

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## NOT THE HAND TO GROW THE ECONOMY

HON. JIM SAXTON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 1993

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, as the House-Senate conferees on the budget debate the details of the Clinton economic plan which sets the levels of Government spending and taxation, I would like to remind my colleagues that history tells us that bigger government is a recipe for slower economic growth and fewer job opportunities.

In an article that recently appeared in the Washington Times, Mr. Cesar Conda of the Alexis de Tocqueville Institution documents the deleterious impact of government spending on economic growth in the seven major industrial economies. Mr. Conda found that in the long run, increased levels of government spending as a share of gross domestic product have led to a reduction in the economic growth rate for all of the group of seven economies. Moreover, he found that relatively smaller government countries tended to outperform those with bigger government sectors.

Under Mr. Clinton's economic and domestic agenda, the United States will become a high-spending, low-growth economy like Germany or Socialist Sweden. Mr. Clinton's tax increases will simply fuel higher levels of government. Add to this the added multibillion-dollar price tag of his proposed health care overhaul, the total size of government in America is likely to skyrocket.

World history tells us that growing government is not the way to grow the economy. If President Clinton and the Democrats in Congress are serious about sparking economic growth, then they should put forward a serious plan to downsize government spending and limit tax burdens.

Mr. Conda's article follows:

[From the Washington Times, July 6, 1993]

NOT THE HAND TO GROW THE ECONOMY

(By Cesar Conda)

The notion that nations can spend their way to economic prosperity has found new respectability among the leaders of the world's industrialized economies.

President Bill Clinton views government as an unambiguously positive force for "growing the economy." His original economic "stimulus" package had called for a \$19.5 billion boost in government spending. Similarly, Japan's ruling party, faced with the most severe economic problems since the 1940s, recently unveiled a spending stimulus package totaling about \$50 billion. And the European Community has jumped on the stimulus bandwagon, approving a plan that includes increased spending on government projects.

Before the world rushes to worship at the altar of Lord Keynes and demands management policies again, let's look at the body of

evidence of the economic effects of increases in government spending.

In 1986, then-Chamber of Commerce Chief Economist Richard Rahn charted an inverse relationship between government spending and economic growth for the seven major industrialized countries in the form of a curve, not unlike the famous "Laffer Curve" that focused on the incentive effects of taxation.

The theory behind the "Rahn Curve" is that, at first, low levels of government spending on basic public services—like law and order and a judicial system to enforce contracts—stimulate growth in the economy. But as spending rises as a share of the economy, its contribution to economic growth diminishes. Government spending eventually reaches a point where it actually retards economic growth.

There are several reasons for this. First, the growing public sector "crowds out" private sector activity, and it often uses the economy's resources far less efficiently. Second as government grows bigger, it tends to accept the broader responsibilities such as reducing poverty. This increased spending on welfare and income transfer programs, however creates severe work disincentives. Third, an expanding government bureaucracy usually is accompanied by more complicated and burdensome regulation that stifles innovation and productivity. Fourth, at some point, the higher tax rate burdens necessary to finance bigger government damage incentives to work, save and invest. The weakened economy fails to generate enough tax revenue to finance the ever-growing spending share, resulting in increased public sector borrowing and debt service burdens.

(Cesar V. Conda is executive director and senior fellow of the Alexis de Tocqueville Institution. He was Republican staff director of the U.S. Senate Small Business Committee, economic counsel to former U.S. Sen. Bob Kasten and an economist with the U.S. Chamber of Commerce)

The accompanying table charts the experience of the Group of Seven (G-7) major industrialized countries and a selected group of four smaller European countries representing the extremes in size of government sectors beginning in the 1960s. (Table not reproducible.)

From the decade of the 1960s to the decade of the 1980s, the public sector as a share of gross domestic product increased in all these countries. All countries also experienced a reduction in the rate of economic growth. However, economic growth fell the least in those countries that had the smallest growth in government share over the two decades (U.S. and U.K.)—and greatest in those that had the fastest growth in government share (Spain, Greece, Netherlands, Sweden, Italy and Japan). In general, the economies with smaller government shares outperformed those with bigger government shares.

By the decade of the 1980s, most of Europe and Canada had experienced a substantial public sector boom, with government shares averaging almost 50 percent of GDP for the decade. In the 1980s, only Japan and the United States remained in the relatively low government spending share of 35.9 percent and 32.8 percent of GDP, respectively. Once

again, the economies of the relatively low-share countries outperformed those of the high-share countries, with the United States alone creating more than 18 million new jobs in the 1980s expansion.

For a brief period in the mid-to late-1980s, Ronald Reagan and Margaret Thatcher led a worldwide resurgence toward limited government spending and taxation. By privatizing several government programs, Prime Minister Thatcher cut the public sector in the United Kingdom from a high of 47.3 percent of GDP in 1984 to 41.3 percent of GDP in 1989.

In the midst of the economic stagnation of the early 1980s, President Reagan proclaimed that "government is not the solution to our problem, government is the problem"—and went on to reduce tax rates and downsize the federal budget as a share of the economy from a postrecession high of 25.4 percent in 1983 to 23 percent in 1989 (the year of the final Reagan budget). While corresponding increases in state and local public spending offset much of Mr. Reagan's federal rollback, total U.S. public spending held steady at about 36 percent of GDP in the 1985-89 period.

In the late 1980s, the limited government movement was emulated by the rest of the world, as spending shares and tax rates were reduced in several countries. Even Socialist Sweden reduced the size of its government from 65 to 60 percent of GDP over the 1985-89 period. As a result, the world economy expanded with the G-7 leading economies posting a respectable average annual growth rate of 3.42 percent.

The 1989-91 period witnessed a swing back to higher government spending. The champions for limited government, Mrs. Thatcher and Mr. Reagan, had left the world political scene. Mr. Reagan's successor, George Bush, actually increased the size of the federal government from 23 percent of GDP in 1989 to back up to 25.4 percent of GDP in 1991 and imposed significantly higher tax burdens on a fragile U.S. economy. All of the G-7 countries followed Mr. Bush's lead as public sector spending shares went up dramatically in almost all of the G-7 countries over the same period and average G-7 growth rates plummeted to an anemic 0.1 percent in 1991.

At this early date, it appears President Clinton is poised to continue this pro-spending trend. In the wake of the recent bad news on unemployment and economic growth, there is now talk in the administration of reviving the full spending stimulus package. Although Mr. Clinton's budget blueprint envisions a reduction in spending as a share of GDP in the later years of the decade, history tells us that promised future spending cuts will not take place—and higher taxes will fuel more spending. Add to this the potential \$60 billion to \$90 billion price tag of Hillary Rodham Clinton's healthcare overhaul, and the total size of government in the United States is more likely to go up, not down.

In conclusion, international experience shows and our own history suggests that the continued growth of government spending and the associated high tax, regulatory and debt burdens has been a recipe for slow economic growth. The world's political leaders must learn from the lessons of the past: The

● 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.

key to economic progress lies not in big government and expansive government intervention, but in government restraint in spending and taxation.

TRIBUTE TO THE SALEM ITALIAN-AMERICAN CLUB

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 1993

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of the Salem Italian-American Club, an organization which has enhanced the lives of the citizens of my 17th Congressional District in Ohio for three-quarters of a century.

Mr. Speaker, the club will celebrate its diamond jubilee anniversary on July 31, 1993. The club was founded in 1918 by a group of Italian men as a mutual aid society for families. From its inception, the group provided a great deal of fellowship, support, and assistance to Italians during times of illness, unemployment, death and war. The club gradually expanded its role, however, and now actively supports the community as a whole. It now sponsors scholarships, several youth sports teams, a Boy Scout explorer post, an old timers softball team, and numerous other activities.

I would like to join the citizens of my community in congratulating the Salem Italian-American Club on its historic anniversary. Under the leadership of its current president, Leo J. Taugher III, I can only expect another 75 years of tremendous service to the people of the Mahoning Valley. I am fortunate to have such a worthy organization in my district.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1994

SPEECH OF

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 14, 1993

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2520) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1994, and for other purposes:

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Chairman, as Congress ponders new tax increases and deficit reduction, I believe this body must work hard to eliminate all unnecessary Federal spending. Freezing spending at fiscal year 1993 levels is a start, but Congress must work to do more. I am pleased the House was able to trim the total appropriation in H.R. 2520, during consideration of the bill, yet I remain unable to support the final measure on its fiscal merits.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO BOB ZIMMERMAN

HON. JIM RAMSTAD

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 1993

Mr. RAMSTAD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to applaud Bob Zimmerman of Apple Valley, MN, for his strong contribution to improving the lives of people with disabilities.

Mr. Zimmerman recently received a Governor's award of excellence in assistive technology for designing an innovative ramp for the disabled. The ramp that Zimmerman designed is inexpensive, quick and easy to assemble, and can be reused.

For the past 4 years, Mr. Zimmerman has worked with the Community Action Council in Apple Valley as a liaison between the Division of Rehabilitation Services and the Center for Independent Living. The Community Action Council Agency coordinates the construction of ramps for the disabled.

Bob Zimmerman's contribution not only helps people with disabilities, but our entire society. Individuals with disabilities can be productive members of society and with the help of people like Bob Zimmerman they can realize their full potential.

Mr. Speaker, as a long-time advocate for people with disabilities and as the cofounder and chairman of the House Republican task force on disabilities, I highly commend Mr. Zimmerman for his efforts and dedication.

TRIBUTE TO MYRON "MIKE" WALDMAN

HON. DAVID A. LEVY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 1993

Mr. LEVY. Mr. Speaker, I want to offer my condolences to the family of Long Island Newsday reporter Myron "Mike" Waldman who passed away yesterday morning.

Although I have only been here a short time, I know well that Mike was a fixture on Capitol Hill for nearly three decades. As a journalist, he was fair and always sought the truth in his reporting. As a person, Mike was friendly, jovial, and generous.

Mike had an illustrious career as a political reporter for Long Island Newsday. He covered Robert F. Kennedy's campaign for the U.S. Senate, rose to become one of Newsday's top political reporters and covered the Reagan White House in the mid-1980's. His proudest accomplishment came in 1985 when his investigative reporting broke the story on then-President Reagan's infamous trip to a military cemetery in Bitburg, Germany, where soldiers of the Nazi's vaunted SS were buried.

Mike's autobiography, "Forgive Us Our Press Passes/Memoirs of a Veteran Washington Reporter" is an often humorous account of some of Mike's favorite stories and experiences as a political reporter.

I will miss the opportunity to get to know Mike better and I feel sympathy for all those who knew and loved him. His skilled reporting abilities will be missed by those who read the

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news, but his wit and graciousness will be sorely missed by those he put in the news.

A TRIBUTE TO SIX OUTSTANDING NEW JERSEY CITIZENS

HON. HERB KLEIN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 1993

Mr. KLEIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to six outstanding public servants from Paterson: Dr. Allene Gilmore, Rev. Tracy Lind, Cecile Dickey, Waheedah Muhammed, James Henderson, and Dr. Frank Napier. These individuals, who have long deserved recognition, will be honored on July 24, 1993, by the United Missionary Church for their significant contributions to their community.

The honorees come from varied walks of life. Dr. Allene Gilmore is pastor of Gilmore Memorial Tabernacle, Rev. Tracy Lind is pastor of Saint Paul's Episcopal Church, Cecile Dickey is director of Headstart, Waheedah Muhammed is president of the Parent Teacher's Association, James Henderson is the owner and operator of McDonald's, and Dr. Frank Napier is the former superintendent of schools for the city of Paterson.

These six individuals have spent their adult lives providing guidance to the youth of our community. They have always been available to those who have needed them and have succeeded in making our community a better place. They are heroes in the face of adversity, conquering many of Paterson's problems with their courage.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to have such civic-minded individuals in the Eighth Congressional District, and I want to make certain that these citizens receive the appreciation which they deserve. I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Dr. Allene Gilmore, Rev. Tracy Lind, Cecile Dickey, Waheedah Muhammed, James Henderson, and Dr. Frank Napier for their dedicated service to the community of Paterson.

TRIBUTE TO MIKE BUSH

HON. JAMES M. TALENT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 1993

Mr. TALENT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mike Bush, sportscaster for KSDK Channel 5 in St. Louis, MO. Mr. Bush is being awarded the 1993 Eagle Award, which is the city of Peter's most prestigious honor for his service to the community, and specifically for his commitment to the Mid-Rivers Chapel Baseball Field for the Hearing Impaired.

The 1993 camp has been opened nationally to all hearing impaired children and will attract people as far away as our Nation's Capital. The camp will feature baseball legend Stan Musial, who has been a major contributor to the camp from the beginning.

Mr. Bush is known for his efforts to support those worthy causes that enhance the lives of our young people; because of his dedication

to others, he has distinguished himself as a worthy recipient of this honor.

Mr. Speaker, again I commend Mr. Bush on his outstanding achievements and am grateful for his service. I wish him luck in his future endeavors.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1994

SPEECH OF

**HON. PETE GEREN**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 14, 1993

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2520) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1994, and for other purposes:

Mr. GEREN of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to Mr. DELAY's amendment to eliminate funding for the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

We created the trust to educate the public about our historic resources, what they mean and how to preserve them. It is the only national organization with this mission and this Federal grant is essential to its operations.

The \$7 million grant for the trust was requested by President Clinton and is subject to a matching requirement. In years past, the trust has far exceeded a 1-to-1 match from private sources and has very effectively leveraged private funds. This money will allow the trust to continue its public education, technical assistance and outreach work of seven field and regional offices across the country.

These offices provide a wide range of support to localities and nonprofit groups, as well as fund the maintenance and operation of 18 historic house museums across the country. This grant also enables the National Trust to dedicate a portion of privately raised funds to direct grants for much needed preservation projects such as deserted downtown neighborhoods and rural communities.

I want to make it very clear that none of this money will be used to fund new programs but instead will be used to save at-risk communities and outreach to new audiences.

The trust is a good example of a public partnership that works. It makes no sense to punish the National Trust because it is able to leverage its Federal grant by raising a substantial portion of its budget from the private sector. We should support and encourage public-private partnerships that work and I therefore ask that you join me in opposing Mr. DELAY's amendment.

LEGISLATION TO CHANGE WAY  
PUBLIC BUILDING PROJECTS  
ARE SCORED

**HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 1993

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that will overturn Fed-

eral budget scorekeeping rules for real estate transactions and allow the General Services Administration to aggressively pursue and propose to Congress the most cost-effective means to finance Federal building construction projects—resulting in a dramatic decline in the number of costly lease arrangements.

Mr. Speaker, the current Federal budget scorekeeping rules were established in 1990 as part of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990. The rules require that the entire cost of a Federal construction project, or the cost of purchasing a building for use by a Federal agency, be scored in the first year of the project, rather than amortized over the actual construction period, or over the expected life of a purchased building. The end result is that operating leases have become the most attractive vehicle for GSA to meet the housing needs of Federal agencies—even though in the long-term it is the most costly.

Since becoming chairman of the Public Works and Transportation Subcommittee on Public Buildings and Grounds in January, I have been actively working to overturn this costly budget requirement—a requirement that has cost the U.S. taxpayer billions of dollars.

My legislation would amend the Public Buildings Act of 1959 to treat Federal real estate transactions in the same manner they were treated prior to the implementation of the 1990 Budget Act. The bill would, in effect, allow GSA to utilize alternative financing mechanisms, such as lease-purchases, to pay for new Federal construction projects. I am pleased that the hard working and thoughtful chairman of the Public Works and Transportation Committee, NORMAN Y. MINETA, is an original cosponsor of the bill, along with the ranking minority member of the Subcommittee on Public Buildings and Grounds, JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR., the vice-chair of the subcommittee, ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON, as well as my distinguished colleagues ROBERT A. BORSKI, and JOHN LEWIS.

Mr. Speaker, unlike the purchase of a tank, real estate purchases increase in value and are a source of revenue for the Federal Government. Congress cannot direct GSA to effectively oversee the Federal Government's housing needs, and at the same time severely restrict GSA's ability to act as a real estate manager. In the current real estate market, opportunities exist for GSA to negotiate an equity position in rental properties, such as below market purchase options, on favorable terms. However, the current scoring rules preclude GSA from taking advantage of these opportunities.

Federal agencies housed in federally owned facilities make annual market-based payments into the Federal building fund [FBF]. GSA uses the revenues from the FBF to pay for its capital improvement program which includes new construction, repair and alteration, building maintenance and lease costs. However, over the past several years budget rules have reduced the ability of GSA to use the revenue generated by the FBF in the most efficient manner. For example, the rules prohibit GSA from exercising a purchase option at the end of a long-term lease.

The end result has been increased costs for the U.S. taxpayer. No one in the private sector finances real estate projects the way the Fed-

eral Government does. My intention is to allow GSA to propose, on a project by project basis, all of the funding options available. This will allow the Committee on Public Works and Transportation to not only authorize GSA building projects, but also approve the most cost-effective way to finance these projects.

In 1975 GSA's leased-space inventory was 86 million square feet and its annual leasing budget was \$388 million. In fiscal year 1992, the leased space inventory had grown to 118 million square feet with an annual rental cost of \$1.7 billion. During this same period, the ratio of Government-owned to leased space declined from 64 percent in 1975 to 54 percent in 1992. A December 1989 report issued by the General Accounting Office analyzed 43 projects that GSA might have undertaken if capital financing were available to replace space that GSA would otherwise lease. GAO estimated that, over a 30-year period, constructing the 43 projects instead of leasing, would have saved taxpayers \$12 billion.

Knowing that below-market purchase options, time-financing, and other nonoperating lease arrangements are subject to up-front-scoring requirements removes all incentive for GSA to pursue them. The current scoring rules have forced GSA to pay more attention to accounting rules than to how to most effectively spend the Federal tax dollar and take advantage of market conditions.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support this long overdue and much needed legislation.

TRIBUTE TO MYRON "MIKE"  
WALDMAN

**HON. PETER T. KING**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 1993

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a good friend and a familiar figure in the Halls of Congress. Yesterday, the Members of this body lost a friend, when Myron "Mike" Waldman passed away after a brief illness. As a Washington correspondent for Long Island's Newsday, Mike was well known for his professionalism, his good humor, and his warmth.

For 25 years, Mike covered the Nation's Capital with style, flair, accuracy, and fairness. He was well respected by both his peers in the media and the elected officials that he wrote about. His passing is a severe loss to both the Washington press corps and the Congress.

I considered Mike a close friend, and an all-too-rare ally at Newsday. I am deeply saddened by Mike's passing and I'd like to take this opportunity to extend my deepest condolences to his wife Jean, his sons Morris, Daniel, and Lawrence, and his sister Elaine.

SUPPORT FOR H.R. 688

**HON. THOMAS W. EWING**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 1993

Mr. EWING. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to express my strong

support for H.R. 688, the Sexual Assault Prevention Act. I would also like to commend my colleagues Representative MOLINARI and Representative KYL for their leadership in regard to this important matter.

A forcible rape is committed every 6 minutes in our country. Department of Justice figures show a 59 percent increase in the number of rapes in 1991 alone. In addition, every year some 3 to 4 million women become the victims of domestic violence. A glance through any local newspaper shows that any woman can find herself the victim of a violent sexual crime. Women are no longer safe in school hallways, on jogging paths, even in their own homes.

It is time for Congress to work toward the improved prosecution of sexual offenders and to empower women against sexual violence. The Sexual Assault Prevention Act would increase the penalties for sex crimes, including sex offenses committed against victims under the age of 16, and the death penalty for murders committed by sex offenders. Penalties would also be established for interstate travel to commit spouse abuse or to violate a protective order. Additionally, HIV testing would be required of persons accused of sexual assault.

The bill also takes steps toward protecting women from sexual assault on college campuses by directing the Attorney General to provide a national baseline study on campus sexual violence. A National Task Force on Violence Against Women would be established to study and make recommendations in regard to sexual assault. The task force would place an emphasis on law enforcement and victim-oriented measures.

Combating violent crime against women should be a top priority for our country. We must demonstrate that such horrifying and violent crime is unacceptable. It is time to not only assist those women who are victims of sexual assault, but to help prevent and protect other women from becoming victims.

Mr. Speaker, I am glad to cosponsor H.R. 688 and urge my colleagues to support this bill. Also, I strongly encourage the Clinton administration and the House Judiciary Committee to include these provisions in any crime control legislation under consideration during this Congress.

#### ALASKAN OIL: DON'T EXPORT A VITAL RESOURCE

**HON. OLYMPIA J. SNOWE**

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 1993

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. Speaker, in 1973 Congress opened Alaska's North Slope [ANS] for oil production in 1973, insisting then that the crude oil drawn from that slope be consumed in the United States unless the export of that oil was shown to be in the national interest. Section 7(d) of the Export Administration Act of 1979, as amended, contains the current restrictions on exports of Alaskan crude oil.

Congress has consistently and overwhelmingly supported the ANS crude oil export restrictions since 1973. Today, all of the nearly 1.7 million barrels per day of ANS production,

representing over 25 percent of total U.S. crude output, is consumed domestically.

Our dependence on imported oil is well-documented and will only grow if U.S. production decreases. We should not, and cannot, make this situation worse by exporting our largest source of domestic production. Energy self-sufficiency remains just as critical a goal for the United States now as it was 20 years ago.

The prohibition on Alaskan oil exports has national security implications as well. Since the chief source of our imports is the unstable Persian Gulf region, the United States would be even more dependent on this region for such a precious resource. Dependence upon imports would also force the creation of a larger Strategic Petroleum Reserve at considerable additional costs to the Federal Government.

The export of Alaskan oil would have a significant and negative impact on the U.S. maritime and ship supply industries. Currently, the shipping of domestic oil can only be carried out by U.S. firms. Were this oil to be exported, foreign tankers would take over this market. The result would be job losses within the industry and a reduction in our strategically important domestic tanker fleet. Consequently, this bill enjoys broad support by labor, consumer, and maritime organizations.

Alaskan oil export restrictions have promoted national energy security by reducing U.S. reliance on Middle Eastern oil supplies. They have also encouraged substantial investments in an efficient transportation infrastructure to move Alaskan crude oil to domestic markets. Last, Mr. Speaker, but surely not least, they have saved consumers billions of dollars at the gas pump.

For these reasons, I am an enthusiastic original cosponsor of this legislation introduced today that will amend the Export Administration Act of 1979 to extend indefinitely the current provisions governing the export of certain domestically produced crude oil.

#### EVERYDAY USES OF ZINC

**HON. DAVID A. LEVY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 1993

Mr. LEVY. Mr. Speaker, a young lady from my congressional district, Sheila Rudy, is the winner in the grade 7-9 category of the National Zinc Essay Contest sponsored by the U.S. Bureau of Mines and the American Zinc Association.

Sheila is a 7th grader from Garden City, NY. Her essay was judged best out of hundreds submitted from across the Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit her essay, entitled "Everyday Uses of Zinc," into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD to share with my colleagues.

The essay follows:

#### EVERYDAY USES OF ZINC

(By Sheila Rudy)

We can find zinc in almost everything we do. Zinc is a shiny blue and white metal. It is hard and brittle at room temperature. Zinc is found in many alloys, including brass, bronze, and German silver. Zinc is also

in many solders, like aluminum solders and fusible solders. Zinc is not hard to find in the earth's crust. There are many zinc deposits all over the world. There are small deposits of zinc in the oceans. To find out how we use zinc every day, let's follow Jane Doe as she discovers how she uses zinc in her usual daily life.

The first thing Jane does is, of course, breathe. Zinc occurs naturally in the air around us. Next, she slowly rises from her beautiful brass bed. Brass is an alloy made of copper and zinc. Some brass is 40% zinc.

After walking to her bathroom, she turns on the light. Zinc sulfide glows yellow under ultraviolet light. When you mix this and barium platinocyanide which glows blue, you get a fluorescent light. She then gets dressed and puts on her new gold necklace and ring. Zinc shavings are used in recovering gold from the earth's crust. The gold is melted in a solution of potassium and then mixed with zinc shavings to form a sludge. The sludge is flushed out with water. The gold is then dried. This is called cyanide process. When Jane had her ring fixed it had to be soldered. Zinc is in many solders.

Finding that she is late for work she quickly takes her vitamins and rushes out the door and down her wooden porch steps. Zinc is found in many vitamins. The Recommended Daily Allowance for zinc is 15 milligrams. Zinc is essential for normal

Jane races to work in her car. Jane's car contains around 20 pounds of zinc die-castings. Zinc is being used more often in automobiles because it allows manufacturers to advertise extended corrosion protection.

She rushes into her office building only a few minutes late. Her building is made of stone. Recently bronze, an alloy made of zinc, copper, and tin, has been used to key stones together. The buried steel structure under the building was probably coated with zinc.

Jane's boss hands a letter to type up that he has dictated on his pocket tape recorder. Jane pops the cassette into her walkman and begins typing. Jane's walkman and her boss' tape recorder are run by battery. Many batteries now have zinc in them rather than mercury.

One of Jane's co-workers brings in his new born baby to show off. He tells Jane about the terrible diaper rash the baby had. The baby's doctor prescribed an ointment that contained zinc.

At lunch Jane goes downstairs to the cafeteria to eat. Jane buys a salad, soup, and an ice-tea. Did you know that the penny is 98% zinc! And Jane, there better be some zinc in that meal. Among other things, zinc deficient humans tend to lose their hair and their sense of smell. Since Jane is diabetic, she must take her shot of insulin. Zinc can be found in insulin. It is also in red blood cells. Zinc also plays a part in normal growth.

Jane looks out the window and sees that it is raining. Rain is pouring out the roof gutters. Zinc is used to galvanize iron and steel so it won't rust. Many things, including roof gutters are galvanized. Zinc can protect steel for years with hardly any maintenance.

On her way home from work Jane stops at a toy store to get her nephew a birthday present. She wants to get him a toy car. Zinc is used in die-casting toys, hardware, and appliances.

After a hard day at work Jane returns home. When she gets home she notices the paint on her dining room wall has started to fade and crack. Soon she will have to get it repainted. Zinc oxide is used in making

many paint pigments. Zinc oxide is the most important commercial compound. Zinc oxide is also used in rubber. Other uses of zinc oxide is in ceramics, coated fabrics and textiles, floor coverings, and it guards noses from the sun's harmful rays.

Jane came home with a terrible headache. She takes an aspirin for it. Many medicines and pharmaceuticals contain zinc. Jane decides to turn on her television set and watch the news. The inside of the television screen was coated with zinc sulfide because it glows under ultraviolet light.

After watching the news she waters her plants and feeds her cat. Zinc occurs naturally in water and soil. Plants and animals need zinc just as humans do. Zinc deficient trees sometimes get leaf diseases. Zinc can be found in pet food, animal feed, and fertilizers.

After dinner Jane decides to go to sleep. She goes into her bathroom and washes up. Zinc is used in many soaps and skin treatments. Zinc is used to protect gas and water lines. The metal pipe being protected is electrically connected to the zinc. This is called cathodic protection. After a long day, Jane decides to get into her pajamas and go to bed early.

As you can see, zinc is used in much of what we do every day. This was only one day. The average American will use 730 pounds of zinc in his or her lifetime. Most people do not know that they use zinc so many times during the day. Zinc is the second most common metal in the body, next to iron. Zinc is placed third in most used non-ferrous metals, after aluminum and copper.

Zinc is very important in our daily lives and we are finding out more ways to use it every day. The United States Bureau of Mines predicts that the total amount of zinc produced from just 1976 to 2000 will be more than the total amount produced before 1976.

People are not aware of the many minerals they use every day. Zinc is very important to society. With technology advancing like it is, who knows what we will be using it for in the future? People should be aware of the discoveries made using these resources so that we can make the most of them. As you can see we have been doing that with zinc for a while.

TRIBUTE TO THE INDUSTRY  
COUNCIL FOR TANGIBLE ASSETS

**HON. JAMES A. HAYES**

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 1993

Mr. HAYES. Mr. Speaker, today I pay tribute to the Industry Council for Tangible Assets [ICTA] on the occasion of its 10th anniversary representing rare coin, banknotes, and precious metals dealers.

This organization held its first meeting on July 7, 1983, in Washington, DC, and since then has become nationally known as the organization that provides Congress, the administration, and the regulatory agencies with information on the needs and concerns of rare coin and precious metals dealers across our country.

The great majority of coin, currency, and bullion dealers own one-person or "mom and pop" shops, the very types of businesses that still constitute the foundation of this country's economic greatness. These small businesses

have been especially hard-hit recently but have trimmed costs, merged, and made great sacrifices to stay in business demonstrating the vitality that is also part of the American dream. Despite great hardship and increased security concerns, these dealers have persevered in their role as guardians of our country's historic legacy represented its media of exchange—our coins and paper currency. They also seek to preserve and promote for posterity noble and meaningful designs on our current coinage. Although we often take our coins for granted, these metallic time capsules endure as an historic legacy for future generations.

ICTA has worked with the Congress and agencies such as the U.S. Mint, U.S. Postal Service, and IRS to increase understanding of the rare coin-precious metals industry's needs and concerns and to help develop new products and services of interest to the public. ICTA has dealt fairly and openly with governmental agencies, and the suggestions it has offered have provided efficient solutions to a number of our regulatory concerns while minimizing the burden on these small businesses.

ICTA provides a valuable service both to governmental agencies and to the industry by helping to educate these small, often unsophisticated, businesses on new regulations. It acts as a clearinghouse and disseminates material and other relevant data to help promote industry-wide awareness.

Managed by a paid staff of only two and a dedicated volunteer board of directors, ICTA crystallizes the great American spirit of voluntarism, small business, entrepreneurialism, cooperation, and creativity that built this country. As President George Bush stated in his letter to ICTA on the occasion of the organization's third annual conference:

Since its formation in 1983, ICTA has rapidly grown to meet the needs of the precious metals and bullion coin industry. By distributing information to government agencies \* \* \* ICTA has proved itself as a valuable asset to this important industry. Your leadership efforts in behalf of precious metals and bullion coin markets continue to contribute to our investment industry.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join with me in congratulating the Industry Council for Tangible Assets on its 10th anniversary and wishing this fine organization many more years of successful work on behalf of the rare coin, banknotes, and precious metals industry.

COMMUNITY INVESTMENT DEMONSTRATION ACT OF 1993 INTRODUCED

**HON. HENRY B. GONZALEZ**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 1993

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, today I am joined by Congresswoman MARGE ROUKEMA in introducing the Community Investment Demonstration Act of 1993, legislation that is designed to encourage investment by pension funds into the construction and rehabilitation of critically needed housing for low-income families.

This legislation was developed in close cooperation between the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, specifically the Subcommittee on Housing and Community Development [HUD], which I chair, and the Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, Henry Cisneros. The Secretary, and other public witnesses, testified regarding their support for this legislation at a subcommittee hearing held on June 16, 1993.

The legislation would set aside \$100 million from incremental section 8 rental certificates in fiscal year 1994 in order for HUD to carry out a Community Investment Demonstration Program on behalf of low-income families residing in housing that is constructed, rehabilitated, or acquired pursuant to a loan or other financing from pension funds. The program would apply to housing that is: First, a multifamily housing project owned by HUD, or subject to a HUD mortgage that is delinquent, under a workout agreement or under foreclosure; second, designated a severely distressed public housing project; third, a multifamily housing project eligible for assistance for troubled projects; fourth, a multifamily housing project located in an empowerment zone or enterprise community; or fifth, any other multifamily housing project, including a project to be occupied by homeless persons or families. Also, this program is designed to provide for the acquisition, rehabilitation, and new construction of affordable housing units for low-income Americans.

HUD estimates that the \$100 million authorized under this legislation would provide up to 3,000 section 8 rental certificates to be used as project-based assistance by low-income renters in assisted housing projects constructed or rehabilitated by loans or other financing from pension funds.

I want to make clear that what we are doing by this legislation is simply providing an investment opportunity for pension funds—an investment that will help address the current need for low-income housing.

Moreover, I would like to note that I, along with the ranking minority member of the housing subcommittee, Congresswoman MARGE ROUKEMA, have consulted with the House Education and Labor Committee with regard to any potential impact of this legislation on the fiduciary responsibilities of pension funds.

I am aware of the fiduciary responsibilities of pension plans with regard to their assets and investments under Federal and State law, and that these funds represent the hard-earned retirement savings, held in trust, of millions of workers and retirees. In order to insure that this legislation is consistent with existing law with regard to pensions, the recommendations of the House Education and Labor Committee have been incorporated into this legislation. Specifically, the legislation provides that nothing in the demonstration program is to be construed to authorize any action or failure to act, by a pension fund, that would constitute a violation of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 [ERISA], the Federal law governing pensions. In addition, in order to minimize any concerns regarding investment risk, language has been added to insure that existing standards for securitization of mortgages, for those who participate in the program, are met.

I would like to emphasize that this bill is entirely within the jurisdiction of the House Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs Committee, and its Subcommittee on Housing and Community Development, because it authorizes HUD section 8 rental assistance to be used for projects which may have investment by pension funds.

I believe that the critical state of this Nation's low-income housing and community development needs, require us to try to find new and innovative ways of addressing this situation. While I believe that the Federal Government maintains a principal role and responsibility in this area, we must also facilitate private investment in the revitalization of this Nation's cities, and other areas in need. The legislation we are introducing today, by providing a minimal amount of HUD assistance to essentially leverage public and private pension fund investment for the construction and rehabilitation of low-income housing, is a small but important beginning to this process.

#### SHORT SUMMARY OF COMMUNITY INVESTMENT DEMONSTRATION ACT OF 1993

This legislation sets aside \$100 million from Section 8 rental certificates, in Fiscal Year 1994, for the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to carry-out a five year demonstration program on behalf of low-income families residing in housing that is constructed, rehabilitated or acquired pursuant to a loan or other financing from pension funds.

The program applies to housing that is: (1) a multifamily housing project that is HUD-owned or subject to a HUD mortgage that is delinquent, under a work-out agreement or under foreclosure; (2) designated a severely distressed public housing project; (3) a multifamily housing project eligible for assistance as a "troubled project"; (4) a multifamily housing project located in an empowerment zone or enterprise community; or (5) any other multifamily housing project, including a project to be occupied by homeless persons or families. This program is also designed to provide for the acquisition, rehabilitation and new construction of affordable housing units for low income Americans.

HUD will select eligible housing for assistance under this program from applications submitted jointly by housing owners and pension funds. The applications are to include a description and the location of the housing, the terms of financing by the pension fund, the amount of assistance requested, and such other information as HUD may require.

Of the amounts made available in each fiscal year for assistance under this demonstration program, a significant amount may be used in connection with HUD's multifamily property disposition program.

The legislation provides that nothing in the demonstration program is to be construed to authorize any action or failure to act, by a pension fund, that would constitute a violation of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA), the federal law governing pensions.

The General Accounting Office is required to submit two reports to Congress evaluating the effectiveness of the demonstration program, the first within two years of enactment, and the second within six months of the termination of the program. HUD is also required to submit annual reports to Congress on the activities carried out under the program.

HUD is required to issue any regulations necessary to carry out this program within 45 days of enactment.

HUD estimates that the \$100 million authorized under this legislation will provide up to 3,000 Section 8 rental certificates to be used as project-based assistance by low-income renters in assisted housing projects constructed or rehabilitated by loans or other financing from pension funds.

#### SECTION-BY-SECTION SUMMARY COMMUNITY INVESTMENT DEMONSTRATION ACT OF 1993

##### SEC. 1. SHORT TITLE

Provides that this Act is to be cited as the "Community Investment Demonstration Act."

##### SEC. 2. SECTION 8 COMMUNITY INVESTMENT DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM

**Authority.**—Authorizes the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), using amounts available pursuant to section 5(c)(7)(B)(ii) of the United States Housing Act of 1937, to carry out a demonstration program to provide project based rental assistance under the Section 8 program of behalf of low-income families residing in housing that is constructed, rehabilitated, or acquired pursuant to a loan or other financing from an eligible pension fund. Provides that nothing in this provision is to be construed to authorize any action or failure to act, by an eligible pension fund, that would constitute a violation of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, notwithstanding section 514(d) of that Act.

**Contract Terms.**—Requires that the assistance to be provided under the demonstration is to be project-based assistance pursuant to a contract entered into by HUD and the housing owner that (1) provides such assistance for a term of not less than 60 months and not more than 180 months; and (2) provides that the contract rents for dwelling units in the housing shall be determined by HUD, taking into consideration costs for construction, rehabilitation or acquisition of the housing. Provides that the contract rent may not exceed that permitted under existing law.

**Eligible Housing.**—Provides that housing eligible for assistance includes: (1) a multifamily housing project owned by HUD, or subject to a HUD mortgage that is delinquent, under a workout agreement, or under foreclosure; (2) designated a severely distressed public housing project; (3) a multifamily housing project eligible for assistance for troubled projects; (4) a multifamily housing project located in an empowerment zone or enterprise community; or (5) any other multifamily housing project, including a project to be occupied by homeless persons or families. Requires HUD to determine: (1) that the owner has obtained satisfactory financing commitments from an eligible pension fund for the construction, acquisition or rehabilitation of the housing; (2) that the mortgage for the housing meets such standards regarding securitization and such additional standards regarding financing as HUD may establish; (3) that, with regard to housing that is to be constructed, the owner has provided reasonable assurances for site control; (4) the housing complies with environmental laws and regulations; (5) the construction, rehabilitation, or acquisition of the housing is not inconsistent with the approved comprehensive affordability strategy

**Applications.**—Requires housing owners and pension funds to jointly submit applications for assistance under this demonstration program. Requires the application to include a description and the location of the housing, the terms of financing by the pension fund, the amount of assistance re-

quested, and such other information HUD may require.

**Selection and Determination of Assistance.**—Requires HUD to select eligible housing for assistance from the applications submitted, and determine the amount of assistance to be provided.

**Relation to PHA Project-Based Limit.**—Provides that project-based assistance under this demonstration program will not be subject to requirements in section 8(d)(2)(A) or (B) of the 1937 Housing Act that limit a public housing authority (PHA) to a 15% set aside of its Section 8 unit allocation for project-based assistance.

**Use in Property Disposition Program.**—Provides that notwithstanding any provision of section 203 of the Housing and Community Development Amendments of 1978, assistance provided in connection with the disposition of a multi-family housing project under that section, may have a contract term of less than 15 years, if that assistance is provided under a contract under this demonstration program pursuant to a disposition plan otherwise in compliance with the requirements of section 203. Provides that, of the amounts made available in each fiscal year for assistance under this demonstration program, a significant amount may be used in connection with the property disposition program under section 203 of the Housing and Community Development Amendments of 1978.

**Reports.**—Requires the General Accounting Office to submit two reports to Congress evaluating the effectiveness of the demonstration program, the first within two years of enactment, and the second within 6 months of the termination of the program. Requires HUD to submit an annual report to Congress summarizing the activities carried out under the program, describing the housing assisted and the amounts of assistance provided, and including any findings and recommendations.

**Definitions.**—Defines "eligible housing" as referenced above under section on eligible housing. Defines a pension fund eligible for this demonstration program as: (1) a trust, fund, or other program established or maintained by any employer or other person for the purpose of providing income or benefits to employees after the termination of employment or deferring income by employees until after the termination of employment; or (2) other entity that invests principally the amounts of any trust, fund or plan.

**Regulations.**—Requires HUD to issue any final regulations necessary to carry out this program within 45 days of enactment.

**Termination Date.**—Prohibits HUD from entering into any new commitment to provide assistance under this program after September 30, 1998.

**Funding.**—Amends Section 5(c)(7)(B)(ii) of the 1937 Housing Act to provide not more than \$100 million for this demonstration program, in Fiscal Year 1994, out of incremental Section 8 rental assistance.

A TRIBUTE TO ROBERT S.  
BRICKLEY

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 1993

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention the fine work and outstanding public service of my good friend, Bob Brickley of Redlands, CA.

Bob is retiring after a long and distinguished career in law enforcement, including 16 years as the chief of police in Redlands.

Bob Brickley, who holds a B.S. degree in sociology and a masters degree in public administration, first entered police service in 1964 following a 5-year enlistment in the U.S. Marine Corps. He began his career as a police patrol officer with the Menlo Park Police Department and quickly rose through the ranks receiving promotions to the positions of detective, 1967; patrol sergeant, 1969; lieutenant, 1971; and captain/deputy chief of police, 1974. In 1977, Bob joined the Redlands Police Department as the chief of police.

As the longest tenured police chief in the department's history, Bob leaves an outstanding legacy. During these 16 years, he established a program of participatory management and increased the performance and professionalism of the department. Over the years, his efforts have greatly improved the relationship between the department and the community it serves so effectively. The establishment of Neighborhood Watch, Block Parent, Talking Police Car, Bicycle Safety, and many other programs are evidence of his commitment to public safety. To say the least, his work has been deeply felt and appreciated. All of us who make Redlands our home are grateful to Bob for his commitment and service.

Bob has been appropriately recognized for his many achievements having received the City of Redlands Meritorious Service Medal in 1983, the Knight Commander from the Order of Michael the Archangel award, and the John Edgar Hoover Medal for Public Service from the American Police Hall of Fame in 1991.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, and Bob's family and friends in honoring him for his many years of dedicated service to our community. His contributions have made our city a much better, safer place to call home. It is fitting that the House recognize Bob Brickley today.

#### TRIBUTE TO HELEN WOODS COOK

### HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 1993

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of Helen Woods Cook, a generous donor of talents and time in my 17th Congressional District in Ohio.

Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, June 26, 1973, the city of Youngstown celebrated Helen Woods Cook Day. This tremendous honor was bestowed on Mrs. Cook for her 50 years of tireless effort on behalf of the community in which she was born and raised. In fact, 2 weeks after graduating from Rayen High School, she began volunteering for the N.A.A.C.P. membership drive and soon became an active member. After marrying Mr. Foort Cook in 1948, she raised four beautiful children, Curtis Daniel, Rose Sharon, Foort Edward, and Artell Brian Cook.

During the 1960's, Helen was president of the "Grass Roots" auxiliary corp, which was actively involved in the March of Dimes Community Chest and Community Action Centers

of Youngstown. She later served on the Northside Action Center and its community action council, the legal assistance board and the Gilead House. She was board member and president of the house. Since 1973 she has held the position of case manager at the mental health board, working at the adult center as a liaison between the center and various agencies, schools, churches, and courts.

After observing her incredible efforts, the Y.W.C.A. nominated her for Woman of the Year in 1983. Meanwhile, the Ohio Business and Professional Women's Club, Inc., honored her with their Woman of the Year award that same year.

What I find even more impressive, Mr. Speaker, is that Mrs. Cook is a renowned gospel singer. After making her singing debut at the age of 3, Mrs. Cook has since showcased her talents for some of the most powerful people in the world, including Presidents John F. Kennedy, Lyndon B. Johnson, and Jimmy Carter.

Mr. Speaker, I join the citizens of my district in congratulating Mrs. Cook on her exemplary career. Her unselfish dedication to the people of my community has enhanced their lives, and I am fortunate to have her in my district.

#### TRIBUTE TO BRENDAN DANIEL MICHAELIS

### HON. PETER T. KING

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 1993

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to welcome a constituent to New York's Third Congressional District, Brendan Daniel Michaelis, who was born at 9 p.m. on Monday, July 19, 1993. Brendan Daniel, born to Robert and Deborah Michaelis of Long Beach, weighed in at 7 pounds and 9 ounces. I am pleased to take this opportunity to offer my warm personal congratulations to the proud parents and their families.

#### IN HONOR OF THE FIRST ARME- NIAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF FRESNO

### HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 1993

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I offer my sincere congratulations to the First Armenian Presbyterian Church of Fresno as it celebrates the 96th anniversary of its founding. As an American of Armenian descent I am especial proud to send my best wishes to the more than 300 members of the church community as they honor this historic occasion.

The First Armenian Presbyterian Church of Fresno was the first Armenian church organized in the State of California. The church had its origins in the Armenian Ladies' Patriotic Society which supported orphans, ministers, and other men and women in Armenia.

On July 25, 1897, 34 men and women met in a hall in Fresno and formally organized the

church. It was appropriately recognized and enrolled in the fellowship of Presbyterian churches. Since then, the church has grown from 34 charter members to 374. The Sunday school and four Bible study groups provide Christian education to believers of every age. Fellowship groups serve the needs of both the young and old Armenian speaking men and women residing in the area.

Nearly 100 years after the founding of the First Armenian Presbyterian Church in Fresno, the church continues to meet the needs of its members and the surrounding Armenian community. I urge my colleagues to join with me in congratulating the First Armenian Presbyterian Church as it embarks on a new era.

#### IN HONOR OF TSUYOSHI KAWANISHI, KATSJI MINAGAWA, AND HIROMU FUKUDA

### HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 1993

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, in this time of controversy over trade practices and closed markets, it is a great pleasure to recognize the efforts of three Japanese businessmen who are assisting United States companies in learning to compete in the Japanese markets.

These three men, Tsuyoshi Kawanishi of Toshiba, Katsji Minagawa of NEC Electronics, and Hiromu Fukuda of Hitachi Semiconductors, under the auspices of SEMICON/West, will be teaching United States companies about Japanese market potential, how to do business with Japanese companies, and how to access Japanese markets.

In this time when markets are becoming increasingly global and all nations are tied together, this type of assistance and cooperation are vital. When executives of major international companies come together to teach others about their customs and ways of operation, we know we have entered a new era of global cooperation. It is in forums such as this that real strides are made in understanding.

The benefits of such cooperation and understanding are also global. By opening markets, consumers and companies will reap the benefits of broader selection and greater specialization of goods and services. By sharing expertise, each company can operate more efficiently, reducing waste, and providing greater return to both stockholders and buyers.

I salute these men and all the others who are making it their quest to bring the companies and the countries of this world together. Their activities embody the best in global cooperation, and we all are richer for their efforts.

#### TRIBUTE TO STUDENTS AGAINST GLOBAL ABUSE

### HON. LESLIE L. BYRNE

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 1993

Ms. BYRNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend and congratulate a group of young

environmentalists in the 11th District of Virginia. Students Against Global Abuse, an environmental group begun at Herndon High School, was recently featured in a primetime network television program that highlighted their spectacularly successful communitywide recycling effort.

SAGA began 3 years ago as a recycling initiative between Herndon High School and the Herndon Chamber of Commerce. A group of Herndon High School students, with their adviser Gary Gepford, have cultivated SAGA into an environmental powerhouse in northern Virginia. Today the program involves 100 children in 25 schools, and their sponsors include more than 150 local small businesses and large corporations.

Each year in America, 80 million tons of municipal waste is dumped into rapidly disappearing landfills. The SAGA kids are looking beyond this simplistic approach; toward the time when digging a hole and filling it up is no longer an option. This program has diverted 150 tons of recyclable materials from the waste stream by collecting white paper, cardboard, newspaper, and aluminum from schools and local businesses. SAGA members visit area businesses to instruct workers on what is recyclable. Their efforts have conserved 2,500 trees and 520,000 kilowatt hours, and saved over \$7,000 in local landfill fees.

Proceeds from their recycling goes into a scholarship fund. In the past 3 years, 17 Herndon High School students have shared \$12,000 in SAGA scholarships to study environmental science. Recently SAGA was commended as the best high school environmental program in the country by the Anheuser-Busch Corp. The national environmental award they received provided an additional \$12,500 for SAGA's scholarship fund. Their efforts have not only helped to preserve and protect our environment, but have also given many kids the financial ability to attend college.

It is heartening to me to see young persons take an active interest in issues of great importance to our Nation. I am confident that the SAGA students are the movers, shakers, and leaders of our future. We can all learn a lesson from these wonderful young people.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS INDICATED SUPPORT FOR H.R. 2647

### HON. MIKE KREIDLER

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 1993

Mr. KREIDLER. Mr. Speaker, last week, I introduced H.R. 2467. This legislation will provide for the survivors of Servicemen's Group Life Insurance [SGLI] members who died while faithfully serving their country, and to ensure a more instantaneous and equitable effective date for changes to SGLI. Today I received a letter indicating the Department of Veterans Affairs' strong support for H.R. 2647. I am very appreciative of Secretary Brown's support and am pleased that the Office of Management and Budget has advised that there is no objection from the administration.

This legislation is a matter of equity and fairness, and demonstrates the Governments good-faith commitment to the families of service men and women who served their country with honor. I am hopeful that with the Secretary's and administration's support we can quickly move this legislation. I urge my colleagues to review Secretary Brown's letter that follows:

THE SECRETARY OF  
VETERANS AFFAIRS,  
Washington, DC, July 20, 1993.

Hon. G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY,  
Chairman, Committee on Veterans' Affairs,  
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.  
DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am writing to express the Department of Veterans Affairs' strong support for H.R. 2647, a bill "to provide that the effective date of any changes in benefits under the Servicemen's Group Life Insurance program shall be based on the International Date Line."

The Veterans' Benefits Act of 1992, Pub. L. No. 102-568, §201 (1992) amended section 1967, title 38, United States Code, by providing that eligible service members may, upon application, obtain increased coverage under their Servicemen's Group Life Insurance (SGLI) policies in the amount of \$100,000 or any lesser amount evenly divisible by 10,000. Under section 205 of the Act, the effective date of this amendment to section 1967 was December 1, 1992.

H.R. 2647, introduced by Congressman Kreidler July 15, was prompted by two Air Force Crashes which occurred in Montana and Texas on the evening of November 30, 1992, according to the standard time of the zone in which the service members were located, which is prior to the effective date of Pub. L. No. 102-568. The crashes resulted in the deaths of 17 service members. Additionally, ten other service members are believed to have died on November 30, 1992. We have determined these deceased service members were not entitled to the increased SGLI coverage under Pub. L. No. 102-568, because of the Uniform Time Act of 1966, §4(b), 15 U.S.C. §262, which provides in effect that the time for determining when a right accrues under any federal statute is the United States standard time of the zone where the person entitled to the right is located. The service members who died in the Air Force crashes, therefore, are not entitled to the increased SGLI coverage under Pub. L. No. 102-568 because they died prior to 12:00 a.m. on December 1, 1992, according to the standard time of the zone in which they were located.

As a matter of equity, we believe that all service members should be eligible for the increased SGLI coverage at the same moment. Under H.R. 2647, any individual who had applied for the additional coverage and whose death occurred on or after December 1, 1992, as determined by the International Date Line, would be covered.

We do suggest one minor modification of the bill which would make clearer that it is intended that insurance-law amendments become effective when the statutorily prescribed dates first begin just west of the date line. We recommend the words "date and time immediately west of the" be inserted before "International Date Line" in the proposed new 38 U.S.C. §1967(f).

We are as yet uncertain as to how many of the 27 deceased service members had applied for the increased SGLI coverage. However, H.R. 2647 would result in additional costs to the SGLI Contingency Reserve Fund of up to \$100,000 for each service member who had applied for the increased SGLI coverage. Cur-

rent analysis indicates that the pay-as-you-go effect of this legislation is zero.

The Office of Management and Budget advises that there is no objection from the standpoint of the Administration's program to the submission of this report on H.R. 2647 to the Congress.

Sincerely yours,

JESSE BROWN.

### MAKING HIGH-PERFORMANCE TECHNOLOGY THE NEXT MISSION TO THE MOON

#### HON. MARTIN OLAV SABO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 1993

Mr. SABO. Mr. Speaker, a recent column in Federal Computer Week made some excellent recommendations for America's national technology agenda. In it, Mr. Jim Leto suggested that our technology agenda should be focused on a single objective, one that touches the lives and captures the imaginations of all Americans. Mr. Leto is chief executive officer of PRC Inc., a systems integrator with headquarters in McLean, VA, and over 7,000 employees nationwide. In the column he states the reason our current major technology initiatives, space station *Freedom*, and the superconducting super collider, have difficulty maintaining funding, "they have never had a clearly defined mission that was communicated strongly and boldly to the public or to Congress." Mr. Leto also states that the public, whose money supports these programs, and we legislators, who must approve the programs and allocate funds to them, have never been told clearly why we need these projects.

Mr. Leto believes that America's next major technology initiative, if it is to succeed, must be presented as our next "mission to the moon," something that will excite the American people and prove itself worthy of our support. Mr. Leto's suggestion for this project is based on our Nation's most vital asset—our schools. All of us can agree that our schools are worthy subjects of a major national initiative. I find much that is praiseworthy in this article and feel it is deserving of all our attention. My compliments to Mr. Leto for his imagination and foresight.

Mr. Speaker, the text of Mr. Leto's article follows:

[From the Federal Computer Week, May 24, 1993]

#### MAKING HIGH-PERFORMANCE TECHNOLOGY THE NEXT "MISSION TO THE MOON"

(By Jim Leto)

A new language is emerging in the federal technology landscape, a language of high-performance computing, information infrastructure and new technology initiatives. Not surprisingly, it comes with a new set of acronyms: HPCC, NREN, NII and NTL. Together, the language and its acronyms embody a new vision for the information technology industry.

The vision calls for the creation of huge national networks capable of transmitting vast amounts of data instantly to hundreds of thousands of points across the country. It also includes the development of advanced technologies to build the networks and a

change in direction for the industries driving this revolution.

Those who claim some proficiency in this language have an obligation to see that the vision is properly focused. We have an obligation to help the public understand it because only then will policy makers at all levels of government be able to support its growth. But make no mistake about it, this growth will not be inexpensive.

Because this vision will require the investment of billions of public and private dollars—reaching into the wallets of every American household—private citizens need to know why and how their money will be spent. So far, we don't have that justification—at least, not to the extent that's needed.

Part of the problem lies with the fact that this "technology visions" is not clear. The ultimate place we want to be has not been targeted.

#### CASE STUDY OF SUCCESS

Compare three mega-initiatives of the recent past; one that succeeded and two that are still struggling.

In 1961 President Kennedy told the nation that the goal in our space program was to send a man to the moon and safely return him to Earth by the end of that decade. That speech focused a vision that shaped our direction in space for 10 years. From that vision, we created goals, objectives, actions; we focused our funding; and we measured our results. As Americans, we understood the challenge the president posed. And best of all, it captured our imagination.

As a taxpaying public, we supported NASA enthusiastically, and we met the challenge. The Apollo 10 mission to the Moon was the ultimate application of technologies pursued during the 1960s.

We were able to successfully pursue that mission because it had public support. And it had that support because the Oval Office clearly articulated the goal of our space program.

On the flip side, look at the multibillion-dollar Superconducting Super Collider. Funding for this initiative is being delayed, and its support continues to plunge. Then there is Space Station Freedom, which faces continued reshaping and downsizing.

Both of these grand projects lacked a focused vision that an American could relate to or understand. And while we know all too well how scarce funding is, these programs have suffered more from the absence of a clearly focused mission than from a lack of funding.

There's a lot we can learn from President Kennedy's clearly defined mission. Today we have a public that probably believes that the IT industry—telecommunications, software and hardware manufacturing, and systems integration—offers the best hope for renewed national economic strength and a better quality of life. We have a president and vice president who have embraced our industry and who are seeking a clear national technology agenda.

What we need now is our "mission to the moon," that one objective or grand application that can capture the imagination of the public and win the support of policy makers. So how do we focus our vision? Let's look at two opposite approaches. First, imagine the level of public support for an initiative to develop a national information

But what if that concept is restated so that it can be translated into the result that such an infrastructure would have on the lives of all Americans?

Consider the great national treasures the Library of Congress has; its immense inven-

tory of art; literature, science and the information products that its 5,000-person research staff develops. The Library is in the process of digitizing these information inventories, yet they are accessible only to Congress or Americans who live in the Washington metropolitan area and then only if they visit the Library.

Now a vision emerges. Our objective is to link the Library and its national information warehouse with 75,000 schools and universities and 15,000 libraries by 2000. We're going to connect rural and urban schools, thereby delivering the power of vast information resources and technologies to classrooms and school districts from kindergarten to 12th grade and on through the university level.

Connecting the Library with schools is just one example of countless resources that could be linked.

But by linking our schools and using them as our central focus, we can create a network that is equally accessible to industry and government for its endless array of uses. We will give our children opportunities and access to information that no other country offers, that no other generation of Americans has had.

And we're going to do this with a national information network that includes connections through direct digital networks and through the use of satellites and remote digital sites.

We can take our technology goals and give them new meaning. This is a goal worthy of support, our "mission to the moon" for the 1990's.

#### MOST-FAVORED-NATION TRADE STATUS FOR ROMANIA

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 1993

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, once again the question of restoring most-favored-nation [MFN] trade status to Romania has come before the House of Representatives. Many of my colleagues will recall this issue's charged and contentious history, from the days when Romania enjoyed MFN, despite the abominable human rights record of Communist dictator Nicolae Ceausescu, to the heated floor debate and vote last September, when restoration of MFN was resoundingly defeated by this body. My colleagues may also recall that I spoke to this issue in September 1992, arguing that restoration of MFN prior to Romania's presidential and parliamentary elections was dangerously premature.

Today, however, my message is different. Today, I am lending my voice and strong support to those who believe the time for restoring MFN to Romania has come.

As Co-Chairman of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe—Helsinki Commission—I have closely followed developments in Romania for many years. Commission delegations and members of the Commission staff have visited Romania at regular intervals since the revolution of December 1989, and have monitored and reported on the general and local elections of May 1990, February 1992, and September 1992. Through meetings and extensive correspondence with Romanian

authorities, Commission Chairman Senator DENNIS DECONCINI and I have carefully followed the progress of Romania's complex transition to democracy, raising issues of concern whenever necessary.

Since the fall of the Ceausescu regime, Members of Congress have urged that restoration of MFN rest on progress in four specific areas: the holding of timely, free, and fair elections; the removal of barriers inhibiting an independent media, particularly broadcast; better control of the internal security and intelligence forces; and greater protection of individual human rights, particularly with regard to minorities. More recently, my colleague and good friend Representative BART GORDON has introduced legislation suggesting that conditions in Romania's orphanages and children's institutions should serve as another guidepost in our deliberations.

But I would like to address the general state of democratization in Romania. Of all the countries of East Europe, perhaps Romania suffered the most and had the farthest to travel to overcome its bitter legacy. The journey has been difficult, but it appears that it is one that Romania has committed itself to complete. In my view, we have seen important progress in all of the areas I mentioned earlier. Most recently, two important legislative initiatives have been taken in Romania, one concerning civilian oversight of the Romanian

All political forces in Romania, including the opposition Democratic Convention of Romania and the Hungarian Democratic Union, now openly support the restoration of MFN trade status for their country. Indeed, its continued denial appears to serve best the interests of extremist, xenophobic, anti-Western groups, who use it as evidence of Romania's victimization and subversion by forces outside and by traitors within. Surely the time has come to extend a hand to the people of Romania, to recognize the important progress they have made and to demonstrate our support and encouragement. Surely the time has come to acknowledge Romania's observance of the United Nations sanctions against Serbia—a former ally and trading partner—which they have made a good faith effort to uphold despite tremendous economic difficulty. Surely the time has come to reassure Romania, firmly and clearly, that we want them to be full participants in the community of democratic nations.

I am not suggesting that Romania's transition to democracy is complete, or that the human rights picture is perfect. The Helsinki Commission will continue to follow developments in Romania, and will continue to press for better compliance with CSCE standards and commitments. But I firmly believe that if we really want to see change, if we really want to see the full evolution of democratic institutions and a market economy, then our approach must be one of engagement. I urge my colleagues to join our President in supporting the restoration of most-favored-nation trade status to Romania.

TRIBUTE TO RICHARD A. "DOC"  
WHITWORTH

HON. BOB CARR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 1993

Mr. CARR. Mr. Speaker, one of the truly unique and dedicated individuals in the U.S. auto industry, Richard A. "Doc" Whitworth, soon will be retiring. Doc is manager of traffic safety at the General Motors Proving Grounds in Milford, MI, a facility which I represent along with our colleague, Mr. Knollenberg.

Many government officials and others has visited this GM facility over the years, to learn more about the extensive safety, emissions, durability testing, and development that is part of the intricate process involved in producing today's motor vehicles.

They also have learned first hand from Doc Whitworth—usually in a thrilling fashion behind-the-wheel or in the passenger seat—about how to properly and safely operate one of those motor vehicles. Doc's advanced-driver-training session is a staple of any visit to this impressive facility, and I have long been convinced that if all drivers could spend some time with Doc—or learn his techniques in other ways—that we would be a nation of better and safer drivers.

In its June 14 edition, the Detroit Free Press published of profile of Doc Whitworth which tells a lot about the man and his dedication to improved highway safety. I wish Doc Whitworth the best in his retirement, and commend the article to our colleagues.

[From the Detroit Free Press, June 14, 1993]

ON PATROL AT GM'S TRACK

(By Greg Gardner)

The sign still says "General Motors Proving Ground." The company's new corporate-speak has rechristened it the "Validation Center."

When you enter the 4,000-acre complex in Milford, you're really in Richard (Doc) Whitworth's town, and he's the all-powerful sheriff.

"It's a small community of about 3,200 population," said the 60-year-old Whitworth, who knows a healthy portion of them by name. "Counting the people who drive in and out from other company locations, on any given day we probably have 4,000 on the grounds."

His business card says he's the manager of traffic safety, but he doesn't cotton much to titles. His primary mission is to make people safer drivers, and he takes that mission seriously.

Throughout the rolling hills, twisting roads and dozens of laboratories that dot the proving ground landscape, Whitworth enforces his safety rules as if they were law.

"We always thought of him as the Wyatt Earp of General Motors, and we were the villains," recalls Don Sherman, an independent automotive writer who has endured his share of finger-wagging lectures from Whitworth. "You sort of felt like a truant sixth-grader in his presence."

From a distance, Whitworth looks like actor Wilford Brimley on location to film another Quaker Oats commercial.

One car magazine editor describes him as a cross between a Marine drill sergeant and the police officer in "Smokey and the Bandit."

More than a few General Motors executives recall sheepishly when Whitworth has revoked their proving ground driving privileges for recklessness, carelessness or other transgressions of the good doctor's commandments.

John Grettenberger, general manager of Cadillac division, recalls the day several years back when we was putting an Allante through its paces on an expansive piece of blacktop known as Black Lake.

"I was wheeling around Black Lake, going a little faster than I should have been," Grettenberger said. "All of a sudden, this pickup truck is coming straight at me with a flashing light on top. Doc jumped out of it and reminded me in no uncertain terms that if I didn't slow down, I'd be in big trouble."

Even GM President Jack Smith could be stripped of his proving ground privileges for three violations, and a violation could be as minor as momentarily swerving onto the shoulder of a road. Whitworth says Smith is a pretty sensible driver.

Like an eagle hovering over its nest, Doc has been known to swoop down on unsuspecting spy photographers snapping away at top-secret prototypes. After all, between 700 and 800 cars and trucks are tooling around his village on any given day. There are bound to be a half dozen cars that aren't ready for dealer showrooms.

Noted spy photographer Jim Dunne has triggered Whitworth's wrath on numerous occasions but insists he holds no grudges.

"He didn't just tell you the rules and go back to his office and sit down," Dunne said. "He was there all the time. He is a real gentleman."

Whitworth grew up in northeastern Indiana, where he helped his father build midget racers and sprint cars that they drove on weekends at local tracks.

"I got my taste of racing early, ran . . . through the fence a few times and found out what I couldn't do," he said.

Oh, yes, the nickname. He came by it during his college days at Ball State University in the mid-1950s, while running the 400-meter high hurdles, he injured his knee severely enough to end his track career. So he took a four-week crash course at Purdue University and became Ball State's first athletic trainer.

"We're talking cuts and bruises and tape. It was not the sophisticated sports medicine of today," he said.

Perhaps that fueled his obsession with safety.

"Obsession" is the right word. In the early 1960s, he taught shop, health and driver's education to high-schoolers in Kenosha, Wis., but it wasn't enough. Were these kids really learning or just going through the motions so they could get their licenses? Whitworth wasn't sure.

"There I was with a master's degree in highway safety, and I just wasn't doing what I wanted to do," he said.

By the mid-1960s, he landed a job as the National Safety Council's technical director. That gave him a forum to educate auto executives, educators and politicians. When legislators drafted laws on everything from seat-belt use to drunk driving, they sought Whitworth's opinion.

GM took note of that expertise and hired Whitworth in 1969. He gradually worked his way up from a tire-testing technician to the corporation's safety guru.

Now, at age 60, Whitworth is known by everyone who's anyone at GM.

Whitworth began to find his niche in the early 1970s, when Oakland County officials

discovered that high-speed chases were causing the expensive and rapid turnover of its sheriff's department fleet.

"They were just tearing up patrol cars right and left. Insurance companies were on their back. This was taxpayer's money they were sucking up," Whitworth said.

So he put together a simple one-day training course. Crash-avoidance drills, steering a slalom course marked by orange cones, proper braking skills and how to maintain control when a car starts to hydroplane.

The county put its deputies through it. After two years, the county had cut patrol car accidents in half.

Since then, Whitworth has trained more than 700 instructors who, in turn, have helped law enforcement agencies across the nation. He also has developed a training manual used by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and the FBI.

"I don't tolerate ignorance or egos very well," Whitworth said. "I can't help the deputy who backs out of the parking lot into a telephone pole because he's got his head up a certain part of his anatomy."

There's much more than preaching and teaching to Whitworth's job. He studies police reports and reconstructs accidents to learn how future car designs can enhance safety.

One recent morning, several large slabs of concrete buckled on the proving ground's 4.5-mile circular track. So Whitworth swung into action to get it fixed before test schedules were seriously delayed.

"That's what I like about this job," he said. "It keeps you busier than a dog scratching fleas."

On weekends, he and his wife, Betty, stock their RV with food, rendezvous with friends and go exploring and camping throughout the Midwest. "We're gone two weekends out of every month this time of year," he said. "I'm a gypsy at heart."

A few years ago, he took up wood carving. He and Betty were browsing through a crafts fair one day, admiring some pieces, when she told him she bet he could do that.

"Today I've got my own woodworking shop at home," he said. "I've never been afraid to start something new."

SELF-HELP: FASHIONING THE  
DAIRY INDUSTRY OF TOMORROW

HON. STEVE GUNDERSON

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 1993

Mr. GUNDERSON. Mr. Speaker, in less than 7 years, we will be entering the 21st century. While that transition is largely symbolic, changes which have occurred in the past decade have created challenges for all of American agriculture and, particularly, its dairy industry. Indeed, with the demise of the Soviet Union as a nation, American dairy farmers now represent the single largest national dairy industry in the world.

Nowhere is that change more evident than in recently released trade statistics for the period between January and April, 1993, showing an 18-percent increase in American dairy exports when compared with the same 4-month period in 1992. With the elimination of Mexican nontariff barriers to our dairy products by NAFTA, even greater trade opportunities are on the horizon in our own hemisphere.

Simply stated, we no longer produce milk and dairy products only for an American market. Rather, the whole world is our marketplace. Hopefully, we can use this change to our advantage in creating greater price stability for dairy producers as well.

Mr. Speaker, the question is whether all segments of the American dairy industry are ready to take on the competitive responsibilities associated with this new world role. And, if they are not, can we provide them with the tools they need to become—and remain—competitive in a world dairy market.

Indeed, that is the concept of dairy self-help legislation—to help American dairy farmers take control of their own destiny and compete in a world market. Quite frankly, it

In response to criticisms in the mid-1980's that the dairy support program was costing too much, a series of reforms were undertaken that have reduced spending on the program from \$2.4 billion in 1986, to an annual cost of between \$250 and \$300 million today. In a time of escalating costs in other entitlement programs, this reduction is nothing short of phenomenal.

This was accomplished, in part, by having dairy producers assume a portion of the cost of the program. In fact, dairy farmers pay for approximately 40 percent of the program currently. Accordingly, it is appropriate for them to have a greater say in the day-to-day operation of that program.

That's why I have long-supported the concept of self-help and joined the chairman of the Livestock Subcommittee, Mr. VOLKMER, last Thursday in introducing H.R. 2664, the Dairy Self-Help Initiative Act of 1993. This legislation, fashioned by the executive board of the National Milk Producers Federation [NMPF] in a series of meetings this Spring, is an important first step in creating a self-help program for the American dairy industry.

At the same time, Mr. Speaker, it is important that this legislation receive the full scrutiny and analysis of the legislative process to insure that we are creating a self-help and not a self-hurt program. In that process, we cannot lose sight of the goal of dairy self-help— an American dairy industry prepared to compete in a world market.

Indeed, several portions of the NMPF proposal need to be reviewed by USDA and

At a time when we are taking on the responsibility of serving a world market, it cannot go unnoticed that the dairy industry has aged significantly. The average dairy farmer, in certain regions of our country, is in his or her midfifties, and their respective facilities have not been updated in as much as 30 or 40 years. If we are to remain competitive in a world market, we need new blood and modern facilities.

A targeted excess purchases reduction, with limited or no exceptions, represents the single greatest threat to a modern American dairy industry and our future competitiveness in a world market. Allowing a new producer an exemption from the targeted excess purchases reduction for only 75 percent of his or her production and allowing no exemption whatsoever for a producer who needs to increase production to pay off the cost of modernizing his or her 25-, 35-, or 45-year-old facility only perpetuates the aging structure of the American

dairy industry and works to the contrary of the stated purpose of self-help.

Clearly, Mr. Speaker, we've made a good start toward a dairy self-help program, but there's work left to do. I, therefore, look forward to working with Chairman VOLKMER and my colleagues throughout the legislative process on this proposal in order to produce a self-help program of benefit to all dairy farmers and the entire dairy industry.

TRIBUTE TO ROBERT VODILKO,  
JR.

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 1993

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an exceptional young man from my 17th Congressional District. Robert Vodilko, Jr., is now a member of the prestigious Eagle Scouts of the Boy Scouts of America. He passed his board of review on May 11, 1993.

Mr. Speaker, Robert first came to my attention several years ago when he wrote to my office asking why our country only gives veterans flags upon their death. His letter forced me to ask the question myself. When I was unable to come up with a satisfactory answer, I decided to try to rectify the situation. In 1991, I introduced H.R. 2408, a bill that would provide for the distribution of a flag of the United States to each individual who serves as a member of the Armed Forces in a hostile area during a period of war.

Mr. Speaker, although this bill did not pass, I want to recognize Robert for his role in the bill's introduction. Originally, it was his idea, and after careful thought and reconsideration, I agreed. Robert is an outstanding young man and I know he will go far in life.

LOCKHEED'S BARD ALLISON  
STEPS DOWN AFTER 36 YEARS

HON. GEORGE (BUDDY) DARDEN

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 1993

Mr. DARDEN. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize H.R. "Bard" Allison, who after 36 years of helping to make Lockheed Aeronautical Systems Co., one of the Nation's leading defense contractors will retire on July 31.

Mr. Allison has been an integral part of Lockheed's success. In addition to his exceptional knowledge of aviation engineering, he has served as an outstanding leader, helping to guide the company to reach and maintain the highest standards of excellence.

At the Marietta facility, engineering and manufacturing development work currently is underway on the F-22, a state-of-the-art aircraft that will revolutionize air combat and ensure that the United States will continue to dominate in air superiority well into the next century. Lockheed also is known as the airlift capital of the world, having produced the C-5A, C-5B, C-141, and C-130 aircraft.

After completing a mechanical engineering degree at the University of South Carolina and a tour in the U.S. Navy, Mr. Allison brought his talents to Lockheed in 1956. Work on the C-130 aircraft, today the workhorse of our Armed Forces' airlift fleet which performed so magnificently during the Persian Gulf war, had just gotten underway at the Marietta plant.

Mr. Allison began his career as an associate aircraft engineer specializing in propulsion and thermodynamics; he was largely responsible for the successful development of the C-141 Starlifter and C-5 Galaxy programs. With the C-5A program completed in the early 1970's, he expanded his skills to research and technology as chief engineer.

After becoming director of engineering in 1979, Mr. Allison led efforts to improve and extend the life of two valuable projects at Lockheed—the C-5 and the C-141 fleets. Moving into program management as vice president for these two aircraft programs in 1984, he played a major leadership role in the highly successful C-5B program. He was appointed as executive vice president and elected a vice president of Lockheed in 1986.

Mr. Allison is leaving a great legacy to Lockheed as well as to the rest of our Nation's defense industry and military. His dedication and contributions, both personal and professional, will forever be reflected in the quality workmanship and performance of Lockheed aircraft. He and I have been good friends for many years.

I join Mr. Allison's friends in saying that he will be greatly missed at Lockheed. I wish him and his family the best in his well-deserved retirement.

KITTATINNY CANOES—CLEANING  
UP THE DELAWARE RIVER

HON. MAURICE D. HINCHEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 1993

Mr. HINCHEY. Mr. Speaker, this week, Kittatiny Canoes will conduct its annual On and Under the Delaware River Cleanup. More than 100 volunteers are scheduled to participate each day. Kittatiny Canoes, the oldest and largest Delaware River livery, has conducted this event for the past 3 years. It is aimed at bringing together individual volunteers, organizations, and communities to work together to clean trash from the river. When people work together, taking pride in their surroundings and improving the area for everyone, great things can be accomplished. Tons of trash including tires and aluminum cans were removed from the river and its surrounding area. For 2 consecutive years, Kittatiny Canoes has placed first in the Take Pride in America Program, for their effort to protect and preserve the Delaware River. Their 1992 cleanup resulted in a Volunteer Service Award from the U.S. Department of the Interior. The river remains crystal clear, and the EPA rates the water quality of the Delaware as excellent. I would like to commend Kittatiny Canoes for its commitment of staff, facilities, equipment, expertise, and resources to this effort. The kind of spirit displayed by the company demonstrates a caring for the environment and the community, a spirit I think we can all applaud.

## TRIBUTE TO SENPO SUGIHARA

**HON. TOM LANTOS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 20, 1993*

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a hero by the name of Senpo Sugihara, a former Japanese diplomat who sacrificed his budding diplomatic career to save the lives of thousands of fleeing refugees from the horrors of the Nazi death machine.

Posted in Lithuania during World War II, Mr. Sugihara risked his life and sacrificed a promising diplomatic career by issuing transit visas against the orders of the Japanese Government. Thousands of trapped and desperate Polish Jews possessing those visas were able to escape persecution via the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Even as he was being transported for defying the orders of his superiors, he enabled a final group of refugees to escape by issuing them visas from the car of his train. His act of courage and his willingness to defy the immoral and unjust decrees of his government insured the survival, among others, of the entire faculty and student body of Mir Yeshiva, the only European Yeshiva to survive the Holocaust, Zera Warhafting, one of those saved by Mr. Suyihara, became Israel's Religious Affairs Minister. Another, Menahem Savidor, became Speaker of the Knesset.

Sugihara has already received extensive honors throughout the world. In his home native village of Yaotsi, Japan, a memorial park has been dedicated in his honor. He has been recognized as a Righteous Gentile in Israel, and is the first Japanese to receive that honor. In our own country, he received the Courage to Care Award of 1989 from the Antidefamation League of B'nai B'rith.

Mr. Speaker, Sugihara is unique because he demonstrated that every individual is empowered to resist the tyranny of an immoral government; one can act in accordance to the dictates of a higher moral authority that advocates justice, humanity, and compassion to all mankind. His noble deeds will live and be remembered long after the tyrants and the dictators will have been relegated to the dustbin of history.

STATEMENT REGARDING HOUSE  
JOINT RESOLUTION 231**HON. HOWARD COBLE**

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 20, 1993*

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, on July 15, I introduced House Joint Resolution 231, a bill to designate the week of November 6, 1994, as "National Elevator and Escalator Safety Awareness Week."

More than 75 billion passengers use these services each year. There are approximately 700,000 elevators, escalators, and moving walkways in North America. The industry has established safety codes at both the State and national levels to ensure that this equipment is designed, manufactured, and installed to provide safe and dependable operation.

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

My resolution will help to educate the public on the importance of observing safety precautions when using elevators and escalators. Regrettably, approximately 14,700 persons are injured each year on escalators and elevators. A majority of those suffering injuries are children under the age of 10 and persons over the age of 60.

The Elevator Escalator Safety Foundation [EESF], an industry-wide coalition of manufacturers, contractors, and safety authorities, is already engaged in a major education campaign to instruct the public on the proper and safe use of industry equipment. Passage of my resolution should assist in this effort.

Americans use this equipment daily, and any preventive measure designed to ensure the safety and well-being of our citizens is a goal worth pursuing. I urge my colleagues to join me in sponsoring this resolution.

THE 50TH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY  
OF HERBERT L. AND ELEANOR  
WURTH**HON. LESLIE L. BYRNE**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 20, 1993*

Ms. BYRNE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to rise in tribute to Herbert L. Wurth and Eleanor Wurth of Falls Church, VA, who celebrated 50 golden years of marriage on July 17, 1993.

Our Nation was engaged in a terrible war when Mr. and Mrs. Wurth were wed on an Army air base in Florida. Their story reads like a movie script of the time. High school sweethearts who married in the midst of war. He leaves to be a bomber pilot over the Burma Hump—and later in Korea with the U.S. Air Force. She lends strong support to family and Nation on the home front. Herb is from Hackensack, NJ, and Ele is from Oradell, NJ.

Herb also saw duty in public information positions in the Pentagon, for the U.S. Post Office, and the Air Force in Los Angeles, where he consulted with Hollywood over the treatment of the service agency in such productions as the motion picture "Tora! Tora! Tora!" and the television series "I Dream of Jeannie."

Now happily retired, they are good and helpful neighbors. I ask that the Members of Congress join with me in congratulations to Herb and Ele. I know that I will be joined by their sons, James and Robert, and grandchildren, Scott and Amy, as well as their many good friends, many of whom live on Jewel Street in Alexandria, VA. I am honored to be a part of this celebration and wish Herb and Ele another half century of good health and fortune.

## AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATIONS—

H.R. 2493

SPEECH OF

**HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 29, 1993*

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong opposition to Representative ARMEY's amendment to H.R. 2493 to eliminate funding for the Market Promotion Program.

The district I represent, Marin and Sonoma Counties in California, is famous worldwide for its excellent wines. The Market Promotion Program [MPP] has enabled the wines of my district and all of California to successfully compete in the international market.

Although California's wines are competitively priced and are of the highest quality, they cannot survive in the world market without MPP due to unfair trade barriers and other disadvantages. The European Community is heavily subsidized through export refunds and domestic price support programs that allow European Community wine producers to lower costs and absorb high tariffs. However, the wine industry receives no production subsidies from the U.S. Government. MPP is not a subsidy—it is a program aimed at making U.S. exports successful in international markets.

With the help of MPP, wine export sales grew from \$27 million in 1985 to \$175 million in 1992. Clearly, this shows that MPP is a proven success and is crucial to the future well-being of our growing wine industry.

Mr. Chairman, I strongly urge my colleagues to vote "no" on the ArmeY amendment.

DISAPPOINTMENT WITH STATE OF  
AFFAIRS IN CYPRUS**HON. WILLIAM J. HUGHES**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 20, 1993*

Mr. HUGHES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join with my colleagues on the Human Rights Caucus in expressing our shared disappointment with the state of affairs in Cyprus.

As we are continually encouraged by the efforts of nations around the globe to establish new foundations based upon democratic principles and peaceful motives, we must not forget the division and strife in nations such as Cyprus.

The 1974 division of Cyprus among the Greek Cypriots and the Turkish Cypriots created the 19-year destabilization of the region. Successive rounds of negotiations have failed to bring resolution to this splintered Mediterranean island. In fact, just last week Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash announced his decision to withdraw from his position as the primary negotiator on behalf of his community, halting the progress of U.N. Secretary General Boutros-Ghali's current talks on settlement. With this key figure absent from the table and publicly rebuking the U.N. initiative, doubt has been cast on yet another resolution effort.

I encourage President Clinton to maintain his commitment to seeking a settlement that

provides for the withdrawal of Turkish forces and an accounting of all missing Americans and Greek Cypriots. We should do all that is within our power to alleviate the suffering of those American families left questioning the status of their loved ones for 19 years.

Finally, I echo the President's remarks from National Greek-American Day when he pledged to remain "fully engaged in the U.N. process \* \* \* and not rest until a solution is found."

#### SUPPORT FOR RADIO MARTI

### HON. RICK SANTORUM

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 1993

Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of continued funding for Radio Marti. On October 4, 1983, President Reagan signed into law the Radio Broadcasting to Cuba Act which established the Radio Marti Program. This was created for the sole intended audience of the Cuban people, bringing an objective account of Cuban events and Cuban foreign affairs. Its inception brought the first true voice of the outside world since the Castro dictatorship began.

Since 1959, Fidel Castro has ruled Cuba with an iron hand. Generations of Cubans have grown up isolated on the island, starved for information with no reliable news media or source of knowledge about the outside world. In this time of economic and political isolation Cuba is experiencing due to the demise of the Soviet Union, we must not stop our broadcasts. This program has been an effective, peaceful way of promoting U.S. policy.

In this post-cold-war era, Castro's regime, which depended heavily on the former Soviet Union, is greatly weakened. For years, Cuba depended on almost 70 percent of subsidized trade with the Soviet Union. Due to the decrease of assistance by the former Soviet Union, Cuba is experiencing large shortages in petroleum and other vital necessities. With lost allies in Eastern Europe, the ouster of Noriega in Panama, and the electoral defeat of the Sandinistas in Nicaragua, Cuba's political isolation is growing. The elimination of Radio Marti would not only be a giant public relations victory for Fidel Castro at a time when he needs it most, but would send a demoralizing signal to the Cuban people.

Historically, America has effectively used the voice of freedom nonmilitarily through the use of airwaves. America has promoted the voice of democracy through decades of war with Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty in spite of repeated efforts to jam its signals. We did not turn our back on the countries of Eastern Europe during the cold war, let us not do so now with the Cuban people. We cannot abdicate our role in supporting the struggle for democracy in one of our closest neighbors. The freedom-seeking people of Cuba have been denied their human rights for far too long.

#### TRIBUTE TO AVON W. ROLLINS

### HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 1993

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, Avon W. Rollins is a friend of mine and is a man whom I respect and admire. He came up the hard way, but he worked diligently and became an outstanding student, civil rights proponent, and government official. He has been a leader in everything he has ever done.

Recently the Tennessee Valley Authority put out a publication which tells in brief form the life story of Avon Rollins. It is a fascinating, interesting, and I think, truly American story.

I am proud that Avon Rollins is one of my constituents. He has been a good citizen and has served this country well. Our Nation needs more people like him.

I hope all of my colleagues and other readers of the RECORD will take a few minutes to read this article.

AVON W. ROLLINS: "ONE PERSON CAN MAKE A DIFFERENCE"

(By Jean Nicholson)

"From a boy he knew he wanted to be free; he is a friend of mine; he stood up before the man; he didn't pay no fine. He followed the master plan, he knew what was right, knew how to fight, knew how to deal, knew how to live. He is a friend of mine. He didn't pay no bail, threw him in the jail," says the song written and sung by Matt Jones to honor his friend Avon Rollins. In fact Avon William Rollins (Minority Resources) has quite a reputation, and he's very proud of it.

Avon grew up in downtown Knoxville. The family's house was located on Church Street across from where the coliseum now stands. His social life centered around the streets in the black business community, and Avon quickly became "street wise"—not malicious, just mischievous. However, he does recall a junior high school teacher saying, "You're going to end up in jail."

Rollins became seriously interested in the civil rights movement while still in junior high. In the mid-1950s shortly after Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat on the bus in Montgomery, Avon wrote a paper for a civics class at Vine Junior High School called "America, Are You Really America to Me?" This paper discussed whether America was brave enough to stand up for individuals who were different only by color of their skin. The nation was in turmoil at that time. In Montgomery people were being jailed or fired from their jobs for participating in the bus boycott. It was during this time that the Supreme Court ruled that "separate is not an equal way" to educate America's children and mandated that America's school systems be integrated immediately. There was immediate national unrest. In nearby Clinton, Tennessee, a bomb was placed in a recently integrated school building. A similar situation occurred in Little Rock, Arkansas. Police power was evoked to ensure the safety of African-American children attending these school systems.

In the early 1960s, while a student at Austin High School, Avon was participating in a special program for gifted students at Knoxville College sponsored by the National Science Foundation. The Knoxville "sit-in" movement originated on the college campus, and Avon was in the midst of it. His parents

were supportive of his position in the movement, but they were also concerned for his physical well-being. The Knoxville Chief of

In September 1961 Avon was among the first African-Americans to enroll at The University of Tennessee at Knoxville. All the eating facilities in the university area were closed to African-American students, social life was segregated, there was a lack of communication between African-American and white students because this was a new experience for both races to interface with each other. A campus group called "Students for Equal Treatment" was organized and composed of both African-Americans and Caucasians. This group thought it was wrong and un-American for restaurants and other facilities in the university area to deny services or entrance to African-Americans and voiced their displeasure. Avon was also very active in this group.

Avon met Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., when he came to speak at a commencement exercise at Knoxville College. This was a very large event for the Knoxville African-American community because Dr. King was a well-known celebrity in the civil rights movement as well as across the nation. Avon holds Dr. King in high esteem because he would spend hours talking to young people and debating his theory of nonviolence.

In 1960 Ella Baker called a group of young people together in Raleigh, North Carolina, and the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) was born. Avon became very active in this group during his time at UT. Their philosophy was one person can make a difference if enough of those persons band together. Rollins went to school with and worked along with civil rights participants such as John Lewis (now U.S. Representative from Georgia), Marion Barry, Jr. (former mayor of Washington, D.C.), Ben Chavis (current National NAACP President), and Julian Bond (first black nominated for Vice President and now a former state Senator from Georgia).

Marion Barry (raised and educated in Memphis and doing his graduate work at UT-K) was the SNCC Chairman. Initially the group produced a newsletter for college students detailing civil rights movement activities in various communities. Many native Knoxvilleians were active in SNCC activities, but Avon is probably the only one to achieve national prominence. Through his relationship with Barry (today they are still the best of friends), Avon was introduced to the hierarchy of the SNCC movement. He became a national executive and headed the Virginia and North Carolina civil rights movements as a field secretary in charge of organizing the movement in these states. During the university's summer break Avon and other SNCC members would go into communities in the deep South (Mississippi and Alabama) to talk about the pressing need for social change. Avon participated in the Birmingham movement and in the historic march from Selma to Montgomery that led to the Voting Rights Act of 1964. Avon was also on the platform during the legendary August 1963 civil rights march on Washington, D.C.

During the civil rights movement marches, demonstrates, and sit-ins, Avon was arrested and carted off to jail many.

Avon did not come away from the marches, sit-ins, and demonstrations unscathed. The back of his head was bashed in many times by police, jail officials, and others who did not agree with the goals of the civil rights participants. He describes the era as "very violent times."

Rollins was employed by TVA in 1965 and was still active in the civil rights movement in Knoxville. Shortly after his employment the Knoxville Journal carried an article from a Charleston, South Carolina, newspaper that implied Avon was participating in civil rights activities while employed by TVA. This involvement also prompted a local grocer to write his congressman about a TVA employee's involvement in civil rights issues, demonstrations, and pickets during office hours. That letter named Avon and delineated where he was at specified times of the day—primarily at a business across the street from this person's grocery in the Knoxville minority community or demonstrating on the grocer's premises. Surveys indicated that this grocery increased its prices at the minority location (in excess of those charged in the more affluent neighborhoods) and hired very few if any minority employees. Avon was involved in picketing in front of the grocery, but only while he was in annual leave status. He also took annual leave to serve his jail time in Virginia so the Danville family would not lose its house to litigation.

Across the nation many books have been written about the civil rights movement, and the majority of these note Avon's participation and feature pictures of him. As mentioned earlier, Matt Jones wrote a song about his friend Avon. Has America changed during the last 30 years because of the civil rights movement? America experienced a time of violent crisis in 1963—violence was prevalent in Danville, Virginia; it was a time when children were killed in a Birmingham church. Now 30 years later the economic conditions of many African-Americans have not improved drastically. However, the civil rights movement has been a road map women used to secure greater participation in American society and other ethnic groups to target a place for themselves also. Avon feels that it has been easier for other ethnic groups to mesh with American society than for the African-Americans because of their similarity in skin coloring.

Although economic standards for many African-Americans are still on the low side of the spectrum (today African-Americans' per capita income is 68 percent of that of the general population), many other changes took place as a result of the civil rights movement of the 1960s. For instance, 30 years ago only one theater in Knoxville admitted African-Americans, and they were restricted to the balcony. One day each year—August 8 (the day the words of the Emancipation Proclamation reached Tennessee)—African-Americans were allowed admittance to Chilhowee Park (a public park); one day each year African-Americans were allowed to go to the skating rink.

Rollins' concern for his race carried over into his career at TVA. In 1970 he and a few other African-Americans carried out his idea and created an organization called the TVA Minority Investment Forum (MIF). MIF's mission was to put some of the money its members earned back into the minority community. Loans were granted (and still are) to minority entrepreneurs to develop or expand businesses in their communities. Interestingly, this group's request to use a TVA conference room

Avon is still very active in his community. He is currently chairman of the Summit Leadership Coalition, composed of all the community's African-American organizations. This coalition brings all the civic, social, and fraternal organizations together to talk about mutual community concerns.

"TVA played a significant role in lifting the Valley to where it is today. Sadly, TVA still rates very low in employment of African-Americans and other minorities," says Rollins. After more than 26 years with this agency, Rollins says he is disappointed that the "color" issue is still prevalent. To overcome this stigma and to gain economic parity, leadership in the Valley needs to be creative and visionary. In the near future he would like to see an African-American appointed to the TVA Board. That appointment would bring focus and change throughout the organization. He would also like to see a task force of prominent economists come together and advise TVA on the direction it must take to ensure that African-Americans gain parity with the Valley's total population. "We all have our biases, but we should not let our biases get in the way of what's right, what's just, or create restrictions for others," says Avon.

He also adds, "Opportunities of African-Americans were restricted by earlier political administrations. The erosion of African-American family life, the dependence of African-Americans on public assistance, and the lessening of jobs in the marketplace were brought about by certain political groups in power. Now because of the change in the world economy, U.S. entrepreneurs are world entrepreneurs rather than American entrepreneurs. Years ago an American entrepreneur would try to find ways to develop, produce, and market a product on American shores. Now firms are looking at the least costly method of production or services, and more often than not that lower cost must come from foreign shores. Therefore, many businesses and factories have been moved to other countries."

**TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE AMBASSADOR VICTOR MARRERO, HISPANIC BUSINESSMAN OF THE YEAR**

**HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 1993

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the Honorable Ambassador Victor Marrero, who will be honored tomorrow evening as the Outstanding Hispanic Businessman of the Year by the National Hispanic Business Group.

Mr. Speaker, I have accumulated a great deal of respect for Ambassador Victor Marrero over the course of many years. Recently appointed U.S. Representative to the U.N. Economic and Social Council, Ambassador Marrero began his career bettering living conditions for the disadvantaged as a senior planning and housing official in the governments of New York City and New York State and as Undersecretary of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development in the Carter administration. As the founding chairman of the board of the Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education Fund, he worked actively to bring social justice to the Puerto Rican people, and he has put in place an institutional champion of the Puerto Rican cause.

Over the last 10 years Ambassador Marrero has pursued a very successful private law practice and has been involved in innumerable public and civic activities. While continuing as

chairman of the Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education Fund, he has also served on the board of the New York Public Library, the fund for New York City Public Education, the Phoenix House Foundation, and New York Lawyers for the Public Interest, just to name a few. And as a member of the board of several Fortune 500 companies, including New York Telephone and Consolidated Edison, Ambassador Marrero has demonstrated that Hispanics can achieve and perform at the highest levels of corporate America.

Mr. Speaker, I hope my colleagues will join me in paying tribute to this outstanding individual who continues to serve as a very bright example of Hispanic America's potential for success and achievement.

**THE WRONG TIME FOR TRADE SANCTIONS**

**HON. MIKE KREIDLER**

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 1993

Mr. KREIDLER. Mr. Speaker, this week the House will vote on a resolution to impose trade sanctions on China. It would be easy to vote for that, because China's record on human rights and arms sales should embarrass any civilized country.

But sometimes acting on our feelings is not the best way to get results. Sometimes making gestures does more harm than good. This is one of those times. Denying most-favored-nation trade status to China would be an empty gesture. It would deny us the chance to work effectively with other countries to bring China into the family of civilized nations.

I do not ordinarily look to the Bush administration for advice, but one of the best cases against denying MFN has come from Richard H. Solomon, a former Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, in an article published in the Washington Post on May 30. Mr. Solomon expresses cogently the reasons why President Clinton's decision to renew MFN status, and impose conditions if necessary, is in the best interest of our economy and the Chinese people. I am inserting this article in the RECORD so others can read and evaluate it.

I respect the President's commitment to work for human rights and nonproliferation through multilateral mechanisms, leaving trade sanctions available as a last resort. If trade sanctions are to be imposed, that should be done in concert with China's other major trading partners. Otherwise, our competitors will pick up the pieces of the market we will have abandoned.

Frankly, if George Bush were still President, I would question his commitment to follow through on human rights and nuclear proliferation issues. But I trust Bill Clinton to do what he can to bring China into the civilized world without resorting to unnecessary, self-destructive, and futile unilateral trade sanctions.

The article referred to follows:

**NO MORE BULL IN THE CHINA SHOP—WHY CLINTON HAS MADE THE RIGHT MOVE ON TRADING WITH BEIJING**

(By Richard H. Solomon)

President Clinton announced late last week that he would extend China's most favored nation (MFN) trading status for another year and then consider further extension in 1994 on the condition that China meet specified human rights concerns in the months ahead. This policy, driven by our revulsion at the violent suppression four years ago of peaceful demonstrators at Tiananmen Square, is based on the Jackson-Vanik Amendment to the Trade Act of 1974—legislation that links the benefit of normal tariff treatment for non-market economies to their emigration practices.

Since Tiananmen, however, Congress has tied a growing range of complaints about Chinese domestic and international behavior to MFN by conditioning its extension. The Bush administration vetoed this approach in the past two years on the argument that other sanctions imposed by the White House or based on existing legislation dealt more effectively with our concerns about Chinese behavior. With a Democratic administration now in the White House, the president has been able to forge a coalition with Congress that will impose human right-related conditions in considering MFN a year from now while leaving our concerns about China's proliferation activities and trade practices to be dealt with by other measures. This policy adjustment gives the administration greater flexibility in dealing with China but puts our growing economic ties at risk, based on human rights criteria not specified in the Jackson-Vanik Amendment.

As China's economy has taken off through a dramatic surge in foreign trade, we have come to see that denial of MFN would impose significant economic costs not only on the bad guys in Beijing but also on ourselves, on China's reformers and on our trading partners in Hong Kong and Taiwan while weakening one of our most powerful sources of influence for social change. Moreover, our leverage is in the threat of denial; once the benefit is withdrawn we would have expended our influence—and in the process precipitated a broader decline in U.S.-China relations.

Managing this policy has become a game of Chinese chicken. The White House and congressional proponents of sanctions have tried to "carefully craft" conditions for extension of MFN that will express our strong opposition to Chinese human rights related actions, press them to change their ways, yet not rupture the relationship.

Would the president really deny MFN if China fails to meet his human rights criteria: adhering to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; releasing or accounting for prisoners of conscience and improving prison conditions; protecting Tibet's religious and cultural heritage; and ending jamming of radio and TV broadcasts into China? Only he can say a year from now; but President Clinton has gone a significant distance toward creating a more effective China policy. Such a policy would inevitably reflect three premises:

We have a long-term national interest in constructive relations with the People's Republic of China, whether through balanced trade ties; prevention of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East, on the subcontinent and in North Korea; peacekeeping in Cambodia; or economic development strategies that will protect the environment. Put negatively, if our China policy is constructed in

a way that inexorably drives us toward unvarnished confrontation, we will take on foreign policy burdens that would make peacekeeping in Bosnia look like a minor police action. And we would confront China alone, because the Japanese, Europeans and others who joined with us four years ago in imposing sanctions after Tiananmen will not likely abandon their now-renormalized dealings with Beijing.

The current surge in China's economic growth, which last year made the country one of the world's most rapid developers, is the most powerful force for bringing about the very changes we are now seeking through sanctions. Rising per-capita income, access to foreign media of all types, opportunities for travel and study abroad, and participation in joint business ventures with foreign entrepreneurs are now changing China more profoundly than at any time in the country's century-long struggle to modernize. If China looks bad today—and we have legitimate reasons for concern—it is also clear that conditions have improved dramatically since 1972, when China first "opened up" to Americans and we went gaga over the suave diplomacy of Zhou Enlai, the awesome figure of Chairman Mao and the China of the Gang of Four. Thus, it is hardly effective policy to threaten to withdraw from China the one element in our relationship that is the most powerful agent of change—normal trade. That said, it is not in our interest to let slide our serious concerns with certain Chinese actions. The human rights abuses that continue to undermine public support for normal U.S.-Chinese relations include suppression of political dissent and religious practice, reportedly coercive population control measures, the use of prison labor in export industries and ethnic suppression in Tibet. China may be violating international agreements and bilateral understandings designed to control the proliferation of nuclear weaponry and missile delivery systems, and is selling conventional arms to unstable areas of the world, especially in the Middle East. And these concerns are now reinforced by a burgeoning trade imbalance that last year surpassed \$18 billion, making China responsible for 22 percent of our global trading deficit—second only to Japan at 59 percent.

Those who focus on MFN as our primary source of leverage on china stake our influence on one roll of the dice. Rather, we should draw on a range of legal, administrative and political remedies that are appropriate to our concerns while not putting the entire relationship at risk through the threat of a sanction that is costly to us and of questionable effectiveness in encouraging change in China.

China has committed itself internationally—by signing on to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, the Missile Technology Control Regime and the Biological and Chemical Weapons Conventions—to limit the spread of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems. Given disturbing indications that Beijing has violated both the spirit and the letter of these undertakings, we have available a range of multilateral and bilateral sanctions including heightened controls over the export of weaponry and dual use technologies essential to modernizing China's own armed forces. Growing international concerns about China's expansive military modernization program mean that we are likely to find support for more stringent controls over the export to China of weapons-related technologies. We also can control Chinese investment in U.S. indus-

tries that would give China access to desired technologies.

We should expect strict Chinese adherence to existing agreements, and also—as a permanent member of the U.N. Security Council—broadened Chinese anti-proliferation cooperation through such actions as joining the Nuclear Suppliers Group, adopting full-scope safeguards over nuclear exports and rejoining talks on Middle East arms control. The Chinese argument that U.S. anti-proliferation policy is designed to limit Chinese money-earning possibilities through foreign sales of weapons and related technologies is self-justification of the worst sort. And we should reactivate our own defense dialogue with the Chinese military for serious exchanges on proliferation issues as well as on areas of possible security cooperation.

Given China's burgeoning trade surplus with the United States, we have every right to expect reciprocal market access. Here again, we have a range of bilateral agreements in place designed to protect our intellectual property, guard against imports of prison-labor produced products or violations of textile quotas and open Chinese markets to U.S. exporters. Chinese violations of these agreements are readily subject to economic sanctions under Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974. And we should link our support for China's entry into the GATT to compliance with existing trade commitments as well as the further opening of domestic markets to our exports.

Human rights concerns are the most difficult to deal with, for sanctions are not so evidently apposite to abuses. Visibility is our most powerful source of influence, as we see in Chinese sensitivity to the domestic and international impact of the Voice of America. The openness of Chinese society necessary for economic growth unavoidably brings with it the opportunity to make visible to the world suppression of religious groups, ethnic minorities, political opponents and coercive birth control programs. Thus, we should continue to build international support for such "sunshine measures" as access to Chinese prisons by the International Committee of the Red Cross and the U.N. Human Rights Commission's monitoring of conditions in Tibet. Chinese authorities will resist opening up, but we should not underestimate the persuasive power to constraints on IMF, World Bank or Asian Development Bank financing of development projects other than those for "basic human needs." China's hosting of the Olympic Games in 2000 should have our support only with certain specified improvements in human rights conditions.

These sanctions have teeth; the challenge is to select the ones that will have some bit in China while not harming our own interests. We should have no illusion that such measures will resolve all our problems with China in short order. As with our persisting trade imbalance with Japan, the effort to open China's markets, to induce restraint on arms and dual-use technology exports, and to encourage respect for international norms in human rights practices will be a protracted and frustrating process. We will be most effective, however, if we remain engaged with China in a way that offers benefits for cooperation as well as sanctions for misdeeds.

Ultimately, however, this policy will work only if there is a leadership in Beijing committed to reform and constructive relations with the United States. In this regard, the current evidence is that the Chinese leadership, though still riven by tensions between

hard-liners and reformers, continues to move in the direction of economic decentralization and openness to the world. The Chinese Communist Party's 14th Congress last fall disavowed the conservatives' development approach of centralized management of the economy and reaffirmed the commitment to a policy of market-oriented development and engagement in the global economy—policies that undoubtedly account for China's current economic boom. Younger, reform-minded leaders are now coming to the fore, individuals who do not bear the blood debt of Tiananmen and who seem committed to domestic reforms and improving relations with the West.

Our China policy should be cast to reinforce these trends, which over time are bound to bring with them pressures for political as well as economic openness. President Clinton's new approach, while partially linking MFN and our problems with China, also has the flexibility of other sanctions with which to deal with the problem areas while reestablishing prospects for cooperation on issues of common interest.

As for our legal requirement that MFN be extended on the basis of open emigration, most observers believe that China meets the legislated test on emigration, despite foot dragging on exit visas for some political dissidents and their families. As Deng Xiaoping ominously retorted to President Carter during his 1979 visit to Washington: Are you prepared to take 10 million?

USTR SHOULD ACCEPT PENDING  
GSP PETITION ON WORKER  
RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN MEX-  
ICO—PART 2

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 1993

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, last week the Chairman of the Government Operations Subcommittee on Employment, Housing, and Aviation, Congressman COLLIN PETERSON and his colleagues held an extraordinary oversight on labor laws and practices in Mexico. Despite all that has been said and written about positive changes in Mexico in recent years and the proposed North American Free-Trade Agreement [NAFTA], this was the first time that Mexican workers were able to testify before the Congress.

In their testimony, these workers detailed the inner workings of the government-controlled labor movement in Mexico and how they had been blacklisted for having attempted to exercise their basic right to organize independent trade union locals at the Ford plant outside Mexico City and elsewhere.

I urge my colleagues to read the testimony offered in that hearing. It bears out why the USTR absolutely should accept the pending GSP petition which alleges in detail an egregious pattern of systematic labor repression throughout Mexico.

The first installment of the pending petition appears at page E1794 of the Extension of Remarks for July 15, 1993. Following is the second installment of the pending petition.

II. ADMINISTRATIVE BARRIERS TO FREEDOM OF  
ASSOCIATION

Besides legislation, workers are also marginalized through regulations that estab-

lish procedures for the administration of the law. In this respect, the Petitioners call the attention of the committee to the following aspects of Mexican administrative practice:

(a) The implementation and practice of collective agreements: in order for a collective agreement to be honored, the government requires that a contract be formed between a union and a corporation exclusively through their legal representatives. This interpretation professionalizes the system of collective bargaining and allows union secretaries-general to negotiate contracts without having to reference the positions of members within the union or submit to a vote. Thus workers are required to carry out the terms of contracts without having any access to the process of negotiation.<sup>1</sup>

(b) Union Registration: "Union registration keeps unions under government control and prevents autonomous unions from forming. Only those groups that have previously subjected themselves to central affiliates of the ruling party (PRI), such as CTM or CROC, or are supported by a corporation, win legal registration." (Arturo Alcalde, *Inside Mexico: A Critique of the U.S. State Department Country Reports, Worker Rights News No. 5*, at 11, henceforth "Alcalde")

Laura Carlsen, a Business Mexico editor, describes the problem in this way:

"Corporatist unions hold many strings enabling them to dominate organized labor. Foremost among them is their relation to federal, state, and local labor authorities. Besides having the power to deny registration to independent union, labor authorities may declare strikes "nonexistent" on supposed technicalities, control ratification of union election through the Boards of Arbitration and Conciliation, and participate in national policy making as the labor representatives on regulatory and policy commissions. Given the agreement between corporatist unions and the Mexican government, and particularly their usefulness in stemming the workers' demands and harvesting their votes, these unions constitute a critical part of the system of rule in Mexico. (Mexico: A Country Guide, at 186.)

This view is confirmed in carefully circumscribed language by the State Department's 1992 Human Rights Report on Mexico, "in theory, registration requirements are not onerous, involving the submission of basic information about the union in order to give it legal status. There have been repeated allegations by labor activists, however, that the federal and state labor authorities improperly use this administrative procedure to withhold registration from groups considered disruptive to government policies. Privately, trade unionists supportive of the government and even employers say this occurs." (Country Report at 449)

(c) Juridical control of unions through the periodic recognition of union directors: "Control of trade unions is not limited to the registration process. Union boards of directors' style of governing is considered authoritarian at best. With term limits of two to four years, newly selected board members must respond to labor authorities to obtain a register for the board's existence. The length of this registration period varies, depending on the union's existence. The length of this registration period varies, depending on the union's conduct. Unions must obtain state ratification to initiate any formal ac-

tion. Thus a union must negotiate its very existence periodically in order to represent workers in bargaining." (Alcalde at 11).

III. POLITICAL BARRIERS TO FREEDOM OF  
ASSOCIATION

The problem facing workers is not only one of forced affiliation to the PRI by the requirement that they join one of the CTM unions. It is also a question of political loyalty, which can be read as subordination to the interests of the government. The official unions are all members of the state-party, PRI, through their affiliation with the Congreso del Trabajo, (CT) the labor-sector organization of the party. When the CTM does not serve its purpose, the government goes to the CROC, the CROM or other confederations and uses them as a counterweight to CTM. So the problem resides in the government continuously interfering in the internal life of the unions and subordinating them to the government's policies.

According to the Department of State report on Mexico, "About 30 or 35 percent of the total Mexican work force is organized in trade unions, most of which are members of several large union confederations, known as labor centrals. Mexican unions may join together freely in labor centrals without the government's prior approval but require registration in order to have legal status. As with union registration, there is evidence this requirement can be misapplied to function as a restriction. It took from early 1990 until September 4, 1992, for one new labor central whose members were all well established, registered trade unions, to obtain its registration. In this case, although the new central's member unions were all Labor Congress (CT) members, they had been outspokenly critical of traditional leadership of the Congress".

"... The tradition of significant presence of union officers in the government, especially in elected positions, and the continued union influence in the nominating process for PRI candidates at all levels of government, perpetuates a symbiotic relationship that limits the freedom of action of unions. (Emphasis added) For example, union officers support government economic policies and PRI political candidates in return for having a voice in policy formation."

As Jerome L. Levinson notes, "There is a built-in conflict of interest between the role

The CTM, for example, is so "democratic" that the same leadership has been in charge for 50 years. The leadership is corrupt and quite distant from the interests of the workers. Some of the national leaders of the Labor Congress, such as Joaquin Gamboa Pascoe (the CTM boss in the Federal District) and Leonardo Rodriguez Alcaine (the boss of the largest union of Electricity Workers) are among the wealthiest men in Mexico. CTM President Fidel Velazquez, aged 92, has lost clout with the government and his calls to arms and threats to strike are no longer taken seriously because they are most of the time recognized as pure rhetoric to try to induce the government to negotiate with him. CTM assemblies are very much like PRI assemblies, in which the incumbents re-elect themselves to office without any true participation of the rank and file membership.

IV. JUDICIAL BARRIERS TO FREEDOM OF  
ASSOCIATION

The lack of autonomy of the labor justice administration system is evident in the Federal Conciliation and Arbitration Boards, tripartite tribunals composed of government, corporate and official union representatives.

<sup>1</sup>cf. Arturo Alcalde, "Inside Mexico: A Critique of Worker Rights Coverage in the US State Department's Country Report on Human Rights Practices," *Worker Rights News*, No. 5, Spring, 1993 (Washington, DC: ILRERF), p. 11.

Since the government (or state party) controls the naming of the official union representative as well, its position is guaranteed to prevail. "These Boards were given extraordinary power to resolve industrial disputes, and thus the fate of Mexican workers was delivered into government hands", (La Botz, *Mask of Democracy: Labor Suppression in Mexico Today* at 43)

The same is true of the National Commission of Minimum Wages, which "... is made up of representatives of labor, management and the government. Since the government and labor representatives are members of the PRI, the government is in effective control of the commissions, and is thereby able to set the minimum wage at a level consistent with the

The most flagrant recent example of the result of this distorted and politically manipulated adjudication system is the Volkswagen strike in Puebla in 1992. This incident is recounted by Levinson as follows:

"The company unilaterally reduce wages and benefits and changed work rules, provoking a strike by the membership.<sup>2</sup> Under Mexican law, the procedures for initiating a strike are governed by detailed rules when these rules are followed, workers cannot be permanently replaced (in contrast with labor law in the U.S.) Where, on the other hand, there is any deviation from the rules, workers are left unprotected. The company can go to a government Arbitration and Conciliation Board to have the strike declared illegal. Following such a declaration, the company may dismiss its workers, who then lose all rights to severance pay and other benefits." "Dismayed by the unilateral changes mandated by the company, the Volkswagen workers did not follow all the rules governing work stoppages. Volkswagen, advised by the best lawyers in Mexico City, brought an action before the Arbitration and Conciliation Board and the Board found the strikers had not followed the designated procedures and that the strike was therefore illegal. Volkswagen was able to get rid of the most defiant workers and impose its revised conditions. As the London-based Financial Times observed, Volkswagen 'almost certainly acted with the tacit approval of the government.'" (Unrequited Toil at 9)

(The April 19, 1993 issue of Business Week documented the direct role of President Salinas in breaking the Volkswagen strike. See Appendix V.)

After the Arbitration and Conciliation Board had declared the strike illegal, the company was free to fire any workers who did not return to work within 24 hours.

#### V. OFFICIAL THREATS AND VIOLENCE AGAINST ORGANIZED WORKERS

The pattern of government intimidation of unions has been to put pressure on the lead-

<sup>2</sup>In the period from June to August, 1992 an intense conflict occurred between workers and management. The company supported a splinter faction within the union leadership and signed a secret agreement with the leaders of that faction. "The terms of this accord allowed Volkswagen to replace the existing collective agreement with one based on the new "Japanese" style of production, including work teams, quality circles, increases sub-contracting, etc." The majority of the union rejected the settlement and accused the company of bribing the leader who signed with a payment of \$160,000. A meeting of some 8,000 unionists on August 15 voted unanimously to remove the union head who had signed the contract from office and to hold new elections. The government refused to recognize the decision. Two days later the Federal Council of Arbitration and Conciliation ruled that the German auto transnational was free to rescind its contract with its entire workforce.

ership of the unions to favor an alignment with the government's policies. If this does not work, then the next step is to block the possibility of a strike. If the workers go on strike anyway, the next step is to declare it illegal; if this still does not stop them, then the company is liquidated and the workers are fired. This pattern has been observed in many cases: the National Institute of Nuclear Energy, Aeromexico, Tepepan, Cananea Mining Co., Maquiladora workers, etc., which are documented in La Botz' study (Appendix VI).

The recent policy of massive layoffs, largely due to business streamlining and Privatization, has elicited an increased level of social unrest among workers. A wide array of workers has mobilized to protest these layoffs. The government has strenuously tried to block these mobilizations, using different means of repression against the workers. Recent examples abound:

(a) On the 23rd of May, 1992, in the State of Tabasco, dozens of Pemex's ex-workers including five women were beaten and wounded in the course of a violent suppression of a demonstration of the ex-workers by anti-riot public security forces. The workers were demonstrating in demand of the payment of lay-off indemnization which are required by law.

(b) On May 25, 1992, workers of Omnibus de Mexico, (Buses of Mexico) were arrested by members of the Mexico City's general prosecutor (PJDF), who seized their belongings and threatened them. This happened right after they held a union meeting to challenge the union leader.

(c) On June 1, 1992, in the State of Veracruz, Juan Meza Garcia and his companion, Ernesto Veras, were forced by police to interrupt a hunger strike in protest of having been fired from their jobs at Pemex. They were forcibly taken to the hospital to be attended.

(d) On August 11, 1992, Raul Pineda, the official mayor (deputy for administration and personnel) of the Ministry of Agrarian Reform, ordered the violent dispersion of a demonstration of 80 workers inside the ministry's buildings.

Another example of the suppression of labor rights is the participation of goon squads in internal elections in the unions. The 1991 Petition by McGaughey et. al. documented this pattern in connection with the Ford Motor Company and the Tornel Rubber Company.<sup>3</sup> However, these are but a few recent examples of a pattern that is longstanding, and that persists.

Almost three and a half years after a Ford-Cuautitlan worker was assassinated,<sup>4</sup> nobody has yet been arrested despite the fact that the National Commission on Human Rights issued its Recommendation 22/92, which recommended the arrest of one of the main perpetrators of that crime, and a warrant for his arrest was issued.

Other recent examples include:

<sup>3</sup>In the GSP Committee's Response to the 1991 Petition (at 8), it is stated that: "Petitioners claim that the violence prevented dissidents from voting in the election that the CTM eventually won. They do not support this claim with evidence." For a listing of the evidence of this violence and its source, cf. La Botz, *Mask of Democracy: Labor Suppression in Mexico Today*, pp. 144-147, which is appended to this Petition as Appendix I. Similar documentation to demonstrate a pattern of government-or-CTM-investigated violence in the cases of the labor conflicts at Pemex Oil Co. (1989), Cananea Mines (1989), Modelo Brewery (1990), and Ford Motor Company (1991) is included in this appendix.

<sup>4</sup>For details of this incident, which are not challenged, see the 1991 Petition.

(a) On May 9 1992, an armed group of the CTM headed by J. Guadalupe Uribe tried to disrupt and prevent the union's recuento (a vote within a union to determine whether to change the union's affiliation from CTM to CROM), in the corporation Latinoamericana de Vidrio (Latinoamerican of glass), located in Naucalpan, State of Mexico. Guadalupe Uribe was one of the men who participated in the CTM armed disruption of a worker strike at the Ford Cuautitlan plant on January 8, 1991.

(b) On May 12 1992, an armed group attacked 1,500 workers of Altos Hornos de Mexico, S.A. (AHMSA), who were holding an assembly to replace the leader of the union. 100 workers were wounded, 15 of them gravely.

(c) On July 30, 1992, approximately 100 workers of Pemex in Veracruz were attacked by the Security Guards of the company, with beating and gunshots while demonstrating in the headquarter of the 11th section of the union. They were asking for the payment of benefits that had been withheld.

(d) On August 5, 1992, workers of the Ministry of Agriculture and Aquatic Resources, which were affiliated to sections 1 and 70 of the union, were violently evicted by 60 men while holding a demonstration about wages and benefits increases. Bernardo Medina Austria and a Cutberto Cruz were kidnaped and held for five days by unknown men.

#### SALUTE TO CDSI ON ITS 25TH ANNIVERSARY

#### HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 1993

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute one of Maryland's most dynamic and community-minded companies, Computer Data Systems [CDSI] of Rockville, on its 25th anniversary.

The anniversary—this month—comes at a time when CDSI has just been honored by the Montgomery County Technology Council and the Suburban Maryland Technology Council as High Tech Firm of the Year for "best representing the characteristics of technology growth and development and economic contribution in Montgomery County." The award is a real tribute to chairman of the board Clifford Kendall, president and CEO Gordon S. Glenn, and the company's more than 3,600 other professionals working in 42 States.

Founded in 1968 by Clifford Kendall and two other businessmen, CDSI has been a phenomenal success story, growing steadily from the original handful of employees to its current status of having employees at 81 locations from Colorado to Alabama to Massachusetts. Approximately 1,500 of CDSI's employees are located in the Montgomery County, MD, area. Total revenues for the last 3 years have exceeded \$400 million, with assets greater than \$60 million. CDSI provides information technology solutions on more than 160 current contracts, primarily with Federal civilian and military agencies. The company also sells financial systems products. In recognition of CDSI's efforts, the company has been honored by Government Computer News "for outstanding leadership and performance in providing information technology capabilities to the federal government." *Forbes Magazine*

has twice listed CDSI as one of the 200 best small companies in the country.

The firm's various community service projects have also earned honors. For example, CDSI has received a number of certificates of appreciation from the city of Rockville and the Montgomery County public schools.

I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating CDSI—and its leaders, chairman of the board Cliff Kendall and president and CEO Stonie Glenn—on its 25th year as a forward-looking company and important employer in Montgomery County, MD.

**LEGISLATION TO PROVIDE FOR  
OVERSIGHT OF THE JOINT TRIBAL/  
BIA/DOI ADVISORY TASK  
FORCE ON BIA REORGANIZATION**

**HON. CRAIG THOMAS**

OF WYOMING

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 20, 1993*

Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on behalf of myself, Representative RICHARDSON, chairman of the Subcommittee on Native American Affairs; Representative YOUNG of Alaska, ranking Republican on the Committee on Natural Resources; and Representative CALVERT, to introduce legislation to return oversight of the Joint Tribal/BIA/DOI Advisory Task Force on the Bureau of Indian Affairs Reorganization to the Committee on Natural Resources.

The task force represents a nonpartisan effort by the Tribes, the Department of the Interior [DOI] and the Bureau of Indian Affairs [BIA] to reorganize the BIA. In 1990, the Tribes rejected the BIA's unilaterally produced Blue Book reorganization plan because they were not included in its formulation. At the request of the Tribes, Congress halted the implementation of the Blue Book plan and in the DOI's Fiscal Year 1991 Appropriations Act mandated the establishment of the task force, thereby giving the Tribes full participation in any future reorganization effort.

Congress continued the Fiscal Year 1991 Interior Appropriations Act language mandating the task force in both the 1992 and 1993 fiscal year acts. The Fiscal Year 1993 Appropriations Act included language providing that any reorganization proposal may not be implemented until:

(1) The task force has reviewed the proposal and recommended its implementation to the Secretary of the Interior, and

(2) The proposal has been submitted to, and approved by, the Appropriations Committees, except that the Bureau may submit a reorganization proposal related only to management improvements along with task force comments or recommendations to the committees for review and disposition.

This same approval language was included in H.R. 2520, the fiscal year 1994 Interior appropriations bill, but was struck from the bill under a point of order during consideration last week in the Committee of the Whole as violative of clause 2(b) of the House rule XXI.

Mr. Speaker, the bill I introduce today would reinstate this language with one important change, it makes any reorganization plan sub-

ject to the approval not of the Appropriations Committees, but to the approval of the authorizing committees, the House Committee on Natural Resources and the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs.

It seems to me that it makes eminently more sense for this important oversight function to lie with those of us charged with the day-to-day supervision of Indian Affairs, rather than with committees whose jurisdiction lies elsewhere. This is especially true in this case, since the Subcommittee on Native American Affairs has taken a keen interest in this topic this session. Our first hearing this Congress was on the task force's 1992 report, and we conducted a field hearing on the task force in my home State of Wyoming this last April.

Mr. Speaker, I look forward to working closely with Chairman RICHARDSON on moving this legislation swiftly through the House.

**NETWORK DISCRETION ADVISED**

**HON. MICHAEL G. OXLEY**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 20, 1993*

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, over the last several months, the Subcommittee on Telecommunications and Finance has held three hearings in order to investigate the problem of violence on television. Prior to the last hearing, the witnesses, the networks, and the Motion Picture Association of America, convened a press conference at which they proudly unveiled their parental advisories proposal. Had it not been for the pressure of Congress, I doubt that they would have done this. Nevertheless, they offered up these advisories as a solution to the problem. In effect, they simply threw the problem and shifted any subsequent blame on the parents.

I would like to submit the column by Colman McCarthy, from the Washington Post. It illustrates the sham behind these parental advisories.

**NETWORK DISCRETION ADVISED**

(By Colman McCarthy)

Parental advisories on network television that will soon warn viewers about violent programs need advisories of their own: "Warning: The advisory that's about to appear on your screen is an exercise in fake reform."

ABC, NBC, CBS and Fox yielded almost nothing to their congressional critics when agreeing to screen an eight-word program warning: "Due to some violent content, parental discretion advised." For a cop show or a prime-time movie of the week, an honest leveling with the audience—truth in labeling—would mean warnings that would sound something like this: "The following program depicts six murders with handguns, three stabbings, four beatings of women, two rapes, seven fistfights, four people thrown out of penthouse windows, two high-speed chases ending in head-on collisions, three dynamitings of office buildings, one assassination, two acts of arson and three rifle butts to the jaw. Parental discretion advised."

Network discretion, not parental, is the issue. Television executives have proven they lack it entirely, along with the advertisers who put up the money for the simu-

lated gore. Discretion would have moved the networks decades ago to resist the easy profits of violent programs. Instead they pandered to the community by appealing to the basest part of it, those who are passively entertained by graphic violence.

Congressional investigations of the problem have a history of nearly 30 years, a long-playing sitcom of inefficiency. Reports on television violence were documented by congressional committees in 1954, 1961, 1964, 1970 and 1977, with a surgeon general's statement in 1982—updating one in 1972—that excessive television violence leads to violent behavior among children and teenagers. This is as accepted a fact as that cigarette smoking leads to lung cancer, otherwise television executives would have kept resisting.

The cautionary advisories to which the industry agreed are no more than the mildest of tetherings. Programmers themselves will define the violence. Children's cartoons, 95 percent of which have violent themes, are unaffected. Officials at network departments of broadcast standards—don't laugh, they are serious—issued the predictably pious pronouncements of concern after the latest congressional flare-up.

But the money men down the hall remain arrogantly unbowed. Their message: The violence, labeled or not, will stay. The president of NBC's entertainment division preened like the network peacock: "We are in the leadership position here—we're the broadcast industry."

Defending the blood-spilling on his channel, the president of the CBS Broadcast Group said, "We don't want to turn the vast wasteland into the dull wasteland." And representing the film industry that supplies much of the gore for television, Jack Valenti, Hollywood's prop in Washington, asked, "Where can you take [the violence] out and keep the suspense you want?"

The executives' message to Congress and those demanding reform is, get lost. Collectively, that part of the entertainment industry—television and Hollywood—which markets violence is run by crass people with zero sense of social responsibility. "TV is not the sole culprit," says Valenti. True. But it still is one.

While others work to decrease the country's violence—citizens pressuring for stronger handgun laws, counselors in shelters for battered women, social workers trying to keep families together, educators teaching conflict resolution and peace studies, anti-war organizations—television executives exempt themselves.

An unanswered question is how the pushers of television and film violence—from scriptwriters and actors to the advertisers who pay for it—live with themselves. Do they tell their children that they earn their living by appealing to the worst in people? Is making money so important that they are willing to befool themselves and the airwaves with uncreative gore that uplifts no one? That's the leadership position?

Anger at this hauteur can be channeled: informing advertisers of personal boycotts, supporting groups that are pressuring the Federal Communications Commission to regulate the violence, or junking the TV set entirely. The public is not without choices.

ALASKA OIL EXPORT  
RESTRICTION LEGISLATION**HON. MARIA CANTWELL**

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 1993

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join Congresswoman OLYMPIA SNOWE in introducing a bill to amend the Export Administration Act of 1979 to indefinitely extend existing restrictions on the export of Alaska North Slope crude oil. I am pleased that Congresswoman SNOWE, who has played a leadership role on this issue in the past, is once again cosponsoring this bipartisan effort to promote our Nation's energy security.

When the construction of the trans-Alaska pipeline was authorized in 1973, it was understood that the oil flowing from this domestic resource would be used for the benefit of American consumers and American industry. Since that time, Congress has consistently expressed its support for restricting the export of Alaskan North Slope crude oil in the Export Administration Act.

Under these restrictions, North Slope crude may be exported only if it is in our Nation's interest and the interest of American consumers. In the past, the restrictions set forth in section 7(d) of the act have been linked to the expiration date of the entire act. We think that Congress should now explicitly extend section 7(d) so there is no question that the export restrictions will remain in place. Congress will be debating a total rewrite of the Export Administration Act later in this Congress. This is the time and the place to finally put to rest this issue by permanently restricting the export of Alaskan North Slope crude oil.

Mr. Speaker, these measures have been in place for nearly two decades and have provided enduring benefits for our Nation. Today, Alaska North Slope crude represents approximately one quarter of the entire U.S. crude oil output. These restrictions have made our Nation less dependent on oil imports. At a time when our country is importing nearly 50 percent of the oil we need, it simply does not make sense to open the door to exporting our own resources. To permit the export of Alaskan North Slope crude would dramatically increase our dependence on foreign oil. Moreover, every barrel of oil we export from Alaska will have to be replaced by foreign oil at a greater cost. Exchanging American oil for more expensive foreign oil is at best a questionable policy.

Increased dependence on foreign oil would not be the only cost of permitting the export of Alaska North Slope crude. We also would be opening the door to exporting hundreds, perhaps thousands of jobs in shipping and shipbuilding industries. The oil that is exported from Alaska would leave on foreign-crewed, foreign-flagged ships that are built abroad. The oil we would have to import to replace our own domestic crude would enter this country on foreign ships as well.

American shipbuilders have been counting on greater demand for their services since the passage of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990. Under this law, all tankers operating in U.S. waters must eventually be double-hulled, lead-

ing to a significant amount of new ship construction in American shipyards. The shipyards in my State, and States throughout the country, hope to participate in building these new vessels. But if the cargo itself, Alaskan North Slope crude oil, is exported, many of these opportunities will be lost.

Today, the movement of Alaska North Slope crude keeps approximately 43 U.S.-flagged tankers operating full-time. The Alaskan oil trade has been very important in maintaining American

Over the past 20 years, we have built and maintained a secure transportation, refining and distribution system for Alaskan North Slope crude oil. This has led to the creation of jobs on-board ships and in repair yards, jobs for those who supply and service both industries, and jobs in refineries along the west coast. For example, there are 6 refineries in my State providing more than 300 jobs. We should not put these jobs at risk by permitting the export of Alaskan oil.

This resource is particularly important to Washington State. At present, Alaskan oil accounts for approximately 90 percent of the supply for the six refineries operating in the Puget Sound area. Over the first 4 months of 1993, these refineries, supplying consumers in Oregon and Washington, have run an average of 500,000 barrels per day of Alaskan crude. If exports were permitted, these refineries would face higher crude prices, that if passed on, would lead to higher prices for petroleum products and higher prices at the gas pumps. My constituents and the citizens of Oregon should not be forced to pay more at the pump simply because a few affected interests want higher profits.

For these reasons, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation. Export restrictions on Alaskan oil are important for our economy and our long-term energy security. They provide good jobs for our American workers in industries that need to be strengthened, in industries we cannot afford to erode with this shortsighted attempt to alter our nation's energy policy.

Section 7(d) of the Export Administration Act should be extended indefinitely.

A 50TH ANNIVERSARY TRIBUTE TO  
THE DELANO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE**HON. CALVIN M. DOOLEY**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 1993

Mr. DOOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Delano, CA, Chamber of Commerce.

The Delano Chamber of Commerce had its unofficial inception in 1924 to meet the needs of fledgling local businesses, and was officially incorporated by the State of California in 1943 as a nonprofit organization to further business enterprise.

The Delano Chamber of Commerce has continued to grow and meet the needs of an economy evolving from purely agribusiness to one of diverse complexity.

The Delano Chamber of Commerce will be installing officers and directors for the 50th

time since it was first incorporated on July 22, 1943.

I would like for the Congress of the United States to recognize the valuable contribution made by local chambers of commerce. They are advocates for businesses that are the lifeblood of the American economy. I urge that the Delano Chamber of Commerce be recognized during its golden anniversary as a representative of the free enterprise spirit that has helped to make the United States the leader of the free world.

CAPITOL POLICE OFFICERS  
DESERVE MEDAL OF VALOR**HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 1993

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commend Sgt. David G. Wells and PFC Virgil L. Van Fleet of the U.S. Capitol Police for their heroic off duty actions last year in assisting victims of an automobile accident on the New Jersey Turnpike. I believe that both these brave men should be awarded a Medal of Valor by their department.

Mr. Speaker, on September 26, 1992, Sergeant Wells and Private First Class Van Fleet were off duty and en route to New York City traveling on the New Jersey Turnpike. The two officers came upon a truck which had overturned. As Sergeant Wells and Private First Class Van Fleet approached the accident scene, they observed that no emergency vehicles had arrived. They identified themselves to people on the scene as police officers and inquired if there were any injuries. They were directed to one victim who was receiving assistance from citizens on the shoulder of the road, and another victim who was pinned, upside down, in the front section of the truck. The victim was trapped under crates of melons.

Sergeant Wells and Private First Class Van Fleet immediately went to render assistance to the victim inside the truck. They observed that the victim was bleeding profusely from the back of the head, acid was leaking from the truck's battery and gasoline was leaking from the gas tank—and flowing toward the victim. Sergeant Wells entered the truck through the rear doors, making his way through crates of melons to get to the victim. As Sergeant Wells was making his way toward the cab of the truck, the smell of gasoline became stronger. Fearing the truck was going to catch fire and explode, Private First Class Van Fleet ordered everyone to move away from the truck. At the same time Sergeant Wells courageously made his way to the victim, Private First Class Van Fleet—with no regard for his own safety—took a tire iron, smashed in the front window and assisted Sergeant Wells in removing the injured victim from the truck and getting the victim to safety.

Without question, Mr. Speaker, the decisive and courageous actions taken by Sergeant Wells and Private First Class Van Fleet saved the victim's life. I am not surprised by their actions. The U.S. Capitol Police department is one of the best trained and most professional law enforcement agencies in the country. I am honored to be protected and served by the fine men and women of the Capitol Police.

Sergeant Wells and Private First Class Van Fleet are dedicated law enforcement professionals who have served the Capitol Police with honor and excellence. Their heroic actions on the New Jersey Turnpike last September are a credit to the Capitol Police and

to the courage and dedication of these fine officers. Not surprisingly, the television show "Top Cops" is considering doing a piece on Sergeant Wells and Private First Class Van Fleet.

Once again, Mr. Speaker, I commend Sergeant Wells and Private First Class Van Fleet. They deserve the praise and recognition of Congress, and they most certainly deserve a Medal of Valor from the Capitol Police department for their heroic actions last fall.

TRIBUTE TO THE SPANISH BROADCASTING SYSTEM AND ITS PRESIDENT, RAUL ALARCON, JR.

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 1993

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the Spanish Broadcasting System, and its president, Raul Alarcon, Jr. In a ceremony tomorrow evening the Spanish Broadcasting System will be honored as the Outstanding Hispanic Business of the Year by the National Hispanic Business Group.

With a succession of triumphs over the last several years the Spanish Broadcasting System has become a major presence in Spanish radio markets around the Nation. I myself was

an early listener to WSKQ-FM, which upon acquisition by SBS in 1989 became New York City's first Hispanic FM station. SBS greatly expanded its reach in 1991 by establishing a satellite Spanish-language news service throughout the continental United States. In 1992 it inaugurated a satellite Spanish language entertainment format in our Nation's three largest Hispanic markets. And this year, station KLAX in Los Angeles, which became an SBS network affiliate in 1988, achieved the number one ranking in that city's very competitive Hispanic market.

Mr. Speaker, the breadth and strength of the Spanish Broadcasting System is clear testimony to the business acumen of its leadership, in particular that of SBS president, Raul Alarcon, Jr., and the superior efforts of all who work for it. I hope my colleagues will join me in paying tribute to this truly outstanding Hispanic business.

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