

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

RECOGNIZING THE 25TH
ANNIVERSARY OF EAGLE VILLAGE**HON. DAVE CAMP**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 26, 1993

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to recognize Eagle Village in Hersey, MI, on the occasion of its 25th anniversary of services to children and families. Over the years Eagle Village has opened its doors to over 100,000 people. Today, I join the people of mid-Michigan in celebrating an organization dedicated to enhancing the lives of persons in need.

Eagle Village has enjoyed decades of continuous growth and program development. Founded in 1968 by the Honorable Donald E. Holbrook, and Kermit and Jean Hainley, the present codirectors, the village has gained a national reputation for its leadership in the areas of family-centered residential treatment and foster care, the experiential model, and, most recently, for the development of a Continuum of Care Program.

The original goal of Eagle Village was to be a facility which would provide growth, love, support, treatment, and opportunities for boys who had to be removed from their homes and communities due to special circumstances. As the facility expanded over the years, so did its focus. Programs were initiated which would provide a diversionary and growth experience for all children with behavioral and emotional needs. The results of this program were astounding. School attendance, attitudes, productivity, and delinquency showed significant improvement, and parents reported changed attitudes in the home toward themselves and siblings.

Mr. Speaker, I know you will join me in commending the outstanding individuals that have and continue to make Eagle Village a success. The village now provides such services as residential treatment, intensive foster care, community service, and alternative and family support programs, and is now providing its greatest service to children and families ever. The need for quality support and educational treatment services has never been greater, and Eagle Village stands ready to meet these challenges.

PERMANENT REGULATION OF D.C.
BLUE CROSS AND BLUE SHIELD**HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 26, 1993

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today, along with my colleague, Representative JIM McDERMOTT, to introduce a bill amending the

congressional charter for Group Hospitalization and Medical Services, Inc. [GHMSI], to ensure that it remain subject to regulation by its domiciliary jurisdiction, the District of Columbia. I cosponsored a similar bill last Congress with my colleague from California, Representative RON DELLUMS. That legislation became part of the District of Columbia 1992 supplemental appropriations and rescissions and 1993 Appropriations Act, Public Law 102-382. Unfortunately, that provision was a stop-gap measure with an effective date beginning on October 5, 1992, and expiring on September 30, 1993. Legislation is now needed to extend that legislation permanently.

In 1939, Congress granted a congressional not-for-profit charter to Group Hospitalization, Inc., GHMSI's predecessor. The unique charter exempts that health insurer from virtually all District of Columbia insurance regulation. For decades GHMSI was protected from regulatory jurisdiction otherwise exercised by the domiciliary States of other insurers.

GHMSI has grown well beyond original congressional expectation, and throughout the late 1980's, upper level management grossly mismanaged the company. They altered GHMSI's fundamental business plan and engaged in financially disastrous business practices marked by creation of unprofitable subsidiaries and ventures into unwise external business deals. These practices were brought to light in hearings held this past January before the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee. Most outrageously, while GHMSI plummeted into fiscal chaos, corporate officials, at policyholder expense, wined, dined, and fiddled in luxury resorts and hotels. Were it not for the shield provided by Congress, common insurance regulation could have uncovered and prevented many abuses.

The bill I am introducing today will permanently accomplish several things. First, it will establish the District of Columbia as the legal domicile of GHMSI. Second, it will require that GHMSI be licensed and regulated by the District of Columbia. Third, it will repeal the provision of the charter that exempts GHMSI from regulation by the D.C. insurance superintendent. And, fourth, it will require GHMSI to reimburse the District of Columbia for the costs of its regulation.

Comprehensive health care reform must address ways to protect consumers from excessive health care costs exacerbated by poorly regulated health insurers and unscrupulous health insurance executives. The gaping regulatory loophole through which the proverbial MACK truck was driven in the case of GHMSI will be sealed permanently by passage of this legislation.

50TH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY OF
MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM ZIPPER**HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI**

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 26, 1993

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to announce to the House and to my colleagues the 50th wedding anniversary of two dear friends and gracious people: Bill and Florence Zipper of Louisville, KY.

Before his retirement, Bill Zipper was one of my hometown's most outstanding small business people. Zipper Heating and Air Conditioning did residential as well as commercial work, and Bill Zipper always gave his customers a dollar's worth of service for a dollar charged.

He and his partner for these past 50 years—Florence—who, I am sorry to relate, is not in excellent health, raised a fine family, supported their church and boosted Louisville higher, harder, and more energetically than any other couple I have ever had the privilege of knowing.

Mr. Speaker, in an era in which so many marriages fail, and so little permanence is evident in personal relationships, Bill and Florence Zipper and their long and steady marriage are examples of constancy and love which are inspiring to us all.

LIKE TAMMANY HALL

HON. TERRY EVERETT

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 26, 1993

Mr. EVERETT. Mr. Speaker, remember when President Clinton took the extraordinary step of firing every single U.S. district attorney in the country. Why did he do that, Mr. Speaker? Was he trying to protect powerful Democrat Members of this House? And, when will he hire a new chief prosecutor for the District of Columbia?

Mr. Speaker, these questions must be answered. The American people need to know that the President isn't protecting leading Members of this House from criminal prosecution.

With Travelgate, the post office scandal and the firing of Bill Sessions, the Clinton White House is looking less like the Carter administration and more like Tammany Hall.

When will this political cronyism stop and real professionalism begin.

We don't need coverups and more taxes. We need honesty in government and less spending.

Mr. Speaker, the President's message team has promised the country change. And we need real change, but we also need full disclosure.

● 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.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN B. "JACK" LEE

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 26, 1993

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to my colleagues' attention the outstanding contribution to the medical community and volunteer organizations in southwestern Illinois the career of Mr. John B. "Jack" Lee.

Jack Lee was one of the founders of the Hospice of Southern Illinois, and worked tirelessly for years to build this important program for the terminally ill. At the end of August 1993, Jack will retire as president and chief executive officer of the hospice after 11 years of dedicated service.

Jack began this program with the help of other committed individuals with a budget of \$14,000. Today, Hospice of Southern Illinois is the second largest geographical hospice in the United States, with a projected 1994 budget of over \$7 million.

As a personal friend of Jack Lee, I honor his work and commitment to the hospice. I also urge my colleagues to join me in saluting the outstanding contributions that the hospice provides to thousands of individuals each year.

HONORING THE UNITED JEWISH Y'S OF LONG ISLAND ON THE 11TH ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL JEWISH ARTS FESTIVAL

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 26, 1993

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the United Jewish Y's of Long Island on the occasion of its 11th annual International Jewish Arts Festival of Long Island.

The International Jewish Arts Festival will take place on September 5 and 6 on the grounds of the Young Men and Young Women's Hebrew Association—YM and YWHA—of Suffolk County. The Long Island community will be entertained by the talents of over 200 internationally renowned artists and attended to by a vast array of craftsmen, vendors, and volunteers.

The UJY's of Long Island is the central organization for its six member YM and YWHA's on Long Island. Created in 1973 by the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of New York, now UJA—Federation, the UJY's purposes are to raise capital and endowment funds to develop, plan, expand, and coordinate YM and YWHA services and program activities for the people of Long Island.

Since their first formation in Baltimore in 1854, YM and YWHA's have had a long association in fostering the cultural arts for the enrichment and enjoyment of the individual and the community. The UJY's assists its members and agencies in promoting the cultural arts through consultation and fundraising.

This year the International Jewish Arts Festival of Long Island will be honoring the extraordinary heroism of the Jewish resistance in the Warsaw ghetto, and showcasing the music, art, and literature of the Holocaust era.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Mr. Speaker, I ask all my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join with me now in extending our best wishes and special thanks to the United States Y's of the Long Island for its 20 years of dedicated community service.

TRIBUTE TO THE HONEY BEE STINGERS

HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 26, 1993

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to recognize the outstanding musical performers of the Honey Bee Stingers, on the occasion of their 1,100th performance. I am sure you will join me in appreciation of the entertaining and energetic performances they have been giving to the older Americans of mid Michigan for many years.

It all began when Mr. Bob Carriveau of Beaverton, MI, a honey farmer, had a dream. He woke up one morning and told his wife, Wilma, that they were going to have a band. Not only that, but he predicted that they would have a radio show and go to Nashville. One year later, the Honey Bee Stingers were enjoying one of the highlights of their musical careers, performing at the Ernest Tubb Jamboree in Nashville, TN. They are the only senior citizen band in the country to have been invited to play at this prestigious event. I have also heard their fine music on a number of occasions.

The Honey Bee Stingers have been together since 1980. As Mr. Carriveau also had foreseen in his dream, they have been performing for 7½ years over a half hour radio program, every Saturday and Sunday on WGDN, in Gladwin, MI. In addition, they play for charities at which they receive donations. These funds are then used to put on their annual community Christmas party, where they play for over 350 children of all ages. They even record this annual event, and send copies to the President and Vice President of the United States.

This is truly an outstanding group of individuals. The ages of the front four members of the band total over 320 years, and the majority of the players are from over the age of 70 years up to 88 years. They are thankful that the members are blessed with good health, and truly enjoy playing for senior citizens and for those who may be unable to get out to enjoy the beauty of music. There are several people in their 80's that come to enjoy the square dancing music that the group performs. The Honey Bee Stingers have dedicated their time and talent to music and all of the joys it can bring. Mr. Speaker, I know you will join me in congratulating and commending the outstanding individuals that make up the Honey Bee Stingers, for the service and enjoyment they have provided to the people of Michigan.

HOUSE PAYS POSTHUMOUS TRIBUTE TO CLARENCE L. WHITE OF STONY CREEK, NY

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 26, 1993

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, Clarence L. White was like a second father to me, and now he's gone.

There has always been one man I would point to when critics say there is no such thing as a dedicated, honest public servant. That man was Clarence White of Stony Creek, NY, who died last night in Glens Falls Hospital. I have never met a more selfless, giving man, and I am not going to pretend that someone can take his place in my memory or my affection.

Clarence White took me under his wing when I first joined the Warren County Board of Supervisors in 1967, and ever since, no one has ever replaced him as my ideal public servant. He had only one personal ambition, and that was to help people. Until the very end, when I wanted to find out what the people back home were thinking, I called Clarence White. His advice was never wrong.

He was a lifelong resident of Stony Creek. After studying business administration at Albany Business College, he built up his own plumbing and heating business. He was a general contractor for a number of years. His private sector experience prepared him well for his public service. Whether you were a customer or a constituent, you got nothing but the best from Clarence White.

He was superintendent of highways from 1940 to 1946, justice of the peace from 1954 to 1965, and town supervisor from 1965 to 1975. From 1975 to the day he died he was a town councilman.

Apart from those official positions, his community involvement alone made him a special person to me. He was a member of the Knowlhurst Baptist Church in Stony Creek and a deacon for many years. He was one of the originators of Stony Creek Mountain Days. And, like so many community leaders, he played an important role in the Stony Creek Volunteer Fire Company and Emergency Squad. He was the fire company's first president, served in the fire police, and was a trustee at the time of his death. All together, he gave 42 years of his life to the fire company.

I wish I could be there tonight at his wake to tell surviving family members how much I and everyone else shares their loss. I wish I could be there to tell him myself, because somehow I feel he would hear me. He would hear my voice, and all the other voices of sincere respect and love for this great man.

Words fail me, Mr. Speaker. Hero, giant, great American, friend, leader—they all apply, but even they can't quite express what I feel about the man who has helped me, taught me, and inspired me for more than a quarter of a century.

He had no peer as a public servant, not in this body or any other. Mr. Speaker, I ask you and other Members to please join me, and let us pay our own tribute to Clarence L. White of Stony Creek, NY, who was not just a good

man. He was a great, loved, and loving man, and I will miss him terribly.

STAYING WITH WHAT WORKS

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 26, 1993

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, since the House vote of June 22 to eliminate all funding for the National Endowment for Democracy, there have been a number of editorial columns about that action by some of our most thoughtful commentators, among them David Broder, A.M. Rosenthal, and George Will. Many of my colleagues have seen these writings, which call attention to the consequences for the United States and for those struggling to promote human rights and democracy abroad if funding for NED is not restored.

Perhaps even more significant has been the outpouring of testimonials to NED that have been offered by the major democratic activists throughout the world, among them Dr. Elena Bonner, Dr. Sein Win, Prime Minister of Burma's government in exile, President Sali Berisha of Albania, Fang Lizhi, the distinguished Chinese human rights activist, Vyacheslav Chernovil, head of the democratic movement of Ukraine, and countless other democratic leaders from Chile, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Vietnam, and many other countries.

Mr. Speaker, I have selected one of these letters to share with my colleagues. It is from Vytautas Landsbergis, who led Lithuania's successful fight to reestablish democracy and independence after decades of Soviet domination and who served as its President until February of this year. Mr. Landsbergis is eloquent not only about the timely assistance provided by the National Endowment for Democracy to the democratic forces in his country during the dark days of Soviet occupation, but also about the critical work that remains to be done before democracy can be considered secure in the former Soviet Union. According to Mr. Landsbergis, the kind of assistance NED provides is needed as much today as it was in 1989 and 1990.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit President Landsbergis' letter for the RECORD and urge my colleagues to read his words.

VYTAUTAS LANDSBERGIS, M/P.,
Lithuania, July 5, 1993.

Mr. CARL GERSHMAN,
President, National Endowment for Democracy,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. GERSHMAN: I was recently informed that the U.S. House of Representatives voted to deny continued funding for the National Endowment for Democracy. This was a great shock to me and I am convinced that, if the U.S. Senate were to concur on this issue, it would signify a great loss both for the United States of America as defender of democracy and for Lithuania because the process of democratization of our economical, social and political life suffers currently from various barriers.

From 1989 to 1991 NED played a critical role in support of Lithuania's drive to reestablish democracy and national independ-

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

ence. By supplying Sajudis and other grassroots democratic organizations in Lithuania with computers, telefax machines and other technical assistance as well as paper for its democratic press, NED made our enormous task of challenging, and ultimately defeating, the Soviet totalitarian empire much easier. I recall our meeting in 1989 in Washington when you not only provided me with a forum to address policymakers but also agreed to my request to increase the level of material support to Sajudis. One reason I remember this so well is because you and NED had the foresight and courage to support us at a time when others in the West preferred to sit on the sidelines or even to support Goliath against David.

If the U.S. House of Representatives has voted to abolish NED because it is convinced of the triumph of democracy in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, then it is making a tragic mistake. Anti-democratic forces and anti-democratic tendencies in Lithuania and elsewhere in this region remain strong. There is no guarantee that democracy will flower in the soil of the land that was polluted for 50 years by Communism. One need only look at the current situation in Lithuania to understand that the battle for democracy is only half-complete.

Lithuania's democratic forces do need NED's assistance today as much as they needed its help in 1989 and 1990. I'm certain that you understand this. But I wonder if those U.S. legislators who voted against NED realize that the return of anti-democratic regimes in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, and the resurgence of imperial forces in Russia is an ever-present threat not just to the citizens of these countries but also to those of the United States.

I wish you much success and hope that the U.S. Congress ultimately will decide to restore funding for NED so that it may continue its crucial work in support of democracy in Lithuania as well as elsewhere.

Sincerely,

VYTAUTAS LANDSBERGIS.

TRIBUTE TO SPENCER SUTCLIFFE

HON. CHRISTOPHER COX

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 26, 1993

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to one of my most extraordinary constituents. Spencer Sutcliffe of Irvine, CA, is no ordinary 8-year-old in the third grade at Westwood Basics Plus School. He is a truly remarkable karate champion who captured the gold medal at the recent 10th Ryobu-kai International Karate Championship in Tokyo, Japan.

In a field of 24 competitors from around the world, Spencer won first place in the 8- to 10-year-old division in this prestigious international competition. Holding the rank of second Kyu, Spencer is also the U.S. Karate Federation National Champion in his age division for each of the past 2 years.

For most 8-year-old kids, the summertime is full of athletic and sports activities. Spencer Sutcliffe's summer is that and more: He's again training for the U.S. National Karate Championship in August. As this next event draws near, I'm sure my colleagues will join me in congratulating Spencer Sutcliffe for win-

July 26, 1993

ning the international karate championship and join me in wishing him and his instructor, Sensei Kiyoshi Yamazaki, best wishes for continued success.

CONGRESS MUST ADOPT UNIFORM FEDERAL SMOKING POLICY

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 26, 1993

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, last month the House Public Works and Transportation Committee approved, H.R. 881, legislation I introduced to restrict smoking in all federally owned and leased office buildings, including Congress and the U.S. courts. Mr. Speaker, I am extremely proud that the Public Works and Transportation Subcommittee on Public Buildings and Grounds, which I have the honor to chair, addressed this problem head on, held extensive hearings, and moved forward with a fair and reasonable legislative remedy. I also applaud the chairman of the full committee, my esteemed colleague NORMAN MINETA, for his leadership in tackling this issue. The committee stepped up to the plate and accepted its responsibility.

I am pleased that my distinguished colleague from California, Mr. WAXMAN, is also addressing the issue of environmental tobacco smoke [ETS]. I applaud Mr. WAXMAN's efforts and look forward to working with him to get meaningful legislation approved that effectively address the ETS problem.

As introduced, H.R. 881 would have called for a total ban on smoking in Federal buildings. After several hearings by the subcommittee, and numerous meetings on this issue, and in the spirit of bipartisan cooperation, I moved forward with a compromise amendment that will provide smokers with some latitude and at the same time protect the health of nonsmokers. Equally as important, the bill as amended will still accomplish a key goal: Protecting the U.S. taxpayer from future workers' compensation costs.

During the Subcommittee on Public Buildings and Grounds' markup of H.R. 881, the subcommittee approved one amendment, which I offered, that would permit smoking only in designated areas of Federal buildings, if the area is separately ventilated or ventilated in a manner determined by the General Services Administration to be as effective as separately ventilated, or the area is ventilated in accordance with Federal indoor air quality standards, if such standards are in effect. My amendment had bipartisan support and was approved by the subcommittee on a voice vote. The following day, the full committee approved H.R. 881, as amended, with one technical amendment.

Mr. Speaker, the subcommittee held three hearings on this issue and received testimony from the U.S. Surgeon General, the Environmental Protection Agency, the General Services Administration, the Department of Labor, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, medical experts, building management executives, and representatives from the Tobacco Institute. Our hearings were fair, comprehensive, and balanced.

In addition to a wide range of expert testimony on the Environmental Protection Agency's recent findings that ETS is a group A carcinogen, and the methodology used in the EPA study, officials from the Department of Labor testified that the Federal Government has already paid out hundreds of thousands of dollars in workers' compensation claims to nonsmoking Federal employees who have been disabled or impaired due to exposure to ETS.

Mr. Speaker, whether or not one accepts the findings of the EPA study, the fact remains that if Congress does not act to restrict smoking in Federal buildings, the U.S. taxpayer will continue to pay out millions of dollars in workers' compensation claims. From a pure fiscal standpoint, adoption of H.R. 881, as amended, will save the Federal Government millions of dollars over the next 30 years. From a public health standpoint, the compromise crafted by the subcommittee represents a prudent policy, one that has already been adopted by numerous local governments, at least five States and a wide range of private businesses and restaurants.

My bill would provide Federal agencies with the flexibility to develop a smoking policy that respects the rights of smokers, and protects the health of nonsmokers. The legislation would not preclude a Federal agency from imposing a total smoking ban, as several agencies have already done.

Mr. Speaker, Congress has an opportunity to take the lead on this pressing issue and establish a uniform smoking policy for all branches of the Federal Government. H.R. 881 will do just that. The issues are clear and the stakes are high. Congress should approve H.R. 881 this year.

**KURT WEISHAUP CELEBRATES
HIS 80TH BIRTHDAY**

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 26, 1993

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join with my constituents and countless people throughout New York and, indeed, the world, in celebrating the 80th birthday of a most giving and selfless individual, Kurt Weishaupt.

The highest degree of dedication to others is exemplified by the person who gives of himself without thought of reward, personal gain, or recognition. Kurt Weishaupt's record of dedication to helping others overcome the most debilitating of handicaps is a prime example of just such dedication.

Kurt's charitable work has grown from local community projects to intensive medical and rehabilitative services that span the world. In 1941, he and his late wife, Trude, arrived penniless in the United States after a 4-year ordeal in which they successfully avoided capture by the Nazis. Through hard work and devotion, he soon fulfilled the American dream. He began a small business, which soon became one of the largest international stamp firms in the world.

Because of his unstinting desire to help others, Kurt has committed a large portion of his

time and financial resources to major philanthropic efforts. Today, he is actively involved in leading or supporting more than 40 such humanitarian organizations.

Most noticeable of all his efforts, is that of chairman of the board of the Gift of Life Program. Organized by Rotarian volunteers in 1973, this project has provided open-heart surgery for more than 1,000 destitute children from 26 different countries. At present, the Gift of Life is supplying various hospitals in Russia with desperately needed medical supplies.

As a trustee of Booth Memorial Medical Center since 1974, Kurt has chaired the center's medical journal, which raises in excess of \$250,000 a year. In addition, when he served as chairman of the community portion of the capital campaign, he raised \$2 million to construct a community health center. Yet Kurt also gives of himself. He donated the hospital's first paramedic ambulance, and in 1984, to honor his late wife, Kurt built the Trude Weishaupt Memorial Satellite Dialysis Center, recognized today as one of the most outstanding such facilities in New York State.

Many other organizations have grown and benefited from Kurt Weishaupt's participation and support. He has served as president of the Flushing Boys Club; president and member of the board of managers of the Flushing YMCA; cochairman of the United Jewish Appeal, stamp and coin division; board member of the Flushing Council on Culture and the Arts; founding member of Philatelic Hobbies for the Wounded; cofounder of Boston's Cardinal Spellman Museum; and board member of the Russian Children's Fund.

In 1986, new joy came into Kurt's life, when he married Ethel Faye. Together, they have continued to enhance the many projects that have been Kurt's bequest to humanity.

Kurt Weishaupt will reach the age of 80 years on August 10, 1993. On Saturday, September 11, Kurt Weishaupt will celebrate his 80th birthday. He will celebrate it the same way he has lived his life—by giving and by helping others. Indeed, Kurt will be donating more than \$700,000 to more than 30 worthy organizations.

Mr. Speaker, I call upon all of our colleagues in the House of Representatives to rise and express our congratulations and our admiration for this great American, a truly outstanding humanitarian—Kurt Weishaupt—as he celebrates his 80th birthday.

**TRIBUTE TO ANTONIA LOPEZ AND
JAMES C. THOMPSON**

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 26, 1993

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share with you a story of extraordinary generosity. Ms. Antonia Lopez and Mr. James C. Thompson have, at their own expense, been maintaining different vacant lots in the 35th precinct of the 23d ward in my district. This task consisted of purchasing lawnmowers, and other landscaping equipment in an attempt to preserve the appearance of their neighborhood. They have put years of efforts into this undertaking.

These two individuals have demonstrated an exemplary commitment to community service to the area. At a time, when the economy is growing at a slow pace, and money is hard to come by, these individuals have dug deep into their own pockets and not asked anything in return. The example set by these fine individuals can be one we all take to heart.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Ms. Lopez and Mr. Thompson for their tremendously unselfish efforts.

INTRODUCTION OF THE CONGRESSIONAL ETHICS REFORM ACT

HON. JILL L. LONG

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 26, 1993

Ms. LONG. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation, the Congressional Ethics Reform Act, in order to limit the acceptance of any bonus or gift offered to a Member of either the House or Senate.

Specifically, the bill would disallow: gifts of any value; private financing of Congressional retreats; and Members from giving honoraria for speaking engagements to charities. The bill provides that gift limits would not apply to books or other informational materials, any gift accepted by the Congress under specific statutory authority, or any of the benefits granted to the general public or government employees.

In contrast with employees and officials of the executive branch who may accept gifts in certain instances, this legislation includes restrictions on Members receiving gifts from any person other than a family member or close personal friend.

Similar legislation has been introduced in the other body, by Senator LAUTENBERG. I also know that our colleague, Congressman JOHN BRYANT, the chairman of the Judiciary Subcommittee on Administrative Law and Governmental Relations has been working with a number of Members to craft a thoughtful legislative vehicle that can become law. I look forward to working with him and other members on this issue.

I offer the bill as a means to restore the public's confidence in its elected officials. I encourage Members to examine this measure and to support the bill.

TRIBUTE TO SCOTTSDALE, AZ

HON. JON KYL

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 26, 1993

Mr. KYL. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I stand today to recognize the city of Scottsdale, AZ.

In addition to being lauded as the top resort community in the United States, among the top 30 cities to raise children and one of the 50 fabulous places to retire, the city of Scottsdale has recently been named the Most Livable City in the United States by the U.S. Conference of Mayors.

This award is a tribute to the dedication and hard work of the many citizens of Scottsdale. More specifically, the award recognizes the leadership and vision of Mayor Herb Drinkwater and the city government in implementing the city's downtown redevelopment plan and bond program.

After several years of neglect, the redevelopment plan has helped to revitalize the city's downtown community. In doing so, it has retained Scottsdale's traditional small town feel while accommodating the increased number of visitors attracted to the many shops and tourist attractions offered in the city's center. The city's commitment to its downtown has also led to an increase of over \$370 million in private investment, creating 6,800 new jobs in the city.

It is, therefore, with great pleasure that I recognize the accomplishments of Scottsdale, AZ.

TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM K. LAVIN

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 26, 1993

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to William K. Lavin.

Mr. Lavin lives an active and busy life. He is the chairman of the Board of HeartShare Human Services, a provider of high quality services to the people of New York. He is also a trustee of St. John's University in Queens. From 1965 to 1970 he held the rank of sergeant in the New York State National Guard. St. John's University awarded him an honorary doctorate of commercial science in 1992. Bill currently lives with his wife and seven children in Belle Harbor, NY.

Mr. Lavin, recently appointed chair and chief executive officer of Woolworth, has had a very distinguished career. He is an extremely talented man as well as a true humanitarian. His hard work and dedication are an inspiration to all. He has given his time, his skill, and most of all, his heart, to the community. I wish to thank him for all of his efforts.

SUPPORT FOR THE FLOOD RELIEF BILL

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 26, 1993

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the fiscal year 1993 emergency supplemental flood relief bill. This legislation is vital to many areas in my congressional district, which has been the site of terrible flooding for several weeks.

I am particularly pleased that this legislation includes special funding for the reconstruction and repair of railroads which have been severely damaged by the floods. Railroads are essential to the commerce of the Nation and are a vital economic lifeline for the region.

I call particular attention to the damage done to the small, regional, and shortline rail-

roads of the flood-stricken area. For example, in my district, the Gateway Western Railroad has been endangered by the flood. Its line has been cut and its service interrupted.

The future of Gateway Western's 220 employees have been put at risk and the future of the entire railroad is seriously jeopardized. The funding for the Local Rail Freight Assistance Program that is included in this emergency appropriation is important to the future of this railroad, and the economic strength of the entire region.

COMMUNITY LEADER, GEORGE DALY, IS REMEMBERED

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 26, 1993

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues the sad passing of George Daly, who died on July 6.

Mr. Daly was president of the board of directors of the New York Foundation for Senior Citizens, a position in which he had served with tremendous distinction since 1983. Under his inspirational leadership and guidance, the foundation established over 35 different social service programs for older persons in our community.

Mr. Daly began his career as a newspaper reporter for the New York Herald Tribune, covering the White House and the State government in Albany. During the last year of the LaGuardia administration, he covered city hall. He later turned his attention and talents to both city and State Democratic politics. As director of publicity for the New York State Presidential election campaigns in 1948 and 1964, and for the Independent Citizens Committee in 1960, Mr. Daly worked tirelessly for the election of Presidents Truman, Kennedy, and Johnson.

Within our community, Mr. Daly served on Manhattan Community Board No. 8 and as a district leader in our area. Mr. Daly's work in the private sector included memberships on the board of directors of Struthers Wells and ABC Industries. He also served as a business consultant to Pan American World Airways and New York Law Journal. In addition, Mr. Daly was part of the group that organized New York Airways, Inc., the helicopter service for the New York metropolitan area.

However, I will always remember George as a mentor and as a friend who consistently inspired me and encouraged me to pursue public service. His commitment to making better public policy was as deep as his zeal was infectious. Right up to the end, George was fighting for the rights of senior citizens, to ensure that their golden years were just that.

That's why I believe it was especially fitting that the New York Foundation for Senior Citizens named its most recent facility for homeless seniors after George. The George Daly House will serve as a living monument to his character and to the outstanding contributions which he made to our community. He will be deeply missed.

TRIBUTE TO DR. MARIO BAUZA, THE FATHER OF AFRO-CUBAN JAZZ

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 26, 1993

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to mark the passing of and to pay tribute to Dr. Mario Bauza, a man of great musical talent and inspiration who was the creator of a vibrant and unique style of music known as Afro-Cuban jazz. Dr. Bauza died on Sunday, July 11.

Mr. Speaker, Mario Bauza came to our country from his native Cuba in 1930 at the age of 19. He had begun his musical training at the Municipal Academy of Havana at the age of 7, and was a seasoned oboist and a clarinetist for the Havana Philharmonic Orchestra when he made his first trip to New York in 1926 to record traditional Latin danzones for RCA. As a Cuban of African ancestry, Mario Bauza was struck by the relative freedom from racism that African-American musicians in Harlem enjoyed. As a talented and ambitious young musician, he was drawn by the jazz sound and the opportunities for work he discovered in New York.

Mario Bauza played with a number of different groups during his early years in New York. He taught himself to play trumpet to fill a vacancy in the band of his fellow Cuban, Antonio Machin, and soon became an accomplished soloist. Sitting in on trumpet one evening with another band, he was discovered by Chick Webb, who immediately asked him to join his band, and made him its musical director a year later. Mario Bauza also played with Cab Calloway's band, where he befriended and aided a young trumpeter who would later become famous as Dizzy Gillespie.

After playing in and directing an assortment of Cuban and jazz bands, Mario Bauza began to talk of creating a new sound by combining these two musical styles. In 1941 he gained an opportunity to advance his ideas when he became music and personnel director for the Machito Orchestra, a Cuban band headed by his brother-in-law and boyhood friend, Machito Grillo. Mario Bauza began by hiring jazz-oriented musicians to fill vacancies left by departing Cuban band members. After hearing two of these musicians improvising with the Cuban song "El Botellero" during a performance break one evening in May 1943, Mario Bauza decided to experiment further with the song during the band's rehearsal the following day. "Tanga," the fiery new work that he created, was the first Afro-Cuban jazz song.

Over the succeeding decades, working both in the Machito Orchestra and in a new band he formed with the Machito Orchestra's great female vocalist, Graciela, Mario Bauza continued to create and popularize the Afro-Cuban jazz sound. In addition to "Tanga," Mario Bauza composed such classics as "Cubop City," "Wild Jungle," "Kenya," "Imitations," and "Cubanola." His most recent recording, "My Time Is Now," was released just this month.

Mr. Speaker, the music Mario Bauza created has brought tremendous joy to people of

all backgrounds around the world, and has been a unifying source of pride for Hispanics throughout our Nation. I hope my colleagues will join me now in appreciation of Mario Bauza for the lasting gift of great music he gave to us and to the world.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO AMEND SUGAR PROGRAM PENALTIES

HON. EARL POMEROY

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 26, 1993

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Speaker, last week I introduced legislation to clarify that the civil penalties under section 359(d)(3), as amended, of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 do not apply to inadvertent violations.

In my State, the Minn-Dak Farmers Cooperative faces a possible penalty of \$20 million because it inadvertently obligated itself to exceed its allocation imposed under the Secretary's recent announcement on marketing allotments. In Minn-Dak's case, the cooperative had pledged to the Commodity Credit Corporation, earlier in the day of the announcement, sugar as collateral that put it over its allocation by an estimated 14,857 thousand short tons raw value. Under a strict reading of the law, the CCC now says it must impose a civil penalty of three times the value of all sugar marketed.

Mr. Speaker, if allowed to stand, this penalty would devastate the members of the Minn-Dak Farmers Cooperative. We cannot allow that to happen. The bill I am introducing would simply make it clear that the penalty provisions of the law apply only to those who knowingly violate the law. I understand the bill has the support of both the Administration and the sugar industry. I urge the Congress to act quickly to correct this problem.

ASSESSING THE IMMEDIATE RISKS AT THE SUPERFUND SITES TO PRIORITIZE CLEANUP

HON. DEAN A. GALLO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 26, 1993

Mr. GALLO. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to introduce my legislation requiring the Federal Environmental Protection Agency to perform a comprehensive 1-year risk assessment of the Nation's 1,245 Superfund sites.

I have regularly toured the Superfund sites in my congressional district since I was elected to Congress in 1984, and I know from first-hand experience that some of these sites should be receiving more immediate attention than is currently being given to them while long-term cleanup engineering and design efforts are continuing.

My bill is aimed directly at the heart of this very real problem. The study required by my legislation will provide us with the information we need in order to set realistic priorities for cleanups that take into account the short-term,

as well as the long-term, risks to the public and the environment at each of the Nation's Superfund sites, thereby enabling us all to better understand the magnitude of the remaining risks at these sites.

There are Superfund sites out there that pose very real threats to the offsite environment, but these sites are not among those that have received early mitigation under Superfund.

When the Superfund was created in 1981, our major priority was to identify specific sites where potential threats could be identified.

In 1986, we reauthorized and expanded the Superfund program, because we had discovered that the problems were bigger and more complicated than we thought in 1981. The No. 1 priority in 1986 was to get cleanups moving at as many sites as possible.

The unintended side effect of that decision was to slow progress on the most serious sites, so that the number of sites completed would be increased.

I believe we must now take the third logical step in the Superfund process—we must recognize that a number of serious problems remain unsolved and that we need to set priorities for site cleanups, based on their potential for hazard to our health and environment.

I first developed this legislation in response to efforts by an organization known as Clean Sites, which brought the issue to the attention of Congress and the public in testimony before the House Public Works and Transportation Committee. Clean Sites is an Alexandria, VA, based not-for-profit organization founded by a consortium of environmental and industrial leaders, as well as senior Government officials, in 1984, to help solve the Nation's hazardous waste problem.

We need better information on risks to keep the Superfund program on track. I ask my colleagues to join me as cosponsors of this important legislation to restore confidence in this important program and keep the important cleanups moving forward.

THE PROGRESSIVE CAUCUS LETTER ON THE BUDGET CONFERENCE

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 26, 1993

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, a few days ago, 52 members of the House wrote to Representative DAN ROSTENKOWSKI, who chairs the Ways and Means Committee, and Representative MARTIN OLAV SABO, who chairs the Budget Committee. In this letter, originated by the House Progressive Caucus, we asked the House conferees on the budget reconciliation bill to stand firm in support of the children's initiative and empowerment zone provisions in the bill, and in favor of progressive tax alternatives. I would like to enter this important letter into the RECORD.

DEAR COLLEAGUES: As you begin the conference on the budget reconciliation bill, we are writing to express to you the absolute necessity of protecting those components of the bill which are based on tax fairness and

an effort to address some of the major, long-neglected social crises facing our nation. This is crucial in order to have a conference report that we can support.

The House version of the bill, while containing provisions that many of us disagreed with, was still a major step forward in implementing the President's proposals to invest in America and re-establish tax fairness. Its "children's initiative" provisions—on childhood immunization, family support and preservation, childhood hunger, and the Earned Income Tax Credit—as well as its funding for empowerment zones, are critical to protecting the most vulnerable members of our society. All of these were cut back or eliminated in the Senate. We strongly urge you to maintain the House position on these issues, which are of great importance to us.

Both the House and Senate versions of the bill have most of their tax increases falling on those who benefitted the most from the 1980s: the wealthy, whose incomes doubled while their share of the tax burden declined. However, important changes in other taxes were made by the Senate.

While we supported some of these changes, such as raising the thresholds for taxation of Social Security and reducing energy taxes, they do make it necessary to find alternative sources of revenue. It is crucial that these alternatives follow the principle of progressivity. In particular, we urge you to raise the top corporate and individual rates, rather than to accept cuts in Medicare, Medicaid, food stamps, and other programs for the elderly and the poor. We should also add that we believe that a new tax on consumers' utility bills would be extremely regressive, falling hardest on those least able to afford new taxes. We have enclosed an example of possible options that could be used to raise the necessary revenues. These types of approaches would guarantee that the principle of tax fairness is maintained.

We recognize that you will have a difficult task ahead of you. If you can craft a compromise which invests in our children and the most vulnerable members of our society, and maintains the principle of tax fairness, you will have our wholehearted support.

Sincerely,

Neil Abercrombie, Tom Andrews, Xavier Becerra, Lucien Blackwell, Sherrod Brown, Eva Clayton, James Clyburn, Barbara-Rose Collins, Cardiss Collins, Peter DeFazio, Ronald Dellums, Don Edwards, Anna Eshoo, Lane Evans, Eni Faleomavaega, Sam Farr, Bob Filner, Floyd Flake, Barney Frank, Elizabeth Furse, Luis Gutierrez, Tony Hall, Dan Hamburg, Maurice Hinchey, Eddie Bernice Johnson, Paul Kanjorski, Mike Kopetski,

John Lewis, Ed Markey, Matthew Martinez, Cynthia McKinney, Carrie Meek, George Miller, Kweisi Mfume, Patsy Mink, Jerrold Nadler, Eleanor Holmes Norton, John Olver, Major Owens, Ed Pastor, Donald Payne, Nancy Pelosi, Lucille Roybal-Allard, Bernard Sanders, Patricia Schroeder, José Serrano, Jolene Unsoeld, Nydia Velázquez, Craig Washington, Maxine Waters, Mel Watt, Lynn Woolsey.

EXAMPLES OF POSSIBLE PROGRESSIVE OPTIONS FOR BUDGET RECONCILIATION CONFERENCE

Revenue increases from Senate position:

Provision:	Revenues (billions)
1. Raise top individual rate an additional one percent	\$9.0
2. Return to original Clinton top corporate rate of 36 percent, instead of 35 percent	15.4

	<i>Revenues (billions)</i>
3. Lower threshold of 10 percent surtax from \$250,000 to \$200,000	6.0
4. No indexing of tax on luxury automobiles	1.0
Total revenues over Senate bill	31.4
<i>Spending increases from Senate position</i>	

	<i>Cost</i>
Provision:	
1. Medicare cuts: Adopt House position	\$8.0
2. Adopt House position on Food Stamp expansion, Earned Income Tax Credit, Family Preservation, and Empowerment Zones	23.4
Total spending over Senate bill	31.4

By adopting provisions such as these, the Conference Committee would increase the proportion of taxes paid by the wealthiest Americans, making the tax provisions in the bill even more progressive, and restoring the investment proposals affecting middle- and low-income Americans. The conferees should also agree to the Senate's position with regard to the thresholds for the increased taxation of Social Security benefits."

IN HONOR OF THREE CUSTOMS OFFICERS AND ONE STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER KILLED IN A NARCOTICS INVESTIGATION

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 26, 1993

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to express my heartfelt condolences and deep sympathy to the families, loved ones, and co-workers of the four law enforcement officers killed in a helicopter accident on July 14 in Brunswick, GA. These men gave their lives in service to their country as they pursued a criminal investigation in southern Georgia.

Three of the men were employed by the U.S. Customs Service. They were Rick Talafous, Alan Klumpp, and David DeLoach. The fourth was Lee DeLoach, a special agent for the Georgia Bureau of Investigations. The men were in a helicopter which was part of Customs' drug smuggling interdiction airwing. The aircraft had been dispatched to search for suspect airstrips used for smuggling narcotics into the United States.

Having worked on the drug issue for many years, I know first hand of the dedication, commitment, and courage of customs enforcement personnel, as well as that of many State and local law enforcement agencies throughout the Nation. This tragic accident again demonstrates the risks and dangers faced by law enforcement personnel on the Federal, State, and local level, as they fight to keep our streets safe from crime and drugs. Our Nation owes them a debt of gratitude for their courageous and generous service.

To their families, friends, and colleagues, I can only say that we must ensure that their deaths not be in vain. We must continue to conduct with diligence the investigations of narcotics and other criminal organizations such as the one these men were pursuing. And we must remember with appreciation and

gratitude the great service and sacrifice made by these dedicated public servants.

IN SUPPORT OF THE SPACEPORT FINANCING ACT

HON. E. CLAY SHAW, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 26, 1993

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, today my Florida colleague JIM BACCHUS and I, along with a number of our other colleagues from around the country, are introducing legislation entitled the Spaceport Financing Act.

This legislation addresses an issue of extreme importance to this country's commercial space transportation industry—tax exempt status for spaceport facility bonds. Our proposal will enable the United States to develop the infrastructure necessary for a competitive commercial space launch industry. This industry includes not only the spaceports themselves and the providers of launch services, but also companies which manufacture and test launch vehicles and their components, as well as satellites and other payloads.

This legislation will simply clarify that spaceports are eligible for exempt facility and bond financing to the same extent as publicly-owned airports, docks, and wharves. This signal of Federal support is vital to the survival of the U.S. commercial space industry and our effort to maintain our competitiveness in the international marketplace.

Our Nation's newly created commercial space launch industry faces increasing government sponsored or subsidized competition from Europe, China, Japan, India, Australia, and the former Soviet Union. The U.S. share of this market is in serious decline.

Foreign competition is capturing and increasing share of the international space launch industry, in part because of the outdated condition or the unavailability of low cost U.S. facilities. With the help of this bill, and at an extremely low cost to the Federal Government, we can begin to rebuild our existing infrastructure as well as construct new launch and recovery facilities. To be state of the art in space requires state of the art financing on the ground.

I am also submitting with this statement, to be included as a part of the RECORD, a technical description of this legislation. I urge my colleagues in the House to join us in this important effort by cosponsoring this bill.

THE SPACEPORT FINANCING ACT

DESCRIPTION OF PRESENT LAW

Present law allows exempt facility bonds to be issued to finance certain transportation facilities, such as airports, docks and wharves, mass commuting facilities, high-speed intercity rail facilities, and storage of training facilities directly related to the foregoing. Except for high-speed intercity rail facilities, these facilities must be owned by a governmental unit to be eligible for such financing. Exempt facility bonds for airports and docks and wharves are not subject to the private activity bond volume cap. Only 25% of the exempt facility bonds for a high-speed intercity rail facility require private activity bond volume cap.

Airports.—Treasury Department regulations provide that airport property eligible for exempt facility bond financing includes facilities that are directly related and essential to servicing aircraft, enabling aircraft to take off and land, and transferring passengers or cargo to or from aircraft, but only if the facilities must be located at, or in close proximity to, the take-off and landing area to perform these functions. (See Treas. Reg. Sec. 1.103-8(e)(2)(i)(a).) The regulations also provide that airports include other functionally related and subordinate facilities at or adjacent to the airport, such as terminals, hangers, loading facilities, repair shops, maintenance or overhaul facilities, and land-based navigational aids such as radar installations. (See Treas. Reg. Sec. 1.103-8(e)(2)(i)(b).) Facilities the primary function of which is manufacturing rather than transportation are not eligible for exempt facility bond financing. (See IRC Sec. 142(c)(2)(E); see also Rev. Rul. 77-186, 1977-1, C.B. 22 (facility primarily used for constructing super-tankers); Rev. Rul. 77-324, 1977-2, C.B. 37 (facility primarily used by a manufacturer for customizing and structurally modifying new aircraft).)

Public Use Requirement.—Treasury Department regulations provide generally that, in order to qualify as an exempt facility, the facility must serve or be available on a regular basis for general public use, or be a part of a facility so used, as contrasted with similar types of facilities that are constructed for the exclusive use of a limited number of nongovernmental persons in their trades or businesses. (See Treas. Reg. Sec. 1.103-8(e)(2) & 1.103-8(e)(1).) For example, a private dock or wharf leased to and serving only a single manufacturing plant would not qualify as a facility for general public use, but a hanger or repair facility at a municipal airport, or a dock or a wharf, would qualify even if it is leased or permanently assigned to a single nongovernmental person provided that such person directly serves the general public, such as a common passenger carrier or freight carrier. Certain facilities, such as sewage and solid waste disposal facilities, are treated in all events as serving a general public use although they may be part of a nonpublic facility, such as a manufacturing facility used in the trade or business of a single manufacturer.

Federally Guaranteed Bonds.—Bonds directly or indirectly guaranteed by the United States (or any agency or instrumentality thereof) are not tax-exempt. (See IRC Sec. 149(b).) The Treasury Department has not issued regulations interpreting the prohibition of federal guarantees and the scope of the prohibition is unclear.

EXPLANATION OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT

The proposed amendment clarifies that spaceports are eligible for exempt facility bond financing to the same extent as airports. As in the case of airports, the facilities must be owned by a governmental unit to be eligible for such financing.

The term "spaceport" includes facilities directly related and essential to servicing spacecraft, enabling spacecraft to take off or land, and transferring passengers or space cargo to or from spacecraft, but only if the facilities must be located at, or in close proximity to, the launch site to perform these functions. Space cargo includes satellites, scientific experiments, and other property transported into space, whether or not the cargo will return from space. The term "spaceport" also includes other functionally related and subordinate facilities at or adjacent to the spaceport, such as launch

control centers, repair shops, maintenance or overhaul facilities, and rocket assembly facilities that must be located at or adjacent to the launch site. The term "spaceport" further includes storage facilities directly related to any governmentally-owned spaceport (including a spaceport owned by the U.S. Government).

It is intended that spaceports shall be treated in all events as serving the general public and will therefore satisfy the public use requirement contained in present Treasury Department regulations. It is also intended that the use of spaceport facilities by the federal government will not prevent the spaceport facilities from being treated as serving the general public, will not prevent the spaceport facilities from being treated as owned by a governmental unit, and will not otherwise render such facilities ineligible for exempt facility bond financing. In addition, the amendment specifies that payments by the federal government of rent, user fees, or other charges for the use of spaceport property will not be taken into account in determining whether bonds for spaceports are federally guaranteed as long as such payments are conditioned on the use of such property and are not payable unconditionally and in all events.

INTRODUCTION OF H.R. 2710, THE WAGE AND HOUR REFORM AND EQUITY ACT OF 1993

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 26, 1993

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, on July 22, 1993, my colleague, Congressman CHRIS SHAYS, and I introduced H.R. 2710, the Wage and Hour Reform and Equity Act of 1993, to further protect employees' rights under the Fair Labor Standards Act [FLSA] of 1938.

During the 102d Congress the Government Operation's Subcommittee on Employment and Housing, which I chaired, conducted an investigation on the Food Lion supermarket chain in which we uncovered widespread violations of the FLSA. Food Lion workers appeared as witnesses at the subcommittee's investigative hearings and testified they were required to work as many as 30 hours of overtime a week without pay. The Department of Labor conceded it had experienced significant problems in enforcing many aspects of the FLSA. The Department also revealed that in the course of its nearly 2-year investigation of Food Lion, the Department had found substantial violations of overtime laws and child labor—including child labor in hazardous occupations—laws.

In the course of our investigation of Food Lion, we also found that in many cases the FLSA statute of limitations continues to run while the Labor Department investigates wage and hour complaints. As a result, bureaucratic delays can deprive an aggrieved employee of his or her rights and wages legally owed. Under current law, a worker can only recover back wages during the 2 years following the labor law violation, unless the employer agrees to waive this statute of limitations or unless the worker or the Labor Department files a lawsuit against the employer. If an em-

ployer does not agree to a waiver, the 2-year statute of limitations runs—and may run out—while the Labor Department investigates and attempts to resolve the employee's case. Thus, the longer it takes the Labor Department to investigate and try to resolve an employee's complaint, the smaller becomes the amount of back wages an aggrieved employee can collect. If the Labor Department takes longer than 2 years to investigate, the employee may lose all rights to recover back wages owed.

Mr. Speaker, this is no way to enforce our labor laws. An employee should not lose his or her right to be compensated for back wages while the Labor Department investigates his or her complaint. A worker's right to recover should not be subject to factors totally outside the employee's control; that is, whether or not the employer voluntarily agrees to a waiver of the statute of limitations, or bureaucratic delays in investigating complaints. And the Labor Department should not be negotiating with an employer to agree to waive the statute of limitations in order to preserve aggrieved employees' rights.

Our bill will strengthen worker's rights by causing the statute of limitations to stop running when an employee files an FLSA complaint with the Labor Department. This will make the FLSA complaint resolution process consistent with that of most other labor laws. Enactment of our bill will also free the Labor Department to conduct more expeditious investigation, settlement, and prosecution of labor law violation complaints. No longer will the Department need to use up precious time trying to persuade an employer, under investigation, to waive the statute of limitations. Clearly, our labor law dispute resolution process should not work to shortchange American workers of the legal protection and wages to which they are entitled. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this important legislation.

CITIZEN SOLDIERS IN TIME OF NEED

HON. TERRY EVERETT

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 26, 1993

Mr. EVERETT. Mr. Speaker, America's heartland is suffering through a terrible disaster. Due to unprecedented flooding along the Mississippi River, many thousands have lost their homes and all of their possessions.

Such human tragedy pulls people together and serves to rekindle the true spirit of neighbor helping neighbor that has made this country great. It is also in trying times like as these that we realize the real worth of the Guard and Reserve. On the evening news, we have seen the images of these citizen soldiers standing shoulder to shoulder with whole towns laying sandbags, tirelessly staving off the raging, merciless waters.

In my congressional district in Alabama, the 1206th Water Purification Unit, the 1207th Tactical Water Distribution System Unit, and the 1209th Water Purification Unit from Wetumpka are providing desperately needed

water purification for four large hospitals in the Des Moines, IA, area. When these unit commanders called for volunteers to go to Iowa the response was so great that many guardsmen had to be turned away.

Mr. Speaker, it is incumbent upon us to remember the role and dedication of such fine men and women in uniform who rise to the occasion during the unforeseen national emergencies. They should make us all proud to be Americans.

UNITED STATES AND UNITED NATIONS SHOULD RETURN TO HUMANITARIAN MISSION IN SOMALIA

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 26, 1993

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I commend to the attention of my colleagues the following article from the Washington Post of July 22, 1993. The article reports the comments of Mr. Jan Eliasson, United Nations Undersecretary General for Humanitarian Affairs, that military operations in Somalia are now overshadowing the humanitarian mission which initially brought the United States and other nations of the United Nations to that troubled land last December.

Mr. Speaker, this article underscores my comments on the House floor last Tuesday, July 20, in which I said that United States military operations in Somalia need to be reconsidered, and at the very least, refocused back to their original mission of providing humanitarian assistance to the Somali people.

[From the Washington Post, July 23, 1993]

TOP U.N. RELIEF OFFICIAL WARNS SOMALIA OPERATIONS PUT AID AT RISK

GENEVA, July 21.—The top U.N. relief official warned today that military operations in Somalia risk overshadowing aid deliveries, and he complained that U.N. members are spending 10 times as much on the military effort as on aid.

The observations from Jan Eliasson, undersecretary general for humanitarian affairs, constitute a rare criticism of the U.N. operation by a high-ranking U.N. official.

They came at the height of a diplomatic row over the role of U.N. peace keepers in Somalia in which Italy has urged more emphasis on negotiations and less on military confrontation with fugitive Somali warlord Mohamed Farah Aideded.

Italy, with 2,400 soldiers on the ground, fields the third-largest contingent in the U.N. peace-keeping force.

It has complained of a lack of consultation by the United Nations and the United States with other countries that provide troops in the 20,850-man overall U.N. force and has urged a review of the Somalia mission's aims.

Eliasson, in a speech to the U.N. Economic and Social Council in Geneva, also seemed worried that the United Nations may be getting its priorities skewed.

He warned that the original aim of sending troops to Somalia—to protect aid—risks being forgotten in the eagerness to capture Aideded and crush his faction in the long-running civil war.

It is "essential that an equitable balance be maintained between political, military

and humanitarian elements" in the U.N. mission in Somalia, he said.

The United States has identified Aideed as a major obstacle to its plans for imposing U.N. authority and beginning stabilization in the Horn of Africa nation. Aideed also has been blamed by U.N. and U.S. officials for a June 5 ambush in which 24 Pakistani troops in the U.N. peace-keeping force were killed.

U.S. helicopters and ground troops assaulted Aideed's military headquarters compound in south Mogadishu on July 12 during a meeting of his top commanders, killing several of them.

According to retired U.S. Adm. Jonathan Howe, the chief U.N. official in Mogadishu, U.N. troops have tried and failed several times to capture the elusive militia leader.

Since the flareup in fighting, some non-governmental relief workers have complained to reporters that the streets of south Mogadishu, which is Aideed's stronghold, have become unsafe for Europeans and Americans, forcing a cutback in programs to provide food to the Somali people.

"While the recent fighting is confined to Mogadishu South, it has had the regrettable effect of making many relief workers relocate to Nairobi," Eliasson said.

"As a consequence, rehabilitation and relief activities have been reduced and disrupted, not only in Mogadishu but also in some other areas of the country."

Eliasson told officials in Geneva that, in any case, donor nations have given less than 15 percent of the \$166 million needed for relief and rehabilitation in Somalia this year.

"As a comparison, approximately \$1.5 billion will be spent on military operations in Somalia over a period of 12 months," Eliasson said.

"In other words, due to the security needs, the international community is spending \$10 on military protection for every dollar of voluntary humanitarian assistance in Somalia, even if the 1993 Relief and Rehabilitation Programs were to be fully funded."

Eliasson added: "Unless sufficient funds are provided for rehabilitation activities, there is a risk that the military operation can be perceived as an end in itself, rather than as a means of ensuring security for rehabilitating the country's infrastructure and forging reconciliation."

Eliasson's criticism is not the first by U.N. officials of the world body's Somalia operation. Last October, two months before U.S. Marines led the first U.N. peace keepers into Mogadishu, U.S. special envoy Mohammed Sahnoun was forced to resign after accusing the United Nations of having sat back and watched "Somalia descend into this hell."

TAX BILLS HOLDS GREAT PROMISE FOR REAL ESTATE

HON. JAMES P. MORAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 26, 1993

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, as I mentioned earlier today, the following is an elaboration and clarification of why it is so important that the House-passed real estate provisions remain in the reconciliation bill.

TAX BILL HOLDS GREAT PROMISE FOR REAL ESTATE

(By Congressman James P. Moran)

Over the past two years the nation's total real estate wealth declined in value from \$13

trillion to \$12 trillion. This \$1 trillion loss has had a negative multiplier effect on our economy since real estate is used as collateral for most loans. When land and property values decline, banks are forced to call in loans or require more cash, forcing some businesses into bankruptcy and drying up credit for others. Nearly 75 percent of the revenues local governments use to finance schools, police and infrastructure come from real estate property taxes. Declining land and property values invariably mean cuts in vital public services.

REAL ESTATE VALUES

Since World War II, real estate has been a prime factor in the recovery from seven out of the past eight recessions. Today, as in the past, a healthy real estate industry is essential to the nation's economic recovery. Unlike previous recessions, however, the value of real estate, the average American's most important asset, is now caught in a declining spiral.

Unfortunately, the downward pressure on real estate values will continue as more than \$340 billion of construction-miniperm and bullet loans come due. Industry experts estimate that up to \$185 billion in commercial mortgages will need to be "repriced" before normal capital flows return to this market. This \$185 billion does not include more than \$70 billion in commercial REO already held by financial institutions and the federal government. If banks continue to show an aversion to making even good business and real estate loans, preferring to invest their depositors' money in safe government debt securities, the road to economy recovery will be very slow and painful. In their defense, banks were never in a sufficient position to refinance the more than \$400 billion in multi-family, commercial, construction and development loans they have already extended. Without replacement capital the market will continue to collapse.

Recognizing the need to stabilize real estate values and attract outside capital, I introduced, as one of my first major legislative proposals, a Sense of the Congress Resolution on the Credit Crunch. The resolution, which was enacted on December 19, 1991 as part of the Bank Reform bill, identifies legislative and regulatory changes necessary to arrest the credit crisis and help revive the economy. Specifically, the resolution calls for restoration of the passive loss provision for real estate, liberalization of pension fund investment rules, securitization of commercial loans, removal of the tax penalties for loan restructuring and elimination of "mark-to-market" liquidation-based appraisals.

I am pleased to report that Congress and the federal regulatory agencies have come a long way toward adopting many of the resolution's elements. Most significant of this progress are the real estate related provisions contained in the House passed revision of the Reconciliation Bill.

In addition to the enterprise zone provision, both House and Senate versions: extend a number of expiring tax provisions including the Low Income Housing Tax Credit, Mortgage Revenue Bonds, Mortgage Credit Certificates and small issue Industrial Development Bonds; modify the passive loss rules for real estate activities; and modernize rules for pension funds investment in real estate.

In addition, the Senate bill contains provisions removing the tax penalties for loan restructuring.

EXPIRING TAX PROVISIONS

An important factor driving the tax bill is the need to extend a series of popular tax in-

centives cited above that expired on July 1, 1992. These incentives range from tax credits for research and development to a 25 percent credit for small business health insurance premiums. Three of these tax provisions are of particular interest to the real estate industry. The Low Income Housing Tax Credit and the Qualified Mortgage Bonds and Mortgage Credits (or Mortgage Revenue Bonds) provide tax incentives that encourage investment in new and renovated low and moderate income housing. Last year, state and local housing authorities used the mortgage revenue bonds to finance more than \$8 billion in mortgages for 89,000 homes. In addition, the Low Income Housing Tax Credit helped encourage new construction or rehabilitation of 101,000 housing units.

The Industrial Development Bonds are private activity bonds issued by state and local governments to finance manufacturing facilities and equipment and land improvements. Under the House-passed bill, all three provisions would be made permanent.

PASSIVE LOSS

Perhaps of greatest significance for the owners, investors and local governments, who are affected by declining real estate values, is the fact that both bills reject the passive loss rules that were established as part of the 1986 Tax Reform Act. Since 1986, losses that result from passive business activities such as real estate transactions cannot be deducted against other income.

Beginning in 1981, the federal government began to distort the dynamics of the real estate market place. The Economic Recovery Act of 1981 provided powerful incentives for significant new real estate investment, while the federal deregulation of the thrift industry in 1982 flooded the market with massive amounts of unregulated capital. Then, federal tax policy reversed course with the enactment of the Tax Reform Act of 1986. Congress did the right thing by eliminating the real estate tax shelters that were created in the 1981 Act. Unfortunately, a number of provisions, including passive loss restrictions for real estate, that were added in the Senate, went too far. As a result of these changes there was a dramatic decrease in foreign investment, and an aversion in this country to placing capital even in worthwhile real estate investments.

Under the House bill, qualifying individuals, i.e., those who spend more than 50 percent of their work time in real estate related activities, would have their losses deducted against real estate related income only.

I strongly supported the House provision, which is more favorable, but either provision is a step in the right direction. Both will help encourage additional sources of credit and capital by making the properties more attractive for long term investment. This will help to stabilize real estate values.

PENSION FUND CHANGES

Another source of long term capital for real estate is pension funds, which hold close to \$2 trillion in assets. Given their long term investment horizons, pensions can weather the cyclical changes in the real estate market and are a logical investment source. Both the House and Senate bills recognize the stabilizing influence pension funds can provide and seek to remove several major obstacles that penalized domestic pension funds from investing in real estate. Today, for example, domestic pension funds are considered as a single individual under the rule that five or fewer investors cannot own more than 50 percent of a Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) (the 5/50 rule); whereas foreign funds can consider their contributors as

an individual and thus are not restricted by the 5/50 rule. Pension funds must also comply with very cumbersome Unrelated Business Income Tax (UBIT) restrictions to ensure that income from debt-financed real estate is tax-exempt.

Both tax bills level the playing field and treat U.S. and foreign pension funds in a similar manner. REITs offer great promise as a way to securitize commercial loans. Efforts to facilitate pension fund investment in REITs and remove the UBIT liabilities will bring much needed capital back into real estate while offering investors greater liquidity.

To finance the passive loss and pension fund changes, both bills extend the depreciable life on non-residential structures (including leasehold improvements) from the current 31.5 year period to 38 or 39 years. While I have some concerns about this provision, it is necessary given our current budget deficit problems.

LOAN RESTRUCTURING

The bill also includes three additional provisions of interest to the real estate industry. One noteworthy provision helps remove the severe tax penalties that affect loan restructuring and cancellation of indebtedness. Under current law cancellation of indebtedness (COD) is treated as taxable income. The tax consequences associated with COD can lead to significant tax liability forcing borrowers to liquidate properties they otherwise would not sell and sometimes forces developers to return the properties to their lenders. The bill would enable individuals to defer COD as income by reducing the tax basis of the property by the amount of the COD. This deferral would be permitted as long as the debt is incurred in connection with real estate used in a business and the debt is secured by real estate.

The tax changes incorporated into both the House and Senate bill will help stabilize real estate values and revive the economy. They do not create any "tax shelters" but restore the balance real estate was denied in the 1986 Tax Reform Act by encouraging long term investment into our nation's largest and most important asset.

TRIBUTE TO THE MINISTRY TO THE SICK AND AGED

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 26, 1993

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, this month commemorates the 20th anniversary of the Ministry to the Sick and Aged, part of the Catholic Diocese of Belleville, IL.

Since its beginning, the Ministry to Sick and Aged has focused on the spiritual needs of its aging brothers and sisters. This important ministry has well served its aging congregation, and its committed team of volunteers continues to sacrifice to serve the aged and infirmed.

At this time, I would like to offer my strong congratulations to the Ministry to the Sick and Aged for its fine work done in the diocese. Their 20th anniversary celebration will begin on September 15, and I want to extend my best wishes to the Ministry to the Sick and Aged for their volunteer efforts to many of my constituents.

MORE GOOD NEWS FOR WOMEN IN THE MILITARY

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 26, 1993

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, women have been an integral part of our military since the Revolutionary War. Two centuries ago, their role was often behind the scenes. Today, in 1993, women are front and center in active duty positions throughout the military, nobly applying their skills and talents to our country's defense.

Nevertheless, the military is very inconsistent when it comes to the unique health care needs of women. For instance, it is sometimes difficult for active duty women to get complete gynecological exams or comprehensive pregnancy services. Dependents may find themselves competing with active duty women for basic gender-specific health care services. Furthermore, women retirees may also confront obstacles in securing gender-specific care. This is especially ironic considering many women began their military careers as health care workers.

Today, MARILYN LLOYD, ELIZABETH FURSE, JANE HARMAN, and I are introducing the Defense Women's Health Improvement Act of 1993. This legislation provides desperately needed primary and preventive health services to women in active duty, women dependents, and women retirees. It also creates The Defense Women's Health Research Center to conduct ground breaking women's health research using state-of-the-art technology developed by the Army. Finally, our legislation establishes a Women's Health Curriculum Advisory Board and the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences in Bethesda, MD.

The bill gives women in the military the gender-specific health services they deserve. It will also help us identify and research health problems specifically displayed by women in the military. In short, The Defense Women's Health Improvement Act is good news for all women in the military—no matter when they served, or where they were stationed.

GEORGE AUGUSTINE BROWN, SR.
"A CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION"

HON. KWEISI MFUME

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 26, 1993

Mr. MFUME. Mr. Speaker, few achievements in one's life are as beautiful and as spectacular as a centennial birthday celebration. The joy of living and the relevant history are something to behold for those so blessed with long life and good health.

Saturday July 24, 1993, marked the 100th birthday of Mr. George Augustine Brown, Sr. Mr. Brown was born in Baltimore and has lived there continuously for this time.

In 1911, he began working as a chauffeur for the Sommers family of the historic Guildford section of Baltimore City. After 13

years of dedicated service, Mr. Brown was offered employment as a substitute mail carrier and parcel postman for the U.S. Postal Service.

Mr. Brown collected letters and delivered parcel packages by horse drawn carriage for a full year before being promoted to a full-time parcel postman using a motorized vehicle. He worked from 1924 until his retirement in 1958, at the Waverly Postal Station.

Since retiring 34 years ago, he has enjoyed his time with his family, which is 90 persons strong. This includes 10 children, 30 grandchildren, 43 great-grandchildren, and 7 great-great-grandchildren.

Mr. Brown lives in his own home with one of his daughters, in what is affectionately known as "Brown's Row" in west Baltimore. He is surrounded on all sides by homes belonging to his other children.

The Book of Psalms, book one, chapter 1 reads:

Blessed is the man that walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly, nor standeth in the way of sinners, nor sitteth in the seat of the scornful.

But his delight is in the law of the Lord; and in his law doth he meditate day and night. And shall he be like a tree planted by the rivers and waters, that bringeth forth his fruit in his season; his leaf also shall not wither, and whatsoever he doeth shall prosper.

George Augustine Brown, Sr. has truly walked in the light of the Lord through good, honest living. He serves as an example for all who know him and demonstrates that life's travails as well as its achievements should be enjoyable and everlasting.

It is indeed an honor for me to have the opportunity to praise his tribute to him in the well of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Brown, I bid you a happy 100th birthday and wish you many, many more. May God continue to bless you with good health and a sincere caring extended family.

INTRODUCTION OF THE AGRICULTURAL ENVIRONMENTAL TAX CREDIT ACT

HON. BILL K. BREWSTER

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 26, 1993

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. Speaker, agriculture is arguably the most critical component of our economy. Without the farmer and agribusiness, no agricultural commodity gets grown, processed, bought, sold, exported, or even consumed. I believe it is important to keep this in mind as Federal, State, and local governments expand regulation in the environmental arena. It is critical that we provide the agricultural sector, which represents 16 percent of our gross national product, with adequate tools to address new environmental challenges.

Farmers and agriculture-related businesses with serious economic problems already, need financial assistance to build an infrastructure to meet current and proposed water and air quality regulations designed to improve the environmental health of rural areas. Therefore,

with my colleague Mr. GRANDY, I am introducing the Agricultural Environmental Tax Credit Act, which creates a new environmental tax credit that is specific to agriculture and limited to situations where a farmer or agribusiness must comply with Government-imposed environmental requirements.

This tax measure will assist livestock and crop producers, together with agribusiness, to purchase environmental control equipment and in the construction of manure handling systems, terraces, filter strips, constructed wetlands, and other agricultural systems that will protect the environment. The construction and operation of these physical structures and equipment will not only help ensure attainment of our Nation's soil, water, and air quality objectives, but give rural America a much needed economic boost.

Specifically, this bill would provide a 15-percent agricultural environmental credit on machinery, equipment, and structures purchased primarily for the purpose of complying with Federal, State, and local environmental laws. With the Clean Water Act soon to be reauthorized, and more Federal environmental legislation in the offing, my bill will provide significant financial relief to those agricultural producers facing major capital expenditures to comply with Government-mandated environmental regulations.

If enacted, this bill will be an important first step in revitalizing our rural infrastructure and communities. Increasing economic and regulatory demands from Government on our farms and rural small businesses have forced the closing of thousands of once thriving family-owned enterprises. Empty stores and boarded up windows are all too common sights in rural America today. An agricultural tax credit is just the sort of ammunition that needs passed to fight off these increasing financial burdens.

Few issues before this Congress are as important as helping our rural infrastructure and economies. Therefore, I strongly urge passage of this bill to aid rural businesses, farmers, and families with environmental challenges.

FBI CHIEF'S PROUD DEPARTURE LEAVES CAUSE FOR GRATITUDE

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 26, 1993

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member highly commends to his colleagues the following editorial from the July 21, 1993, edition of the Omaha World-Herald.

[From the Omaha World-Herald, July 21, 1993]

FBI CHIEF'S PROUD DEPARTURE LEAVES CAUSE FOR GRATITUDE

William Sessions made his final exit from the FBI headquarters with head held high. He was entitled to, even though President Clinton had just fired him. The FBI logged significant accomplishments during the five years Sessions spent in J. Edgar Hoover's old position.

Sessions led the bureau in providing more opportunities for women, African-American and Hispanic agents to advance. He improved

cooperation with city and state law enforcement agencies. He established a relationship of mutual respect with Coretta Scott King and other civil rights leaders. They had been furious over Hoover's outrageous campaign of harassment and surveillance against Mrs. King's late husband, the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr.

Under Sessions, the FBI overhauled its fingerprint files, started using DNA testing to identify suspects and increased its emphasis on fighting violent crime. In recent days, the bureau has played a leading role in cracking the World Trade Center bombing case and breaking up terrorist organizations in New York and California.

Rep. Don Edwards, D-Calif., has called Sessions the best director the FBI ever had. Edwards, a former FBI agent, heads a congressional subcommittee that oversees FBI issues.

Are we saying that Clinton and Attorney General Janet Reno were wrong to fire Sessions? Not necessarily.

A whispering campaign to oust the director began while George Bush was still president and has continued ever since, bringing turmoil to the upper management ranks of the bureau. Last year, more than 100 agents gave sworn statements to Justice Department investigators. The statements went into a report accusing Sessions and his wife of making personal trips in government vehicles and airplanes, billing the government for a fence at their residence and refusing to turn over records that might have shed light on irregularities in their home mortgage.

The report was waiting for Clinton when he took office in January.

Sessions' alleged improprieties, as we noted last year, wouldn't have constituted a gross abuse of power even if all allegations were true. But perception all too often becomes reality. Sessions admitted that attacks on his judgment have compromised his effectiveness.

Clinton and Ms. Reno may have felt they had no choice but to start fresh with a new director, Louis Freeh.

But Sessions performed one last commendable service to his bureau. He insisted that he wouldn't leave office unless Clinton fired him. That accomplished two things:

It denied his accusers the validation they might have claimed if he had been forced to submit a quiet, seemingly embarrassed resignation.

It also allowed him to call attention to the danger of politicizing the bureau. Referring to the FBI, Sessions said: "I will speak out in the strongest terms about protecting it from being manipulated and politicized both from the inside and out."

That potential isn't something Sessions dreamed up. Clinton's people have already attempted to use the FBI to cover the political firings of Travelgate. At this time, the public can't be too vigilant. It's good to know that Sessions will be watching, too.

MAE MCHUGH HONORED

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 26, 1993

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a remarkable woman and my good friend, Mrs. Mae McHugh. On July 30, 1993, Mae's friends, family, and colleagues will gather to honor her as the Pennsylvania

Labor Alliance, District Three, "Woman of the Year."

Mae, the daughter of the late James and Margaret Coyne, was born in Dupont and raised in Pittston Township. A graduate of Pittston Township High School, Mae began her career in the garment industry at age 14 at Wyoming Frocks, a position she retained for 27 years. Upon retiring from the garment industry, Mae accepted a position with State Senator Raphael Musto as a legislative aide specializing in senior citizens affairs. Currently, Mae serves on the executive council of the Department of Aging.

An active and vibrant community leader, Mae has dedicated her life to the International Ladies Garment Workers Union. As State president of Elective Council of Retirees of the ILGWU, Mae has strived to improve working conditions for all members. Mae also serves on the advisory board of the Pennsylvania Gas and Water Co., and has headed political committees on the local, State, and Federal levels.

A tireless and dedicated worker, Mae was the first recipient of the Silver Needle Award. This award is presented to an individual who has contributed greatly to the well-being of their fellow man as well as the ILGWU. As president of ILGWU Retirees, better known as "Mae's Raiders," she serves retirees all across the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Mae's large family, including her son, James, and two grandchildren are extremely proud of her. I, too, am proud to count myself among Mae's many friends who admire and respect her and her many achievements.

RESOLUTION TO HONOR VICTIMS OF COMMUNISM

HON. DANA ROHRBACHER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 26, 1993

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing, along with Mr. TORRICELLI, a resolution to honor the victims of communism. This privately funded undertaking will be overseen by the National Captive Nations Committee and promises to be a worthy memorial to the millions who have lost their lives to Communist tyranny.

Since 1917, international communism, led by Vladimir Y. Lenin, Joseph Stalin, Mao Tse-tung, and others of their ilk, have been responsible for deaths of over 100 million victims through imperialist conquests, revolutions, civil wars, purges, mass starvation, wars by proxy, and other violent means.

Communist regimes have suppressed the human rights, national independence, religious liberty, intellectual freedom, and cultural life of the peoples of over 40 nations.

There is a danger that the heroic sacrifices of the victims of communism may be forgotten as international communism and its imperial bases continue to collapse.

Mr. Speaker, the memorial will be constructed without any Government money. It is fitting that the memorial be constructed here in Washington. This is not only the Capital of the United States, but it is also the capital of the

free world. It was here in Washington where much of the cold war against communism was fought, and it is here where the sacrifice of the victims should be remembered.

**IN SUPPORT OF THE GEPHARDT
RESOLUTION DISCLOSURE OF
HOUSE POST OFFICE RECORDS**

HON. MARILYN LLOYD

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 26, 1993

Mrs. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Gephardt resolution and in opposition to the Michel resolution.

My colleagues, we have a difficult and distressing situation before us. It is one that reflects upon each and every one of us without regard to party. The decision is do we conduct ourselves within the boundaries of the law and cooperate with the U.S. attorney, or do we heed the calls of an angry minority who seek political capital over justice.

To allow short-term political gain to overrule the law as we know it is unacceptable. The situation with regard to the House post office is abhorrent. But rather than extract false salvation from immediate disclosure and risk jeopardizing the Department of Justice investigation, let justice take its course and the guilty be brought to trial.

The documentation in question will be released. Every Member of the House wants to ensure that the facts are known, but not at the expense of the current Department of Justice investigation.

The House has been given legal advice by the U.S. attorney conducting the investigation. Mr. Johnson has asked us to prevent premature disclosure for fear that it may hinder or disrupt his efforts to indict and convict the guilty.

The Republicans have chosen to make a bad situation even worse by impeding the investigation of the U.S. attorney. They want to disregard his sound legal advice in favor of blame laying and partisanship, when both sides agree that the guilty should be punished.

The investigation into the post office will continue regardless of the outcome of today's votes. The question is do we want to see this situation addressed properly and expeditiously and within the parameters of the law, or do we take the easy, political way out and risk our chances of getting a thorough investigation. I would suggest the former.

**DISAGREEMENT WITH CLINTON
ADMINISTRATION**

HON. LAMAR S. SMITH

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 26, 1993

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, my colleagues are aware that I frequently disagree with the Clinton administration. As ideological opposites, we were destined from the moment he moved into the White House to have different perspectives on national issues.

But it is important to note that there are also a number of significant issues on which we agree. Back in January, I was excited about the plans the President-elect had laid out in his campaign for the line-item veto, crime prevention, and reforms in education and welfare.

Unfortunately, these campaign promises have gone the way of so many of those that I disagreed with in the first place. Six months into his first Presidential year, Mr. Clinton continues to regularly break or abandon the campaign pledges on which he was elected—even the good ones.

A few examples:

LINE-ITEM VETO

This desperately needed element of fiscal discipline, specifically endorsed by Mr. Clinton during his campaign, would dramatically increase Presidential power to cut Federal spending. Wielding his power of veto over congressional bills, the President would be able to stop cold much wasteful pork-barrel legislation. Only a two-thirds majority vote in both the Senate and the House could overturn such a veto.

Once in office, however, Mr. Clinton ran straight into overwhelming resistance from the Democratic congressional leadership, and settled for supporting an Expedited Rescissions Act, that would only allow the President to list the things he does not like about the bills he must sign. This essentially toothless provision will have virtually no effect on the millions of tax dollars spent on pork-barrel projects every year.

CRIME

I applauded the promises of candidate Clinton on crime prevention, especially the ones to add 100,000 more police to the Nation's streets and establish boot camps for first-time nonviolent offenders. After 6 months in office, however, the Clinton administration has not yet produced a viable crime bill. Rather, President Clinton has stymied prisons and crime prevention with \$331 million in budget cuts, virtually eliminating the chances of hiring more police or launching a successful boot camp program anytime soon.

EDUCATION

Reform in our education system should be a top priority to this administration, especially for a President who put so much stock in the country's youth during his campaign. While change is needed and Mr. Clinton's proposed Head Start plan certainly holds promise, I am disheartened by the administration's lack of vocal support for even a limited school choice program.

President Clinton's attempts to improve education by implementing new national standards and exams, however, are encouraging moves, as long as they are mandatory. They may not be cure-alls, but they exemplify a solid middle ground where policymakers from both sides can meet effectively.

WELFARE REFORM

During the 1992 campaign, this was an issue on which Mr. Clinton stood especially firm. He promised to "end welfare as we know it" by limiting welfare payments to 2 years and implementing new job training/placement services for those who are able to work. Also included on this agenda were health and child care benefits, as well as tax and welfare poli-

cies that would make work more attractive than the public dole. Unfortunately, we're still waiting for word from the White House on this promise as well.

A stronger administration response to these issues could remedy Mr. Clinton's record-low approval rating and rally the support of the American people.

**TRIBUTE TO MATTHEW S.
SHAPIRO**

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 26, 1993

Mr. WELDON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Matthew S. Shapiro of Phoenixville, PA, for being elected as the 74th national president of the U.S. Junior Chamber of Commerce, the Jaycees. Matt Shapiro is a strong leader who has been a 12-year member of the Jaycees, and has demonstrated his commitment to leadership on the local, State, and national levels of the Junior Chamber. I am proud to say that he is a constituent of mine.

As 1987-88 president of the Phoenixville, PA, Jaycees, Mr. Shapiro led his chapter to its first No. 1 finish in its 40-year history. Shapiro went on to serve as district director, regional director, program manager, and management development vice president.

In 1991, Matthew Shapiro was elected Pennsylvania's 55th Jaycees president. With Mr. Shapiro's leadership, the Pennsylvania chapter was consistently recognized as the No. 1 growth State, and finished as the No. 2 growth State overall.

Mr. Shapiro has been elected to lead an organization that has consistently produced great leaders in all fields of business. The junior chamber is a non-profit corporation that was organized to promote educational and charitable growth as well as to develop friendship and understanding among young persons of all nations. The Jaycees have succeeded magnificently in fulfilling this charter. The junior chamber was founded in 1915, and since then has grown to approximately 4,300 chapters with some 200,000 members nationwide.

Matthew S. Shapiro majored in accounting and finance at Drexel University in Philadelphia. Shapiro left a 10-year career in finance to run a specialty advertising business he owns with his wife. Mr. Shapiro has been a leader in the community and in the Jaycees, and I can say with confidence that the U.S. Junior Chamber of Commerce has chosen its president wisely.

SUPPORT BAHAIS IN IRAN

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 26, 1993

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday, July 21, I introduced the Baha'i community emancipation resolution which has 42 original cosponsors, including my distinguished

cochair of the congressional human rights caucus, TOM LANTOS. This resolution, which condemns Iran's ongoing repression of its Baha'i community, represents an important appeal for religious liberty in Iran. I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this resolution. I am inserting into the RECORD a copy of the resolution and other materials which demonstrate the urgency of congressional action on this important human rights issue.

H. CON. RES. —

Whereas in 1982, 1984, 1988, 1990, and 1992, the Congress, by concurrent resolution, declared that it holds the Government of Iran responsible for upholding the rights of all its nationals, including members of the Baha'i Faith, Iran's largest religious minority;

Whereas in such resolutions and in numerous other appeals, the Congress condemned the Government of Iran's religious persecution of the Baha'i community, including the execution of more than 200 Baha'is, the imprisonment of additional thousands, and other repressive and discriminatory actions against Baha'is based solely upon their religious beliefs;

Whereas in 1992, the Government of Iran summarily executed a leading member of the Baha'i community, arrested and imprisoned several other Baha'is, condemned two Baha'i prisoners to death on account of their religion, and confiscated individual Baha'is' homes and personal properties in several cities;

Whereas the Government of Iran continues to deny the Baha'i community the right to organize, to elect its leaders, to hold community property for worship or assembly, to operate religious schools and to conduct other normal religious community activities, and

Whereas on February 22, 1993, the United Nations Commission on Human Rights published a formerly confidential Iranian government document that constitutes a blueprint for the destruction of the Baha'i community and reveals that these repressive actions are the result of a deliberate policy designed and approved by the highest officials of the Government of Iran: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress—

(1) continues to hold the Government of Iran responsible for upholding the rights of all its nationals, including members of the Baha'i community, in a manner consistent with Iran's obligations under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international agreements guaranteeing the civil and political rights of its citizens;

(2) condemns the repressive anti-Baha'i policy adopted by the Government of Iran, as set forth in a confidential official document which explicitly states that Baha'is shall be denied access to education and employment, and that the government's policy is to deal with Baha'is "in such a way that their progress and development are blocked";

(3) expresses concern that individual Baha'is continue to suffer from severely repressive and discriminatory government actions, solely on account of their religion, and that the Baha'i community continues to be denied legal recognition and the basic rights to organize, elect its leaders, educate its youth, and conduct the normal activities of a law-abiding religious community;

(4) urges the Government of Iran to extend to the Baha'i community the rights guaranteed by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the international covenants of human rights, including the freedom of thought, conscience, and religion, and equal protection of the law; and

(5) calls upon the President to continue—

(A) to emphasize that the United States regards the human rights practices of the Government of Iran, particularly its treatment of the Baha'i community and other religious minorities, as a significant factor in the development of the United States Government's relations with the Government of Iran;

(B) to urge the Government of Iran to emancipate the Baha'i community by granting those rights guaranteed by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the international covenants on human rights; and

(C) to encourage other governments to continue to appeal to the Government of Iran, and to cooperate with other governments and international organizations, including the United Nations and its agencies, in efforts to protect the religious rights of the Baha'is and other minorities through joint appeals to the Government of Iran and through other appropriate actions.

In the Name of God!

THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN, THE SUPREME
REVOLUTIONARY CULTURAL COUNCIL

Number: 132.

Date: 6/12/69 [25 February 1991].

Enclosure: None.

CONFIDENTIAL

From: Dr. Seyyed Mohammed Golpaygani,
Secretary of the Supreme Revolutionary
Council.

To: Head of the Office of Esteemed Leader,
Khamenei.

Greetings: After greetings, with reference to the letter #1/783 dated 10/10/69 [31 December 1990], concerning the instructions of the Esteemed Leader which had been conveyed to the Respected President regarding the Baha'i question, we inform you that, since the respected President and the Head of the Supreme Revolutionary Cultural Council had referred this question to this Council for consideration and study, it was placed on the Council's agenda of session #128 and 16/11/69 [5 February 1991], and session #119 of 2/11/69 [22 January 1991]. In addition to the above, and further to the [results of the] discussions held in this regard in session #112 of 2/5/66 [24 July 1987] presided over by the Esteemed Leader (head and member of the Supreme Council), the recent views and directives given by the Esteemed Leader regarding the Baha'i question were conveyed to the Supreme Council. In consideration of the contents of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran, as well as the religious and civil laws and general policies of the country, these matters were carefully studied and decisions pronounced.

In arriving at the decisions and proposing reasonable ways to deal with the above question, due consideration was given to the wishes of the Esteemed Leadership of the Islamic Republic of Iran [Khamenei], namely, that "in this regard a specific policy should be devised in such a way that everyone will understand what should or should not be done." Consequently, the following proposals and recommendations resulted from these discussions.

The respected President of the Islamic Republic of Iran [Rafsanjani], as well as the Head of the Supreme Revolutionary Cultural Council, while approving these recommendations, instructed us to convey them to the Esteemed Leader [Khamenei] so that appropriate action may be taken according to his guidance.

SUMMARY OF THE RESULTS OF THE DISCUSSIONS
AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. General status of the Baha'is within the country's system

1. They will not be expelled from the country without reason.

2. They will not be arrested, imprisoned, or penalized without reason.

3. The Government's dealings with them must be in such a way that their progress and development are blocked.

B. Educational and cultural status

1. They can be enrolled in schools provided they have not identified themselves as Baha'is.

2. Preferably, they should be enrolled in schools which have a strong and imposing religious ideology.

3. They must be expelled from universities, either in the admission process or during the course of their studies, once it becomes known that they are Baha'is.

4. Their political (espionage) activities must be dealt with according to appropriate Government laws and policies, and their religious and propaganda activities should be answered by giving them religious and cultural responses, as well as propaganda.

5. Propaganda institutions (such as the Islamic Propaganda Organization) must establish an independent section to deal with the propaganda and religious activities of the Baha'is.

6. A plan must be devised to confront and destroy their cultural roots outside the country.

C. Legal and social status

1. Permit them a modest livelihood as is available to the general population.

2. To the extent that it does not encourage them to be Baha'is, it is permissible to provide for them the means for ordinary living in accordance with the general rights given to every Iranian citizen, such as ration booklets, passports, burial certificates, work permits, etc.

3. Deny them employment if they identify themselves as Baha'is.

4. Deny them any position of influence, such as in the educational sector, etc.

Wishing you divine confirmations,

DR. SEYYED MOHAMMAD GOLPAYGANI,

Secretary of the Supreme Revolutionary
Cultural Council.

[Note in the handwriting of Mr. Khamenei.]

In the Name of God!

The decision of the Supreme Revolutionary Cultural Council seems sufficient. I thank you gentlemen for your attention and efforts.

ALI KHAMENEI.

[From the New York Times, July 8, 1993]

IRAN STOOPTS TO GRAVE-ROBBERING

After the election of President Hashemi Rafsanjani, a supposed harbinger of moderation, the world hoped for better from Iran. But the morality police still stalk the streets, jailing men for wearing T-shirts and women for wearing sunglasses. Even more upsetting is the recent bulldozing of grave sites and uprooting of bodies from a Bahai cemetery in Teheran, ostensibly to make way for a cultural center.

This officially sanctioned grave-robbing follows years of persecution of an estimated 300,000 Iranian Bahais, whose faith the mullahs treat with spite, since it is viewed as a heretical offshoot of Islam. Bahais were singled out for oppression in a secret 1991 order calling for their dismissal from jobs and universities. When the order became known this year, it was rightly condemned by the Clinton Administration and in U.N. debates.

With the death warrant on the novelist Salman Rushdie, the mullahs of Iran made

plain their contempt for Western traditions of tolerance. True, those traditions are fragile. Islamic peoples have been persecuted in Germany and the Balkans. And in America, virtually every minority has been the target of hate crimes.

But there's a big difference between state-sponsored persecution and gutter bigotry. Reverence for the dead reaches across all cultures and religions. A regime that stoops to body-snatching can hardly reach lower.

[From the Houston Post, July 10, 1993]

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION—IN IRAN, NON-POLITICAL BAHAIS ARE SEEN AS HERETICS TO ISLAM

(By Steve Brunzman)

Farah Khamisi Robinson still breaks down and cries when she describes the day a decade ago when her 55-year-old brother in Iran became a modern faith martyr.

"I couldn't believe it. When he was first captured. I was hoping he would not be tortured. I prayed for that," sobbed Robinson, of Houston.

Kamran Samimi, her brother was tortured, killed and later buried in an unmarked grave, she said.

His crime? According to Robinson and other Houston Bahais, Samimi refused to recant the gentle, non-political Bahai faith that emphasizes the unity of world religions, races and nations. Iran at the time had about 300,000 Bahais.

Today, as Iran's political leadership bids to be re-admitted into the world economy and international community. Bahais are speaking up again. Following a dozen years of radical Islamic rule, Iran's human-rights record has become key to the end of its isolation.

The leaders of the world's seven wealthiest nations, meeting in Japan this week, were expected to discuss whether to condemn Iran for its alleged support of terrorism, weapons-building programs and human rights abuses, among other political issues.

Shiite Muslims account for about 95 percent of Iran's 15 million people. The nation's radical clerics view Bahais as heretics to Islam.

As a secretary in the nine-member Bahai national spiritual assembly of Iran, Samimi was among 200 Bahais killed under the Ayatollah Rohollah Khomeini's regime following Iran's 1979 revolution. Hundreds of Bahais were imprisoned and tortured during the brutal period. Tens of thousands more fled or were forced into exile.

"His life and death are not in vain. The Bahai faith will grow," Robinson said of her brother. "But people in the West need to know what goes on—that people who weren't involved in politics died for their faith."

Iran's leaders contend that the nation's repressive years have ended. Bahai officials counter with accusations that Iran's human rights record is dismal. According to documents obtained recently by United Nations special envoy Reynaldo Galindo Pohl, Bahai persecution continues in Iran today.

The documents revealed that on Feb. 25, 1991, Iran's Supreme Revolutionary Cultural Council adopted a code under which Bahais would not be imprisoned or arrested "without reason" but also denied them employment and school access based on faith profession. The code was signed by Ali Khamenei, new spiritual leader in Iran.

Last week, U.S. Bahai officials said Tehran officials had destroyed graves and removed bodies from the city's Bahai cemetery, part of a planned effort to "destroy the Bahai community and its cultural roots, in the country in which the faith emerged." American faith spokesmen said.

Bahais have been persecuted in Iran since the religion was founded in 1844 in the Middle East nation. About 100,000 Bahais now live in the United States. As pacifists, they also shun political involvement.

"Instead of killing the Bahais, they don't give them jobs and the schools are closed to them. This is what one historian calls "cultural suicide" for the Bahais in Iran," said Houston Bahai spokesman Ajit Giani. "If persecution has changed, it has only moved underground."

As might be expected, the martyrdom of Bahais during Iran's revolution has only strengthened the beliefs and determination of Bahais living outside Iran today. Houston has about 800 Bahais, including several who lost family during the early 1960s in revolutionary Iran.

"I have a pride and joy in the sacrifice my husband has made. If there is anything in life to be proud of, it is our beliefs," said Forough Haghpeykar of her martyred husband, Badiullah, a Bahai leader who was killed May 8, 1982, following a 10-month imprisonment.

His father never renounced his faith although it was widely understood that to do so meant immediate release from Tehran's notorious Evin Prison, said his son, Kayvan Haghpeykar, 34, also of Houston. Kayvan re-examined his own beliefs and values after his father was killed. "I am a stronger person," he said.

Iran's revolutionary guard shot to death Shiva Tirandaz's sister, Shidroukh Amir Kia, in 1982 after she declined to recant the Bahai faith. The mother of three children was only 46 years old.

Amir Kia was arrested with her husband and other Bahais in Tehran when their religious meeting place was revealed. Her husband renounced his faith and later was freed. "I'm proud of her. She was steadfast," said Tirandaz, who lives in Galveston today.

"These martyrdoms have made everyone stronger. It has reinforced our belief in the faith and its true message," said Riaz Masrouf, a Houston Bahai.

Said spokesman Giani, "We've always said we would rather give up our lives than give up our faith."

[From the Iran Times International, July 9, 1993]

BAHA'I BODIES ARE EXHUMED BY TEHRAN

WASHINGTON.—Tehran city employees are digging up the gravesites of Baha'is, according to the National Spiritual Assembly of the Baha'is in the United States.

An announcement said the bodies were being removed from Tehran's Baha'i cemetery to make way for a cultural center.

The Baha'i announcement said all Baha'i cemeteries were confiscated by the regime after the revolution. Gravesite markers and memorials were obliterated, but the bodies were not exhumed.

The Baha'i announcement said it was not known where the Tehran municipality was moving the bodies.

It described the destruction as "perhaps the most literal example of the Islamic regime's efforts to destroy the Baha'i community and its cultural roots in the country in which the faith emerged."

JAPAN-UNITED STATES TRADE DEFICIT TO GROW

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 26, 1993

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, if the President of Japan's largest shipping company is correct, the United States trade deficit with Japan is likely to grow both this year and the next. Mr. Jiro Nemoto of Japan's NYK line makes this ominous prediction despite the fact that President Clinton and the Prime Minister of Japan recently announced a new framework agreement on July 10 to resolve trade disputes between the two countries.

For those who believe that this agreement marks the beginning of reduced trade tensions between the United States and Japan, the following article from the July 21, 1993, edition of the Journal of Commerce is important reading.

[From the Journal of Commerce, July 21, 1993]

(By Don C. Becker)

I have mixed emotions about the probably accurate predictions of Jiro Nemoto, president of Nippon Yusen Kaisha Ltd., parent of NYK Line, Japan's largest ocean shipping company.

We met with the irrepressible Mr. Nemoto last week, and he was his usual outspoken and engaging self.

Mr. Nemoto's unqualified optimism about his company's outlook for 1994 and 1995 was good to hear, as was his conviction that Japan's economy has bottomed out. He also forecast strong economic growth for all of Asia in 1994.

What bothered me was Mr. Nemoto's belief that Japan's trade surplus with the United States will grow not only this year but next as well. While not surprising, it is nonetheless a disturbing reminder, since it almost certainly will contribute to increased tensions.

The danger is that the United States will take some tough unilateral action to force down the trade numbers and sour long-term relations. Most observers believe this is a more likely stance under the Democratic Clinton administration than it was under Ronald Reagan or George Bush, even though Mr. Clinton returned from the recent Tokyo summit with a more moderate stance than he had shown earlier.

That could just be temporary.

Assume that the U.S. economy fails to respond to President Clinton's euphemistically named "deficit reduction bill," which, in fact, is really a tax increase—the largest in history.

After all, higher taxes don't usually cause economic growth. Assuming the president's bill passes, it could push the nation back into recession.

In these circumstances, Japan could become a convenient scapegoat. Strong measures against Japan might be politically appealing for Mr. Clinton—whose party is already fretting about next year's congressional elections—especially if he perceives Japan is not keeping its summit pledges.

For its part, Japan has been talking much tougher in recent years, with some of its leaders speaking out with resentment about "meddling" by U.S. officials who have proscribed ways to open Japan's economy and lessen the deficit. The currently unsettled political situation in Japan probably doesn't help.

Thus, an exacerbation of the trade deficit with Japan, juxtaposed with a soft U.S. economy, has the potential to create a serious falling out.

Indeed, polls already show that 60% of the Japanese people think relations with the United States are not good. And there are plenty of folks in this country who believe Japan is unfair.

Mr. Nemoto likened Japan's trade surplus with the United States to a "J" curve. While it has come it has come down from the 1987 high of \$56.3 billion, he believes it will rise this year and next.

See the accompanying chart for the Commerce Department's numbers since 1984 and its forecast for 1993.

Mr. Nemoto said Japan is now poised to reap the rewards of the heavy investment of the past several years, made possible by his country's high savings rate. This is one reason he foresees an even bigger Japanese trade surplus next year.

Happily, he believes that the U.S. economy will "come up" by 1995 and that it is possible the trade deficit with Japan will then decline. Indeed, given the sharp recent rise in the value of the yen and the usual two-year time lag before it begins to be felt in trade balances, Mr. Nemoto could be right on.

So the real point of danger is 1994 when Americans go to the polls in what will be a major test for the Clinton administration. Should U.S. unemployment be at 8 percent and Japan's surplus headed for an all-time record, things could get tough.

To head this off, the Japanese ought to work a little harder to avoid embarrassing growth in their trade surplus with this country as indeed was accomplished in May (which most believe is a one-time blip).

While progress has indeed been made in recent years it is no where near what most believe is possible. Estimates are that a level playing field could reduce the U.S. deficit with Japan by \$18 billion.

Which is not to say that we Americans don't bear a large part of the blame for the deficit for a variety of reasons all too widely known to repeat here. And then there is the less-mentioned fact that there are twice as many Americans as there are Japanese, thus Japanese manufacturers have a much larger target.

But the bottom line is that tensions will continue and perhaps worsen, until it is as easy for Americans to do business in Japan as it is for Japanese to do business here. No one believes that the United States can pare the Japanese surplus below \$30 billion any time soon. But achieving a level playing field is crucial.

Mr. Nemoto said, "Please don't harass us," although he quickly added, "We must be fair." But he, like most Japanese, believes the bulk of the blame is on the U.S. side, just the opposite of what most Americans think, which is the basis for the possible collision course.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION REGARDING SAFE DRINKING WATER AND WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITIES

HON. RONALD D. COLEMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 26, 1993

Mr. COLEMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I introduced legislation to address a problem which

has been forgotten and ignored for far too long. The lack of drinking water and wastewater treatment facilities in the southwestern United States, in communities known as colonias, has caused environmental degradation and has had a detrimental impact on public health. Colonias are communities in the southwestern region of the United States along the United States-Mexico border which are generally unincorporated and characterized by a lack of running water, sewage treatment facilities, and safe, sanitary housing. Why are people living in such desperate, and indeed third world conditions? The answer is a very long story about a lack of economic development.

Rather than go into an extensive history of the causes of the problem, I would just say to my colleagues the residents of these communities thought that in buying a piece of land upon which they could build a home that they were earning a piece of the American dream. Sadly, the dream has yet to come true for these hard-working Americans and their children. I have been fighting for many years, on many levels, to address this problem. Today I have introduced a measure specifically addressing the lack of sewage treatment facilities for the region. In the near future, I intend to also introduce a measure to address the lack of safe drinking water, so that my constituents will finally be able to enjoy the same basic standards of living which the rest of us take for granted every day.

I know there are some who will try to cloud this debate with misinformation. I would therefore like to assure my colleagues this legislation is in no way related to the North American Free Trade Agreement [NAFTA]. The bill seeks only to correct a problem which has existed for more than 30 years. Whether or not there is a trade agreement, this problem must be addressed. This legislation is most fundamentally about providing a healthy environment to poor Americans. I would also point out three other important facts: First, colonias are communities located wholly in the United States; second, the residents of colonias are American citizens and legal permanent residents; and third, the residents are not squatters, they purchased land, for which they have legal deeds, from unscrupulous developers who promised them everything and delivered nothing. I hope my colleagues will avail themselves to addressing the needs of Americans, irrespective of where they live, and not bow to the misinformed arguments of those who are not from the border and cannot possibly know the needs and concerns of the region. I am asking for simple justice and fairness for children who live in poverty and squalor in the United States.

Today, there are more than 350,000 Americans, many of them children, who live in colonias without any access to such basic services as indoor plumbing or safe sewage disposal. That's right Mr. Speaker, there are more than 350,000 people who live every single day in conditions far worse than those which people in the Midwest are currently being forced to endure. In my district alone there are nearly 48,000 people who live under these appalling conditions every day. Let me try to describe to my colleagues what life is like for these hard-working, albeit poor, Americans.

In the State of Texas there are nearly 300,000 people living in approximately 1,200 colonias which the State has been able to identify. The majority of these communities do not have paved roads and many do not even have names. Forty percent of these communities, or roughly 112,000 people, do not have access to public water, a precious and expensive commodity in the desert. Instead these people are forced to rely on water from wells or water which is transported from outside the community. Most of the wells are dug by hand and are no more than 15 feet deep, many are even more shallow than that. In my district the water table is only about 7 feet deep in sandy soil, which makes the water brackish and not suitable for drinking even under the best of circumstances. Only when we consider that many residents have equally crudely dug out-houses located less than 50 feet from these wells, can we begin to appreciate how truly unfit for drinking this water is. And even those who have their water brought in must find places to store it. Sadly, the storage container is all too often an old chemical container, generally with the skull and crossbones still visible. Not only is this extremely dangerous in itself, storing the water causes the chlorine, which is what keeps our drinking water safe, to dissipate. I ask my colleagues, Mr. Speaker, to try to imagine living every day of their lives having to constantly plan how much water would be required for every meal, every bath, every laundry day, every time they washed their dishes by hand. I think my colleagues will agree this would be very burdensome indeed.

Now add to that the fact that of the approximately 1,200 colonias in Texas, exactly three have public sewage disposal. Yes, three. Mr. Speaker, that means that only one quarter of 1 percent of the people who live in the colonias have access to sewage treatment facilities. The remaining 99.75 percent are forced to rely on septic systems or outhouses and cesspools. The Texas Water Development Board reports that 44 percent of colonia residents utilize the latter for their waste disposal needs. Many of these outhouses consist of little more than a toilet seat over a shallow hole in the ground. In other cases, people dispose of their waste in ditches and streams which flow into the regions rivers. Even in areas where there are septic systems, researchers have consistently found that these are usually not properly installed and therefore leak.

This lack of services has had a significant impact on the environment. American Rivers recently identified the Rio Grande as the most endangered river in the Nation. The American Rivers study also identified the major cause of pollution in the Rio Grande: a lack of proper sewage treatment facilities in the region. Perhaps even more disturbing to this member is the fact that the groundwater has also been contaminated. A recent study in my district found that nearly 100 percent of the groundwater samples in the colonias were contaminated with fecal bacteria.

It should be no surprise to my colleagues that this situation is also having very serious health consequences. The lack of public services means that the residents in these communities are, in effect, drinking, washing

dishes and bathing in their own refuse. The incidence of hepatitis in the border region is two to three times higher than the national average, and in my district the hepatitis rate is five times the national average. Let me put that into perspective for my colleagues. Several years ago, one of the school districts in El Paso County tested the students for hepatitis. The results, Mr. Speaker, were shocking. By the age of 8 approximately 35 percent of the children had been infected with hepatitis A, and by the age of 35, up to 90 percent of colonias residents had been infected.

Unfortunately, hepatitis is not the only disease which threatens the residents of the colonias. Perhaps the most disturbing, and most widely publicized, consequence of the environmental problems associated with the lack of proper sewage and drinking water is the alarmingly high number of anencephalic, or brainless, babies which have been born in the region. Less dramatic but no less dangerous are two gastrointestinal infestations, amebiasis, caused by a parasite, and shigellosis, caused by bacteria, which are endemic in the region. The rates of these diseases are also two to three times the national average. In addition, 15 percent of families in colonias report that at least one family member suffers from diarrhea every week. Finally, Mr. Speaker, cholera, which is virtually unknown in the United States but is epidemic in parts of Mexico, continues to threaten border communities. Last year, cholera bacteria were found in the drinking water in Ciudad Juarez, El Paso's sister city. We all know that disease knows no international boundary, nor does it respect any internal divisions within this country. It is imperative that we take steps to eliminate the health hazards faced by the residents of the colonias.

Perhaps one of the cruelest ironies in all of this is the fact that both the Government of the United States and that of the Republic of Mexico understand the urgent need to address this and other environmental problems. In accordance with the binational environmental agreement of 1990, the Mexican Government has pledged to invest at least \$460 million over 3 years to address environmental and health problems on its side of the border. Last year, in order to comply with that same agreement, EPA requested \$170 million for wastewater treatment projects on the border. A total of \$70 million was appropriated in fiscal year 1993 for grants to the colonias for wastewater treatment projects on the border.

This year, the administration included approximately \$164 million for American communities along the United States-Mexico border in its fiscal year 1994 budget request. However, funding for the colonias was denied by the VA-HUD and Independent Agencies Appropriations subcommittee on the grounds that such an appropriation was not authorized. Despite that fact that there are currently four statutes in force which authorize such expenditures, it is my understanding that an additional, agency-specific authorization, is necessary in order to secure funding for these hard-working Americans. Mr. Speaker, this legislation does nothing more than provide the additional authorization the subcommittee on VA, HUD and Independent Agencies has requested.

Mr. Speaker, the Nation's attention has been focused on the problems experienced by approximately 250,000 people because of the breakdown of the water systems in Des Moines due to flooding. The victims of the flood have my fullest and deepest sympathies and I support disaster relief for those families. However, now that we have had our attention focused on the problems and difficulties that arise when we do not have access to these important services, I would ask that my colleagues join with me to ensure that all Americans are provided with safe water and sewage facilities. The victims of the floods in the Midwest will only have to endure these conditions for an estimated 30 days; the residents of the colonias have been enduring their hardships for more than 30 years. The time has come to finally address the needs of poor Americans who live along the international border between the United States and Mexico.

In recent weeks I have many of my colleagues tell us we need to take care of our own citizens. I agree, but I would just say to my colleagues that we need to take care of our citizens no matter where they live, no matter who they are, and no matter what their background may be. Every American citizen is entitled to a certain basic standard of living and we as a Nation should own up to our responsibilities to take care of those who are least able to take care of themselves. This is not about free trade, this legislation seeks nothing more than to protect poor children from becoming sick. I think it is a travesty that this problem has been left for so long.

TRIBUTE TO LOCKHEED-SANDERS
RECIPIENT OF VALUE ENGINEERING
ACHIEVEMENT

HON. DICK SWETT

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 26, 1993

Mr. SWETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the employees of the Lockheed-Sanders Co. of Nashua, NH. Yesterday, they were a recipient of an annual Department of Defense Value Engineering Achievement Awards for the second time in as many years. Receiving the award for Lockheed-Sanders was Dr. John Kreick, the company's chief executive officer.

The value achievement award program is a Department of Defense initiative where cost efficiency and product productivity are the objectives. Each year the Department of Defense can submit one nominee for each of seven categories: Program management, individual, procurement/contract administration, professional, field command, installation, contractor. This year the Lockheed-Sanders Co. was nominated by the Navy for an award in the contractor category.

The award that Lockheed-Sanders received was for a value engineering change proposal [VECP] on their AN/ALQ-156A missile approach warning system. The VECP is a cost-reduction modification to an already existing program. The contractor provides the customer, in this case the Navy, with a plan to eliminate cost and increase output. The cus-

tommer, in turn evaluates and approves the proposal and validates the cost savings.

The new additions and revisions to Lockheed-Sanders' missile approach warning system makes it not only less expensive to manufacture but also increases performance, allowing for smaller and more efficient parts.

Mr. Speaker, in these times of deficit reduction and budget cutting, the development of more effective technologies has been a goal of many industries. The Lockheed-Sanders Corp., through the efforts and leadership of Dr. Kreick, has provided an outstanding example of how that goal can be met. I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the achievements of the employees of Lockheed-Sanders.

TRIBUTE TO THE JET PROPULSION
LABORATORY

HON. JANE HARMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 26, 1993

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to a NASA center that gets it: California's Jet Propulsion Laboratory.

We live in an era of hard choices and limited resources, and there is no agency that must undergo a more radical cultural shift to adapt to this different era than NASA. NASA was born with the goal of doing the impossible and was given the resources to accomplish any mission. America became the world's undisputed leader in space exploration because we set lofty goals and were willing to spend whatever it took to accomplish them.

Hire whomever it takes. Build whatever it takes. Spend whatever it takes. This attitude gave us the Apollo images that have become part of the human consciousness—the surge we all felt when Neil Armstrong took that first step on the Moon.

But, the world has changed, the cold war is over, and every Federal dollar counts. We can no longer afford a whatever it takes space program, and NASA has begun the painful cultural transition to scrutiny that every other Federal agency must endure. We have to learn how to accomplish the same amount of science and exploration for less money. An excellent example of how this can be done is the Jet Propulsion Laboratory under Dr. Ed Stone's leadership.

JPL has its share of NASA dreamers, but with a more practical bent. They dream of exploring the stars with equipment that you can buy at Radio Shack. Originally, JPL had plans for a \$3.5 billion project to send a scientific rover to Mars to do soil experiments and photograph the surface. But, many saw the price and got sticker shock.

So JPL designers went back to the drawing board and began to think creatively about how they could send a rover to Mars for far less. They began to build a rover using off-the-shelf technology available on the commercial market rather than parts they would have to design and build themselves. They began to think of a design using airbags and lasers instead of orbiting and breaking technology—cheap enough so that it could be easily improved and new rovers could be sent to Mars

every couple of years. Finally, they came up with Rocky IV, a Martian rover with a price tag of \$150 million, a mere 4 percent of the original price.

The new concept is set out in the April 1993 issue of *Road & Track*, hardly an arcane journal, in the same format as descriptions of the latest auto technology.

And the same mindset is being applied to the Cassini probe to Saturn and the Galileo probe, en route to Jupiter. It is this same ethic that needs to be brought to the entire space agency.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Doctor Stone and his team at JPL for their commitment to both scientific and budgetary excellence.

The excerpts from *Road & Track* follow:

Meet Rocky IV. No, not the movie, but a small remote-controlled Mars rover. And she's a mighty interesting specimen—a product of slashed budgets, electronic miniaturization and just plain cleverness. (By the way, JPL scientists refer to Rocky in the feminine—as do we with cars and ships.)

She's small, but don't confuse Rocky IV with any ordinary remote-controlled car. For instance, consider that a two-way communication between here and Mars requires as much as 40 minutes—and that's at the speed of light. (Pause for perspective: At Mars' closest approach, it would take almost eight years to fly to there in a 747.)

Consequently, a good rover needs to be fairly independent-minded, able to amble around under its own good judgment and not jabber on the phone all day.

Rocky's experimental predecessor, big Robby, became pretty good at this in testing, capable of calculating distance, recognizing obstacles and reckoning the best path through rough terrain. A smart guy. But Robby grew to carlike dimensions and weight, and cost estimates put landing Robby on Mars at from \$3 to \$4 billion. Good-bye, Robby.

So JPL's rover team recalculated and realized that their 1/4-scale rover models were all NASA's shrinking budget could afford. Rocky's cost is capped at \$25 million, while the spacecraft and transit to Mars should tally roughly \$150 million. Peanuts in this business.

For its size (only 23.6 in. long and 16.5 lb.), Rocky's smart—say, equivalent to a desk-top computer. But no match for Robby's intellectual firepower, so some compromises have been made. Instead of being entirely self-directed, Rocky will first image the terrain with twin cameras (from Kodak), allowing 3-D goggle-wearing scientists in Pasadena (honestly) to get a feel for the landscape. Then they'll plot a short, promising course and tell Rocky to go try it.

What's interesting is that if trouble crops up, Rocky won't get too sophisticated in negotiating new routes around obstacles. Instead, it'll simple-mindedly begin observing a series of what are called IF-THEN statements.

For example, say Rocky's proximity detectors sense a big stone in the way. All the rest of its sensors—of which there are 12 types—then report in and Rocky reaches a simple IF-THEN conclusion: maybe, back up and turn right. If that doesn't work, another IF-THEN is tried, and if eventually the rover gets frustrated, it stops and calls for help. Admittedly, all this sounds simple, but it represents an original type of robotic control created by MIT's Rodney Brooks (and enhanced by JPL's David Miller) resembling ant behavior. (For R&T's first glimpse at

this "Artificial Intelligence," see *Tech Tidbits*, August 1991.)

Rocky is similarly antlike in her agility over nasty, rock-strewn terrain. Powering each of her six wheels is a 2-Watt motor (totaling 0.016 bhp), driving 2000:1 planetary reduction gears, which limit Rocky to a meager but irrepressible 3.3 ft./minute. Each day, JPL operators expect Rocky to cover about 66 feet, including grades up to 26 degrees.

Additionally, Rocky can climb obstacles her own height using her spring and shockless pantograph suspension, which, oddly enough, favors small wheels in the rough stuff. And incidentally, Rocky's tires are steel because rubber would crumble at Mars' icy temperatures (see accompanying story). For the same reason, Rocky is lubricant-free.

The first mission is focused on proving all this hardware will really work. For example, just landing on the Martian surface entails penetrating the thin atmosphere behind a heat shield, deploying a parachute, being lowered from the chute on a 300-ft. tether, and finally crashing into the ground atop four inflated airbags that pop on impact. And even then she will smack the ground with a smart 50gs.

Once on the Mars-scape, Pathfinder will open like a tetrahedral flower displaying solar-cell covered petals with Rocky attached to one of them.

On mission number one, Rocky's assignment is to scramble away from the lander, snap a picture to judge how well she landed, test the sandy surface for shear resistance (by locking five wheels and spinning the sixth) and for density (by measuring the depth of her wheel tracks).

She might also blast a nearby rock with a tiny Gatling gun to expose the interior and spectroscopically analyze it: Nobody really knows what Mars' rock is made of. And when her little non-rechargeable batteries die, Rocky will sleep at night waiting for the next sunrise to illuminate her 2.2-sq.-ft. solar panel.

But that's if Rocky doesn't just quietly sink in a soft patch of red sand and disappear one day. JPL's scientists know so little about the soil, they shrug, "It's possible."

A silly kind of end, similar to H.G. Wells's Martians who died of simple earthly bacteria. But my bet's on Rocky pulling through, blasting little rocks, dodging boulders, collecting photos and roving very far indeed.

A SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO SIDNEY JAMES FAISON

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 26, 1993

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Sidney James Faison, a dedicated human being who recently lost his life while rescuing others. Many of my colleagues will recall that a few weeks ago, a natural gas explosion occurred on a busy street here in the District of Columbia. We know from accounts published in the *Washington Post* that the late Mr. Faison, an employee of the District of Columbia Department of Public Works, was en route home from work when the explosion occurred. This courageous human being saw the danger and immediately began directing vehicular and pedestrian traffic away from

the area. Tragically, Sidney Faison was killed when an underground pipeline exploded.

In reflecting upon the life of Sidney Faison, family and friends recalled that helping others was just one of many admirable traits of this individual. Mr. Faison served as chairman of the Central Baptist Church Board of Trustees, and sang tenor in the male chorus. He was the den leader for Cub Scout Pack 778; and he spent countless hours working at the church and helping friends and neighbors make needed home repairs.

Mr. Speaker, as I pay tribute to the late Sidney Faison, I also recognize his long-time commitment to Masonry. In 1982, Mr. Faison became the Worshipful Master of St. John's Lodge No. 12. He was a member of the Jonathan Davis Consistory and a member of Mecca Temple Number 10. At the time of his death, Mr. Faison served as chairman of the Ritualistic Committee for St. John's. As a Brother in Masonry, I am aware of the tremendous amount of dedication, responsibility and sacrifice that is required of each member. I also know the personal satisfaction that is gained from serving others.

Mr. Speaker, Sidney James Faison gave up his life for others. The Washington community and our Nation pauses to recognize his selfless act of courage. I am honored to join my Brothers in Masonry, the Washington community and others in paying tribute to Mr. Faison during this time. I extend my deepest sympathy and prayers to his loving wife, Euridine Faison, his family, relatives and many friends. Sidney Faison was a very special individual who will never be forgotten. I want to share with my colleagues an editorial which appeared in the *Washington Post* newspaper regarding Mr. Faison.

SIDNEY FAISON

It is rare enough for someone to lay down his life for his friends, rarer still to do so for strangers.

No one will ever know for sure how many lives Sidney Faison saved on Monday. Mr. Faison, a street engineer for the District, smelled gas and stood on Pennsylvania Avenue at 30th Street in Southeast Washington to direct traffic away from the leak. Mr. Faison must have had a clear idea of the danger he was in, because his frantic work of saving others involved urging them away from the peril he was courting himself. At 4:30 p.m., the underground pipeline exploded, engulfing him in flames. He died early Tuesday.

Mr. Faison was off duty; he had no formal obligation to do what he did. He was headed home to do some repair work and could have kept right on going. Most people would have, and no one would have judged them harshly for doing so.

Heroism is talked about a lot, but it's hard to define until you see it. It's often described as involving grand acts, but most of the time, heroes are people who do the right thing just because it's the right thing to do. When the testing time comes, they don't even notice they are being tested, so automatic is their response to help others—and in Mr. Faison's case, to save them. Heroes can't be preprogrammed or created by self-esteem or heroism classes. Heroes create themselves by steady, day-to-day practice. In Mr. Faison's case, this involved all manner of small acts—as a Cub Scout leader, as a leader of his church, as a man who did repairs for friends and relatives at no charge.

Because the small actions came so naturally, so did the large act that took Mr. Faison's life.

"Tell me, and I'll forget" goes the proverb, "show me, and I may remember." Mr. Faison showed that heroes think first not about costs or benefits or dangers but simply about doing right. For that, he will be remembered and honored.

KILDEE SALUTES OAKLAND COUNTY UNDERSHERIFF BILLY NOLIN

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 26, 1993

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise before you today to pay tribute to an outstanding leader in the field of law enforcement, Undersheriff Billy Nolin, who is retiring after 35 years of distinguished service with the Oakland County Sheriff's Department.

Mr. Nolin's family moved to Lake Orion during World War II. Billy joined the U.S. Air Force in 1947 and was discharged honorably after a 4-year tour of duty. Mr. Nolin was appointed to the Oakland County Sheriff's Department on November 18, 1957.

When Billy joined the sheriff's department over 35 years ago, the force consisted of only 50 people. He was hired as a patrolman and served in this position until 1968, when he was promoted to the position of detective. His demonstrated leadership ability became instrumental in the continued progression of his career. Accordingly, in 1973 Billy was promoted to the position of chief of investigation.

In 1978 Billy Nolin was named to the position of captain. His distinguished service as a captain earned him the respect of his colleagues and the entire community. By recognizing Billy's leadership ability and achievements in the field of law enforcement, Sheriff Nichols appointed him undersheriff in 1985.

Today the Oakland County Sheriff's Department has grown to 800 employees. Undersheriff Billy Nolin's hard work and dedication have been instrumental in the department's expansion. He also helped in gaining recognition of the Oakland County Deputy Sheriff's Association as a bargaining unit in contract talks with the county.

Mr. Speaker, without a doubt Oakland County is a much better place in which to live because of the leadership provided by Undersheriff Billy Nolin. The Oakland County Sheriff's Department will lose a bright and committed individual when Billy Nolin retires after 35 years of dedicated service. I ask you and my fellow Members of the House of Representatives to join me in wishing the best for Billy Nolin and commending him for a job well done.

SIGNET AWARD GIVEN TO JAMES A. JOHNSON

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 26, 1993

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, for the past 12 years, the trustees of my alma mater,

Marymount College in Tarrytown, NY, have annually conferred the Signet Award to an individual who through his or her professional leadership and commitment to community service has significantly improved the quality of life of others. This year the signet was awarded to James A. Johnson, chairman and chief executive officer of the Federal National Mortgage Association [Fannie Mae], for his contributions as a public servant and corporate leader.

Fannie Mae is the vital force in the American home mortgage finance industry. An innovative and standard-setting corporation, Fannie Mae has assumed the leading role in the delivery of affordable housing to low-, moderate-, and middle-income families. But Fannie Mae not only provides housing opportunities for people from all backgrounds and areas across this Nation, but career opportunities as well.

Under the leadership of Jim Johnson, Fannie Mae is fast becoming a national example of what can happen when a company makes the best use of all its people. Instead of just talking about it, Fannie Mae has put women to work. Fifty-six percent of the employees at Fannie Mae are women, including 37 percent of its management group and 37 percent of its operating committee. In Jim's own words, "By valuing our differences through mutual respect and creating an environment in which each one of us can enjoy maximum opportunity, maximum growth, and maximum fulfillment, we will strengthen our economy and we will strengthen our society."

Marymount College was founded to provide affordable education to American women. Jim Johnson represents the standard of excellence and commitment to community that Marymount College expects of its students and alumni. To better understand Fannie Mae's record, I want to share with my colleagues the brief remarks Jim Johnson made as he accepted the Signet Award.

The text of those remarks follow:

ACCEPTANCE OF THE MARYMOUNT COLLEGE SIGNET AWARD BY JIM JOHNSON, CHAIRMAN AND CEO, FANNIE MAE, NEW YORK, NY, MAY 5, 1993

Fannie Mae's mission is to open doors of affordable housing to American families. Marymount's mission is to open doors to affordable education for American women—an education aimed at unlocking the doors to jobs that have for too long been closed to women. We should all be proud that our participation tonight helps make that kind of education possible.

Marymount faced great odds when it first opened its doors in 1907. That was the same year Professor William I. Thomas, a University of Chicago social scientist, espoused his theory that women were biologically incapable of becoming intellectual leaders or scholars.

But Marymount and women persevered. Professor Thomas's theory is now merely a toxic footnote in history. Marymount is a strong, effective, institution which stands out as a leader in "Preparing Women for Success." There is still a need to continue removing barriers to a productive future for women.

The glass ceiling of American institutions is slowly disappearing and women are providing leadership in so many of our human endeavors, thanks to institutions like Marymount and people like you.

In her kind remarks about me, Sister Brigid pointed out that Fannie Mae helped 2.9 million American families afford a home last year. I am very proud of the institution I have the privilege to lead.

Fannie Mae through the leadership of its Chief Credit Officer sets the standard of mortgage making in America.

Fannie Mae through the leadership of our Senior vice President and Treasurer is the largest corporate borrower in the U.S. capital markets.

We issue more Mortgage-Backed Securities than anyone.

We manage through our Senior Vice President for Operations a complex book of business including more than eight million mortgages.

And we deal with the complex legal and regulatory issues that correspond to the central role we play in the nation's largest financial market.

I am pleased to report to you tonight: that Chief Credit Officer, that Senior Vice President and Treasurer, that head of Mortgage-Backed Securities, that Senior Vice President for Operations, and that the Chief Legal Officer are named Ann and Linda and Donna and Lynda and Caryll.

Today, 56 percent of our 3,000 Fannie Mae employees are women. Thirty-seven percent of our management group are women. Thirty-seven percent of our Operating Committee, our most senior management group, are women. Thirty-four percent of all our officers are women.

I tell you this not to boast about what Fannie Mae is doing for women. I tell you this to boast about what women are doing for Fannie Mae.

We now have within our reach the goal of enabling women to populate all levels of our company in numbers equal to men. My fondest hope and most cherished dream is that Fannie Mae can be the permanent, living response to any who would say, "If our work were not so complicated or the financial stakes were not so high, we could move faster here on the issues of equality." I hope that Fannie Mae can soon be the response weapon of choice. Let them simply say, "I know of a place where it has been done."

By valuing our differences through mutual respect and creating an environment in which each one of us can enjoy maximum opportunity, maximum growth, and maximum fulfillment, we will strengthen our economy and we will strengthen our society.

We see the day, not too far away, when our country will achieve what Sister Brigid, the women of Marymount, and all of us in this room want—a world where equality and justice know no gender.

I thank you for this honor tonight. It will constantly remind me of how much more I have to do to really deserve it.

TRIBUTE TO THE AMERICAN MEN AND WOMEN WHO FOUGHT IN THE KOREAN WAR ON THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF ITS CELEBRATION

HON. GEORGE E. SANGMEISTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 26, 1993

Mr. SANGMEISTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the brave Americans who defended freedom and democracy in

what is regrettably known as America's Forgotten War—the Korean war.

July 27, 1993, marks the 40th anniversary of the signing of the armistice that brought an end to the conflict on the Korean peninsula. America, South Korea and our other allies fought to a draw with the North Koreans and their communist allies, China and the Soviet Union, in the 3 year struggle. But our troops won a much more important victory than the one on the ground, they stopped Communist tyranny and expansion, proving that the cold war policy of containment could work. In essence, the end of communism began on July 27, 1953.

Not only do all Americans and South Koreans owe the 5.7 million men and women who fought in Korea a debt of gratitude, but so do all freedom-loving people the world over. We should also reserve a special place in our hearts and minds for the 54,246 Americans who lost their lives in Korea as well as the 328 prisoners of war still unaccounted for.

As one of the more than 30 members of the House who served in the Armed Forces during the Korean war, I find it especially tragic that many refer to this conflict as the "Forgotten War." Those who served and their families have not forgotten the sacrifices made in the defense of democracy. Certainly, our Nation should never forget those who fought and died on foreign soil.

Mr. Speaker, until we are able to set aside a permanent day of remembrance for those who fought in Korea, let us commemorate their sacrifices in our own way on this July 27, as well as on each and every 27 in the future.

USTR SHOULD ACCEPT PENDING
GSP PETITION ON WORKER
RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN MEXICO

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 26, 1993

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, following is the third segment of the pending petition before the USTR alleging extensive worker rights violations in Mexico. It raises profound questions about systematic repression of labor lawyers and trade union leaders, nonenforcement of child labor laws, and a minimum wage law that falls far short of making affordable basic needs for many Mexican families. A public hearing on this petition is a must.

VI. Repression of labor lawyers and labor leaders.

(a) The arrest during labor-management negotiations in January, 1992 of Agapito Gonzalez Cavazos, head of the Matamoros regional CTM union, on three-year-old charges of tax fraud, is well known. The Country Report indicates that "his supporters charged harassment. Mexican government officials denied this." (1992 Country Report at 450) Other interpreters have been somewhat more voluble and detailed.

Jerome Levinson, former general counsel of the Inter-American Development Bank, writes of this incident:

"In January 1992, Agapito Gonzalez, head of the Day Laborers' and Industrial Workers Union in Matamoros . . . aggressively tried

to negotiate higher wages than the official guidelines sanctioned by the government. Gonzalez was ruining the climate for foreign investment. Shortly thereafter, federal Judicial Police descended on Matamoros to arrest the 76-year-old labor leader."

"In a complaint to the Mexican National Human Rights Commission Gonzalez charged he was held incommunicado by agents who questioned him on tax evasion charges, despite the fact he claimed to have evidence of having paid his taxes. Gonzalez was later transferred to a hospital where he remained under police arrest. Though he was released a few months later, the message to union organizers was clear: aggressive representation of workers that hurt prospects for attracting foreign investment would not be tolerated by the Salinas administration." (*Unrequited Toil* at 10).

(b) The case of Aquiles Magana, who is the leader of the Union of State, Municipal and Public Employees of the State of Tabasco, in southeastern Mexico. On April 29, 1990, Magana led a demonstration of the workers of the municipality of Villahermosa, to demand payment of a wage rise already authorized by the state government. As the workers marched toward the Governor's Office, Magana was arrested without a warrant and was taken to the headquarters of the State Judiciary Police. He was accused of damaging the city's garbage trucks and of causing injuries to one worker, apparently one of those workers who participated in the protest.

After a vicious judicial process, Aquiles Magana was condemned to four years and two months' imprisonment simply on the grounds that, since he confessed to be the leader of the protesting workers, he was responsible for any possible damage caused by any of the workers. This was in spite of the fact that the worker who supposedly was injured by Magana declared that he did not know Magana and that his injuries were caused when he accidentally fell. The identity of those persons who supposedly damaged the trucks feloniously for which Magana was held responsible was never established, or even investigated. The judge refused to allow defense counsel to make an inspection of the allegedly damaged truck, claiming that such an inspection had already been made by the public prosecutor, who had "proved the extent of the damage by his inspection." The prosecutor said that while he could see the damage to several trucks, when Aquiles Magana asked to participate in an inspection, the judge said it was irrelevant and denied the request. When Aquiles Magana attempted to present witnesses to testify that no damage to any trucks took place during the demonstration, the judge refused to allow their testimony on the grounds that they would just try to protect Magana. He was also convicted of causing damages and injuries to a worker's arm. The allegedly injured worker was illiterate and testified in the court that he had been taken to the prosecutor's office and forced to place his fingerprint on a blank sheet of paper. He denied that he had made the statement attributed to him in the court; instead, he testified, his injury had occurred from falling down. Nevertheless, Aquiles Magana was convicted of both charges and sentenced to four years and two months.¹ He was found to be "the intellectual perpetrator of the crimes," even

though no investigation ever attempted to locate any person physically responsible for the alleged crime.

There were other irregularities. The inspection report on the allegedly damaged trucks was unsigned. It had no date and no detailed description of the trucks that were damaged. The number of damaged trucks was not indicated. Nor was any attempt made to prove the ownership of the supposedly damaged vehicles.

Aquiles Magana, when arrested, was denied bail. After 32 days a Federal judge finally ordered the state government to release him on bail.

(c) The case of the lawyer for Aquiles Magana, Joel Garcia, who also represented the oil workers union in its dispute with Pemex in 1991. While the dispute was underway, he was suddenly charged with fraud by a small group of workers on the basis that he had been paid his contracted fee with the union but that the dispute had been settled "politically," rather than as a result of his legal work. Although the government prosecutors were aware there was no legal basis for such charges, they proceeded to carry out a lengthy investigation and to issue a warrant for Garcia's arrest. He was forced into hiding for five months until a Federal judge ruled that the case had no basis. But the State prosecutor reissued his warrant without any alterations, and forced Garcia into hiding for another three months until a Federal tribunal ruled again that the prosecutor's case was without merit.

(d) Estela Rios and Maria Eugenia Meza, lawyers for workers at Siderurgica Lazaro Cardenas, state-owned company processing metal products, were charged during negotiations with falsifying workers' signatures on the letters requesting them to represent them. They were finally cleared of the charges, but because of the fear of being imprisoned, they spent several months when they could not represent their union adequately. While they were representing about 500 workers they were arrested in Mexico City and held incommunicado for 24 hours.

For lawyers representing workers in disputes with powerful companies or with the State this type of harassment is all too common in Mexico.

(g) Emilio Miron Isidro, leader of the union of the Tropico Brewery in Oaxaca state, was assassinated on April 30, 1992, by unknown assailants. This assassination occurred during a labor conflict and apparently was conducted under company orders. No investigation has been undertaken and no one has been arrested for the murder.

(h) In Mexico City, the Judicial Police detained Lilia Mejia and Jorge Torres, leaders of the democratic movement of the workers of the Ministry of Agriculture and Aquatic Resources, in March, 1992. They were detained for two days, after which they were reportedly released without charges being filed.

MINIMUM AGE FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF
CHILDREN

In the November 1991 resolution, the Subcommittee noted that the evidence provided by petitioners did not necessarily substantiate that the government condoned this behavior (underaged child employment), and that experts of the U.S., department of Labor as well as the GAO report they found that the number of Mexican inspectors per capita is roughly comparable with the numbers in the U.S.

In *Mask of Democracy*, Dan La Botz cites professor Hector Santos Azuela, who, "in an essay titled "Child Labor in Mexico," notes

¹Source: trial documents, including preliminary prosecutor's investigation, case No. 044/90, Tabasco; Tabasco State Court ruling No. 82/90; State Superior Tribunal Case No. 280/91; Federal Amparo 929/91.

that child labor is widespread. "It is not difficult to find them working with high levels of risk in butcher shops, mills, tortillerias (shops which make tortillas), or in other shops of various sorts." While many legal protections exist for children in both Mexican law and ILO conventions, the problem is exacerbated by the authorities' willingness to look the other way:

Labor inspectors have an important social function which unfortunately they do not fulfill. Their activities are reduced to routinely imposing fines, rather than combating the problem.

Despite the complete suppression of the apprenticeship contract, reminiscent of medieval servitude, the employment of children as labor power, subject to excessively long work days, with low wages and in deplorable and unsanitary working conditions, is frequent.

Nothing has been done in reality to protect the children and prevent this exploitation. Many projects have been designated without any practical results.

Frequent modification and reorganization has seriously damaged labor statutes regarding children, carrying the law ever further away from the extensive protection that is required.²

In regard to the effectiveness of the Mexican authorities' enforcement of child labor legislation, the United States State Department reported:

"... in the formal sector, enforcement is reasonably adequate for large and medium size companies; it is less certain for small companies. As with employee safety and health, the worst enforcement problem is with the many very small companies. Eighty five percent of all registered Mexican companies have 15 or less employees, and 80 percent have 5 or less employees, indicating the vast scope of the enforcement challenge just within the formal economy.

Illegal child labor is largely found in the informal economy, which includes significant numbers of underage street vendors, employees in very small businesses, and workers in rural areas. The ILO reports that approximately 18 percent of Mexican children aged 12 to 14 work. Often such children work for their parents or other close relatives. In addition, small-scale employers prepared to disregard company registration, social security, health, safety and tax laws are often equally prepared to violate child labor laws." (p. 450)

A progress report of the Tri-National Project on Children's Rights and Economic Integration sponsored by Defense of Children International notes as a result of an extensive field inquiry in the spring of 1993 that:

"... among firms producing for the domestic market, we observed substantial child labor violations, including: (1) the employment of clearly underage children (we observed children who we estimated to be between nine and twelve years old working in several plants); (2) the employment of children in hazardous jobs, including the use of heavy leather and plastic cutting equipment and the application of adhesives to shoes by dipping fingers or whole hands into large cans of glue; and (3) overall conditions likely to be particularly detrimental to children, such as high noise levels, poor ventilation and lighting and inadequate facilities for eating and personal hygiene needs.

The worst conditions were found in San Francisco, a small town several miles from

Leon that is the center for the production of athletic shoes. Employment of young children was most prevalent in smaller plants, but at least one very large manufacturer selling an extensive line of higher-quality shoes all over Mexico and possessed of a modern plant using advanced equipment had several child workers.

Children working in the San Francisco factories do not appear to attend school at all. When asked if the presence of children working indicated that there was worker turnover from children leaving to return to school, one producer emphasized that his work force is full time, year round with almost no turnover. . . .

Although we do not offer any firm conclusions at this point in our investigation, several observations are warranted:

1. While the exploitation of child labor seems not to be prevalent in maquiladoras and plants currently manufacturing for export, young children continue to work under extremely adverse circumstance in firms currently manufacturing for the Mexican domestic market and for growers selling their product to processors for export.

2. Mexican manufacturers of different products who are involved in export or drawback production view the low wages prevalent in Mexico as one of their principle competitive advantages. They expect the NAFTA agreement to increase the significance of this advantage. Manufacturers not now engaged in export or drawback production, and who exploit child labor, are interested in the possibilities that NAFTA will offer them to break into the US market.

3. Economic integration has had effects on families and children that have not been analyzed systematically. Beyond the issue of direct employment of children in plants producing for export lies an important set of issues about the welfare of children whose parents work in such plants."

MINIMUM WAGES, HOURS OF WORK AND OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

1. Minimum wages.

Structural adjustment in Mexico has wreaked havoc on the living standards of Mexican workers during the past decade. Hundreds of thousands have been dismissed from state owned companies in the course of privatization, while other economic measures have undermined the benefits of a much broader segment of the Mexican workforce. As noted in a forthcoming study, "Structural Adjustment in Mexico, to be published by Equipo Pueblo, in Mexico City: "Workers who have kept their jobs have paid for the costs of adjustment through a decrease in their purchasing power, a decrease in benefits, and increase in prices of basic goods."

Mexico has one of the lowest minimum wages in the world.³ In November 1992, the minimum wage in Mexico was approximately 13,300 pesos per day (US\$4.42). According to a study by researchers at the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM) the minimum wage capable of providing the basic needs of a family of five is 45,322 pesos per day—over three times the current minimum wage.⁴ Government figures show that 41.4% of the economically active population receives between one and two times the minimum wage, 46.88% receive more than two times the minimum wage and 4.5% receive no wage.⁵ Contractual salaries have grown more than the minimum wage in recent

years, but have still been insufficient to regain the purchasing power lost in the eighties. The participation of wage labor in GDP fell from 36% to 22% during the eighties, while that of capital rose from 54 to 62%.

According to the report prepared by the U.S. State Department on Mexico for 1992:

"Wages set by collective bargaining agreements and white collar salaries in the private sector generally kept pace with inflation even though the minimum wage has not. Since the financial collapse of 1982, the minimum wage ceased being adequate. Recent data on urban areas indicate the 14 percent of urban workers earn less than one minimum wage, 41 percent earn between one and two minimum wages and 32 percent earn between two and five minimum wages."

The loss of purchasing power of wages is not only a consequence of the economic collapse in 1981-82, but a part of a wider adjustment carried out by the government. As Jerome Levinson expresses it:

"... this policy has caused wage increases to lag behind inflation. The wage policy has been part of a broader agreement, the pact for stability and growth (PECE), orchestrated among representatives of labor, business, and government. As a result of this pact and other government actions to repress labor, real wages remain stuck at half what they were in 1982, despite Mexico's economic recovery under the Salinas administration. . . .

"The government's tough wage policy, designed to make Mexico competitive with what it sees as its main competitors in Asia, has been enforced by the Ministry of Labor. Arsenio Farell Cubillas has been Secretary of Labor for the past seven years (the labor Ministry is formally known as the Secretariat of Labor and Social Welfare). He is the only member of the cabinet to have served in the same position under both the De la Madrid and Salinas administrations. According to a report on Mexican labor conditions prepared by the U.S. Embassy, 'Farell has maintained his reputation as a formidable labor opponent. He has maintained pressure on the labor sector in an effort to hold the line on wage demands. . . .

"The basic problem with labor rights in Mexico, is not, as has so often been suggested, inadequate funding for enforcement. The government has found more than adequate financing for the National Solidarity Program which helped it win congressional and state elections in August 1991.

"The problem lies instead with a development model predicated on attracting foreign investment by undercutting wages elsewhere, particularly East Asia. That objective underlines the hostility to effective labor organizing. The worker rights issue in Mexico is fundamentally about government suppression of those rights in pursuit of short term economic gain."

IN MEMORY OF THAD EURE

HON. DAVID E. PRICE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 26, 1993

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Speaker, North Carolina is mourning the death of one of the Nation's longest-serving public officials, former Secretary of State Thad Eure, who died Wednesday night following surgery in Raleigh.

Thaddeus Armie Eure, born November 15, 1899, began his career in State politics in

²"El Trabajo de Menores," in *Estudios de derecho sindical y del trabajo* (Mexico, D.F.: Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico, 1987) pp. 251ff.

³Barry, Tom (Editor) Mexico, A Country Guide, (The Resource Center: Albuquerque, N.M., 1992.) 98.

⁴El Financiero, November 30, 1992, p. 38.

⁵Ibid. p. 8.

1929, when he was elected to the North Carolina House of Representatives. He was elected secretary of state in 1936 and held that post until he retired some 52 years and 13 Governors later, in 1989.

My own association with Mr. Eure goes back to my days as executive director and chairman of the North Carolina Democratic Party, when I had the privilege of working with him and campaigning with him across North Carolina. He was invariably the star attraction at party rallies, even when Presidential contenders or other national luminaries were also on the podium. There has never been a finer orator in the old style, and Thad Eure, with his trademark red bow tie and his rich stock of political lore, added luster to any political event he attended. His knowledge as a parliamentarian was a vital resource to young lawmakers and party leaders who followed in his footsteps; we often relied on him to steer us through complicated credentials and platform battles at our State conventions. He often humorously referred to himself as "the oldest rat in the Democratic barn," but beneath that humor was a deep and abiding loyalty to our party and its principles and to the American political tradition.

Thad Eure's devotion to our State and to public service has been rivaled by few. His half century in office has become an American political legend, and thousands of us who continue in politics and public life are in his debt.

The accompanying Raleigh News and Observer profile of Thad Eure follows:

VENERABLE THAD EURE DIES

(By Treva Jones)

Former N.C. Secretary of State Thad Eure, the nation's longest-serving state official when he retired in 1989 after a half-century on the job, died Wednesday night in Raleigh.

Mr. Eure, 93, died at Raleigh Community Hospital about 8 p.m., after surgery to remove his gall bladder.

"He got through the operation beautifully" but never quite stabilized, said his daughter, Armecia Eure Black.

Funeral and burial will be Saturday in Raleigh.

Famous for oversize, red bow ties and for the straw boaters he wore every summer, Mr. Eure took office in 1936 after imploring voters to "Give a young man a chance." In his later years, he hoped to survive until 2000 so he could have lived in three centuries. He figured he signed his name 625,000 times on state documents and correspondence, using an estimated five gallons of his trademark green ink.

And he said he was glad he retired when he did. "Thank God I wasn't voted out, kicked out, or carried out," Mr. Eure told well-wishers at his 93rd birthday party in November.

"I think this state will always have a part of Thad Eure in it," said Gov. Jim Hunt, who credited Mr. Eure with exciting his own interest in politics in the mid-1950s.

"He believed in young people, believed in springtime, when you put on a straw hat, and being excited about the future and excited about what we can do."

John Dombolis, who owns the Mecca Restaurant in downtown Raleigh and knew Mr. Eure for 40 years, said, "He was an exemplary person, and he served the state with great honor and with great dignity."

Mr. Dombolis said Mr. Eure would come into the restaurant and order a small hamburger, which wasn't on the menu. For him,

they made small hamburgers, while Mr. Eure chatted with customers at the counter and in the booths along the wall.

"I think he mostly wanted to come in and see everybody," said Mr. Dombolis' wife, Floye, who also works in the restaurant.

Born in 1899, Mr. Eure said he was "the oldest rat in the Democratic barn," a title bestowed on him by U.S. District Judge John D. Larkins Jr. sometime after the middle of the century. At a retirement party for him in 1988, Republican Gov. Jim Martin called Mr. Eure "one of North Carolina's great treasures." Even then-President Reagan acknowledged Mr. Eure's record of service.

Also known as "Mr. Democrat," Mr. Eure was fond of saying that he was "nursed from a Democratic breast and rocked in a Democratic cradle." Republicans were anathema to him, although he served alongside two Republican governors in his time, and many Republicans as well as Democrats sought his advice.

"Voting for the man instead of the party is nothing but hogwash," said Mr. Eure, adding that "the political facts of life of American government are that it is run through the medium of parties instead of individuals."

He had a craggy, deeply grooved face and a rich, booming voice and likely was one of the last true orators in the state.

Mr. Eure wouldn't have been upset if a public address system failed just before he was to speak. He could talk to a group of a few thousand people without the aid of a microphone and be heard in the last row.

Wherever he went, Mr. Eure shook hands, patted backs, kissed babies, hugged women, and reminded people that he would be up for re-election next time around.

As secretary of state, Mr. Eure was the keeper of many state and corporate records.

When he retired, he said he was "going to go back home where I've outlived all my enemies and start wearing out a rocking chair." He didn't. He stayed in Raleigh.

In the 1980s, when Mr. Eure's vision got too poor for him to drive, Mr. Martin directed security officers to transport him between his home and his office, and to other Raleigh locations where the secretary of state needed to go on business. Mr. Eure didn't surrender his driver's license until 1986, and only then because he couldn't read on a vision test machine. About 70 people gathered in the old House chambers in the State Capitol on Nov. 15, 1992, to wish Mr. Eure a happy 93rd birthday.

"The reason more people aren't here tonight is because my friends have long passed away and I'm still here," Mr. Eure joked. He and his wife, Minta Banks Eure, celebrated their 68th wedding anniversary on the same day as his birthday party.

Mrs. Eure spent part of the day Wednesday at the hospital with her husband.

Mr. Eure, named Thaddeus Armie Eure, was born in Gates County, the son of Tazewell A. and Armecia Langston Eure. He grew up on a cotton and peanut farm.

He attended Gatesville High School from 1913 until 1917, and the University of North Carolina from 1917 until 1919. He earned money for college by cutting students' hair for 25 cents, and selling them suits for \$18. He was a private during World War I.

He went to law school at UNC from 1921 until 1922, and was admitted to the State Bar in 1922.

From 1923 until 1931, he was county attorney for Hertford County, and mayor of Winton from 1923 until 1928. Mr. Eure represented Hertford County in the state House of Representatives in 1929 and was Principal

Clerk of the House during the sessions of 1931, 1933 and 1935, as well as an extra legislative session in 1936.

When the legislature wasn't in session, he was an escheats agent for UNC. He moved across the state making contacts. It paid off when he ran for secretary of state, beating the incumbent in a second primary.

He was elected secretary of state on Nov. 3, 1936, and when the incumbent resigned, he assumed office Dec. 21, 1936, 10 days before the term was supposed to begin.

He was re-elected every four years from then until 1984. He retired in January 1989, the day his successor took office.

The Eures were married Nov. 15, 1924, and had two children: Armecia Eure Black and Thad Eure Jr. Their son died of cancer in November 1988.

Mr. Eure always maintained his legal voting residence in Hertford County, and he remained a member of Eure Christian Church in the town of Eure, named for his family.

In biographical data sheets he sent routinely to The News & Observer, Mr. Eure listed his business address as State Capitol, Raleigh.

During the time he was secretary of state, Mr. Eure kept his office in the Capitol, refusing more than one offer to move him to more modern, spacious quarters. He bragged that his door was always open, and he delighted in dropping whatever he was doing to steer a group of schoolchildren through the historic building.

Ironically, when he retired, the space was turned over to Lt. Gov. Jim Gardner, a Republican, and only a ceremonial office for the secretary of state was maintained in the Capitol.

During his tenure, Mr. Eure saw the state take over the jobs of providing public education and of building roads, he saw the consolidation of the state universities into one system and the establishment of community colleges across the state. He survived criticism for his longtime practice of hiring only unmarried Democratic women to work in his office, and for writing the later-infamous state Speaker Ban Law, which attempted to prohibit Communists from speaking on any state-owned college campus. He was criticized as one of several members of the Council of State who advocated closed meetings of the council.

But the venerable politician drew more kudos than catcalls during his tenure.

He was given public service and merit awards from the N.C. Citizens for Business and Industry, N.C. State University, the N.C. State Elks Association, Elon College, Theta Chi fraternity and other organizations. In 1958, he received an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from Elon College. He served on the Elon College Board of Trustees 33 years, until he retired as chairman in 1988.

Surviving Mr. Eure, in addition to his daughter and his wife, are a brother, Dr. Darden J. Eure of Morehead City; a sister, Mrs. Donald S. Coeyman of Greensboro; four grandsons; three granddaughters, and four great-grandchildren.

After the funeral at 2 p.m. Saturday at St. Michael's Episcopal Church, 1520 Canterbury Road, Raleigh, burial will be in Oakwood Cemetery.

In lieu of flowers, the family suggests memorial contributions be made to The State Capitol Foundation, 109 E. Jones St. Raleigh, N.C. 27601, or to the Thad Eure Scholarship, Elon College, Elon College, N.C. 27244.

NOMINATION OF DR. JOYCELYN
ELDERS SUPPORTED

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 26, 1993

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the nomination of Dr. Joycelyn Elders to the post of Surgeon General.

Dr. Elders brings to this post 20 years of experience as a pediatric endocrinologist and more than 5 years of experience as a public health official in the State of Arkansas.

In recent weeks several allegations have been made against Dr. Elders. Distortions of her character, ideals and achievements have been levied in an attempt by conservatives to perpetuate a narrow-minded ideology that is out of touch with reality.

Dr. Elders has distinguished herself many times through her tireless commitment and innovative approaches to the numerous public health problems that are facing our Nation. In Arkansas, Dr. Elders doubled the childhood immunization rate by opening clinics after hours for working families and instituted a form of one stop shopping so that working parents would not have to make multiple trips and lose time from work. She expanded Arkansas' prenatal care and childhood screening programs, placing the emphasis of health care on prevention not intervention.

Dr. Elders has brought compassion and understanding to the real-life issues that are currently confronting our teenagers. AIDS, the disease which has seen a five-fold increase in its incidence in teenagers between 1984 and 1991, is becoming a reality for our young people. Teenage pregnancy is on the rise again and teenage sexual activity has remained at the levels that followed the rapid increase during the eighties. Dr. Elders, unlike her critics, has not turned away in fear of these frightening trends but has taken bold steps to combat them. She has vigorously supported AIDS education and prevention programs and emphasized that abstinence is the best policy to prevent pregnancy.

One of the greatest pieces of misinformation being circulated by her opponents surrounds Dr. Elders' commitment to pragmatic approaches to health care issues. During her tenure as director of the Arkansas Department of Health, Dr. Elders established the concept of school-based clinics. The rationale behind this was that if children were not receiving adequate health care in clinics outside of schools, the clinics should be brought into the schools. Dr. Elders' opponents charge that these clinics would offer all kinds of medical and family planning services that would usurp a parent's right to determining what was best for their child's health and well being.

What these desperate ideologues fail to mention is that Dr. Elders also instituted a policy that ultimately became law which reinforced a locality's right to determine if it wanted a school-based clinic and what services were to be offered. More importantly, Dr. Elders' policy required that children obtain parental consent before receiving services at school-based clinics.

As is very apparent, Dr. Elders is not a radical or a threat to family values. She is an eminently qualified, proven professional and a dedicated public servant. I strongly urge my colleagues in the other body to support the nomination of Dr. Joycelyn Elders for the benefit of the children of this country and the health of the general public.

INTRODUCTION OF THE DEFENSE
REUSE COMMUNITY PARTNER-
SHIP ACT

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 26, 1993

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation that I believe will go a long way toward helping communities expedite the reuse of closing military bases.

As you know, Mr. Speaker, our country has undertaken a significant effort to streamline and reduce our military bases over the last several years. Since 1988, we have closed 56 major military installations and over 60 minor facilities. Later this year, we will close another 35 major installations and 95 smaller facilities nationwide.

We all know that base closures cause significant economic hardship for affected communities. These communities have unselfishly supported our military forces for many years. We owe it to them to ensure that they are given the opportunity to recover the economic losses associated with a base closure.

Unfortunately, the current base closure reuse process is just not getting the job done. Bureaucratic delays, differing objectives, and poor understanding of community needs are severely restricting the ability of local communities to reuse the military sites. To date, Mr. Speaker, not one closed base has been successfully converted to a civilian application. I make this point simply to underscore the need to provide these communities, not with a handout, but with an opportunity to invest, create jobs, and promote economic growth.

The Defense Reuse Community Partnership Act gives the Secretary of Defense a new tool to respond more directly to the needs of local communities. This bill gives the Secretary of Defense the authority to contract with private sector site managers to manage the site planning, approval, preparation—including environmental remediation—and disposal of property at base closure sites. The site managers would be selected by the Secretary in consultation with affected communities.

As you know, Mr. Speaker, the private sector cleans up and develops contaminated industrial sites and other large tracts of land all the time. They do this successfully. Rather than try to recreate land development expertise in the Pentagon, this legislation puts the reuse process in the hands of private sector entities who already have broad experience in land use planning and development. Further, it enables the site managers to use sound business judgment in managing the reuse of military bases rather than require them to operate under cumbersome and lengthy procurement regulations which the Defense Department must do.

Closing bases is not an easy task. However, we all recognize that it is a necessary task. But, as we tell communities who have supported the military for decades that we no longer need their support, we should not at the same time condemn them to economic stagnation because the Federal bureaucracy impedes their ability to reuse base property.

This bill attempts to eliminate the bureaucratic delays by using a more streamlined, private sector approach to land use development. It will give communities a chance to quickly reuse military bases and revitalize their local economies.

Mr. Speaker, we must enact meaningful and workable initiatives that will spur economic growth and help communities throughout the country recover lost jobs caused by base closures. I commend this legislation to my colleagues and ask for their support in making it become a reality.

TRIBUTE TO LAGRANGE CHIEF OF
PUBLIC SAFETY GARY B. SHEP-
HERD

HON. GEORGE (BUDDY) DARDEN

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 26, 1993

Mr. DARDEN. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor one of Georgia's finest law enforcement officers, LaGrange chief of public safety, Gary B. Shepherd. Chief Shepherd retired earlier this month after 15 years at the helm of LaGrange law enforcement and a total of 34 years in Georgia law enforcement.

After serving 20 years with the Atlanta Police Department, where Chief Shepherd attained the rank of captain of the downtown precinct and head of the bank robbery division, he was named chief of police of LaGrange in 1978. In 1990, he was promoted to chief of public safety over the police and fire divisions of LaGrange.

Chief Shepherd has truly been an asset to Georgia, and he has been recognized by his professional colleagues as such. He has received executive certification by the State, the highest level of certification a law enforcement officer can attain. In 1989, he received the Georgia Chief of the Year Award. Last year, he received the National O.W. Wilson Award. Chief Shepherd is a past president of the Georgia Police Officers Standards and Training Council and he is the current president of the Georgia Chiefs Association.

Mr. Speaker, we need more law enforcement officers like Chief Shepherd. Fortunately, we may have them. Four of Chief Shepherd's five children are in law enforcement themselves. We all hope they have learned much from their father. He has distinguished himself as a great servant of the people.

SUPPORT FOR FLOOD RELIEF
LEGISLATION

HON. THOMAS J. BARLOW III

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 26, 1993

Mr. BARLOW. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strongest support for the rapid congressional passage of legislation to speed flood relief to the areas of our Nation now suffering from the disaster that is devastating not just the Mississippi Valley, but the entire United States. We are united as a nation in our determination to reach out quickly to the citizens along our troubled rivers and give them every aid and assist in bringing their families are their towns and cities, their economies, their livelihoods back to full and vigorous prosperity.

Let me focus the House's attention on 40,000 acres of prime farmland with standing crops in five counties along the Mississippi and the Ohio Rivers in far western Kentucky. I have introduced legislation which is now in the House Agriculture Committee to speed payments to farmers throughout the flood ravaged regions to make good their losses. As farmers tally their costs, including costs of emergency work to try to stem rising waters, I am urging the Congress and the Department of Agriculture to have every necessary measure in place to support them. I am also urging the Agriculture Committee to be fully aware and to provide in law for support of farmers who may suffer serious loss due to drought now plaguing central and western Kentucky and our Southeastern States even as the storms and rivers rampage in the Mississippi Valley. I am also asking for full consideration of relief for stunning tornado wind losses in west and central Kentucky this past spring.

We stand firmly by our farmers. Everyone in America benefits from their hard work. We support them in their hour of need. I commend the Government agencies and their leaders at the local, county, State, and national level who have moved quickly in recent days to provide for those who are suffering loss. We live in a great nation. We are great because we reach out to our fellow Americans in times of crisis with love, fellowship, and support.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, July 27, 1993, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JULY 28

- 12:30 a.m.
Environment and Public Works
Superfund, Recycling, and Solid Waste Management Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the State and local community involvement in superfund cleanups. SD-406
- 9:00 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business. SD-430
- 10:00 a.m.
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
To hold hearings on the Department of Housing and Urban Development's 1993 legislative package. SD-538
- Environment and Public Works
To hold hearings on the nomination of Mollie H. Beattie, of Vermont, to be Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior. SD-406
- Foreign Relations
To hold hearings on the nomination of Donald C. Johnson, of Texas, to be Ambassador to Mongolia. SD-419
- Governmental Affairs
Regulation and Government Information Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine at home business opportunity scams. SD-342
- Judiciary
To hold hearings on the nomination of Bruce A. Lehman, of Wisconsin, to be Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, Department of Commerce. SH-216
- 10:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on the implementation of the Fastener Quality Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-592). SR-253
- Judiciary
Courts and Administrative Practice Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation to revise the Federal rules of civil procedures. SD-226
- 1:00 p.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for programs of the Marine Mammal Protection Act. SR-253
- 2:30 p.m.
Small Business
Business meeting, to mark up S. 1274, authorizing funds for certain programs of the Small Business Administration. SR-428A
- 3:00 p.m.
Foreign Relations
To hold hearings on the nomination of James R. Jones, of Oklahoma, to be Ambassador to Mexico. S-116, Capitol

JULY 29

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources
To hold oversight hearings to examine the Department of Energy's efforts to clean up its nuclear weapons complex, focusing on the scope and cost of the cleanup program, the technological and managerial problems it faces, the standards governing the cleanup effort, and how priorities are set among competing cleanup projects. SD-366

Environment and Public Works
Superfund, Recycling, and Solid Waste Management Subcommittee

To hold hearings on the Environmental Protection Agency's proposal to extend the municipal landfill criteria compliance deadline. SD-406

Indian Affairs

Business meeting, to mark up S. 1156, to provide for the settlement of land claims of the Catawba Tribe of Indians in South Carolina, S. 1121, to authorize funds for fiscal years 1994-1996 to establish the National Indian Research Institute, S. 925, to reform the Bureau of Indian Affairs' accounting and management operations of the Native American Trust Fund, and S.J. Res. 19, to acknowledge the 100th anniversary of the January 17, 1893 overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawaii; to be followed by an oversight hearing on tribal college telecommunications and facility needs. SR-485

10:00 a.m.

Foreign Relations
To hold hearings to examine United States policy in Somalia. SD-419

10:30 a.m.

Judiciary
Business meeting, to consider the nomination of Ruth Bader Ginsburg, of New York, to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. SD-226

1:00 p.m.

Judiciary
To hold hearings on the nomination of Louis J. Freeh, of New York, to be Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigations, Department of Justice. SD-226

2:00 p.m.

Armed Services
To hold hearings on the nominations of Shelia E. Widnall, of Massachusetts, to be Secretary of the Air Force, Department of Defense, and Graham T. Allison, of Massachusetts, to be Assistant Secretary of Defense for Policy and Plans, and on S.J. Res. 114, disapproving the recommendations of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission. SR-222

Energy and Natural Resources
Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 150, to provide for assistance in the preservation of Talliesin in the State of Wisconsin, S. 278, to authorize the establishment of the Chief Big Foot National Memorial Park and the Wounded Knee National Memorial in the State of South Dakota, S. 492 and H.R. 240, bills to provide for the protection of the Bodie Bowl area of the State of California, S. 845, to provide for the addition of the

Truman Farm Home to the Harry S. Truman National Historic Site in the State of Missouri, and S. 855, proposed Alaska Peninsula Subsurface Consolidation Act.

SD-366

3:30 p.m. Select on Intelligence To hold hearings on issues relating to Cuba.

SD-406

JULY 30

9:00 a.m. Joint Economic To hold hearings to examine the economy of China, focusing on recent efforts to control inflation, the continued increase in military spending, and the rising bilateral trade surplus with the United States.

SD-628

9:30 a.m. Governmental Affairs Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee To hold oversight hearings to examine Federal government contracting procedures.

SD-342

10:00 a.m. Armed Services To hold hearings on the nomination of Victor H. Reis, of the District of Columbia, to be Assistant Secretary of Energy (Defense Programs).

SR-222

Labor and Human Resources To hold hearings to examine issues relating to the diagnosis and treatment of Lyme disease.

D-430

AUGUST 2

10:00 a.m. Labor and Human Resources Labor Subcommittee To hold hearings to examine the effect of the Supreme Court's decision in "Mertens v. Hewitt Associates."

SD-430

2:00 p.m. Energy and Natural Resources To hold hearings to examine the status of the Department of Energy's civilian radioactive waste program.

SD-366

AUGUST 3

9:30 a.m. Energy and Natural Resources Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-366

Environment and Public Works Clean Air and Nuclear Regulation Subcommittee To hold hearings on State and local implementation of Title I of the Clean Air Act and other issues associated with the nonattainment provisions.

SD-406

10:00 a.m. Veterans' Affairs To hold oversight hearings on the Veterans Administration mental health programs.

SR-418

AUGUST 4

9:30 a.m. Appropriations Energy and Water Development Subcommittee To hold joint hearings with the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources on the Superconducting Super Collider.

SD-366

Commerce, Science, and Transportation To hold hearings on proposed legislation to authorize funds for programs of the Magnuson Fishery and Conservation Act.

SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources To hold joint hearings with the Committee on Appropriations' Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development on the Superconducting Super Collider.

SD-366

Indian Affairs To hold hearings to examine the Bureau of Indian Affairs' proposal to reduce by 10% the funding for Indian programs for fiscal year 1995.

SR-485

2:30 p.m. Appropriations Energy and Water Development Subcommittee To continue joint hearings with the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources on the Superconducting Super Collider.

SD-366

Energy and Natural Resources To continue joint hearings with the Committee on Appropriations' Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development on the Superconducting Super Collider.

SD-366

AUGUST 5

9:30 a.m. Energy and Natural Resources To hold hearings on the actinide recycle program and the Department of Energy's advanced nuclear reactor program.

SD-366

10:00 a.m. Commerce, Science, and Transportation Merchant Marine Subcommittee To hold oversight hearings on foreign-flagging requests of American shipping companies.

SR-253

3:00 p.m. Labor and Human Resources Employment and Productivity Subcommittee To hold joint hearings with the Committee on Indian Affairs on the implementation of the Job Training Partnership Act (P.L. 102-367), and the Indian Employment Training and Services Demonstration Act (P.L. 102-477).

SR-485

Indian Affairs To hold joint hearings with the Committee on Labor and Human Resources' Subcommittee on Employment and Productivity on the implementation of the Job Training Partnership Act (P.L. 102-367), and the Indian Employment Training and Services Demonstration Act (P.L. 102-477).

SR-485

CANCELLATIONS

AUGUST 3

9:30 a.m. Energy and Natural Resources To hold hearings on S. 318, to provide for the energy security of the Nation through encouraging the production of domestic oil and gas resources in deep water on the Outer Continental Shelf in the Gulf of Mexico, and S. 727, to establish a California Ocean Protection Zone.

SD-366

POSTPONEMENTS

JULY 29

9:00 a.m. Governmental Affairs Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations To hold hearings to examine abuses in Federal student grant programs.

SD-342