Mrs. Minnie Mizzles for her outstanding service and devotion to her family, her community, and her State. She is truly a Yellow Rose of Texas and of this Nation as well.

THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF
TOURO COLLEGE

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 27, 1992

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the singular accomplishments of Touro College and its president, Dr. Bernard Lander, on the occasion of Touro's celebration of its 20th anniversary.

Founded in 1972 with an initial class of 35, this Jewish-sponsored institution is currently educating more than 8,000 students in New York City, Long Island, Israel, and Moscow. Touro's programs have touched every segment of the community from dozens of students studying in Yeshiva Ohr haChaim in Queens to hundreds of law students in Huntington, from thousands of Latin American, Asian, Africa, and the Middle Eastern immi-

grants to tens of thousands of black and Hispanic students in the inner city.

Today Touro's divisions include: the Jacob D. Fuchsberg Law School, the Barry Z. Levine School of Health Sciences, a College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, a Graduate School of Jewish Studies, a Division for New Americans, a School of General Studies, as well as an International School of Business and Management.

The opening celebration of Touro College's 20th anniversary year is a banquet sponsored by the College Alumni Association on Monday, June 1. It is fitting that on that evening Dr. Lander, the college's founder and president, will receive a tribute from the members of the Touro community and alumni. Dr. Lander's wisdom guided the college during its formative years establishing a solid foundation from which Touro could reach out to students from a myriad of backgrounds. His vision and determination continually inspire the college to meet new challenges providing a ladder of opportunity for all those who wish to better themselves and our society.

Three members of Touro's original faculty, Dr. Emil Kon, professor of chemistry, Dr. Michael Popkin, associate professor of languages and literature, and Rabbi Dennis Weiss, associate professor of Talmud, will also receive accolades for their service to their students and the college. These three professors have guided thousands of men and women motivating them to pursue excellence. Their former students rank among the leaders in academia, the profession, and industry.

Among Touro's distinguished alumni three outstanding individuals have been selected for distinction at this dinner. Eli Epstein, class of 1975, president of CALCO of New York; Yossi Haber, class of 1982, vice president of marketing of the USA Dannon Yogurt Co. of New York; and Deborah Seidel Chames, Esq., class of 1977, a partner in the law firm of Heller and Chames of Fort Lauderdale, FL, have each made a notable contribution to life in their community.

Touro's growth during the past two decades has been truly remarkable. Its capacity for helping students from all backgrounds is an example for other educational institutions to emulate. I would like to ask my colleagues in the House to join me in saluting Touro College, Dr. Lander, and all the other honorees.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for

printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, May 28, 1992, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JUNE 1

10:00 a.m.
Finance
Health for Families and the Uninsured Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 2116, to improve the health of children by increasing access to childhood immunizations.
SD-215

JUNE 3

9:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Defense, focusing on medical programs.
SD-192

10:00 a.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
To hold hearings to review computer operations at the Department of Agriculture.
SR-332

Foreign Relations
To hold hearings on the nominations of Adrian A. Basora, of New Hampshire, to be Ambassador to the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, Richard Goodwin Capen, Jr., of Florida, to be Ambassador to Spain, William Henry Gerald Fitzgerald, of the District of Columbia, to be Ambassador to Ireland, Peter Barry Teeley, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to Canada, and Donald Herman Alexander, of Missouri, to be Ambassador to the Kingdom of the Netherlands.
S-116, Capitol

Veterans' Affairs
To hold oversight hearings on the implementation of veterans health programs.
SR-418

JUNE 4

9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
To hold hearings on S. 2527, to restore Olympic National Park and the Elwha River ecosystem and fisheries in the State of Washington.
SD-366

Governmental Affairs
To hold oversight hearings on Department of Defense contracting and subcontracting practices.
SD-342

10:00 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Merchant Marine Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine issues relating to maritime reform.
SR-253

Judiciary
To hold hearings on the nominations of Susan H. Black, of Florida, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Eleventh Circuit, Irene M. Keeley, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of West Virginia, Loretta A. Preska, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York, and Sonia Sotomayor, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York.
SD-226

2:30 p.m.
Armed Services
Conventional Forces and Alliance Defense Subcommittee
Defense Industry and Technology Subcommittee
To hold joint hearings on S. 2629, to authorize funds for fiscal year 1993 for military functions of the Department of Defense, and to prescribe military personnel levels for fiscal year 1993, focusing on the impact of the defense build-down on the ability of the U.S. industrial and technology base to meet national security requirements.
SD-106

JUNE 8

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Military Construction Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for military construction programs, focusing on base closures.
SD-192

JUNE 9

9:30 a.m.
Finance
To resume hearings to examine comprehensive health care reform, focusing on proposals for expanding employment-based health insurance coverage.
SD-215

10:00 a.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
Agricultural Research and General Legislation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on the utility of expanded lamb reporting services by the Department of Agriculture.
SR-332

Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for the Department of the Interior.
S-128, Capitol

2:30 p.m.
Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee
To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of the Interior.
S-128, Capitol

JUNE 10

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Aviation Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine competition in the airline industry, and on S. 2312, to revise the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to enhance competition at, and the provision of essential air service with respect to high density airports.
SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
SD-366

JUNE 11

2:00 p.m.
Armed Services
Strategic Forces and Nuclear Deterrence Subcommittee
To resume hearings on S. 2629, to authorize funds for fiscal year 1993 for military functions of the Department of Defense, and to prescribe military personnel levels for fiscal year 1993, focusing on the bomber "road map" and related bomber programs.
SR-222

JUNE 17

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Communications Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine telecommunications technology as related to the field of education.
SR-253

Finance
To resume hearings to examine comprehensive health care reform, focusing on proposals for instituting universal coverage through public health insurance programs.
SD-215

Rules and Administration
Business meeting, to mark up pending calendar business.
SR-301

JUNE 18

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Consumer Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 2232, to require manufacturers of new automobiles to affix a label containing certain consumer information on each automobile manufactured after a specified year.
SR-253

Finance
To continue hearings to examine comprehensive health care reform, focusing on proposals for tax-incentive based health care reform.
SD-215

10:00 a.m.
Veterans' Affairs
Business meeting, to mark up pending calendar business.
SR-418

JUNE 23

JULY 1

JULY 2

9:30 a.m.

9:30 a.m.

10:00 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Communications Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation
authorizing funds for programs of the
National Telecommunications Informa-
tion Administration, Department of
Commerce.

SR-253

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Communications Subcommittee
To hold hearings on mobile communica-
tions.

SR-253

Veterans' Affairs
To hold hearings on proposed legislation
to provide health care assistance for
women veterans.

SR-418