

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

CONGRESS NEEDS TO PASS  
CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 24, 1993

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, if there is one unmistakable lesson of the 1992 election season, epitomized most dramatically by the 19 percent of the Presidential vote taken by Ross Perot, and the Federal term limit initiatives passed by 14 States, it is that the people want an end to money-dominated and money-centered politics.

In the 1992 election cycle, candidates for the House and Senate spent more money than ever before—to the tune of \$678 million. This figure represents a 52-percent increase in campaign spending from the 1990 cycle. Furthermore, political action committee [PAC] contributions to congressional candidates increased from \$150 million in the 1990 cycle to \$180 million in the 1992 election cycle.

To be sure, the spending increase was fueled, in part, by an increase in the number of open seat elections and by congressional redistricting, but it is also evidence of a disturbing trend in our country: the skyrocketing costs of running and winning a Federal election campaign.

Furthermore, just after the 1992 election, a nonpartisan organization which studies the influence of money on elections reported that the average winning Senate candidate spent \$2.7 million compared to \$1.5 million spent by the average losing Senate candidate. The average winning House candidate spent \$400,000 compared to \$140,000 by the average losing House candidate. These statistics illustrate further that in the modern political campaign, money is—in many instances—a decisive, if not deciding factor. By no means is it true that the lower spending candidate always loses. But, the statistics indicate that noncompetitive elections are often noncompetitive on a financial level as well.

The broader problem, which undermines the faith of the people in Congress and in their Government in Washington, is that today's elections are, in many cases, not fought over ideas and legislative records. Rather they are fought about money; about who has more money; and who can purchase the most effective—often negative!—television commercials. The first step in turning this trend around is reforming the way Federal candidates are elected.

In my view, real campaign finance reform means eliminating the advantages that incumbents have in raising and spending money, curbing the prominence of political action committee contributions to candidates, restraining overall campaign spending, and opening the airwaves to allow both incumbent and challenger to "get their message out."

President Clinton and congressional leaders have put forward a campaign finance reform proposal which makes strong inroads toward reforming the current unlevel and uneven campaign playing field. It is very similar to the campaign finance reform bill that President Bush vetoed—unwisely in my view—last year. The current plan contemplates a mix of public and private campaign funds designed to put challengers on equal footing with incumbents, and to encourage small campaign contributions from people at the grassroots.

The bill begins by proposing voluntary campaign spending limits at \$600,000 for House candidates, and between \$1.2 million and \$8.2 million for Senate candidates depending on State populations. I believe this is a major step in the right direction. In my view, the voluntary spending limits will not hurt challengers who, as the statistics have shown, rarely spend that much money, but it will put a dent in the often enormous financial advantages of incumbents.

Because of the Supreme Court ruling in the Buckley-Valeo case of 1976, any limit on campaign spending must be voluntary in order not to encroach upon first amendment rights. President Clinton's bill contemplates, as an incentive for candidates to abide by the voluntary spending limits, a system of publicly financed communication vouchers to purchase television, radio, and newspaper advertising.

The communication vouchers would only be eligible to House candidates who have proven their electoral credibility by raising 15 percent of the spending limit in individual contributions of \$200 or less. The vouchers would only be eligible for Senate candidates who have raised 10 percent of the States's spending limit in contributions of \$250 or less. House candidates would be eligible for up to one-third of the spending limit—\$200,000—in communication vouchers, and Senate candidates for vouchers worth up to one-fourth of the State spending limit.

Without question, public financing is the most controversial part of campaign finance reform. And, at this writing, the Senate has voted to eliminate public financing from its version of the campaign finance reform bill. Nonetheless, I support partial public financing as originally proposed in the President's plan. It required a candidate who wished to qualify for partial public financing—in the form of communication vouchers for purchasing radio and television time—to raise a threshold amount of funds in small donations from people at the grassroots, which is where, I believe, campaigns ought to be run. And, it must be noted that the communication vouchers, though paid for by the Treasury, would be financed by eliminating the tax deduction for lobbyists, and by raising the voluntary income tax checkoff from \$1 to \$5.

In my view, partial public financing is not an entitlement program for politicians, as some would say, but rather a way to insure that

elections are financed with funds that come with "no strings attached." We have had a public financing system of the Presidential system for some years now. And, using some public resources at the congressional level means that credible challengers will have a fighting chance in elections against incumbents. At the end of the day, partial public financing will result in a better brand of lawmaking by reducing the access of special interests—who do not always have the broad public interest at heart—to legislators.

In any reform plan, I believe it is crucial to curb the influence of political action committees. To illustrate how important a ban—or a tight limit—on PAC's is, the most recent Federal Election Commission [FEC] report indicated that of the \$180 million contributed by PAC's to congressional candidates in 1992—\$127 million went to incumbents, \$32 million to open seat candidates, and only \$21 million to candidates challenging incumbent Members of Congress.

These statistics undermine the often heard argument that PAC's level the playing field and make races more competitive. They do the exact opposite by giving virtually all of their money to the incumbents.

The President's plan would address this issue by limiting the total amount that Federal candidates could accept from PAC's to \$200,000—one third of the \$600,000 limit—for House candidates, and to 20 percent of the State spending limit for Senate candidates.

While I would have proposed an outright ban on political action committee contributions—and have introduced my own legislation to accomplish this goal—the current proposal would mark the first time that Congress has attempted to limit the aggregate amount of special interest money which candidates can accept.

More troubling in the current bill is that House candidates would still be allowed to accept \$5,000 campaign contributions from PAC's. This level is much too high, and it needs to be reduced. At this writing, the Senate has voted for an outright ban on PAC contributions to Senate candidates. My hope would be for the House to accept the Senate position, but if that is not possible, then at the least to reduce the maximum allowable PAC contribution to \$1,000—the maximum currently allowed for individuals. Quite frankly, I also believe that the current maximum individual campaign contribution should be lowered from \$1,000 to \$500 or \$100.

The President's proposal would also prohibit the use of soft money—or sewer money as it has been called by the New York Times—which is money raised and spent outside Federal elections laws. And, the proposal would prohibit the bundling of campaign contributions—a practice often used to circumvent individual donation limits. These provisions are very encouraging, and would represent a very positive change in campaign financing.

● 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.

Ultimately, the goal of my campaign finance reform bill must be for it to make elections more competitive by giving challengers the opportunity to be more competitive. Despite what some detractors say, this legislation goes in that direction. At the end of the day, if there is not a stronger bill still standing, I will support this one.

Mr. Speaker, the message from the 1992 elections is clear. Congress must not shy away from the task we face or else we risk further alienating people from the political process. Congress must bring politics back to the average, grassroots people who, in my opinion, often today—we must sorrowfully admit—do not feel their voices are heard in Washington over the clamor and clatter of big money.

NAFTA: HUMAN RIGHTS IS A  
THREE-WAY STREET

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 24, 1993

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, now is a particularly appropriate time to think about the link between the North American Free-Trade Agreement and human rights. At the opening session last week of the U.N. World Conference on Human Rights, Secretary of State Warren Christopher asserted the universality of human rights—that labor, civil, and political rights are basic rights regardless of historical, cultural, or religious tradition. He pledged the United States to pursue an ambitious action plan that represents the U.S. commitment to human rights.

It is appropriate that we put special emphasis on ensuring human rights protection at home in the Americas. One of the steps pledged by Secretary Christopher is to ratify four international human rights treaties one of which is the American Convention on Human Rights. This convention provides countries in the Americas the principles and standards for human rights compliance, and gives recourse to a commission and an Inter-American Court of Human Rights. At a time when the United States, Canada, and Mexico are discussing new supplemental provisions for NAFTA, I believe we must also keep in mind that free trade should be conducted in an atmosphere of civic and political freedom, where human rights are respected and enforced.

This came to mind vividly when Cardinal Juan Posadas of Mexico was shot dead at the international airport in Guadalajara. Much speculation has occurred on whether it was accidental or planned, and whether the circumstances of his death are linked to his resistance to cooperating with the mob rather than being in the wrong place at the wrong time. I am submitting to the RECORD an article by Andrew Reding which details not only questions about the cardinal's death but other suspicious activities in Mexico that clearly infringe on political freedoms and human rights.

At the same time, I bring to your attention a study by the Minnesota Advocates for Human Rights on human rights conditions in Mexico, Canada, and the United States. Min-

nesota Advocates is a respected, independent organization of lawyers and other advocates committed to human rights. It was founded in 1983 and has over 1,000 members. Minnesota Advocates believes that the North American partners should agree to the binding enforcement of international human rights law. It calls on the North American partners to link their commitment to free trade to a new commitment to the inter-American system of human rights enforcement. I am also submitting a summary of their report and recommendations, entitled "No Double Standards in International Law," to the RECORD.

Joining an economic partnership under NAFTA's umbrella is a critical step for all three countries. We should not ignore the economic, political, and civil human rights that are central to free peoples. We must examine not only our own actions but the records of our potential partners before we conclude NAFTA.

[From the Washington Post, June 14, 1993]

MEXICO: CORRUPTION FROM THE TOP

(By Andrew Reding)

When Mexican president Carlos Salinas took office four and a half years ago, he promised sweeping economic and political reforms. The government would promote free markets, clean up electoral fraud and corruption, fight drug trafficking and democratize the Institutional Revolutionary Party, which has run Mexico single-handedly for 64 years. Though Salinas has restructured the economy, recent events highlight his failure to pursue meaningful political reform, a failure that is undermining economic reform and calls into question the rush to implement free trade.

The assassination of a Mexican cardinal, coming as it did amid reports drug traffickers are gearing up on the border in preparation for free trade, is but one of several warning signals. The Mexican government first claimed Cardinal Juan Posadas had driven into an exchange of gunfire between rival drug gangs, then revised the story, saying drug traffickers mistook the prelate for a rival kingpin. Even with a willful suspension of disbelief, one is left with the fact that a cardinal was gunned down in what should be one of the most secure locations in Mexico; the international airport in Guadalajara, second only in importance to Mexico City.

Yet reports from the scene suggest more than lax security. Eyewitnesses said the cardinal was shot from a distance of four feet and that federal police seemed to assist the killers in escaping. Eight of the assassins boarded an Aeromexico flight for Tijuana, yet authorities made no attempt either to turn the plane back or meet it on its arrival in Tijuana two hours later. Last week, seven law enforcement officials, two of them high-ranking were arrested in connection with the cardinal's death. A few days later, a reputed drug lord, Joaquin Guzman, also was captured in the case.

However disturbing the details, there is little reason for surprise. Cardinal Posadas was the only remaining authority figure in Guadalajara not perceived to be cooperating with the mob. Guadalajara, it should be remembered, is where U.S. DEA agent Enrique Camarena was tortured and murdered by police acting on behalf of drug traffickers eight years ago. In the ensuing trial in Los Angeles, witnesses named then-governor Enrique Alvarez del Castillo as one of several high-level government collaborators of the Guadalajara cartel.

Far from investigating the charges, President Salinas made Alvarez attorney general

of Mexico. Even after a public outcry about human rights abuses forced Alvarez's removal, Salinas merely reassigned him to another lucrative federal post. Not only did this impede any serious investigation of the Camarena case and the Guadalajara cartel, it also underscored the extent to which Mexican officials are above the law.

Even as Mexican troops staged "photo opportunities" of narcotics being burned, the president of Mexico was sending an entirely different message down the chain of command: that the worst sanction a high party official could face for corruption was transfer to another well-paid job; and with any luck the official might even be promoted, perhaps to overseeing the national police.

A further example of institutionalized impunity has surfaced with the scandal surrounding former transportation and communications minister Andres Caso Lombardo. Last December, Caso's ministry handled what were supposed to be competitive bids for a new air traffic control system. Yet when IBM representative Kevah Moussavi refused to pay a \$1 million bribe solicited by government officials, the contract went to a joint Italian-French venture. Though bribery (the infamous *mordida*) continues to be business as usual in Mexico, what was unusual in this case was that Moussavi spilled the story to the press.

Rather than use this as an opportunity to clean house, the Salinas administration responded with a cover-up. Newly-appointed Interior Minister Patrocinio Gonzalez held a joint press conference with Caso, in which the latter accused Moussavi of lying. Though Caso is untouchable in Mexico, he now faces charges of libel filed by Moussavi in the British courts. Knowing their case could not stand cross-examination, Caso and his PRI cohorts are wrapping themselves in the Mexican flag to avoid answering the charges.

Far more serious than the particulars is the implicit message from Mexico's ostensible champion of reform. In February, President Salinas personally met with 29 of the country's most prosperous businessmen to ask them to contribute \$25 million apiece to the PRI. Since it is almost impossible to do business in Mexico without being on good terms with the government, the request was tantamount to extortion, and all participants anted up. Only after the affair was publicized abroad did the Salinas administration relent, reducing the contributions to a still-appreciable third of a million dollars per person.

That the beneficiaries of government policies, in this case the new owners of privatized companies, are being asked for kickbacks to the ruling party suggests how shallow Salinas's reforms have been. So does Salinas's removal of the crime of "illicit enrichment," which was instituted by his predecessor, from the proposed new federal penal code.

For lack of political reform, Mexico's economic reforms are being undermined by pervasive corruption, a corruption that is being seized upon by drug cartels to expand their penetration of Mexican officialdom and by unscrupulous businessmen to secure preferential treatment. In this context, the assassination of a cardinal and the attempts to extort kickbacks from IBM and domestic companies are wake-up calls to the dangers of opening our borders to free trade with a country whose government insists on maintaining one-party rule at the cost of subverting the free market and the rule of law.

MINNESOTA ADVOCATES CALLS FOR LINK BETWEEN HUMAN RIGHTS ENFORCEMENT AND NAFTA

In a report released in December, Minnesota Advocates for Human Rights calls on Canada, Mexico, and the United States to link their participation in the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) with a new commitment to enforce international human rights law. The report is titled *No Double Standards in International Law*.

President Clinton has called for supplemental agreements to NAFTA to ensure the enforcement of labor and environmental laws in all three countries. President Salinas has also called for agreements about other Mexican concerns, such as problems of discrimination and violence against Mexican nationals along the U.S. border.

A mechanism for international human rights enforcement already exists: the inter-American system of human rights of The Organization of American States (OAS). Until now, however, neither Canada, Mexico, nor the United States has committed itself to the binding enforcement of international human rights law through the OAS. Minnesota Advocates for Human Rights urges all three NAFTA countries to insist on full participation in the inter-American system.

The cornerstone of the inter-American system is the American Convention of Human Rights, which guarantees a full range of civil and political rights, including the right to "participate in public affairs, directly and through freely elected representatives." Parties to the American Convention agree to allow the Inter-American Commission of Human Rights to investigate allegations of human rights abuses in their country. Parties can also accept the mandatory jurisdiction of the inter-American Court, which can make binding decisions under the Convention. Mexico has ratified the American Convention, but Canada and the United States have not. Not even Mexico, however, has accepted mandatory jurisdiction of the Inter-American Court.

"No Double Standards" sets out recent examples of human rights abuses in the United States and Mexico to demonstrate the need for full participation in the inter-American system of human rights. In the United States, human rights groups have documented arbitrary violence and detention of Latinos in the U.S.-Mexico border region. The Center for Human Rights and Constitutional Law has filed a petition before the Inter-American Commission on behalf of victims of border violence. Since the U.S. is not a full participant in the inter-American system, however, the ability of the Inter-American Commission to verify these facts is limited. In addition, there can be no appeal to the Inter-American Court for a binding decision in these cases.

"No Double Standards" also describes how human rights abuses in Mexico have limited the political participation of people in that country. Despite electoral reform in 1990, and recent promises by the Salinas administration to assure free elections, extensive fraud was documented in this summer's elections in Michoacán and Veracruz. In just over a year, five governors and governors-elect in Mexico have resigned due to allegations of electoral fraud.

"No Double Standards" also documents abuses in Mexico that chill the activities of human rights activists, labor leaders, and environmentalists. As *No Double Standards* points out, labor, environmental and other concerns raised by NAFTA cannot be fully addressed until the rule of law is established

and human rights are protected within each country.

TRIBUTE TO DR. MORRIS WESSEL

HON. SAM GEJDENSON

OF CONNECTICUT

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 24, 1993

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, on June 27, New Haven will celebrate Morris Wessel Day in Edgerton Park. This special event will provide a unique chance to pay tribute to a man who has made a tremendous impact on our community. As this occasion approaches and Dr. Wessel prepares to retire, we would like to join in recognizing his remarkable achievements.

In more than four decades as a pediatrician, he has set an exceptional standard—both in caring for his patients and in assuming an active role in local affairs. A pioneer in Yale-New Haven Hospital's rooming-in project, which forever changed the relationship between mothers and newborns, Dr. Wessel is widely respected for his professional expertise. He has been a clinical professor of pediatrics at Yale, and an early researcher into the effects of lead poisoning on children. He is also an accomplished author, having written an outstanding book on methods of raising children.

In every profession there is an ideal which we wish all members of the profession could achieve. Morris Wessel comes as close to being the model physician as anyone we have ever encountered. His commitment, accessibility and availability are unsurpassed. His medical expertise and diagnostic ability—even over the telephone—exceed that of most people's onsite evaluations.

But Morris Wessel is much more than a medical expert. Generous and compassionate, he is revered for the sensitivity with which he treats each patient. His gentle manner and easy sense of humor are renowned, and have made him a favorite of generations of children in Greater New Haven. To them, he has always been—in addition to a superb doctor—a trusted friend. From a personal standpoint, for the Gejdenson family traveling from Washington to Connecticut just to keep Dr. Wessel as the children's pediatrician was well worth the time and energy.

He is also a leader in the community. From his seminal role in Connecticut hospice to his membership on the board of Women's Health Services, Dr. Wessel has served in a number of vital capacities, each characterized by his unusual vision and commitment. Yet his primary concern continues to be young people, their health and their future. In a sense, he is a wonderful father not just for his own four children, but for all of our children.

Morris Wessel is retiring now, and hundreds of his patients, friends, and other admirers will gather on Sunday to thank him for making such a difference in their lives. We are pleased to help honor Dr. Wessel—an outstanding physician and an extraordinary person.

SUPPORT DEMOCRACY IN VIETNAM

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 24, 1993

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to take this opportunity to speak about the continuing plight of the people of Vietnam, who are among communism's last slaves, and also to recognize the efforts of some very important people who despite their oppressive conditions, are working to alleviate the suffering of their nation and bring about democratic reforms.

Even as communism crumbles elsewhere around the globe, Vietnam's 69 million people still suffer under totalitarianism. The size of the Vietnamese diaspora—victims of their country's brutal political system—rivals that of any other nationality. Today, over 80,000 refugees languish in five southeast Asian countries of first asylum and Hong Kong and Macau. Many more have been either forcibly returned to their homeland, or have found refuge in other nations. The United States itself is home to 700,000 Vietnamese, the largest Vietnamese population outside of Vietnam. Because of our historical link to Vietnam, I believe we have a special responsibility not only to support the Vietnamese people in principle, but also to push on the diplomatic front for an end to human rights abuses in Vietnam, and actively back those individuals who are attempting to improve conditions there.

I currently serve as the honorary president of the American Chapter of the International Committee for a Free Vietnam. The ICFV, through its international forum, seeks to focus world attention on the deplorable state of human rights in Vietnam. Until recently, however, the main beneficiaries of their information campaign have been the Vietnamese community abroad and those among the international community who remain sympathetic to the Vietnamese people. But now there exists a group of courageous individuals inside Vietnam who are attempting to give a voice to the people themselves, and force the issue of democracy at great personal risk. This group, the Movement to Unite the People and Build Democracy, was officially established in July 1992. The movement eschews violence as a way to advance their cause. Their stated goal is to awaken the citizens of Vietnam to the changing of the political climates from that of a cold war to a peaceful cooperation, and establish a pluralistic and democratic political system. These are goals we should all share.

Though the movement was established almost a year ago, the identities of its founding officers were not revealed until last December due to fear of government reprisal, a fear justified by recent events in Vietnam. Several members of the movement have recently been brought in for questioning by government officials in an orchestrated campaign of intimidation. Subsequently, some have suffered from an unknown illness, and one has died of undetermined causes.

The Vietnamese Government understandably is concerned that democratic ideas could be disruptive, or maybe even catch on. They

saw what happened in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. But more importantly, they remember how things were different in China in 1989, when students in Beijing—the newly educated classes—got a dose of democracy. An iron hand, one the Soviets were either unwilling or unable to wield in the final days, is a far more manageable tool in dealing with domestic unrest than is allowing for a pressure-valve release of ideas. The government in Hanoi will be watching the movement carefully to gauge both popular and international support.

This is why the time to stand up for democracy in Vietnam is now. If the leaders of this movement stand alone, they can't succeed for long. As the postcold war stewards of democratic principles, the United States should be willing to move the establishing of democracy in Vietnam to the forefront of our foreign policy objectives. There are compelling reasons to begin working toward a rapprochement with Vietnam. But before we take any steps toward cooling our relations, it is paramount that the issues that divide us are resolving during the rapprochement process. A swift accounting of the whereabouts of our missing servicemen and a sincere effort on the part of the Hanoi government to improve human rights and discuss democratic pluralism for its people, must come before we improve relations. We should make this our policy and our goal. In this, we would be well advised to do all we can to assist the movement to unite the people and build democracy in their brave struggle.

This Sunday, on June 27, I will have the honor of addressing the International Committee for a Free Vietnam on the occasion of the inauguration of their eastern regional chapter. There has never been a more opportune time for the advancement of democracy in Vietnam, and the ICFV is at the forefront of this movement. I urge my colleagues to join with me in wishing them well in their expanding venture, and I further urge them to become actively involved in this fight for democracy in Vietnam. I commend the ICFV for all it has already done to help get out the word on what are the continuing needs of the Vietnamese people. And I look forward to the day when we can all visit a free, democratic, and prosperous Vietnam.

WORLD FOOD DAY, HOUSE JOINT  
RESOLUTION 218

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 24, 1993

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing House Joint Resolution 218, a resolution designating October 16, 1993, and October 16, 1994, each as "World Food Day." For a full decade, Congress has enthusiastically supported this commemorative day. The day has played a vital role in galvanizing national and international attention to the critical problem of world hunger.

I want to take this occasion to commend Pat Young, the national coordinator of World Food Day, for her tireless efforts in orchestrating educational events worldwide. With the de-

mise of the Select Committee on Hunger, Pat's organization and other similar organizations need more support than ever before. I ask that the full text of the executive summary of the 1990 World Food Day Teleconference Report along with House Joint Resolution 218 be printed in full in the RECORD at this point.

H.J. RES. 218

Whereas hunger and malnutrition remain daily facts of life for hundreds of millions of people in the world;

Whereas the children of the world suffer the most serious effects of hunger and malnutrition, with millions of children dying each year from hunger-related illness and disease, and many others suffering permanent physical or mental impairment because of vitamin or protein deficiencies;

Whereas the United States has a long tradition of demonstrating humanitarian concern for the hungry and malnourished people of the world;

Whereas there is growing concern in the United States and in other countries for environmental protection and the dangers posed to future food supply from misuse and overuse of land and water, loss of biological diversity and erosion of genetic resources on a global scale;

Whereas the world community increasingly calls upon the United States to resolve food problems stemming from local conflicts and civil unrest—such as in Somalia and the former Yugoslavia—calling for the use of peacekeeping forces as well as the provision of emergency food supplies;

Whereas the United States plays a major role in the development and implementation of interregional food and agricultural trade standards and practices, and recognizes the positive role that food trade can play in enhancing human nutrition and in the alleviation of hunger;

Whereas although progress has been made in reducing the incidence of hunger and malnutrition in the United States, certain groups, notably Native Americans, migrant workers, the elderly, the homeless, and children, remain vulnerable to malnutrition and related diseases;

Whereas our Government is now preparing a National Plan of Action for nutrition wellbeing in accordance with the commitment made at the recent International Conference on Nutrition;

Whereas the conservation of natural resources, the preservation of biological diversity and strong public and private programs of agricultural research are required for the United States to remain the largest surplus food producer in the world and to continue to aid the hungry and malnourished people of the world;

Whereas the United States is and must remain the world leader in the development of biotechnology aimed at enhancing the improved production, safety and quality of the world food supply;

Whereas the Congress of the United States is aware of an strongly supports plans and preparations for the International Conference on Plant Genetic Resources planned for 1995;

Whereas participation by private voluntary organizations and businesses, working with national governments and the international community, is essential in the search for ways to increase food production in developing countries and improve food distribution to hungry and malnourished people;

Whereas the member nations of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United

Nations unanimously designated October 16 of each year as World Food Day because of the need to increase public awareness of world hunger problems;

Whereas past observances of World Food Day have been supported by proclamations by the Congress, the President, the 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the territories and possessions of the United States, and by programs of the Department of Agriculture, other Federal departments and agencies, and the governments and peoples of more than 150 other nations;

Whereas 450 private voluntary organizations and thousands of community leaders are participating in the planning of World Food Day observances in 1993, and a growing number of these organizations and leaders are using this day as a focal point for year-round programs; and

Whereas the people of the United States can express their concern for the plight of the hungry and malnourished people throughout the world by study and action and by fasting and donating food and money: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That October 16, 1993, and October 16, 1994, are each designated as "World Food Day", and the President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe World Food Day with appropriate ceremonies and activities, including worship services, fasting, education endeavors, and the establishment of year-around food and health programs and policies.*

25TH ANNIVERSARY TRIBUTE TO  
F.O.C.U.S., NEWARK, INC.

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 24, 1993

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the accomplishments of the Field Orientation Center for the Underprivileged Spanish, or F.O.C.U.S. Newark, Inc., on the occasion of their 25th anniversary.

F.O.C.U.S. Newark, Inc., officially opened its doors to the Hispanic community in 1968, and since then has continually provided social and educational services in Newark and Essex County. In a quarter-century of service, F.O.C.U.S. Newark, Inc., has assisted over 160,000 economically disadvantaged residents of the city of Newark, providing increased educational opportunities, improved social services, employment counseling and placement services, youth services, senior citizen programs, and emergency assistance and family support services.

As the oldest Hispanic community-based organization in the State of New Jersey, F.O.C.U.S. Newark, Inc., has served the residents of Newark and surrounding towns in Essex County without regard to race, ethnicity, color or creed, and has been instrumental in assisting these individuals and families in their striving to make a better life for themselves.

Today, June 24, 1993, the city of Newark expresses its appreciation for the services of those dedicated community activists by celebrating F.O.C.U.S. Newark, Inc., Day. I want

to take this opportunity to join the chorus of voices who today will praise the achievements of F.O.C.U.S. Newark, Inc., and urge community activists across the Nation to recognize and imitate their example.

### EMBRACING A GLOBAL ECONOMY WITHOUT BORDERS

**HON. PHILIP M. CRANE**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 24, 1993

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, before the leaders of the industrialized nations meet next month in Tokyo, I hope that they all take the opportunity to read the following article by Akio Morita, a leading Japanese industrialist and chairman of Sony, who outlines an enterprising and bold proposal to lead this world into the 20th century through the promotion of the free market and global economic harmonization. In order to stimulate growth—an outcome in all of our national interests—Mr. Morita correctly emphasizes the need to eliminate current economic barriers between the United States, Japan, and the European Community in order to establish a level playing field for business and investment between the three countries.

Mr. Morita further espouses the broadening of free trade in an effort to harmonize the different business practices and regulations between the major exporting countries. This is an idea I have long endorsed and, to this end, I have introduced legislation, H.R. 763, which would establish free trade agreements with countries in the Pacific rim. In line with Mr. Morita's comments, this legislation and similar measures would serve to resolve the current trade disputes that are souring the political relations between our major trading partners and allies.

As the domestic affairs of the United States become increasingly linked to global events, the United States, Japan, and the European Community need to recognize and embrace the global direction of our economies. The world is currently linked politically through the framework of the United Nations and other international organizations. However, our economies, business practices, and trade laws remain almost incompatible to the detriment of global growth and production. I commend Mr. Morita for anticipating the world to come—a global economy without national borders—and embracing its potential and opportunities.

The article follows:

#### TOWARD A NEW WORLD ECONOMIC ORDER

(By Akio Morita)

Gentlemen: You will soon assemble in Tokyo for the next G-7 summit. You will be asked to consider many important questions. I would like to add one more to your agenda—one that I believe has an overarching significance to your task as stewards of the world economy.

I am a businessman, not a statesman or a politician. However, I know that all of you share a belief in the new importance of business and economics as dynamic forces underpinning the peace and prosperity of our world.

So perhaps you will be willing to listen to an ordinary businessman whose company

does a great deal of business in each of your countries, and hear out my argument for how all of us in North America, Europe, and Japan might be able to work together to remove barriers to the free-market system and make it more open, more inclusive, and freer than it is at present.

The proposal I ask you to consider is that we begin to seek the ways and means of lowering all economic barriers between North America, Europe, and Japan—trade, investment, legal, and so forth—in order to begin creating the nucleus of a new world economic order that would include a harmonized world business system with agreed rules and procedures that transcend national boundaries. You, as political leaders, have the power to take the steps necessary to make the increasing de facto globalization of business the most creative, positive, and beneficial force it can be, rather than the source of new international conflict. I believe that if you can go down this road together, we will also establish the basis for a much more equitable sharing of the burdens, responsibilities, and costs of international leadership.

Perhaps you will find it surprising that such a proposal comes from a Japanese businessman. Many people are skeptical about Japan's commitment to free and fair trade. Let me assure you that I recognize the reasons why outsiders consider Japan "unfair." My proposal to you is closely connected to proposals I am making inside Japan that action be taken to break down the walls of what often appears to outsiders to be a "Fortress Japan." It is clear that Japan has much work to do to open its domestic market and to help create a favorable climate for harmonization of the global trading system. Japan cannot and should not deny that reality.

During the Gulf War, U.S. President George Bush spoke about the need for a "new world order." What he meant by that was a new political and military-security order to deal with the challenges of the post-Cold War period. Certainly we need that. But the world also needs a new economic order, focused on international economic security.

Some will say the program outlined here is overly idealistic. But new appeals for greater global cooperation almost always sound too idealistic at first, with critics rushing to point out the likelihood that they will founder on contradictory national politics, reflecting contradictory national interests.

As we are increasingly discovering, however, all our nations have a "national interest" in doing what is best for the global economic interest. My proposal is offered in that spirit.

#### AT THE EDGE OF THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY

Just as we have arrived in sight of the twenty-first century, the leading economies of the world find themselves at a startling and unexpected juncture. The Cold War is over. What used to be called the Soviet threat is disappearing, and the triumph of democratic values and free-market economics is taking place worldwide.

And yet . . . Amid what might have been considered near-utopian conditions just a generation ago, we face new and complex challenges that threaten the peace and prosperity we have achieved. Throughout the "Triad" (the developed economies of North America, Europe, and Japan) recent economic downturns have revealed troubling long-term structural questions. Some big corporations have lost their way. Political systems are ossified and corroded, unable to deal with new challenges and suffering declining popular trust. Meanwhile, the ex-

treme nationalisms that are splintering many countries and societies with such tragic results threaten to influence the world to move in a more nationalist direction.

We all pay lip service to the notion that we live in an increasingly interdependent global village. Yet we seem willing to forget about interdependence when it comes to problems that require national governments to emphasize the "give" part of the give-and-take equation. We all talk about how we favor global growth and ever-freer world trade, and yet we rarely comment on what we are willing to give up to achieve those aims.

All of us are also paying for the mistakes of the past decade. As it turned out, the 1980s were a bit like Alice's descent into Wonderland. The border between economic reality and fantasy was blurred. To differing degrees this is true of the "Roaring Eighties" of America, the wave of "Europhoria" that swept the European Community, and the "Bubble Economy" in Japan.

The 1990s have emerged as a decade of sober awakenings. Economic growth rates for the industrialized world as a whole have plunged from an average of four percent in 1988 to less than two percent in 1992. The need to pay off excessive debts taken on in the past, the downsizing of large corporations, the demographics of graying populations, the shift away from manufacturing economies to service businesses in which productivity gains are often elusive, and other factors combine to suggest the average annual economic growth in the Triad may continue to hover in the two percent range over the next few years—unless creative action is taken to nurture and stimulate sustainable growth.

True, we are witnessing some cyclic economic recovery in the United States. Europe and Japan will probably follow. But many indicators suggest that while we will have growth, it may be slow. We face not just a cyclic challenge but a systemic one that requires an overall rethinking of some long-held views on global business.

Slow growth constrains the financial resources of governments and the investment plans of business. When business lacks confidence, it is hard to invest for the sake of long-term objectives. Under such conditions it is doubly hard to find the investment capital needed to tackle our huge responsibilities to help less developed countries and the emerging market economies trying to rebuild after decades in communist strait-jackets.

In truth, many of the biggest security challenges are no longer primarily military in nature. The fact that the total output of Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union has shrunk by a third since the fall of the Berlin Wall is a dangerous early-warning signal of possible threats to democracy and stability. Today's international security requires economic peacekeeping as well as traditional military peacekeeping. But to do our job as economic peacekeepers—to be able to provide the kind of aid that Russia and other countries emerging from communism need over the long term—we must have both the political will and a positive economic climate in our own countries to back it up.

The atmosphere of slow growth also highlights the precarious balance between the economic and political clocks of history. The inspiring drive toward a single Europe slowed down significantly in the past year. Superficially, the cause appeared to be public fear of ceding too much power to a supra-national European Community. But underneath, public concerns were fueled by poor

economic performance in key countries. Similarly, the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) has faced a series of new obstacles even after having been agreed to and signed by the leaders of Canada, the United States, and Mexico. In U.S.-Japan relations both sides have found it more convenient to focus on their own domestic problems than to consider what kind of new, cooperative initiatives benefit two such interdependent economies. And the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the world's most far-reaching multilateral economic institution, has experienced a wrenching, traumatic period of conflict as some small but powerful national lobbies have managed to stall progress on a new framework for freer global trade.

This bit of recent history underscores the fact that we cannot count on market mechanisms alone to create a new economic order. We also need political vision, organized discussion and debate, and new institutions that are capable of pressing on toward the goal of a borderless economy even in difficult times and even when dealing with difficult questions about how to allocate benefits and sacrifices.

Although structured political efforts to enhance crossborder free trade and establish workable global economic rules have encountered difficulty of late, we must not abandon them. In my view the right prescription for restarting global growth on a new, sustainable basis, as well as for coping with the new challenges of our times, must involve an intensification of efforts to harmonize the inner workings of major economies and business systems.

#### ECONOMIC HARMONIZATION

The free-market system has clearly shown itself to be superior to the failed system of centrally planned socialism. About this there can be no doubt. However, the United States, the European Community, and Japan practice somewhat different types of free-market capitalism, and each has its own strengths and weaknesses. What is needed to cope with new challenges is not a replacement of the free-market system but a strengthening of it through the harmonization of business practices.

By making the whole of the developed world essentially one big market, the harmonization of major economies can provide the stimulus needed to emerge from what otherwise might be a prolonged period of slow growth worldwide. This is particularly true for the increasingly technology-intensive manufacturing sector, which requires global markets to justify its huge investment needs. A thriving high-tech manufacturing sector, generating ever newer and more innovative products, is the key to a growing positive spiral of market demand and employment. Harmonization is also crucial to the expansion of the advanced, innovative service sector of the economy, where few international rules now exist. Financial, information, and telecommunications services, for example, have inherently global markets, yet face a myriad of conflicting regulations and standards in different countries which prevent them from growing efficiently on a global scale.

All business people desire a level playing field on which to compete. But it has become clear that a level playing field cannot be declared into existence, even when tariffs are removed and even when certain of the obvious nontariff barriers disappear. The history of each country and region generates political, social, economic, and cultural factors that result in a business environment unique

to that nation or region. This in turn gives rise to a variety of competitive factors unique to each market, any of which can be seen as nontariff barriers by those seeking to enter from outside.

I believe that, as the engines of the world economy, the G-7 countries should commit themselves to the goal of eliminating the barriers that now stultify the playing field of global competition. Over time we should seek to create an environment in which the movement of goods, services, capital, technology, and people throughout North America, Europe, and Japan is truly free and unfettered. In such an environment international businesses could minimize waste and bureaucracy. Companies could focus their competition on the truly creative areas of enterprise which yield innovation, new technology, and improved services. When business is allowed to focus on these creative areas, quantum leaps in productivity, output, and quality of life are possible.

To achieve meaningful harmonization, a variety of government regulations, along with business practices on issues from trade and cross-border investment to patents, currency rates, financial and securities regulation, tax treatment, and environmental protection, would need to be brought into rough parity. Practical agreements on particularly controversial issues—dumping, transfer pricing, and local content, to name but a few—should be developed. Multilateral institutions capable of enforcing such agreements would need to be established.

As a result, markets would become open to the full force and benefit of global competition—not just in theory but in practice. Japanese rice farmers would not be able to keep their market closed, nor would Japanese *keiretsu* be allowed to exclude foreign suppliers from their production systems or imported goods from retail shelves. But neither would Americans be able to deal with perceived unfairness through methods such as unilateral tariffs. And Europeans would not be able to sit in unilateral judgment on what is or isn't a "European" car.

#### THE EUROPEAN EXAMPLE

"Harmonization" appeared as an important international economic concept several years ago, during the European Community's debate over how best to create a single internal market among its twelve member nations. It arose as an idea distinct from standardization. Even in Europe, where geography and history closely link many countries, it was understood that trying to standardize varying business practices would be impossible. But "harmonizing" them—bringing key laws, rules, and procedures into general conformity—was deemed possible.

After an exhaustive period of discussion and debate the EC eventually agreed on nearly 300 specific areas of harmonized rules, on issues from baking to banking. Every country has made concession; every interest group has given up something it wanted in order to keep the process going and to achieve the broader benefits. Through this process of cross-border give and take, the exit path from the conflicts bred by the era of nationalism has begun to take shape.

Today, of course, there are still those who focus on the difficulties the European Community faces in achieving greater unification. I believe, however, that history will eventually show that the Europeans are on the right road in creating an economy without national borders. Indeed, buried amid news about the EC's well-publicized difficulties is the bigger story: supranational institutions have been created to govern many

aspects of European business and economic affairs—and these institutions are actually working rather well.

The EC experience with harmonization is the most advanced. But a similar process is taking place in North America, through NAFTA. In East Asia discussions about regional coordination are also ongoing at a variety of levels. While there has been concern that these regional agreements could turn into closed "fortresses" and mutually exclusive economic blocs, I take an alternative view. Particularly with regard to the EC and NAFTA, countries have already made many sacrifices and accepted certain limits on the national sovereignty. They have transcended their national boundaries and taken concrete measures to open up their markets.

What I am proposing is not at all in opposition to these regional agreements. Rather, it is the next logical step—the interregional harmonization of these three dynamic parts of the world, using groundwork already laid by the existing agreements.

#### BEGINNING THE PROCESS

To some economists, the word "harmonization" may connote simply a lot of bureaucratic intervention in the private sector. As that is certainly not my goal, it might be useful to look more specifically at the kinds of efforts I have in mind when thinking about the harmonization of the global business infrastructure.

Market access. All the major economies have taken important steps to reduce tariffs and to liberalize and deregulate their market places over the past generation. Even in Japan, often criticized by foreigners as "closed" huge, strides forward have been taken, so that Japan now imports more than \$230 billion worth of goods annually from around the world—up more than 80 percent since 1985—including more than \$50 billion from the United States.

Yet market access remains a highly contentious issue. Whether a market is open or closed, and whether foreign companies are treated fairly or unfairly, is often in the eyes of the beholder. This is especially true when it comes to product health-and-safety standards, differing rules on intellectual property, and differing systems of distribution. In addition to clearer rules and greater multinational consultation, couldn't we benefit from the establishment of a supranational arbitration panel that would investigate quickly and independently complaints about practices in specific industries, and propose specific remedies to facilitate foreign entry in areas found to be unfair or insufficiently open?

In all our countries government has emerged as a very large sector of the economy. Yet most government procurement policies provide the last bastion of a protected market for "national champion" and domestic companies. From supercomputers to automobiles, there is a strong tendency for governments to buy domestic, rather than using government's powerful platform to encourage buying global. Can't we start with this field, which government controls directly, and make a sweeping change quickly?

*Anti-dumping laws.* Because of the nature of the Japanese production system, companies can accept razor-thin profit margins that Western competitors find intolerable. This fact alone often leads to charges of dumping against Japanese companies when, technically speaking, they are not actually engaging in dumping. Structural, legal, and accounting differences between the Japanese business system and others add to the confusion. Currency fluctuations distort even the

most objective efforts to establish whether or not a company is selling a certain export product below its domestic price or cost of manufacture. The inefficiency of the Japanese retailing system—which ends up charging Japanese consumers unfairly high prices for many goods—further complicates matters.

I am not arguing that no Japanese company has ever been guilty of dumping. On the whole, though, I believe that the culprit here is not any Japanese desire to undermine the competitive framework in other countries but rather the extent of the differences between the business systems. Even in cases where American or European companies have been unfairly victimized by dumping practices, the adjudication process is usually so long and drawn out that by the time a determination is made, the companies have suffered irreparable losses. The only sure beneficiaries of this process are lobbyists and lawyers who get involved in these issues and are paid whether they win or lose.

In a world where ever more products are globally traded, new, harmonized anti-dumping laws are needed to take better account of the many complexities of product pricing in domestic and foreign markets. In addition, it would seem we need an enforcement system somewhere between the slow-moving GATT and the sometimes arbitrary or at least unilateral decision-making practiced by individual government bodies. Isn't this an area where an ombudsman-type system could be set up to get quick, fair, objective rulings, as well as practical solutions to structural differences among different business systems?

**Antitrust law.** The United States, the European Community, and Japan have their own sets of laws in this area. What is called antitrust law in America is called competition policy in Europe and anti-monopoly law in Japan. The objectives are generally the same, but the actual practice is very different in each part of the world.

American business has been highly critical of the Japanese *keiretsu* system, which is seen by outsiders as a cartel-like approach to production and distribution. But the *keiretsu* system also has many virtues, some of which are readily recognized even by American and European critics. Similarly, the American antitrust approach, while it is obviously has great benefits in spurring competition and promoting the interests of consumers, also has noticeable shortcomings with respect to the difficulties companies face in sharing research and development, carrying out joint manufacturing, or forming various kinds of beneficial partnerships and alliances.

The basic principles of American antitrust law were developed in the first half of the twentieth century, when "competition" meant mainly competition in the domestic market among domestic companies. The laws as they were written did not foresee the day when U.S. companies would need to compete with those from other countries. Japanese attitudes, on the other hand, were shaped in a period when Japanese companies were trying desperately to recover from the ruins of war and compete in world markets.

Our systems need to be brought up to date. It would seem to be common sense that the Japanese approach to antitrust problems is probably too lax, while the American approach is probably too severe and narrow to reflect the needs of business in today's global economy. Couldn't joint study and discussion of this problem lead to simultaneous reforms of differing systems throughout the Triad, so that the gulfs between them would be narrowed? Couldn't some sort of joint ar-

bitration panel be established to respond to complaints?

**Patent rights.** In a technology-driven economy, patent rights become an increasingly important issue. Discussions are in progress on harmonizing patent systems. The United States appears willing, as part of a concrete package of tradeoffs being proposed in current multilateral world patent negotiations, to consider replacing its traditional "first inventor rights" with the "first application rights" to which both Japan and Europe subscribe. This progress should become the cornerstone for broader trilateral harmonization, which Japan and the EC would change a number of their laws in order to arrive at a global system that equally and fairly protected inventors and innovators in each country.

**Environmental protection.** A new issue coming to the fore is the environmental regulations under which products are manufactured in different countries. If one country has stringent environmental regulations that add costs to manufacturing a certain product, should companies from another country be able to export directly competing products made under less stringent environmental rules? This issue has been central to the recent NAFTA negotiations and must be seen as an increasingly important part of all trade negotiations. The goal of the harmonization process here should be to harmonize "up," not "down"—to encourage raising all concerned to the level of those countries with the most effective environmental regulations.

**The free-floating exchange-rate system.** Requiring not just harmonization but active and ongoing policy coordination is the problem of the volatility of currency values in today's free-floating exchange-rate system, which acts as a kind of nontariff barrier preventing greater cross-border investment and business development. This system is a factor that keeps the global playing field in a permanently unlevel state, although one never knows to whose advantage the field will tilt.

Manufacturers who import raw materials and parts can never be sure of final production costs; those who sell in global markets can never be confident of future selling prices or profit margins. As a businessman, I find nothing more frustrating than discovering that our product, which was designed with a certain target price in mind, must now suddenly sell for a much higher price simply because currency rates have changed. I find it incredible that our investments in a certain country can lose 10 percent, 25 percent, or even more of their value almost overnight, just because a few currency traders have turned bearish on a certain currency. Consumers, naturally, cannot escape the burden of these exchange-rate-induced price distortions.

Certainly, big companies are capable of dealing with some of this volatility through currency hedging. But when industrial companies become wrapped up in financial-engineering stratagems, there is both a financial cost to be paid and a nonquantifiable cost in terms of loss of focus and efficiency. The high volatility of currency rates becomes another factor to promote short-termism, because the vast bulk of currency-futures trading is focused on the next contract, usually no more than a few months away. The huge volume of funds flowing through the system of currency speculation dwarfs the value of what flows through the trading system in physical goods and services. As a result, it is the speculators' opinions and biases that be-

come the arbiters of value, in place of more-objective indices such as purchasing-power parity and real production costs.

It is said that free-floating currencies promote economic efficiency. Nothing could be further from the truth. What they really do is impose the irrationality of the speculator's culture on the daily lives of business people and consumers everywhere.

What is needed here is an evolutionary harmonization of the dollar, the major European currencies represented by the European Currency Unit, and the yen, so that over time we could create a common currency system throughout the Triad. We need not get rid of national currencies or lock rates in permanently. We could start with target zones, coupled with close policy coordination on the part of the major countries to keep currencies within those zones. This kind of approach has been successful at various points in taming some of the excessive volatility in currency markets, but it has yet to be truly institutionalized. Alternatively, we could move to a system of flexible currency fixing, in which values could be locked in for a certain period of time and readjusted according to agreed-upon criteria (such as purchasing-power parity) only during set review periods. Many other solutions are also possible.

The point is, we need leadership to take us out of exchange-rate anarchy and toward some kind of sustainable order that will again allow currency to play its true role in the international system: as a public-utility means of exchange for goods and services, not a commodity unto itself to be controlled for profit by a handful of speculators.

The above areas are only illustrative highlights. Many others need to be addressed—taxation and accounting systems, labor law, securities and banking law. Because the goal I propose is only a kind of rough parity, not a completely unified market, we do not need a program as comprehensive as the European Community harmonization agenda. But all the same, there is a vast amount of work to do just to establish the broad outlines of a harmonized system across the Triad.

#### AN END TO "FORTRESS JAPAN"

To achieve global harmonization every country must adapt. But there is no question that the greatest burden of change would fall on Japan. The Japanese business system is more different from the United States and Europe than the United States and Europe are from each other. Although there is much to commend in Japan's economic system, it is simply too far out of sync with the West on certain essential points.

Before worrying that the EC will establish a "Fortress Europe," or NAFTA a "Fortress North America," Japanese business and political leaders should look at our situation in Japan, which is perceived by outsiders as the biggest fortress of all. Japan has been late in opening its markets to the world and in ensuring the transparency of those markets. Change has come piecemeal, and often only under intense foreign pressure. Although overt protectionism has been curbed, it is clear that many foreign products still have trouble with entry into and distribution in Japanese market.

But there are more subtle—and perhaps more important—ways in which Japan stands apart from the world. I have been writing and speaking about these problems in recent months, encouraging my fellow Japanese to understand that despite our great success, we now need nothing so urgently as to "reinvent Japan"—to change fundamentally many of our ways of doing

things. I have called into question, for example, the long hours and short holidays of Japanese workers. The fact that the average Japanese work year is still nearly 20 percent longer in hours than the average American work year not only detracts from the quality of Japanese life but also constitutes a subtle kind of advantage in the global competition between Japanese manufacturers and their foreign counterparts. A similar advantage is found in the low dividend-payout ratios of major Japanese companies, the way in which suppliers can be squeezed in the production system, and many other facets of the relationship between Japanese companies and their broader network of "stakeholders."

Inside Japan, moreover, there continues to be a producer bias, rather than the shift toward a consumer emphasis which many of our political leaders and economists have called for. Japan's great wealth remains primarily corporate wealth, and the benefits have not sufficiently filtered down to the average Japanese in terms of such things as better housing and a better material standard of life. This situation not only causes frustration among the Japanese people but also accounts for at least some of the difficulties foreign companies have in competing.

A good illustration of the problem is the way in which since the Plaza Agreement of 1985 the distribution system has worked to minimize the positive impact for consumers of the strong yen. The prices of imported goods in the Japanese domestic market have not come down in tandem with the lowered values of foreign currencies. If we were to see true price competition in some of the highly protected sectors—and a fair, sustainable method of determining currency rates on an ongoing basis—the retailers of many kinds of Japanese goods would be forced by market mechanisms to find ways to bring their prices down. In the process we would likely see increased consumer demand, a rise in imports, and the invigoration of the whole economy.

It is no longer heresy inside Japan to point out what foreign experts have long said: the Japanese system regulates excessively. According to one estimate, government regulation affects economic activities composing 40 percent of Japan's GNP. The consumer-oriented, competition-enhancing kind of deregulation that we have seen in areas such as transportation, broadcasting, telecommunications, and financial services in the United States and to some degree in Europe has not taken place as fully in Japan.

In short, certain parts of the same political and economic system that provided the foundation for developing Japan's economic power over the past forty years are today hindering progress toward free and unobstructed competition. And this outmoded system continues to present the image of a Fortress Japan to outsiders.

I have called for making nonregulation the rule rather than the exception. And I have made the case that today's Japan will not lose its competitive advantage by giving up some of the aspects of its system which it has inherited from the past. Japan's industrial and business fundamentals will become stronger if we allow the dynamics of the free market to affect our economy more forcefully. Thus we will help ourselves at the same time that we rid ourselves of the "unfair" label that keeps Japan apart from the rest of the world. And if Japan can make such changes, it will show Americans and Europeans that harmonization, with all its

market-enlarging and stimulating benefits, is possible.

Not everything can be accomplished overnight. I have stressed that the right place to begin is with harmonizing concrete rules and procedures involving business and economic practices. But business harmonization must take place alongside another kind of harmonization—a kind of geo-economic, geo-political harmonization in which Japan continues to assume more burdens of world leadership. Many commentators have pointed out that the competitiveness of American business has paid a price for America's outsized responsibility in keeping world peace, and that Japan, with many fewer responsibilities and obligations, has been able to focus more narrowly on what is best for its own economy.

Of course, Japan is making progress in shouldering its global political responsibilities. Our Diet has finally passed legislation that allows limited numbers of Japanese Self-Defense Forces to be dispatched as peacekeepers to world trouble spots, for example. In those areas where Japan has been willing to assume leadership (and where other major countries have supported a larger Japanese role), the record is generally quite good. Individual Japanese who have assumed high-visibility positions—among them Sadako Ogata, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees—have been able to inspire much greater Japanese awareness of global issues, and the commitment of Japanese resources to them. Inside Japan people are beginning to talk about the need for our country to play a more active role in the UN and to find a way to qualify for a permanent seat on the Security Council. But in the years ahead there must be greater harmonization of costs, burdens, responsibilities, and powers for maintaining the peace and stability of a global system from which Japan benefits so directly.

#### HELPING EACH OTHER DO THE RIGHT THING

Japan is not the only country that needs to change in order to promote economic harmonization and lay the basis for a new world economic order. Indeed, change and adaptation are incumbent on every country.

European leaders, for example, have a huge responsibility to ensure that their countries continue to evolve on the path of economic harmonization and unification. They need to respond with creative, flexible solutions to the objections and problems that have arisen. What is more, Europeans must resist the impulse to become narrow, inward-looking, and protectionist. This has not always been so clear. For example, the EC has resisted American efforts to liberalize European agricultural markets and has taken positions on automobile imports which Japanese business people have trouble seeing as anything other than blatantly protectionist.

Europe faces trade deficits with both Japan and the United States, and many large European companies are in the throes of major structural changes and downsizing. The political pressures on European governments are obvious. But I believe that the EC has chosen its road carefully and that EC leaders will continue to show that a borderless internal European market means one in which companies from the United States, Japan, and elsewhere can also compete fairly and freely.

As for the United States, the election of Bill Clinton last year signaled the American people's serious desire to renew the U.S. economic base in order to become more competitive. A deep recognition of the challenges involved is now unfolding, and a consensus is beginning to form on tackling prob-

lems like the budget deficit, health care, infrastructure, education, capital formation, productivity, and manufacturing quality. Nevertheless, the road is not easy and many difficult choices must be made and sustained—including a measure of what President Clinton has termed "sacrifice."

America's success at reinventing its competitive prowess is crucial to the rest of the world, because the \$6 trillion U.S. GNP is still the most powerful single engine of world economic growth, and America still plays the primary leadership role in maintaining global security. America's ability to provide global leadership is truly exceptional. No other single country can now perform that critical function so well. But since no one can expect the United States to continue to bear such outsized international responsibilities without a strong, vibrant economy at home, it is in the interests of all concerned for the United States to succeed at renewing its economic vitality.

President Clinton must find a way to steer the U.S. economy in the direction of competing harder, smarter, and better, without succumbing to the false temptation of protectionist solutions. It would be a severe setback to the growing momentum of international cooperation if the United States, so long the world's most open market and the prime proponent of free trade, were to seek a politically popular but economically dangerous course along the path of protectionism. Although I think it is worth pointing out the dangers of following such a course, that is not the course that I believe the United States will take.

It is interesting to note that Bill Clinton is not just the first American Baby Boom President; he is one of the first of his generation to emerge as the chief political leader of a major country. His election was motivated by a deep-seated desire for fundamental change on the part of the American people. But that desire for change—particularly for innovative solutions commensurate with the demands of the fast-approaching twenty-first century—is becoming a worldwide phenomenon. And over time we may find that the next generation of political leaders in the major countries will be better able to bridge the culture gap, more aware of new approaches to global economic issues, and more able to work collectively toward meaningful consensus and action.

We should help one another to see the right thing to do—and to do it. None of us should be afraid to point out the shortcomings of others. And all should be prepared to respond constructively to such criticism. I do not think this is a utopian notion. In the U.S.-Japan dialogue known as the Structural Impediments Initiative we have seen an example of a process that allows detailed criticisms and observations about the basic structure of one another's societies to be put on the table.

Changes that are difficult for one country to make on its own may be easier to make in the context of a Triad in which each economy is undergoing a specified program of change. The moral force of an arrangement in which we become responsible to one another can serve as a kind of supranational conscience to the process.

In that spirit, let us not shrink from the task of developing a bold vision of what we can do together to promote the best interests of our own economies and the global order as a whole. For the G-7 leadership to miss the opportunity presented at this historic juncture would be nothing short of tragic. If we, the wealthy and successful nations of the world, cannot find the vision and

action to steer the world back on the track of global growth and increased cooperation, history will judge our collective failure harshly.

ON THE WAY TO VICTORY FOR  
U.S. STEEL PRODUCERS

**HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 24, 1993

Mr. LAFALCE. Mr. Speaker, I wish to draw attention to two important events for U.S. steel producers that occurred this week. First, the Department of Commerce issued its final determinations of the amount of dumping and subsidies found occurring from 19 countries. These percentage margins, as they are called, are noteworthy for their size and the fact that they are found against primarily industrial countries, not developing countries. These result from an exhaustive 1-year study based on 84 separate antidumping and countervailing duty/subsidy petitions on imports from 21 countries submitted by 12 U.S. steel producers.

To give you an example of what our steel companies and workers have had to compete against, the Commerce Department found dumping rates against Britain and Brazil of 109 percent each; Spain—106 percent; France—80 percent; Canada—69 percent; Mexico—65 percent; Italy—54 percent; Japan—40 percent; and Germany—35 percent. Examples of final subsidy rates show Italy with 73 percent; Spain with 38 percent; Brazil with 22 percent; and France and Germany with about 15 percent each. How can U.S. steel companies and workers expect to compete against such dramatic unfair trade practices as these?

These rates are even more astounding when understood in the context of a second event—the Washington Post's revelation of collusion among the steel companies of Japan and Europe to fix prices and divide markets, and the filing of documentation on these allegations by the United States steel industry with the International Trade Commission. According to the report, there have been rumors for years that representatives of Japanese and European companies meet to review their "East of Burma Agreement" whereby Europeans promise to ship no more than an agreed amount of steel east of the Burma line, and Japan agrees to ship no more than an agreed amount west of the Burma line. Apparently, these rumors in various steel trade journals were recently substantiated by interviews with Japanese steel traders. Reportedly, there have also been similar arrangements between Japan and Korea and between Japan and Taiwan. If true, the result has been to turn the United States into a dumping ground for the world's steel.

This situation highlights the critical importance of maintaining the strength of U.S. trade laws for the protection of U.S. companies and workers. Despite conventional wisdom that the U.S. steel industry is a Rust Belt industry, U.S. steel producers have doubled productivity and are now the lowest cost producers worldwide for the U.S. market. When the United States

thinks about being a global competitor, the case of the U.S. steel industry reminds us that we must not only focus on how to compete effectively through productive, efficient, state-of-the-art manufacturing, we must also be alert to unfair competition that will nullify the most ardent competitive efforts.

I trust that the administration and the International Trade Commission will vigorously pursue these allegations of Japan and Europe's divide and conquer steel strategy. I also trust that the final ruling on injury of the International Trade Commission for the dumping and subsidy cases that is due next month will go a long way toward alleviating the uphill struggle for survival of the U.S. steel industry.

SERVING NOTICE

**HON. WILLIAM D. FORD**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 24, 1993

Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the rules of the Democratic caucus, I wish to serve notice on my colleagues that I may seek less than an open rule for the consideration by the House of Representatives of the bill H.R. 1804, Goals 2000, Educate America Act.

HEART SURGERY INNOVATOR  
SUPPORTS SPACE STATION

**HON. MICHAEL A. ANDREWS**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 24, 1993

Mr. ANDREWS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, as yesterday's vote indicates, a large number of my colleagues have doubts about the significance to our Nation of the U.S. space station. I would hope that each one who voted against this important project will take the time to read the following testimony, given by Dr. Denton Cooley, the distinguished heart surgeon and medical innovator, before the House Subcommittee on Space.

Dr. Cooley is a pioneer in the field of cardiovascular surgery, having performed the world's first heart transplant in 1968. For over 40 years, Dr. Cooley has led in developing techniques for the repair and replacement of diseased hearts. Founder of the Texas Heart Institute, perhaps the Nation's most respected cardiovascular care center, Dr. Cooley has been awarded the Medal of Freedom and the Rene Leriche Prize, the International Surgical Society's highest prize.

Dr. Cooley's remarks are testament to the vital role that the space station will play in our efforts to further research and eradicate disease. I believe that Members will find his comments enlightening and persuasive as we move forward with this important project.

STATEMENT OF DENTON A. COOLEY, M.D., SURGEON-IN-CHIEF, TEXAS HEART INSTITUTE, CLINICAL PROFESSOR OF SURGERY, UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS HEALTH SCIENCE CENTER, HOUSTON, TX

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee, an exciting new partnership

began in the late 1950's—a partnership that combined the talents of the medical community and the expertise of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The medical benefits derived from this partnership long ago exceeded our ability to keep track of them. Virtually every day physicians use spinoffs from the space program to treat diseases here on earth.

At the Texas Heart Institute, we are committed to the fight against heart disease, the number one killer of Americans. In 1992, care for patients with heart disease cost \$108.9 billion—an average of \$450 for every man, woman, and child in our country. Thus, heart disease accounts for a large part of our health care costs. Heart disease needs to be conquered. Only through research and technology, however, will this happen.

The space program has already made major contributions to the treatment of heart disease. Cardiac pacemakers, defibrillators, implantable medication pumps, and portable electrocardiogram devices all evolved from research in electronics and miniaturization that was supported by NASA. To diagnose heart disease, we use sophisticated devices that trace their origins to satellite image enhancement techniques developed through the space program. In Houston and at the Texas Medical Center, we are fortunate to have the medical and life sciences sections of NASA at our doorstep. As a result, I believe that Houston could lead the nation in transferring space technology to the medical community. I would like to briefly describe a few areas of research at the Texas Heart Institute that could benefit from direct collaboration with NASA.

Of all of the diseases of the heart and blood vessels, coronary artery disease by far causes the most death and disability. The coronary arteries are small blood vessels that carry blood to the heart muscle. These blood vessels often become narrower over time. As they narrow, the coronary arteries are less able to carry a sufficient amount of blood to the heart muscle. In turn, the heart may function less efficiently or may stop altogether.

One of the techniques that physicians use to reopen narrowed coronary arteries is known as balloon angioplasty. A tiny balloon on the end of a narrow guidewire is inserted into an artery in the patient's leg and threaded through the artery to the narrowed section of the coronary artery. At the point where the coronary artery is narrowed, the balloon is inflated and the artery reopens. Although this technique is highly effective, as many as 30% to 40% of patients experience a renewed narrowing (known as restenosis) of the artery within 6 months after the procedure. In such cases, the artery must either be reopened by angioplasty or it must be bypassed by surgical means, thereby increasing the cost of maintaining the health of the patient's heart. Because the technique of balloon angioplasty is so effective initially, we are looking for ways to prevent this renewed narrowing and the repeat procedures and the expenses that accompany it.

Current research indicates that a major culprit in the renewed narrowing of the artery after balloon angioplasty is the new growth of smooth muscle cells in the arterial wall, which decreases the diameter of the artery. At the Texas Heart Institute, our research team, led by Dr. James Willerson, is studying a technique by which we can inject specially prepared molecules into the patient. These molecules would carry a substance directly into the growing muscle cells that would stop their growth. Preliminary

evidence in animal studies indicates that the technique works very well. We hope to perfect this technique for use in humans. Resources at NASA could help us do that.

Dr. Willerson is also studying methods to reduce the possibility that a narrowed coronary artery will become blocked. When a coronary artery narrows, blood cells and fat molecules accumulate at the narrowed site, and this accumulation can block the artery completely. We are currently studying in animals a variety of modified molecular substances that may prevent this accumulation of blood cells and fats. Our aim here is also to perfect a technique that may be used to prevent the blockage of coronary arteries in humans. Computer modeling techniques developed at NASA could help us. This technology could be applied to making molecular models of the arteries, which would allow researchers to better understand the mechanisms of disease and treatment at the cellular level.

We are also studying another method to supply the heart muscle with blood called transmyocardial laser revascularization. In this procedure, a laser beam is used to bore channels into the heart's main pumping chamber, the left ventricle. Blood from the ventricle then seeps through the channels to nourish damaged areas of the heart. This novel method of supplying blood to the heart muscle is much less complicated and costly than a bypass operation. Collaboration with the space industry could speed the development of this technology.

When arteries cannot be dilated or bypassed, the only option for patients is to replace or support the heart—by transplant, by an artificial heart, or by a heart assist device—all of which are important areas of research at the Texas Heart Institute. Although heart transplant operations have been very successful, only 60% of patients are alive at 5 years. Most patients die of some form of immune system dysfunction. NASA investigators have also noted decreased immune function in their astronauts and are studying its causes. Cells were needed for these studies, so NASA scientists developed a device called a bioreactor, which can grow three-dimensional cells by suspending them in fluid. If cells are grown in a petri dish, as they must be on earth, one side of the cell is always flat against a surface, which keeps the cell from reproducing itself exactly. With the bioreactor, cells are developed that more closely resemble the starter cells. The NASA bioreactor can be used to study the immune system and to test drugs that could alter the immune system response to a donated heart. Eventually, such a device might even allow us to grow transplantable tissue.

At the Heart Institute, lasers are being considered as a way to weld rather than suture tissues together in children who undergo heart transplant operations. Sutured tissues do not grow. Because children grow, the areas where their transplanted heart is attached narrow over time. Our studies in animals have shown that welding or fusing tissue together with a laser beam allows these tissues to grow. In addition, all patients who undergo transplant operations are subject to infections, as a result of the drugs they must take to keep their bodies from rejecting their new hearts. If a laser were used to weld tissues, there would be no risk of infection developing in the suture materials.

Although transplant operations have proved successful, only 2,000 organs are donated each year. For the other 70,000 Americans at the brink of total heart failure each

year, there aren't many options. For those patients, an artificial heart is a possibility. We are fortunate to be testing a very promising artificial heart now. The idea for the heart was conceived by Dr. Didier Lapeyre, a French surgeon, and designed by Aerospatiale, a French company best known for designing and producing aircraft, helicopters, tactical missiles, and space systems.

The French have collaborated in a similar fashion on a project to develop a new trileaflet artificial heart valve. The valve was designed by Dr. Lapeyre in conjunction with engineers at Dassault Aviation. In the United States, approximately 60,000 men and women have a heart valve replaced each year. Many children are also born with deformed or obstructed valves in their hearts. For many of these children, nothing can be done. Most of the heart valves currently available are too large to implant in children. In addition, patients of all ages with artificial valves must take blood thinning medications for the rest of their lives. The new trileaflet valve, which we are testing, should solve these problems. The valve can be made in small sizes and requires little or no blood thinning medication. The leaflets will initially be made of pyrolite carbon, a material developed originally for the United States' space program. Only through the cooperation of medicine and the aerospace industry has this valve become a reality.

The second option for the 70,000 patients dying of heart disease each year who are not candidates for a heart transplant operation is a heart assist device. Surgeons connect the device to the patient's diseased heart, blood from the patient's heart flows into the device, and the device then pumps the blood throughout the body.

NASA's technology could be instrumental in the continuing development of heart assist devices. Many of the materials being developed for the space program, such as metals, polymers, ceramics, and composites, could be used in heart assist devices as well as other artificial devices. There is perhaps no other single area where the expertise of NASA scientists could be more readily applied. Physical properties, such as strength and hardness, combined with enhanced chemical characteristics, such as stability and corrosion resistance, make most of the materials being developed by NASA ideal candidates for applications in the cardiovascular system. In addition, understanding the characteristics and dynamics of blood flow is critical to the development of heart assist devices and artificial hearts. NASA's advanced computer capabilities could also be applied to this research. Simulation technology in use by NASA could provide our engineers and researchers with information they need to change the design of these devices before testing in animals or in humans is begun.

Although heart assist devices are currently being used in patients until a donor heart can be found for transplantation, assist devices cannot be implanted for long-term use until a power source is developed that will last. This is another ideal area for collaboration with NASA. The technology used to keep vehicles in space for prolonged periods can be applied to the creation of long-lasting implantable power sources for use here on earth. These power supplies can be used not only to power assist devices but also to improve existing power sources for pacemakers, infusion pumps, and other implantable devices.

Would the money spent on development of these technologies and devices be worth the

price? Right now, the cost of one day in an intensive care unit in the United States is \$4,000. Patients wait an average of 50 days in the intensive care unit for a donor heart. In 1992, 2,000 patients received heart transplants; 60% of these patients were confined to the ICU prior to their transplant. Thus, in one year alone, just to care for severely ill patients waiting for transplants, our nation spent \$240 million. These incredible figures do not include most of the 70,000 patients with terminal heart failure who are not candidates for transplant, 300,000 patients who receive pacemakers each year, 60,000 patients who have valves implanted, 360,000 patients who undergo heart bypass operations, 85,000 who need repeat procedures after balloon angioplasty, and more.

What can make these projects succeed in today's world of escalating health care costs? The secret lies in creative partnerships between medicine and industry, between the medical community and NASA. Such partnerships can make once-fictional treatments and devices reality. The beneficiaries will be the thousands of patients with severely diseased hearts who would be returned to quality lives and the thousands of patients whose heart disease could be prevented with new genetic and molecular therapies.

Twenty-five years ago the first heart transplant operation was performed. One year later, the first total artificial heart was implanted. In those days, heart surgeons were glorified as if they were earthly gods. My own impression is that we surgeons were simply the fortunate beneficiaries of the scientific advances of the past. However glorious our achievements may have been, we were merely representatives chosen to accept the contributions of modern science, just as, during the same decade, a handful of privileged astronauts were selected to make the first landing on the moon. Today, as our resources dwindle, we must work harder to transfer these contributions of modern science to our colleagues in other disciplines. A number of years ago Arthur Clarke, author of *2001: A Space Odyssey*, wrote, "Today we can no more predict what use mankind may make of the Moon than could Columbus have imagined the future of the continent he had discovered." I can safely predict that direct sharing of technological advances will benefit the medical community and NASA. The real beneficiaries, however, will be the patients and the taxpayers.

TRIBUTE TO REV. LESLIE D.  
TYVELA

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 24, 1993

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Rev. Leslie D. Tyvela on the occasion of his 25th anniversary in ministry and his tireless commitment to his community.

The Reverend Leslie D. Tyvela was born in Detroit, MI, December 22, 1941, the oldest of four children born to Leslie V. and Charlotte Tyvela. He attended Salem Lutheran School and Lutheran High School West, both in Detroit, in June 1963, he received a bachelor of arts in humanities degree from Wayne State University. The reverend graduated from Concordia Theological Seminary, Springfield,

IL, with a master of divinity degree. He finished the course work for his doctor of ministry degree from Drew University in Madison, NJ.

On August 26, 1967, the Reverend Tyvela married Sharon Weyant in Our Shepherd Lutheran Church, Bringham, MI. The couple was blessed with three children, Jody Elizabeth, Kirk Andrew, and Brent Erik.

His first parish call was to Zion Lutheran Church, Wabash, IN, where he served from 1968 to 1972. He next accepted the call to serve Immanuel Lutheran Church of Bay City, MI, in 1972, where he continues to serve today.

The reverend also has been a dedicated servant not only to his congregations but also to his community. His community service includes: United Way of Bay County, United Way of Michigan, COMPASS Partnership, Human Services Partnership Council, Bay City Public Schools, City of Bay City, Tri-County Community Adjudication Program, State-Wide Children At Risk Initiative, Bay County Citizens for Better Government.

Besides this impressive list of service, the Reverend Tyvela, as pastor of Immanuel Lutheran Church, is the radio preacher of the longest consecutive weekly radio worship broadcast in North America.

The reverend has dedicated his life to the service of people, a truly unselfish choice for a life's work. I hope, as I know many others do, that his life and career will continue to be filled with many blessings.

#### NATIONAL POW/MIA RECOGNITION DAY

### HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 24, 1993

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing House Joint Resolution 219, which proclaims Wednesday, September 15, 1993, as "National POW/MIA Recognition Day." A day when our veteran posts, our schools, our libraries, and our mass media can remind all Americans of our courageous servicemen whose fates are still not determined from the Vietnam conflict.

Mr. Speaker, this is the 22d consecutive year that I have cosponsored this legislation, and I am hopeful that it will be the last time such a resolution will be necessary, for hopefully by this time next year a full accounting will have been obtained and the fates of these Americans will have been as fully determined as possible.

We owe a debt of gratitude to the family organizations for keeping the flame of hope alive, as we also thank the veteran groups which continue to urge an accounting of these persons.

The adoption of this resolution is of utmost importance because it will bring home to Hanoi yet again that we Americans are united on this issue. Although there may be some misinformation on techniques, we all agree that we will not forget nor forsake those Americans whose fates are unknown.

The issue of missing POW's has included questions whether captured United States air-

men were made available by North Vietnam to China or other Communist nations for interrogation or holding. Both countries have always denied this however, new evidence brought to our attention points to active Chinese—and Soviet—participation in such activities, including the existence of facilities in China in which United States prisoners were held.

Recent information includes newly declassified United States intelligence reports and a 1967 document from the Soviet Embassy in Hanoi that was given to Ambassador Toon on April 8 of this year. Together they disclose that the Chinese and the Soviets had access to captured United States airmen and to downed United States aircraft. While no returned POW's have reported being held in China, several of the intelligence documents specifically mention camps which held United States prisoners.

In addition to the role China may have played in this matter, these reports also raise new questions about the status of POW's and MIA's in Vietnam which must be answered before we go farther along the road to normalization with that country.

Without doubt, Hanoi's questionable cooperation in the effort to clear up the many unresolved cases has been driven by its sense that, among other things, the United States would no longer object to its arrearages with the International Monetary Fund being paid off by other countries. With the arrearages paid off, Vietnam would be able to obtain new substantial development loans and thus negate, for all practical purposes, the economic embargo the United States has imposed since 1975.

I am also concerned about the focus and direction of the joint task force full accounting now operating in Southeast Asia to report on and identify remains of Americans.

We have been informed that the officers in charge of the operation are drawn mostly from the combat arms, that few are trained or experienced investigators, and most have little capability in the Vietnamese language. The mandate of this mission must be to discover the truth and not simply to "close the files."

The U.S. intelligence reports I have seen are among a large number of files that have only recently been declassified. We have been informed that the Senate Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs did not have an opportunity to review them before issuing its report and completing its business last year.

There is great pressure to get the Vietnam war behind us. We are told that extending most-favored-nation status for China and normalizing relations with Vietnam is of great importance to the United States economy and to our balance of trade.

However, once MFN is given unconditionally to China and Vietnam's arrearages with the IMF and other international financial institutions are paid, any leverage the United States has with those two countries on the POW/MIA issue will evaporate. We will be left with trying to construct a set of mutually beneficial trade relations on a foundation of mistrust and suspicion. It is questionable just how long that will last.

I hope we will soon be conducting a series of hearings in the House that will help us focus on this matter. In the interim, I urge the

Congress and the White House not to take further steps toward normalization with Vietnam until the questions raised by these reports are resolved.

Vietnam and China must be forthcoming on the POW/MIA issues before the United States enters into business-as-usual relations with those nations.

Further, in light of the new evidence of Soviet participation in these matters, I believe that we must make every effort to secure maximum cooperation from the appropriate Russian officials in obtaining documents from their archives that could shed additional light on this issue.

The need for greater cooperation of the Russian Government in the area was evident in the recent discovery in Russian archives, by a professor from the West, of potential critical evidence bearing on possible American POW/MIA's from the Vietnam war.

The United States Government should not have to be dependent upon historians locating such critical evidence, but such evidence should be forthcoming voluntarily from the Russian Government itself. As the recent report of the Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs of the U.S. Senate in January 1993 noted on this critical need for Russian cooperation, "Unfortunately, the level of cooperation from within the Russian military and intelligence bureaucracy has been less extensive and has, at times, seemed intentionally obstructive."

Mr. Speaker, let us come together to declare September 15, 1993, to be "National POW/MIA Recognition Day" and to extend official recognition to the National League of Families POW/MIA flag. We owe this much to our dedicated Americans who gave so much and to the families who have suffered for so long. I urge my colleagues to support House Joint Resolution 219.

H.J. RES. 219

Whereas the United States has fought in many wars and thousands of Americans who served in those wars were captured by the enemy or listed as missing in action;

Whereas many American prisoners of war were subjected to brutal and inhumane treatment by their enemy captors in violation of international codes and customs for the treatment of prisoners of war, and many such prisoners of war died from such treatment;

Whereas many of these Americans are still listed as missing and unaccounted for, and the uncertainty surrounding their fates has caused their families to suffer tragic and continuing hardships;

Whereas, in Public Law 101-355, the Federal Government officially recognized and designated the National League of Families POW/MIA flag as the symbol of the Nation's concern and commitment to accounting as fully as possible for Americans still prisoner, missing in action, or unaccounted for in Southeast Asia; and

Whereas the sacrifices of Americans still missing and unaccounted for from all our Nation's wars and their families are deserving of national recognition and support for continued priority efforts to determine the fate of those missing Americans: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF NATIONAL POW/MIA RECOGNITION DAY.

September 15, 1993, is designated as "National POW/MIA Recognition Day", and the

President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to observe the day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

**SEC. 2. REQUIREMENT TO DISPLAY NATIONAL LEAGUE OF FAMILIES POW/MIA FLAG.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—The POW/MIA flag shall be displayed—

(1) at all national cemeteries and the National Vietnam Veterans Memorial on May 31, 1993 (Memorial Day), September 15, 1993 (National POW/MIA Recognition Day), and November 11, 1993 (Veteran's Day); and

(2) on, or on the grounds of, the buildings specified in subsection (b) on September 15, 1993;

as the symbol of our Nation's concern and commitment to accounting as fully as possible for Americans still prisoner, missing, and unaccounted for, thus ending the uncertainty for their families and the Nation.

(b) BUILDINGS.—The buildings specified in this subsection are—

(1) the White House; and  
(2) the buildings containing the primary offices of the—

(A) Secretary of State;  
(B) Secretary of Defense;  
(C) Secretary of Veterans Affairs; and  
(D) Director of the Selective Service Commission.

(c) POW/MIA FLAG.—As used in this section, the term "POW/MIA flag" means the National League of Families POW/MIA flag recognized officially and designated by section 2 of Public Law 101-355.

**MARYLAND SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND CELEBRATES 140TH ANNIVERSARY**

**HON. HELEN DELICH BENTLEY**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 24, 1993

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, fellow Members of Congress, I rise before you today to share a small portion of the remarkable story of a Maryland institution, the Maryland School for the Blind.

The Maryland School for the Blind enjoys a long and proud history, beginning with its founding by six civic minded volunteers in 1853. It was the first residential school in the Nation to be accredited by the National Accreditation Council of Agencies Serving the Blind and Visually Impaired.

Of the many distinguished men and women who have served this institution, perhaps none is as famous as Dr. Richard Hoover, developer of the world famous Hoover cane, which is used by the visually challenged all over the world. He served as the school's ophthalmologist from 1962 to 1986, and today his records are a major feature of the Archives for the Orientation and Mobility Movement, for which the school serves as the repository.

The Maryland School for the Blind, although privately owned and operated, charges no fee for State residents referred by their home school districts. Its primary aim, as stated in the mission statement, is to enable enrolled students to live and work independently or with needed support in the community. This goal is even more ambitious than it may appear, because fully 95 percent of the students

served by the school are multiply disabled, and 80 percent have some level of mental retardation.

On the 95-acre campus in northeast Baltimore, which has been home to the school since 1906, the faculty serves approximately 150 resident students, aged 2 to 21, each year. Roughly 300 more are served through nonresidential and outreach programs throughout the State. Through the aid of the nationally recognized personnel and equipment at the MSB, a large percentage of them are placed in gainful employment, despite their tremendous challenges.

Although citizens of Maryland are the primary recipients of the excellent care and training provided there, the MSB's mission does not stop at our State's borders. Students of 24 nationalities currently are represented at the school. Appropriately, the theme of the upcoming anniversary celebration is "cultural diversity."

Mr. Speaker, fellow Members of Congress, isn't it good to know that we have in our community people with the commitment, caring, and dedication to meet the great needs of our neighbors? We should do all we can here to support these people in our communities across this land.

**WHY "DON'T ASK, DON'T TELL" WON'T WORK**

**HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 24, 1993

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to strongly oppose any compromise in President Clinton's campaign proposal to lift the ban on gays in the military. Not every public issue lends itself to a compromise. The compromises on this issue that are now being widely proposed are immoral and unworkable.

It is absurd to tell gay men and lesbians in the service that "We won't ask, if you don't tell." As we have been reminded countless times, military personnel share a life—they are together 24 hours a day, often in close quarters. Their morale and their unit cohesiveness stem partly from the fact that they share their concerns and interests with each other. They talk about their friends and families, about their work and civilian life, and about their hopes and fears for the future. A "don't ask, don't tell" policy would exclude gays from this camaraderie, and subject them to precisely the kind of discriminatory treatment from which they now suffer.

We need equity and parity in the military between heterosexuals and homosexuals. We need a code which prohibits sexual harassment and misconduct, regardless of the sexual orientation of the perpetrator or the victim.

We must reject any compromise which perpetuates the current system. The current system allows large numbers of gays to serve in the military, provided they accept the mandate to behave in a hypocritical and deceptive fashion. The current system legitimizes myths and stereotypes about homosexuals, fostering prejudice, and inhibiting progress.

What I am proposing is neither new nor radical. Most countries have military establish-

ments in which gays serve with no special restrictions. In our own country for the past 30 years, city after city has absorbed gays into the quasi-military organization of police and fire departments without incident.

In 1965, when the Civil Rights Act opened public accommodations to African-Americans, no one suggested that we strike a middle ground between discrimination and free access. No one suggested that restaurants that had never served blacks be ordered to do so in the parking lot but not in the dining room. I cannot support a compromise on the issue of gays in the military which echoes the rule in Animal Farm which proclaims, "All are equal, but some are more equal than others."

**A TRIBUTE TO REV. JEROME J. PAVLIK**

**HON. HERB KLEIN**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 24, 1993

Mr. KLEIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding citizen of northern New Jersey, Rev. Jerome J. Pavlik. On June 27, 1993, Father Jerome, as he is affectionately called, will be honored by admirers from all over the United States and Canada on the occasion of his golden jubilee, 50 remarkable years of service as a Slovak Franciscan.

Father Jerome has been a bilingual missionary ever since he was ordained on June 24, 1943. For many years, he has traveled throughout the United States spreading his message of love and goodwill to countless people. To list all the achievements of this man would fill pages and pages of a CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, but some of his many accomplishments deserve special mention.

From 1952 to 1958, he served as secretary to the superior of the Slovak Franciscans. His leadership qualities were recognized and he subsequently became superior of St. Francis Friary in Boston, PA, where he was responsible for the construction of a new friary, chapel, and retreat house. In June 1979, Father Jerome came back home to serve as pastor of SS. Cyril and Methodius in Clifton, the same parish that inspired him to dedicate his life to the priesthood during his childhood. He remained there until 1991 when he took his talents to Holy Family Friary in Pittsburgh.

Father Jerome has been a long-time Sokol activist. He has two stints as supreme chaplain of the Assembly 162 Sokols from 1971 to 1979 and from 1985 to 1991. For his dedicated work, the 26th Convention of Sokols named him honorary supreme chaplain in 1991. He has also served on the executive board of the Slovak Catholic Federation.

Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure to be able to honor a man who has been such a positive force in the lives of so many in our community. A man with such dedication to others for such an extended period of time is rare indeed. I hope my colleagues will join me in congratulating Father Jerome on the 50th anniversary of his priestly ordination.

## SERVING NOTICE

**HON. WILLIAM D. FORD**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 24, 1993*

Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the rules of the Democratic caucus, I wish to serve notice on my colleagues that I may seek less than an open rule for the consideration by the House of Representatives of the bill H.R. 1036, to amend the Employee Retirement Income Security Act to provide that such act does preempt certain State laws.

## INTRODUCING THE GREEN TECHNOLOGY PROMOTION ACT OF 1993

**HON. DICK SWETT**

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 24, 1993*

Mr. SWETT. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing H.R. 2516, the Green Technology Promotion Act of 1993, legislation designed to help small and medium-sized manufacturers to make use of innovative environmental technologies which can cut costs and reduce waste. Recent studies show that there are significant opportunities for industry to reduce or prevent pollution at the source through cost-effective changes in production, operation, and raw materials use.

The private sector must take the lead in reducing the production of waste. However, the Federal Government has a role to play in helping to promote the deployment of waste prevention techniques to small and medium-sized companies who are unaware of the cost savings they can achieve by using environmental technology. Helping these companies will assist in meeting the public goals of increasing the competitiveness of small and medium-sized companies, protecting the environment, and creating a market for environmental technologies.

The Green Technology Promotion Act of 1993 directs manufacturing technology centers and manufacturing outreach centers to make available to client companies energy assessments and information about pollution prevention. In order to facilitate these assessments, the Department of Commerce will make available to the centers a software package that will assist companies in identifying opportunities to eliminate pollution and energy waste. Manufacturing centers are ideally suited to providing this type of assistance since they are already designed to deploy modernization technology to small and medium-sized manufacturers.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting the Green Technology Promotion Act of 1993.

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## TERRORISM STRIKES AGAIN

**HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 24, 1993*

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, the United States has been given a series of wake-up calls this year on the growing threat of terrorism. Let's not hit the snooze button again.

At 1 a.m. this morning, the FBI and New York police arrested eight people in Brooklyn and Queens and charged them with plotting to murder U.N. Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali and Senator ALFONSE D'AMATO. Additionally, the terrorist group had detailed plans to bomb the United Nations Building and at least one of the tunnels connecting New York City with New Jersey.

Once again, we owe a great debt of gratitude to our law enforcement agencies, who through their dedication and hard work have averted a major disaster.

However, we can and must do more. Earlier this year, I introduced the Antiterrorism Act of 1993, a measure to punish those nations which continue to support international terrorism by imposing a complete embargo on imports from those nations. Additionally, my bill contains provisions to prevent the use of nuclear terrorism, and creates a Government-business antiterrorism council to seek out additional measures our Government and businesses can take to counter terrorist activities. Lastly, the bill calls for the death penalty for terrorists who murder Americans, whether at home or abroad.

I invite my colleagues to cosponsor this vital measure and begin the work we must do to avoid future terrorist incidents.

## SALUTE TO WKTN

**HON. MICHAEL G. OXLEY**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 24, 1993*

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, I am submitting remarks to the RECORD today in recognition of 30 years of broadcasting service by WKTN radio in Kenton, OH. WKTN first signed on the air on June 25, 1963.

Originally called Radio Kenton, Inc., the station was owned by a group formed by Robert Reider, Sr., of Port Clinton, OH. In December 1963, Radio Kenton was merged with another Reider company, Ohio Radio, Inc. In May 1977, Ohio Radio sold WKTN to its current owners, Radio General, Ltd. Radio General is owned by a small group of investors, headed by the station's president and general manager, Mr. Keith Gensheimer.

My congratulations go to Mr. Gensheimer on the 30th anniversary, as well as to announcer Mark Wamack, news director Dennis Beverly, and the other employees at the station who bring daily broadcasting services to the residents of the Hardin County area.

June 24, 1993

## CARDINAL O'CONNOR SPEECH AT THE LAUNCHING OF THE DESTROYER U.S.S. "LABOON"

**HON. HELEN DELICH BENTLEY**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 24, 1993*

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, it has just been brought to my attention that Cardinal O'Connor made a wonderful speech at the launching of the destroyer U.S.S. *Laboon* in Bath, ME, on February 20, 1993. The text of the speech appeared in the February 25, 1993, issue of Catholic New York.

The U.S.S. *Laboon* is named after Father John (Jake) Laboon who was a Jesuit priest and chaplain to the U.S. Navy and Marine Corps. Cardinal O'Connor's tribute to his friend and shipmate is an example of how beloved Father Jake was by all who came in contact with him.

Cardinal O'Connor's speech regarding this wonderful man who dedicated his life in service to his God and his country follows:

## KEEPER OF THE PEACE

(By Cardinal O'Connor)

Captain McDonald, officers and men of U.S.S. *Laboon*, family of Father John F. Laboon of the Society of Jesus, Admiral Kelso, Chief of Chaplains David White.

Distinguished government officials and guests, brother officers, active and retired, of the United States Navy, friends all and even my enemies, who are becoming more numerous than my friends every day.

Some people may be asking what a cardinal of the Roman Catholic Church is doing at the christening of a warship.

There are three reasons why I gratefully accepted the invitation of the Secretary of the Navy to be with you. I will express them very briefly.

First, I am here to express my deep friendship and admiration for a truly great naval officer, chaplain and pastor, and my enduring gratitude to his family, his brother Father Joe [Father Joseph Laboon is a Veterans Administration chaplain]. Sister DeLellis, Sister Rosemary, Sister Joan [Father Laboon's sisters, all Sisters of Mercy], and his brother Tom.

I never heard Father John Laboon called anything but "Father Jake," from seamen recruits to four star admirals. So Father Jake I will call him today.

Father Jake was a man among men, a priest among priests, proud graduate of the Naval Academy, Submariner, Jesuit priest, chaplain to the United States Navy and Marine Corps. Father Jake was both Mr. Navy and Mr. Church, who treated a seaman as respectfully as he treated an admiral. He saw in every human person the image and likeness of God, and treated everyone accordingly, with quiet dignity.

Father Jake fought relentlessly for improved living conditions for white hats and their families, below decks, and ashore. Yet he never ignored the rights or the needs of officers or their families, either. Everyone—everyone—man and woman—was sacred in his eyes, a person of priceless worth.

I never saw Father Jake lose his ease of manner; not in a hole in the ground in Vietnam, where I saw him when I myself was in Marine Corps uniform. While shells whistled by he calmly puffed on his cigar; not when he buried his beloved father, the light of his

life. (Incidentally if you of ship's company ever smell smoke, don't panic. It is probably Father Jake puffing his cigar while watching over you from heaven.)

I never saw Father Jake not in love with the United States Navy, a romance that was to endure until his death. They wept profoundly at his Funeral Mass because they knew how much he loved them, and they loved him unabashedly in return. Father Jake never hesitated to tell the highest ranking naval authorities if ever he believed they might be on the wrong course, particularly if he thought their actions might be morally irresponsible or damaging to the naval service and its people.

But his criticisms were always couched in the language of understanding and of love. He could speak with authority because his own moral behavior was impeccable, and because he served the Navy with such integrity and self-sacrifice in war and in peace.

Father Jake was my friend, my shipmate, often my priest-confessor. It was an open secret that it was he, not I, who should have worn the stars of a flag officer. But while no one deserved flag rank more than he, no one ever supported me more loyally than did he. I have missed him since the day he died.

Secondly, I am here to express my deepest gratitude to the men and women of the United States Navy for all that they have done, and will do for years to come for our country and for the world. I extend that gratitude to you here today and to those scattered all over the world, many lonely at sea or ashore, separated from their families and loved ones, making sacrifices the world knows little of.

The Navy has come under scathing criticism in recent years. Accused of violating standards of decency and respect for certain of its own personnel, it is simultaneously accused of discrimination in trying to maintain certain traditional values. You will have my support and I hope you will have the support of the Congress of the United States in your efforts to maintain those traditional values. Through the years, the Navy has been accused of being both stupid and trigger-happy in tense situations when tragic accidents have occurred and lives have been lost. I have heard the Navy accused of cover-ups of irresponsible cost overruns, of racism and sexism, and everything else imaginable.

What I have heard far too infrequently, however, is what I personally witnessed in 27 years in uniform at sea, in countless ports overseas, in naval bases from Norfolk to the scientific support base in Antarctica. I refer to the outstanding and disciplined conduct of the overwhelming majority of officers and men and women in uniform. I refer to the tremendous amount of humanitarian activity in which naval personnel and their families engage. I refer to the courage I have seen in combat. I refer to the honesty and decency of men and women with whom I worked side by side, with whom I served ashore and afloat.

Let it be clear to all. I am a believer in the United States Navy as a keeper of the peace. I have never known a commander or a ship's company that wanted to do battle, to kill, or to destroy. I have known thousands who have spent their lives in deterring aggression, in preventing war. For all of this, as a Churchman and as a citizen, I am grateful.

I come to my third brief and final reason for accepting the invitation to be with you: to be able to say a few words to the officers and the men of USS Laboon concerning the mission of this ship as I see it. Does this ship even have a right to exist? Is it morally de-

fensible, in light of the critical human needs in our own country and in the world, to spend millions and millions of dollars in production of ships like this? With so many hungry, with so many homeless and with so many dead from wars past, do you have a right to this ship, do you have a right to be in uniform?

Legitimate questions. But there is an equally legitimate question that must be asked in a world still threatened by violence and aggression despite the collapse of Soviet communism. That question is: "What are the realistic alternatives?"

In accordance with Just War teaching in the Catholic Church, it is becoming increasingly difficult to justify warfare in today's world, and impossible to justify wars of aggression (nor was it ever possible). In accordance with that same Just War teaching, however, a nation not only may, but must defend its citizens from unjust aggression.

I could not, in conscience, be here today if I believed that this ship would ever be engaged to initiate aggression against any nation or peoples, would ever be engaged deliberately to kill innocent non-combatants, to wantonly destroy property. I am here because of my conviction that this ship will be engaged only to defend the innocent against unjust aggression, to deter war, to maintain peace with justice. That's the moral way. That's the American way. I know from experience that that's the normal way of the United States Navy. Otherwise, it would be gross to name a ship after a priest. It would be particularly gross to turn a ship named after a priest and a man of peace into a force to shatter the peace or to destroy the innocent. I know that such will not be the case.

I know that the commander and crew of this ship, if ever forced to do battle, will never let themselves rejoice in death and destruction. They will do their noble duty to support and defend the Constitution of the United States of America against all enemies, so help them God. And if, God forbid, this ever requires them to fire a shot or launch a missile, except in routine exercises, they will do so with sadness of heart that yet another aggressor is threatening the peace of the world and must be resisted.

In this belief I promise you my prayers that as you try to assure peace for others, you will know God's peace in your own hearts. Perhaps old soldiers may never die, but only fade away. Old sailors, like me, however, know that they will one day die and face eternal judgment. I pray therefore that when that day comes for each of us who has worn the uniform of naval service, God will forgive our weaknesses and failures, and reward us for our honorable service in the cause of peace with justice. And now, may you of USS Laboon be assured that if Father Jake has the influence in heaven that he had in the Navy, you will always be blessed with fair winds and following seas. God bless you.

#### INTRODUCTION OF FISCAL 1994 BLM AUTHORIZATION BILL

**HON. BRUCE F. VENTO**

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 24, 1993

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a bill to authorize appropriations for the Bureau of Land Management, in the Department of the Interior, for fiscal year 1994.

The Bureau of Land Management, or BLM, is an important agency with responsibility for

management of millions of acres of public lands and minerals in almost all parts of the Nation. BLM's Organic Act, the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, provides for reauthorization of appropriations for BLM programs and activities on 4-year cycles. However, the last such reauthorization lapsed at the end of fiscal year 1982.

For several years I have been attempting to remedy this through enactment of a new authorization of appropriations for BLM. In recent years, the House has twice passed such measures, but the Senate has not acted on them. Earlier this year, I again introduced a bill, H.R. 1603, for a 4-year BLM authorization. At a hearing on that bill, BLM Director Baca testified that the Clinton administration wants to develop a comprehensive measure addressing various aspects of management of the public lands, and suggested that meanwhile Congress should enact a short-term measure instead of a 4-year reauthorization bill.

The bill I am introducing today responds to this suggestion. It would amend the BLM Organic Act to authorize appropriations for BLM for fiscal year 1994, and to require the administration to submit by January 1, 1994, a proposal for a comprehensive, 4-year measure. I intend to seek early action on this bill.

#### A TRIBUTE TO DOROTHY "DOT" HILL

**HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 24, 1993

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting a genuine American patriot, Dorothy "Dot" Hill, as she celebrates her 65th year as band leader, manager, director, and drum major par excellence of the Joseph F. Hill American Legion Band 156 of Waltham, MA. In her many years of serving the public with various military fanfare, Dot Hill has become a legend not only in her home town of Waltham, MA, but throughout the world as well.

With her signature silver and gold baton—circa 1928—in one hand and her other hand poised triumphantly upon her hip, Dot has led the American Legion band through countless parades, ceremonies, and performances. From her earliest days, Dot has had to fight to gain recognition in a field where only men once played. Not only did she conquer the male bastion of high school marching bands earlier in this century, but she also was among the first women to serve in the U.S. Coast Guard during World War II. Now, as our Nation reassess the role women play in our Armed Forces, it is most fitting that we recognize a passionate woman who has always found great honor in representing the United States.

Earlier in her career, Dot was more affectionately known as "that girl band leader." However, such a title no longer fits an individual who has transformed a little known volunteer band into the institution that exists today. Dot's crowning achievement came in 1990, when she pranced a path into Red Square in

Moscow during the annual May Day parade. From the Waltham Commons to Pushkin Square, Dot Hill, through her grace, style, and beauty has become a musical diplomat of peace.

However, as Dot will no doubt tell you, marching band music is serious stuff. So, I ask all of you to stand at attention, with feet together, stomachs in, chests out, chins up and join me in extending a heart-felt salute to that great marching aficionado, Dorothy Hill.

Congratulations on your 65th anniversary and best wishes for health, happiness, and success in the future.

#### LONG ISLAND'S NORTH SHORE COASTAL EROSION PROBLEM

**HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 24, 1993*

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, the House of Representatives has an opportunity today to save the homes, property, and perhaps even the lives of people living on Long Island. The legislation before us, the energy and water development appropriations bill, includes funding for an investigation on the serious problem of coastal erosion and storm vulnerability on the north shore of Long Island.

This region's beaches were devastated by the worst nor'easter in 50 years in December 1992, and then again ravaged by a blizzard this March. Several coastal communities are now even more vulnerable to future storms, increasing the threat to life and property.

The Committee on Public Works and Transportation recently authorized an Army Corps of Engineers' feasibility report on how to improve local vulnerability to storms and long-term beach erosion. The bill we are considering today would appropriate \$500,000 for this investigation, which is an essential first step to preventing future harm and destruction.

I have worked with many of the communities on Long Island's north shore during and after this winter's past storms, and I can personally testify to the magnitude of the problem. I urge all of my colleagues to vote for the energy and water development appropriations bill, which includes funding for this important study.

#### IN SUPPORT OF KISSIMMEE RIVER RESTORATION PROJECT

**HON. PETER DEUTSCH**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 24, 1993*

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Speaker, the importance of the Kissimmee River Restoration Project can not be understated. The Kissimmee River is the source of the vast majority of the fresh water which flows through the Everglades. Flood control efforts have diverted much of the water which previously had flowed through Lake Okechobee and into the Everglades. This project would restore the original path of the river by backfilling 29 miles in order to re-

vitalize the water flow and establish a more natural hydroperiod.

There is no more significant wetlands complex in our country than the Everglades system which begins with the Kissimmee River, near Orlando and stretches to the once productive Florida Bay and from there out to the living coral reefs off the Florida Keys. Everglades National Park is starved for water as a result of U.S. Army Corps projects and is considered to be one of the most endangered parks in the country. Florida Bay, once one of the world's premier sport and commercial fisheries, with diminished fresh water flows, has turned from a productive estuary to a salty lagoon. Algae blooms hundreds of square miles in size, and growing, blanket its surface. Scientists agree that the unnaturally hot and salty water in the Florida Bay is already endangering North America's only living coral reef as bay water moves out between the Florida Keys to the reef tract.

As the Representative from Florida's 20th District which includes Everglades National Park and the Florida Keys, I recognize that in order to fix any problem within the district I represent, we cannot ignore what is happening further north. The restoration of the Kissimmee River is as crucial to Everglades restoration as any actions taken within the boundaries of the park itself. The problems of the Everglades must be addressed from an ecosystem perspective, beginning with the restoration of Kissimmee River.

#### REPRESENTATIVE QUILLEN'S SERVICE TO VETERANS

**HON. DON SUNDQUIST**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 24, 1993*

Mr. SUNDQUIST. Mr. Speaker, last week I was honored to join the AMVETS of Tennessee in saluting my friend, colleague, and mentor—Congressman JIMMY QUILLEN, who received the organization's Silver Helmet Award for Americanism.

The Silver Helmet, a matchless silver replica of the World War II GI helmet, is the most prestigious of all the veterans service organization awards and is often referred to as the "Veterans Oscar."

In presenting this most prized award to Mr. QUILLEN, the AMVETS cited his ongoing commitment in support of all veterans and his specific efforts to secure funding for a massive building and renovation program at the VA Medical Center in Mountain Home, TN. He is also primarily responsible for the establishment of the Quillen College of Medicine at East Tennessee State University in Johnson City, and for the school's close cooperation with the Mountain Home Veterans Medical Center. He is also chiefly responsible for the designation of "Stars and Stripes Forever" as our national march.

I cannot think of a more fitting recipient of the Silver Helmet. And I cannot think of an honor the Dean will cherish more than this tribute from Americans who shared his experience in combat and who share his lifelong pride in America and devotion to its veterans.

The Dean and I are both veterans of the Navy, but I thought perhaps the most appropriate summary of JIMMY QUILLEN's public service comes from the Army—the West Point creed of duty, honor, country.

This is true of his military service—as a combat veteran of the Second World War aboard the aircraft carrier Antietam. It is true of his nearly 40 years in elected office at the State and national level.

Fewer and fewer of our Nation's leaders are veterans, let alone combat veterans. Fewer have the direct and personal experience of serving their country in uniform in times of crisis. Fewer carry with them the knowledge of what war is, what our soldiers, sailors, and fliers endured to secure our liberty. Fewer carry with them daily the solemn obligation to make sure our Government makes good its promise to those who bore the battle.

JIMMY QUILLEN has never forgotten. And he doesn't let his colleagues in Congress forget either.

He has been a tireless advocate for America's veterans, a staunch advocate of a strong national defense, an unapologetic patriot.

In Congress, we have two types of folks—the workhorses and the show horses. You won't find JIMMY QUILLEN on the glitzy TV shows. You won't find him playing to the Washington audience. What you'll find is a public servant who has devoted the last 30 years of his life to winning a fair shake for his constituents in upper east Tennessee, and to quietly doing what former President George Bush has called, the hard work of freedom.

I am sure my colleagues in this House will want to join me in saluting Mr. QUILLEN's long and distinguished service.

#### HYPERSONIC RESEARCH AIR- PLANE AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1993

**HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 24, 1993*

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill, the Hypersonic Research Airplane Authorization Act of 1993. By refocusing the existing NASA-DOD National Aerospace Plane Program, this bill will speed up the day when this Nation has easy and affordable access to space.

The current National Aerospace Plane Program began in the early 1980's with a DARPA study which proposed a research and development program leading to a hypersonic single-stage-to-orbit aircraft which could take off from a runway, fly into orbit using air-breathing propulsion, and return to Earth by landing on a runway. The concept of a hypersonic aerospace plane had many potential advantages. By promising the ability to substantially lower the per-pound cost of placing payloads into orbit, the aerospace plane would reap both significant military and commercial benefits.

The recently restructuring of National Aerospace Plane Program announced by NASA and DOD, however, defers the decision to design and build a research airplane. This decision was based on the belief that we need

more test data before a single-stage-to-orbit aircraft of reasonable weight can be designed and that we need to learn more about aerodynamics and combustion in the hypersonic flight regime. While we certainly have much to learn, these uncertainties do not justify the abandonment of the effort to design and build a manned hypersonic research aircraft.

Although the proposed scaled model rocket-based flight tests now proposed by NASA and DOD will allow some relevant data to be collected, witness after witness has told the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology that the technology exists now to build a hypersonic research plane. These witnesses told the committee that a hypersonic research plane should be developed as soon as possible if the United States is to be successful in retaining our lead in hypersonic flight and in achieving cost-effective access to space.

NASA's mission is to explore the unknown. NASA's daring and bold ventures into the previously unexplored realm of outer space propelled this agency and its activities to great achievements and success in the 1960's. Now is time to bring a similar spirit of adventure and risk-taking to the National Aerospace Plane Program.

In this spirit, the Hypersonic Research Airplane Authorization Act directs DOD and NASA to submit to the Congress a plan in 6 months for developing a hypersonic research airplane, with first flight within 5 years, at a total cost of no more than \$5 billion. The bill requires that the research airplane utilize air-breathing propulsion and carry no payload except for a pilot and the necessary instrumentation. This research airplane is to be the precursor to a single-stage-orbit National Aerospace plane, and is to be instrumented to collect hypersonic and combustion data while flying at speeds that extend the flight envelope boundary and push the limits of technology developed to date.

While the bill does not specify any particular configuration for the research plane, many independent experts have informed the committee that a research plane with a weight of less than 100,000 pounds can be built with existing technology to achieve the goals outlined in the bill. The bill directs NASA and DOD to consider these independent proposals in preparing its plan to be submitted to Congress.

Mr. Speaker, our previous investments in subsonic aeronautics research and development at NASA and DOD have been a major contributor to the competitiveness of the United States aerospace industry. An aggressive hypersonic flight research and development program, including the development of a research airplane, will help ensure that the United States aerospace industry maintains its technological lead well into the next century. I ask that my distinguished colleagues support me in this endeavor.

THE POW/MIA FULL ACCOUNTING  
ACT OF 1993, H.R. 2521

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 24, 1993

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing H.R. 2521, the POW/MIA Full Account-

ing Act of 1993. The act directs the President to implement and enforce certain economic sanctions against the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam until such time as the United States Government has received the fullest possible accounting from the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam regarding American prisoners of war and missing in action from the Vietnam conflict.

This is an issue which is of prime importance to millions of Americans, and particularly to the families of those who have served their country in time of conflict. These men cannot and ought not be forgotten, by a grateful and loyal nation. We owe them and ourselves a full and just accounting.

Next Wednesday, at my request, the House Foreign Affairs Committee will be holding a hearing on the POW/MIA issue. The timing of the hearing makes it in many ways the most important and crucial congressional hearing ever held on the subject of our POW/MIAs for two reasons:

First, this is the first attempted public hearing since the recent Russian document on our POW/MIAs was found in the archives of the former Soviet Union. A document, which raises serious, troubling questions on the validity and accuracy of the information we have long been receiving from the Vietnamese on our POW's. We need answers to those questions.

Second, in the next few days the IMF will make a critical decision on payment of the arrearages of Vietnam's outstanding loans, and whether or not new IMF loans and funds should once again flow freely to Vietnam with our Nation's blessing and concurrence. The United States position and posture on these IMF loans to Vietnam will be closely watched here at home and around the globe.

We should make no mistake about it that these two events, which I just cited, are critically linked. The United States Government's posture both publicly as well as privately, on how we, and our allies, view the newly discovered evidence, and especially the IMF loans for Vietnam, will likely determine the final fate of our POW/MIAs from that long ago war in Vietnam. A war which many desire to forget and put behind us, but which all of us know in our hearts and at the bottom of our souls, that we cannot put behind us until we fully and finally account for every American who served his country in that terrible struggle.

To restore IMF loans to Vietnam now would be for our Nation to legitimize that Government's failed efforts to date to fully account for our POW/MIAs. The IMF loans to Vietnam will no doubt be soon followed with calls for normalization of relations between our two Governments. It is far too premature to draw any conclusions on IMF loans and normalization with Vietnam.

New evidence, which we will hear about next week, raises serious questions about a two-tier prison system in Vietnam, interrogation of our American pilots in China, Eastern Europe, and the former Soviet Union for intelligence and debriefing purposes, all of which has been ignored or denied in many forums to date. But new and deeply disturbing evidence from our own Government's newly declassified files and sources have raised grave concerns and new avenues that need to be pursued for a full accounting.

These Eastern Bloc nations and the former Soviet Union which were once our enemies now seek United States aid and assistance. We too must seek their assistance in accounting for our POW/MIAs from the Vietnam war. The American people expect no less from our Government of those former enemies who now seek our assistance, in this new post-cold-war era.

Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to join with me in cosponsoring H.R. 2521, the POW/MIA Full Accounting Act of 1993 and ask that the act be printed in full at this point in the RECORD:

H.R. 2521

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

**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

This Act may be cited as the "POW/MIA Full Accounting Act of 1993".

**SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

The Congress finds the following:

(1) Many recent news reports state that President Clinton's top national security advisors have urged ending United States opposition to multilateral lending to the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

(2) In early July 1993, the International Monetary Fund is scheduled to meet to discuss the possibility of repayment of loans made to the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

(3) Despite the increased level of field activities by personnel of the Joint Task Force-Full Accounting of the Department of Defense, particularly field activities conducted in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the last 2 to 3 years have been the worst since 1981 in terms of results which account for American POW/MIAs from the Vietnam conflict, with only 10 POW/MIAs having been accounted for in 1992 and only 1 POW/MIA in 1993.

(4) There are still more than 200 American POW/MIAs from the Vietnam conflict last known alive in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and Laos.

(5) 700 Americans were shot down or captured over Laos during the Vietnam conflict but only 9 returned to the United States, and United States officials have testified that more than 80 percent of the members of the Armed Forces missing in Laos were captured or missing in action in areas under North Vietnamese control.

(6) The most recent documents and films shown in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to visiting delegations show little new information on the fate of American POW/MIAs.

(7) Although the most recent documents regarding American POW/MIAs found in the archives of the former Soviet Union contain possible minor inaccuracies, such documents point to a larger truth that the Government of the former Soviet Union and the Government of North Vietnam collaborated throughout the Vietnam conflict in the exploitation of American POW/MIAs, and the Government of North Vietnam withheld and may continue to withhold American POW/MIAs, and the Government of North Vietnam withheld and continues to withhold information about such POW/MIAs and the remains of American POW/MIAs who have died.

(8) A June 10, 1971, Central Intelligence Agency intelligence information report describes a debriefing center in Vinh Phu province of North Vietnam where from 1965 through 1967 captured American pilots were questioned by Soviet and Chinese personnel.

(9) No American POW/MIAs who returned during Operation Homecoming in 1973 reported having been interrogated by Soviet or

Chinese personnel despite a significant volume of evidence that some had been questioned by such personnel.

(10) Among documents given to United States Ambassador Toon in Moscow in April 1993 was a top secret report from the Soviet Embassy in Hanoi dated March 14, 1967, that describes systematic involvement of Soviet technical specialists visiting downed American aircraft from the Vietnam conflict and confiscating technical equipment for shipment to the former Soviet Union.

(11) Such report also included a description of competition between Soviet technical specialists and Chinese technical teams, including incidents in which Chinese technical teams would destroy American airplanes before Soviet specialists could conduct their investigations.

(12) In early 1993 the cockpit capsule of an American F-111A aircraft downed in North Vietnam was found in a Moscow area museum and the legible serial numbers on the airplane matched those of missing American pilots.

(13) A series of previously secret Department of State cables between January and July of 1967 describe a proposed prisoner exchange offered by East Germany in which between 2 to 6 severely wounded American pilots (including one amputee) from the Vietnam conflict reportedly being held in an East German hospital would be exchanged for a Soviet husband and wife spy team being held in Great Britain. These pilots were never exchanged and no amputee American prisoners were ever returned from the Vietnam conflict.

(14) One facilitator of that unsuccessful exchange, Doctor/Professor Wolfgang Vogel, had previously participated in a number of successful prisoner trades between the East Bloc and the West.

(15) A military document from North Vietnam found in the archives of the former Soviet Union purportedly quoting from a speech by North Vietnamese General Tran Van Quang states that some 700 American prisoners of war were being held by Hanoi in addition to those returned in Operation Homecoming in 1973. Subsequently, General Quang denied authoring the document and stated that he was not Deputy Chief of Staff nor involved with American prisoners of war. However, both South Vietnamese and American intelligence documents from that time period list Quang as Deputy Chief of Staff of the North Vietnamese Army.

(16) In June 1993 General Quang admitted in Hanoi that during the French/Indo-China War he had French and other European prisoners on his Enemy Proselytizing Department staff and he was also in charge of French prisoners following that war which caused long delays in accounting for French POW/MIAs.

(17) General Quang also admitted that as Commander of Military Region Four during the Vietnam conflict he had control over the Ho Chi Minh trail in Laos where hundreds of Americans were listed as captured or missing and held prisoner but never returned to the United States.

(18) A November 17, 1975, Central Intelligence Agency document relating to exploitation of American prisoners of war states that French prisoners captured during the 1945-54 period "are still being held in North Vietnam" some 20 years after that war had ended, and that there was some possibility that American prisoners of war are still being held in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

(19) An October 1979 Defense Intelligence Agency report states that Le Dinh, a credi-

ble former North Vietnamese intelligence officer who had been involved with American prisoners during the Vietnam conflict, said that he heard "at staff meetings that about 700 Americans still remained in Vietnam", constituting a strategic asset that could be used to force the United States to pay reparations to North Vietnam.

(20) Among recently declassified United States documents from the "Cold Spot" intelligence program conducted in Laos and North Vietnam during the Vietnam conflict are documents that discuss 112 American prisoners of war still in North Vietnam after Operation Homecoming in March 1973.

(21) Between the spring of 1971 and the fall of 1972 a series of United States intelligence documents from North Vietnam, Burma, and Taiwan indicate that a large number of American prisoners of war were transferred from North Vietnam to the Yunnan province in China under joint Vietnamese/Chinese control.

(22) A September 1972 Department of the Navy "Bright Light" intelligence report contained a narrative from a high ranking North Vietnamese official which stated that the Government of the People's Republic of China had secretly agreed to keep a number of American POW/MIAs for North Vietnam in China and that the Government of the People's Republic of China would never release these POW/MIAs to the United States without the approval of North Vietnam.

(23) A series of successive United States administrations have consistently denied Russian, East Bloc, or Chinese involvement with American POW/MIAs in North Vietnam.

(24) More than 100 boxes of National Security Agency documents relating to the Vietnam conflict and its aftermath were not studied by the Senate Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs because of time constraints, and thousands of more documents are now being declassified by order of the President.

(25) Such documents may contain important information regarding Russian, East Bloc, and Chinese involvement with American POW/MIAs and the transfer of American prisoners of war to Eastern Europe, the former Soviet Union, and the People's Republic of China.

(26) The American Legion "strongly believes the final report (of the Senate Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs) is flawed and incomplete" and "unfortunately, the Committee has produced a report that may turn out to be improperly used to encourage further favorable U.S. Government actions toward Vietnam without receiving any substantial cooperation on the POW/MIA issue in return".

(27) The preceding paragraphs demonstrate that the Governments of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Laos, the People's Republic of China, and Russia have not given United States investigators all of the information that those Governments possess relating to all American POW/MIAs from the Vietnam conflict.

#### SEC. 3. DECLARATION OF POLICY WITH RESPECT TO AMERICAN POW/MIAs FROM THE VIETNAM CONFLICT.

The Congress declares that the issue of American POW/MIAs from the Vietnam conflict will be resolved only when the fullest possible accounting of all such POW/MIAs, particularly those last known alive, is achieved and all available information relating to such issue, including documents, eyewitness accounts, film, and other communications, is obtained and thoroughly studied by impartial United States investigators.

#### SEC. 4. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS WITH RESPECT TO NORMALIZATION OF RELATIONS WITH THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM.

It is the sense of the Congress that the President should not normalize or otherwise upgrade diplomatic relations with the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam until such time as the President certifies to the Congress that the United States Government has received from the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam the fullest possible accounting of American POW/MIAs from the Vietnam conflict.

#### SEC. 5. CONTINUATION OF UNITED STATES TRADE EMBARGO AGAINST THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM.

The President shall not terminate, alter, or amend the United States trade embargo in effect as of June 1, 1993, against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam until such time as the President certifies to the Congress that the United States Government has received from the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam the fullest possible accounting of American POW/MIAs from the Vietnam conflict.

#### SEC. 6. DEFERRAL OF IMF RESOLUTION RELATING TO REPAYMENT OF IMF LOANS BY THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM.

The President shall instruct the United States Executive Director of the International Monetary Fund to use the voice and vote of the United States to defer consideration of any resolution by such Fund that allows the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to pay off any or all loans that are in arrears to such Fund until such time as the President certifies to the Congress that the United States Government has received from the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam the fullest possible accounting of American POW/MIAs from the Vietnam conflict.

#### SEC. 7. DENIAL OF LOANS, GRANTS, AND CREDITS BY INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS TO THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM.

The President shall instruct the United States Executive Directors of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Monetary Fund, and other appropriate multilateral financial institutions to use the voice and vote of the United States to deny any new loans, grants, or credits to the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam until such time as the President certifies to the Congress that the United States Government has received from the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam the fullest possible accounting of American POW/MIAs from the Vietnam conflict.

#### SEC. 8. DEFINITIONS.

For purposes of this Act, the following definitions apply:

(1) AMERICAN POW/MIAs.—The term "American POW/MIAs" means—

(A) members of the United States Armed Forces who have been identified as prisoners of war or missing in action; and

(B) civilian employees of the United States who have been identified as captured or missing.

(2) FULLEST POSSIBLE ACCOUNTING OF AMERICAN POW/MIAs FROM THE VIETNAM CONFLICT.—The term "fullest possible accounting of American POW/MIAs from the Vietnam conflict" means—

(A) the return of all American POW/MIAs who are still alive;

(B) the identification and return of all remains of American POW/MIAs who have died; or

(C) convincing evidence as to why the return of all American POW/MIAs described in subparagraph (A), the identification and return of all remains described in subparagraph (B), or both, is not possible.

**TRIBUTE TO WOODROW WILSON  
HIGH SCHOOL BOYS BASKETBALL TEAM**

**HON. NICK J. RAHALL II**

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 24, 1993

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, as a graduate of Woodrow Wilson High School of Beckley, WV, it brings me very special pleasure to relay to you the accomplishments of the 1992-93 boys basketball team.

After a 25-2 season, they defeated the George Washington High School Patriots by 11 points to win the AAA State championship for the second time in a row. Woodrow Wilson continues a tradition of excellence in basketball by capturing their 12th State title. Long-time coach Dave Barksdale must be especially proud since his Flying Eagles were ranked by USA Today as one of the top 25 high school teams in the country. I must say that I am quite excited about Woodrow's prospects for success next year, since their junior varsity team was undefeated this past season.

Success on the court depends upon teamwork and cooperation. This team is no exception. I am sure they would not have accomplished as much, if they did not work together. However, every team has its leaders. Starting in every game for 3 consecutive years, Ryan Culicerto and Shea Fleenor led their team by example; during their senior year, they averaged better than 15 points per game.

I am confident that these fine young men have learned a great deal from their time on the basketball court, in practice as well as in competition. I congratulate the Woodrow Wilson High School Team and Coach Barksdale on their outstanding season and wish them luck in all their future endeavors.

**PASTOR FULLER: AN INSPIRATION  
TO US ALL**

**HON. JAMES A. BARCIA**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 24, 1993

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Pastor Ronald F. Fuller of the Messiah Lutheran Church of Bay City, MI. In these times when it is so difficult to do what is right, to do what is just, he is an inspiration to us all.

Pastor Fuller has served at Messiah Lutheran for more than 24 years. He is retiring on July 31, but the final sermon of this phase of his ministry will be this Sunday, June 27. His tenure at the church, I am told, is the longest in its 113-year history.

Pastor Fuller and his wife Jackie have been there for people in good times, and more importantly in difficult ones. He has helped to guide many people through the challenging times provided on life's troubled waters.

Just as Christ said Peter was the rock upon which he would build his church, Pastor Fuller

is the rock of Messiah Lutheran Church. His service through the many extra hours over his career are sincerely appreciated.

And his service has extended beyond the walls of his church. He has been an active participant in many community activities, and has been a wonderful example of how one can always give a bit more to his neighbors through service.

Mr. Speaker, I know that no good minister ever truly retires. Just as it is often said that the Lord's work is never done, neither is that of His ministers. I am sure that Pastor Fuller may be leaving Messiah Lutheran, but he is not leaving the ministry. There will be many times when he will continue to be a guiding influence to those who have the good fortune to come in contact with him. I ask all of my colleagues in joining the members of Messiah Lutheran Church and myself in wishing Pastor Fuller and Jackie the very best for this retirement, and that his new life will be as rewarding and successful as his recent career.

**TRIBUTE TO RAY GREGG, JR.**

**HON. SCOTT L. KLUG**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 24, 1993

Mr. KLUG. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. Ray Gregg, Jr., the general manager of John Deere Horicon Works in Wisconsin. On June 30, 1993, Ray will retire from the company.

Originally, Ray's tenure with Horicon Works was supposed to be limited to just 3 years. Clearly, officials at John Deere recognized talent and extended his stay—for 23 years. Add that to his earlier positions at John Deere in New York and you'll find that Ray Gregg has been with the company for 36 years. That's quite an achievement for which he and his family can be proud.

I am sure the employees are wondering what life will be like without Ray. He has become an institution at Horicon Works who has successfully helped guide the company during good times and bad. His leadership will be missed.

Today, I rise to wish Ray and his wife, Jane, well as they begin their retirement, leaving Horicon for a new home in Minocqua, WI. After 36 years, it is well-deserved.

**INTRODUCTION OF THE RURAL  
HEALTH INNOVATION DEMONSTRATION ACT OF 1993**

**HON. ROBERT F. (BOB) SMITH**

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 24, 1993

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Rural Health Innovation Demonstration Act of 1993. The bill is identical to legislation that will be introduced in the other body by the distinguished senior Senator from Oregon, MARK HATFIELD.

I'm pleased to reintroduce this bill with Senator HATFIELD in the 103d Congress, as we once again renew our commitment to improving the delivery of health care for rural America. This legislation will provide rural commu-

nities with the necessary resources to strengthen the recruitment and retraining of health care professionals, create competitive demonstration projects, and improve health care services.

Today, the recruitment and retention of family practice physicians, nurses, physician assistants, and other health care professionals is a significant challenge for rural communities. The often geographically isolated location, the lack of medical resources, and the demanding workload frequently lure a perspective rural practitioner to the big city. In addition, Medicare and Medicaid revenue account for 50 to 60 percent of net patient revenue at the average rural community hospital. As a result of this reliance on Government payments, 150 rural hospitals have closed their doors over the last decade.

All Americans deserve the right to quality health care. However, for the majority of rural Americans, this is a right that is, all too often, denied. That is why I believe rural communities must initiate a strategy of managed cooperation. Rural communities must be given incentives to form networks to encourage the coordination of care and utilization of medical services. The Rural Health Innovation Demonstration Act of 1993 is a microcosm of managed cooperation that grants flexibility to rural communities while providing the impetus to effectively integrate medical resources on the local and State level.

Specifically, the bill will establish rural health extension networks to encourage cooperation among rural and urban health care providers and facilitate interaction between rural health facilities to share limited resources, rural management care cooperatives to assist rural providers with malpractice premiums and Federal Government reimbursement rates, and a mental health outreach program to increase mental health services for children and the elderly in rural areas. In addition, the bill authorizes additional money to area health education centers [AHEC's] to provide education for rural health care professionals and a general stipend for practitioners that choose to remain in rural settings.

This legislation is strongly supported by the National Rural Health Association, the Oregon Office of Rural Health, the Oregon Association of Hospitals, the Oregon Nurses Association, the Oregon Medical Association, and the Oregon Health Sciences University which directs the AHEC Program.

Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Rural Health Care Coalition, I urge my colleagues to cosponsor the Rural Health Innovation Demonstration Act of 1993 and take an important first step toward improving our fragile rural health care delivery system.

**THANKS TO SOME VERY SPECIAL  
PEOPLE**

**HON. DONALD M. PAYNE**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 24, 1993

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to my colleagues' attention

a group of very special people who are offering their time, concern, guidance, support, and most importantly, their love. These adults have become mentors to young people in Newark through the One to One program. One to One/ New Jersey is a mentoring program extraordinaire. It is an affiliate of the national One to One program that pairs young people with adult friends as mentors. The program has taken off in Newark with 150 adults and children paired up.

The mentors have all agreed to visit with the children for at least 1 hour per week, working on homework, taking in a movie, going to an art exhibit, or just sitting together talking about things that are important to the youth. By giving an hour a week, a caring adult can sometimes make the difference between success and failure for some children. The One to One program was established primarily because mentoring is one strategy that is increasingly recommended for coping with the void in so many young people's lives.

I have been involved as an advisor, big brother, teacher, and mentor before the word was popular and I can promise all of the very special people who are mentors in the One to One New Jersey program will feel rewarded throughout their lives. Young people will remember you for the rest of their lives and you will know that you were a part of something very special in their developmental years.

In years gone we did not need to have such a program. Every adult you passed would work to keep you in check. Mrs. Jones down the block would ask, "What are you doing out so late?" You were sure she would tell your parents you were up to no good. It was a time when there was a sense of community. The old African proverb was in full effect "It takes a whole village to raise a child." These mentors are taking this phrase to heart. They are helping to raise a child. Next Tuesday, these very special people will be honored at a reception to thank them for their dedication. I know my colleagues join me to thank you very special people.

#### TRIBUTE TO JEREMY SACCO

### HON. JOSEPH M. McDADE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 24, 1993

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Speaker, I want to bring to the attention of my colleagues the heroic actions of one my constituents, Jeremy Sacco, a 16-year-old sophomore at Valley View High School in Archbald, PA.

In the early evening of April 28, Jeremy was working on his father's car outside his parent's home. He heard shouts that a man was drowning in the Lackawanna River, which runs behind the Sacco's home. Jeremy then started a series of actions which helped save the life of a drowning man.

According to local news accounts, Jeremy first ran to his house and told his mother, Kathy, to call 911 to alert them that someone was drowning in the river. Jeremy then jumped the fence which borders the family property, met up with some men running along the river and spotted a person in the dangerous rapidly moving water.

While his mother was calling 911, Jeremy and the men ran down to the riverbank. Jeremy grabbed a large stick, jumped into the river and yelled at the drowning man to grab the stick. He then pulled the man to shore with the help of some bystanders. A skilled ambulance crew revived the man, who had been in the water for nearly 5 minutes.

Jeremy Sacco was recently recognized as an outstanding citizen by the Archbald Borough for his heroic actions. Like a true hero, Jeremy is modest about his good deed, saying, "I didn't stop to think—I just heard the screams of help and reacted without any time to stop and think about what needed to be done."

Mr. Speaker, Jeremy's bravery and quick thinking deserve our admiration and recognition.

#### ALZHEIMER'S ASSOCIATION SAFE RETURN PROGRAM

### HON. OLYMPIA J. SNOWE

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 24, 1993

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. Speaker, Alzheimer's disease robs four million adults of their ability to recognize familiar places and faces. They may not be able to remember their name or the address of their own home.

In an effort to find something familiar, they will wander away from home and their caregivers. I don't believe any of us can appreciate the panic felt by a caregiver when they discover the Alzheimer's victim has wandered off. People with Alzheimer's disease often cannot ask for assistance or help provide information if they are found. In order to help police and families return loved ones safely home, the Alzheimer's Association has created the Safe Return Program.

Safe Return provides an identity necklace or bracelet, clothing labels, and wallet cards to identify the individual. This information is also registered in a national data base, which is hooked up with a 24-hour toll-free hotline which can be contacted when an individual is lost or found.

This is just one of many programs the National Alzheimer's Association and its network of 220 chapters across the country provide to help the 2 victims of this disease—the individual and the family. I hope my colleagues will spread the word about the Safe Return Program.

#### BEWARE THE ELECTION REFORMERS

### HON. MICHAEL G. OXLEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 24, 1993

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, I commend to the attention of my colleagues the following June 23 column which appeared in the Washington Times. Professor Sabato raises several compelling criticisms regarding the Senate-passed campaign finance reform legislation which soon may be considered by the House.

The purpose of campaign finance reform is not to protect incumbents, nor is it to reduce the amount of time spent raising funds. The sole purpose of well-crafted campaign finance reform legislation should be to level the proverbial playing field so that challengers can compete on equal footing with incumbents. As we prepare to consider campaign finance reform legislation, we would do well to remember what a majority of our colleagues in the other body apparently forgot.

The article follows:

#### BEWARE THE ELECTION REFORMERS

(By Larry Sabato)

Fraudulent. Deceitful. Dangerous. Nonsensical. These are a few of the printable words that describe the campaign finance reform package passed by the U.S. Senate last week. It is one of the worst, most thoughtlessly designed pieces of election-related legislation approved by either house of Congress in modern times.

Simply put, the Senate plan is a deeply flawed disaster, chock full of bad reform ideas that sound good. More ominously, the proposal tramples on First Amendment rights of free speech and association—a special irony since the bill is being uncritically promoted by many newspaper editorialists.

As the American Civil Liberties Union already has warned, the Senate's campaign finance scheme is blatantly unconstitutional in many respects. Despite the Supreme Court's insistence that spending limits be strictly voluntary, the Senate plan (like the one backed by President Clinton) severely penalizes those who choose not to give up their right to unlimited campaign spending. (Read "speech for spending"; since mass communications cost money, the court has properly seen the close relationship between speech and spending.) Incredibly, the Senate has even authorized government seizure of more than a third of the campaign treasuries of candidates who exercise their basic right not to submit to a speech limit.

The plan also unduly limits the First Amendment right of free political association by banning bundling and contributions from political action committees; it makes it unacceptably difficult for citizens to engage in independent expenditure campaigns, another court-sanctioned First Amendment privilege; and it unreasonably restricts the right of lobbyists to participate in politics. No matter how unpopular lobbying may be, citizens who choose that profession should not be forced to give up their First Amendment guarantees.

The centerpiece of both the Senate's and the president's proposal is spending limits. The most compelling argument against this idea was unwittingly provided by Michael Waldman, the Clinton administration's point man on campaign finance. Mr. Waldman recently told a reporter what reform critics have been trying to tell policymakers for years: "Where you put up a wall, the money will eventually find its way to flow around . . ."

The First Amendment makes it impossible to stop the flow of political money. When you dam it in one place, it merely cuts another channel or begins moving freely underground, out of the sunshine and undisclosed. Spending limits will inevitably decrease direct contributions from individuals, political committees, and parties, while increasing indirect expenditures, such as money spent by corporations, labor unions, and trade associations on "grassroots" politics. These efforts are frequently outside the bounds of required disclosure, and will probably still be,

despite senate efforts to extend the reporting requirements. Thus, spending limits will simply push political money from easily disclosable, above-ground channels into less disclosable underground channels, and they will also encourage the search for loopholes and eyebrow-raising accounting practices that produce public cynicism about the political system.

Spending limits will have other unfortunate consequences. For example, they will help the haves and hurt the have-nots. Well organized individuals and PACs, who can give early in the election cycle before a candidate's limit is reached, will be advantaged. Poorer, late-organizing interests will be at an even greater disadvantage than currently, and spending limits will insure that all sides of a legislative controversy might not be able to gain whatever access a donation achieves.

Moreover, spending limits will not prove a boon to challengers, contrary to the claims of advocates. First, many challengers need to spend a great deal to overcome the enormous advantage amassed by some incumbents' decades of cumulative campaign and governmental expenditures. The Senate's recent elimination of all public funding for most candidates makes its bill even more of an incumbent-protection act than it was previously. Second, incumbents will always be in a much better position than challengers to take advantage of the loopholes in spending limits that will be quickly discovered or invented by the teams of ingenious campaign finance lawyers at the beck and call of sitting congressmen. And third, let's not forget about the incumbent's access to hundreds of thousands of dollars of taxpayer-financed reelection perks every election cycle—mass mailings and services not available to any challenger. These hefty expenditures can be expanded at will, and once campaign spending is strictly limited, the temptation to do so will be all the greater.

The Senate's attack on PACs is another highly suspect item in its legislation. Political action committees, representing diverse interest group activity, are a completely natural and inevitable part of a robust electoral system. The Senate wants to prohibit PAC contributions altogether, or once the courts declare the PAC ban unconstitutional, reduce a PAC's maximum donation from \$5,000 to \$1,000 per election. Since most PACs have hundreds, thousands, even millions of members, why is a contribution limit of just five times a single person's limit (\$5,000 vs. \$1,000) considered so outrageous? A good argument could be made for increasing the \$5,000 limit, not only because of PACs' large constituencies, but also because inflation has more than halved the real value of PAC donations since the limits were established in the 1970s. And as with overall spending, limitations on direct PAC giving only force PAC money into indirect, often less visible channels. Also, if PAC giving is banned, the PAC members will probably just donate as individuals, supplemented by contributions from their spouses, children and associates. Of course, identifying and aggregating all these individual gifts from the same interest group will take much more time and effort on the part of the press, if it is attempted at all. Therefore voters may learn less about their representatives' financial support as a result of the Senate's anti-PAC fervor.

Most of the Senate's other proposals are also unworkable or questionable. Take independent expenditures. Under the Senate bill, a candidate whose opponent benefits from an

independent expenditure receives public funds to counteract it. Clever political operatives can easily make a mockery of the provision. Example: A group with a motive to help a Republican candidate could air a television advertisement praising the Democratic senator for having had "the courage to raise taxes," thereby presumably hurting the Democrat's standing plus generating public money for the use of his GOP opponent.

Or consider bundling, the effort by an interest group to collect individual donations from supporters and deliver them as a package. As long as bundling is fully disclosed, how is it worse than any of the alternatives? President Clinton suggested that instead of bundling contributions, an interest group could provide pre-addressed envelopes for supporters to give separately. In other words, the new method permits the group-individual connections to be hidden. This is progress?

Finally, the Senate's campaign finance reform bill is yet another lawyer and accountant relief act, and it will inevitably result in a massive expansion of the size and reach of the Federal Election Commission. Thus, the bill's ultimate effect will be a dramatic increase in the regulation of politics. Already campaigns are too professionalized, and the financial rules of the game are so complicated that many people are afraid to take part, lest they violate a complex and little understood law. Do we really want to limit citizens' participation in politics still further?

In short, the senators' design for campaign finance will produce not the clean campaigns they promise but a Jerry-built rig of election deceptions, rights usurpations, and unintended consequences. Those who are currently posing as election reformers are actually election regulators—and, unchecked, what they will over-regulate and limit are the constitutional rights of the rest of us.

It is not too late for the House of Representatives to exercise better judgment than the other body, or for the seven Republican senators who voted to torpedo their party's filibuster against this sad piece of legislation to reconsider when the bill eventually returns to the Senate.

#### THE PASSING OF ADE CHRISTENSON

HON. JIM RAMSTAD

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 24, 1993

Mr. RAMSTAD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to mourn the passing of a great Minnesotan, Ade Christenson.

Throughout his 38 years as head football coach and athletic director at St. Olaf College in Northfield, MN, Ade was driven by one central ideal. That ideal was that the benefits received from athletics should not be limited to only the best players, but to all his players.

This made him not only one of the most successful coaches in Midwest college football, but also one of the best loved.

Although he had planned to go to medical school upon graduation from St. Olaf in 1922, Christenson decided to coach for 1 year as a favor for a friend. Forty-three years later, in 1965, he finally retired from the game.

During his long and distinguished career, his teams won six Minnesota Intercollegiate Ath-

letic Conference championships. He was inducted into the Minnesota Coaches Hall of Fame in 1970.

In 1959, Christenson wrote a book entitled "The Verdict of the Scoreboard." In this work, Christenson detailed his concern over the rise of professionalism in collegiate athletics. He was disturbed by the rising obsession with victory in college sports and believed it not only reduced the benefits received from athletics, but also detracted from the educational process.

Throughout his tenure at St. Olaf, Christenson sought to restore the dignity and honor to competitive sports. To do this, he began an intramural program that was emulated by colleges and high schools throughout the Nation. As a result, 85 percent of the men on the St. Olaf campus joined the intermural program and were able to experience the benefits of amateur athletics.

Christenson's attempts to help expand the benefits of athletics were not limited to the collegiate level. For several years before the Second World War, Christenson directed a summer camp for the underprivileged youth of the Twin Cities.

Mr. Speaker, Ade Christenson was clearly a man of whom all Minnesotans are extremely proud.

Ade Christenson's obituary from the June 19 Minneapolis Star-Tribune follows:

ST. OLAF FOOTBALL COACH ADE CHRISTENSON  
DIES AT 93

(By Pat Pfeifer)

Ade Christenson opposed professionalism in college sports and believed that athletic programs shouldn't be limited to only the best players.

He was the football coach and athletic director at St. Olaf College in Northfield, Minn., for 38 years and was named professor emeritus when he retired in 1965.

Christenson, 93, died in his sleep early Friday morning at his home on Island Lake near Northome, Minn.

In 1959 he wrote a book called "The Verdict of the Scoreboard," which called for colleges to "restore dignity and honor to competitive sports."

College athletics "will never reach its quality of greatness outside the framework of amateurism," he wrote. "Throwing touchdown passes is important in the final outcome of the game of football, but touchdowns are not a justifiable reason for the establishment of scholarships, grants, free rides and convertibles as living testimony to what is considered important in American education."

Christenson started an innovative intramural program at St. Olaf that involved 85 percent of the men on campus. It was emulated by colleges and high schools across the country.

He was a native of Soldiers Grove, Wis., who moved to Northfield with his family when he was in the seventh grade. He graduated from St. Olaf in 1922 and was named all-state in three sports.

He had planned to go to medical school, but as a favor to a friend he agreed to coach for a year after college. He never left coaching, said his son, Larry, of Northome.

He coached football and basketball in Story City, Iowa, for two years and in Coleraine, Minn., for a year. He was the football coach at Roosevelt High School in Minneapolis in 1926-27.

He joined the St. Olaf faculty in 1927 and was named head football coach in 1929. He

also coached track for 31 years and basketball for nine years. His football teams won six Minnesota Intercollegiate Athletic Conference championships.

During World War II, with few men in college, he did graduate work at the University of Southern California and earned a master's degree in 1944. After coaching the Ely, Minn., football team to an undefeated season, he returned to St. Olaf in 1945.

He retired from active coaching in 1958 but stayed on as the athletic director for another seven years. He was inducted into the Minnesota Coaches Hall of Fame in 1970.

For several years before World War II, he directed a summer camp for underprivileged Twin Cities boys that was sponsored by the Lutheran Welfare Association of Minnesota.

Christenson and his wife, Mimi, spent many summers at their lake home in Northome, northeast of Bemidji. He enjoyed golfing, chopped wood and was a voracious reader. They spent winters in Arizona, where he taught senior citizens to play golf.

One of his grandsons persuaded him to coach the football team at a parochial high school in San Pedro, Calif., for two years when he was 79 and 80 years old. "They lost one game that year," his son said. "[They] had a very good team."

Besides his wife and son, Christenson is survived by a daughter, Joanne May, of Excelsior; seven grandchildren; 14 great-grandchildren, and one great-great-grandchild.

A memorial service will be held at 2 p.m. Friday in Boe Memorial Chapel at St. Olaf.

1993 PUBLIC SERVICE  
SCHOLARSHIP

**HON. TIM JOHNSON**

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 24, 1993

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, Larry Seizler, a student at the University of South Dakota, was recently chosen to receive one of nine 1993 Public Service Scholarships which are presented by the Public Employees Roundtable in Washington, DC. With more than 400 applicants from which to choose, the Roundtable selected each winner based on academic excellence and their plans to pursue a public service career. Larry deserves to be commended for his exceptional efforts in writing this essay and for receiving a Public Service Scholarship.

Larry's winning essay follows:

WHY I HAVE CHOSEN A PUBLIC SERVICE  
CAREER

Although the benefits and pay are excellent, I have deeper interests for a career in public service. Through previous experiences, I have worked with public servants who are committed professionals who set high standards for themselves. As a result, I want to be a member of this type of quality team. Also, much of what I have is due in part, to public services. I received my education in public schools and am now attending the University of South Dakota. Furthermore, I spent 6 years in the U.S. Navy and am currently a member of the Naval Reserves. I enjoy serving my country in this capacity. These opportunities are made available by hard-working members of public services. Consequently, I want to be in public service so I can give back what I have received and ensure that these and other services are available to others.

My first public service experience was in 1984, when I joined the U.S. Navy. The people I worked with are dedicated professionals with very high standards for themselves and those around them. Working with this caliber of professionals taught me to set high standards and goals for myself. While in the Navy, I had the opportunity to work as a counselor at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Through this experience I discovered how much I enjoyed being part of a team and helping people. Consequently, when I left the Navy, I joined the Naval Reserves, so I could continue to be a part of the Navy's team.

During my first summer at college, I worked at the South Dakota Job Service in Vermillion, SD. My responsibilities were to help South Dakotans find jobs or receive the training they needed. The teamwork in this office was phenomenal. They set challenging team goals and strove hard to achieve them. The professional atmosphere of this office encouraged me to continually push and challenge myself. Ultimately, I want to be a participant in this type of atmosphere.

Since 1992, I have been working at the University of South Dakota in the computing services department, which provides valuable technical support to the university. Again, I found the team professional, dedicated, and very hard-working. Department members take the initiative to remain current in a very volatile field. Our team encourages and challenges each other. This team spirit and dedication to the job ultimately influences others.

In addition to working at the University of South Dakota, I work at the Veteran's Hospital in Sioux Falls, SD. In my position in the physical therapy department, I have the opportunity to assist patients in their recovery. I do not think I could find a better group of people to work with, not just those in physical therapy, but the entire staff. Here too, I have found nothing but dedicated professionals helping others.

Through these experiences at the various agencies, I find myself continually challenged. Working with the caliber of people in these agencies is similar to the difference between competition with Olympic caliber and second string athletes. Competition with Olympic caliber athletes provides the challenge to achieve higher goals. Besides the benefits of being a member of a high quality, professional team, a career in public service would enable me to repay some of what I have received. Furthermore, I want to be assured that there will be quality service and dedicated people to challenge and encourage the next generation.

INTRODUCTION OF H.R. 2515 TO  
GRANT IMMEDIATE UNLISTED  
TRADING PRIVILEGES TO THE  
REGIONAL STOCK EXCHANGES

**HON. RON WYDEN**

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 24, 1993

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to enable the regional stock exchanges to compete more effectively with the national exchanges, and thereby give public investors more opportunity to receive the best price when they trade stocks. A bipartisan group of 12 members of the Subcommittee on Telecommunications and Finance are joining me as original cosponsors.

Specifically, the bill would give all exchanges equal rights with respect to trading stocks listed on another exchange by eliminating the notice and hearing requirements that the regionals must fulfill before they can trade unlisted issues. Instead, the bill would give the Securities Exchange Commission backstop authority to stop trading and review the unlisted trading privilege [UTP] status if there are problems.

This may be an arcane issue but it is very important for small investors around the country and for the regional exchanges. Reforming the UTP system will, for example, enable small investors in Oregon to direct their orders to the best market as soon as possible, and not to have their choice of market limited by an unnecessary waiting period that serves no investor protection purpose. That kind of competition will help get them a better deal.

Mr. Speaker, the notice and hearing provisions for UTP were originally established to provide consumer protections that are no longer needed. Since 1979, the filing of requests for UTP rights under section 12 of the 1934 Securities Exchange Act has become strictly perfunctory, and approval is extremely routine. However, the 6 to 8 week period that it takes to secure approval does raise an unnecessary regulatory barrier that inhibits the ability of the regional stock exchanges to serve their customers.

Treating all exchanges equally is an essential part of the goals of the National Market System. This legislation would promote competition among brokers and dealers, among exchange markets, and between exchange markets and markets other than exchange markets.

This is a simple, fair, straightforward bill that has strong bipartisan support and, to date, no opposition. It is a simple reform that the Federal Government can undertake to better serve the public, and I hope it will be enacted swiftly. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting rapid enactment of this reform bill.

IMPEACHMENT RESOLUTION OF  
JUDGE ROBERT F. COLLINS

**HON. JACK BROOKS**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 24, 1993

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, today I have undertaken the sad but important constitutional step of introducing a resolution of impeachment against U.S. District Judge Robert F. Collins of Louisiana.

On June 22, the Judicial Conference of the United States submitted a certificate to the House of Representatives reflecting the conference's determination under title 28, United States Code, section 372 that "consideration of impeachment \* \* \* may be warranted."

The certificate finds that the judge engaged in conduct which might constitute grounds for impeachment under article I of the Constitution. On September 6, 1991, a Federal jury convicted Judge Collins of conspiracy, bribery, and obstruction of justice. On April 5, 1993, Judge Collins' conviction became final when the Supreme Court of the United States declined to hear his case.

