

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

MIGRANT EDUCATION

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 28, 1993

Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce with my colleague and ranking minority member of the Committee on Education and Labor, BILL GOODLING, a bill to strengthen the Migrant Education Program. I hope to have this legislation considered along with all other programs of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act which are due to expire in 1994. The changes proposed by this legislation will sharpen the focus of the program, directing more services to migrant youth who move as they or their families harvest our Nation's crops.

In offering this legislation, I hope to position the Migrant Education Program to be able to compete more effectively for the very scarce Federal dollars available for education programs. Between 1980 and 1993, the program has gone from being a fully funded program to one with less than 25 percent of full funding. In the process, the mobile child, who is the most difficult to find and the most expensive to serve, is competing for ever-shrinking resources which may also be used to assist children who have settled into a community 3, 4 or 5 years after migrating. With diminishing resources, States must frequently decide between either offering direct services to children who are easily found or spending greater sums to find the more mobile child, with little left to serve him. No one can effectively argue that the children presently served under this program are in need of health, educational, and support services, whether they moved 6 months ago or 4 years ago. However, the Migrant Education Program must return to its primary mission of finding and serving the most difficult child to serve, that child who moves frequently. Other State and Federal programs, including the Chapter 1 Basic Grant Program, must be encouraged to pay more attention to the needs of migrant and former migrant children.

This bill makes several changes to the existing program.

First, the bill redefines the period of eligibility. Presently, a child is eligible for a total of 6 years after a qualifying move. Under this bill a child would be eligible for 2 years after such a move. The new 24-month eligibility period could be extended to an individual student for 1 additional year if comparable services have not been found through other local programs. Furthermore, a student losing eligibility in high school, could continue to participate in a program designed to help him accrue credits which are necessary to graduate.

Second, the bill would extend eligibility to youth aged 16 through 21 who travel without their families to work in the fields. There is an

increasing need to reach and serve the new entrants in the farmworker population, many of whom are unaccompanied minors. This provision makes clear that this population should not be overlooked.

Third, the bill reserves up to \$1.5 million for grants of \$100,000 each to reward States which enter into approved consortia arrangements with other States, institutions of higher education or regional education laboratories to provide services more effectively to children moving between States. A priority for these grants would be given to States with allocations of under \$1 million.

Fourth, the bill requires States to provide advocacy and outreach for migrant children and their families; to provide strong parental involvement, including programs which promote adult literacy and train parents to support the educational growth of their children; and to provide the opportunity for migrant children to develop and achieve high standards in school.

Fifth, the bill would require the Secretary of Education to work with States to help assure the timely transfer of student health and education records and to report to the Congress on his efforts. Along with this provision, the bill would cease to provide Federal funding for the migrant student record transfer system [MSRTS] by 1995. The migrant student record transfer system is estimated to cost the Federal Government \$25 million, with \$6 million provided through a direct Federal contract with a State educational agency and the remaining amount spent by individual States from their Federal allocations. The State costs primarily support data entry clerks and regional computer terminals. In spite of the relatively high cost, this system is not working well to transfer student records. Most States which participate in the migrant program choose to transfer student records via fax or other means. Most States which do participate in the program do not appear to use MSRTS for the placement of children when they arrive in school. Rather, it is used for verification of student placements already made. In addition, States which find MSRTS useful argue not for its ability to transfer records to school sites, but for its ability to assist in data collection on migrant students. With increasing fiscal constraints on Federal education programs, we must make sure Federal funds support direct services to children whenever possible.

Mr. Speaker, as the chief sponsor of legislation to create the Migrant Education Program in 1966, Mr. GOODLING and I offer these changes in the hopes that we will have provided the program a clearer mission to take it into the next century. We look forward to reactions to these suggestions from the migrant community as well as others. I know we all believe the needs of migrant students are too great for us not to find ways to better serve these children.

TRIBUTE TO REV. LANGLAY COLLINS AND DEACON JACK ALTHOUSE

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 28, 1993

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize Rev. Langlay Collins and Deacon Jack Althouse of the Trinity Lutheran Church for their years of dedicated service to the community. They have truly become beacons of goodwill and sound values to all who have joined with them in worship. As a result, they have earned the respect and admiration of their friends and neighbors throughout the community.

Trinity Lutheran has shown its generosity in sponsoring a variety of community oriented projects to reach out to those less fortunate and lend a helping hand. Not only do Reverend Collins and Deacon Althouse help those in need of material aid, but they also provide spiritual advice and counseling to any and all troubled members of the community.

Most importantly, however, Trinity Lutheran provides its parish with a sanctuary where they can go to escape, albeit temporarily, the rigors and bustle of daily life in order to commune with their inner-selves and with God. By offering people a place where they can go for spiritual strength and renewal, Trinity Lutheran contributes to the general well-being of the Niles community in a truly worthwhile way.

On a personal note, Trinity Lutheran Church is special to me because it was under the supervision of Reverend Collins and Deacon Althouse that I was taught so many things. Their supervision during my earlier years exposed me to invaluable knowledge and wisdom which I hold dear to this day.

I wish the church and its parish the best of everything as they continue their good works and spiritual assistance for all in their community.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION REGARDING TRANSFER OF LAND

HON. RONALD D. COLEMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 28, 1993

Mr. COLEMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced legislation which would allow the transfer of a parcel of land by the Ysleta del Sur Pueblo, also known as the Tigua Indian Tribe of El Paso, TX. On August 18, 1987, the Ysleta del Sur Pueblo Tribe was recognized as a Federal Indian reservation, restoring its trust relationship with the Federal Government. In July of 1991, while still grappling with their new status as a federally recognized

● 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.

tribe, the Tigua Indians sold a parcel of the Federal Indian reservation land to a third party. The transaction was completed without the required prior approval by Congress. The sale was done in good faith and without knowledge of any wrongdoing. The legislation I have filed today seeks to rectify this oversight by ratifying this transfer of land as if Congress had given its consent prior to the transfer.

The Ysleta del Sur Pueblo Tribe is part of the larger Pueblo grouping of native North Americans. Having migrated from the Utah area to what is now known as New Mexico, the Ysleta del Sur Pueblo Indians broke off from the larger grouping during the Pueblo Revolt of 1680 that drove the Spanish from New Mexico. The Ysleta Indians settled in the El Paso area, where they have lived for 313 years.

Today, the tribe is rebuilding its community by drawing upon its rich heritage to preserve the Tigua traditions. In allowing for this sale, Mr. Speaker, Congress will be assisting this proud people to maintain their governing autonomy. I urge the committee of jurisdiction to take up the legislation expeditiously so that the Tigua Indians may proceed with this transaction.

CONDEMN THE RUSSIAN PARLIAMENT'S CLAIM TO SEVASTOPOL

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 28, 1993

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, on July 9, the Russian Parliament passed an extremely irresponsible and potentially explosive resolution claiming control of the Black Sea port Sevastopol. Such acts of aggression must be condemned by all those who value the principle of territorial integrity.

Ukraine has legitimate security concerns about Russia. They remember the Czarist treatment of Ukraine. They remember the years of war after the Bolshevik Revolution. They remember Stalin's imposition of collective farming and millions of Ukrainian deaths.

Ukraine's concerns are not only grounded in history. I vividly recall my recent meeting with Russian Vice President Rutskoi—he had a massive map of the old Soviet empire hanging on his office wall. The passage of this resolution obviously indicates that Rutskoi is not alone.

To his credit, Boris Yeltsin condemned the Parliament's action. He stated, "I am ashamed of our Supreme Soviet. Serious legislators do not behave this way." Unfortunately, the hard-line Russian Deputies seem to have no shame.

The Parliament's action comes at the worst possible moment. It threatens to derail the recent agreement to share control of the Black Sea fleet until it is eventually divided in 1995. It also threatens Ukrainian ratification of the START Treaty and Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

With Ukrainian troops in a state of combat readiness the spectre of military conflict is

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very real. We can only hope the situation remains stable.

I am pleased that U.S. Ambassador Roman Popadiuk reiterated U.S. policy that Sevastopol is, "an integral part of Ukraine." This fact should be conveyed to the Russian Deputies in the strongest possible terms. However, Ambassador Popadiuk's characterization of the resolution as "untimely" does not go nearly far enough. I urge my colleagues and the administration to speak out against this blatant and unwarranted act of aggression.

LIFE AND DEATH IN THE BALANCE

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 28, 1993

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, recently, I wrote a commentary for the Rutland Herald, entitled "Life and Death in the Balance." I would like to submit this article for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

LIFE AND DEATH IN THE BALANCE

(By Bernard Sanders)

In the middle of our everyday lives, sometimes the bigger picture gets lost. That's why, to get a handle on what is happening in America, I sometimes turn to statistics.

The richest one percent of our population, for instance, owns more than 36 percent of the nation's wealth—33 percent more than they owned before the Reagan-Bush decade of greed.

CEOs of the major corporations earn 157 times as much as the average worker in their corporations, yet their Japanese counterparts make only 30 times what the average Japanese worker makes. So it comes as no surprise that while American workers and their families saw a decline in their standard of living in the 1980s, the top one percent of families saw their income rise by over 15 percent in six years.

Most Americans, statistics tell us, are now working longer hours for less pay. Almost a third of all Americans are uninsured or underinsured for health care costs. Thirty five million Americans delay going to a doctor because of their lack of health care coverage.

These statistics make it clear that as most Americans become poorer, those at the top are becoming much richer. The distribution of wealth in this country is increasingly unfair.

But what does all this mean for our individual lives, aside from the fact that most Americans work more, take fewer vacations, and can afford to buy less than they could a few years ago?

A new study, published in the prestigious "New England Journal of Medicine," indicates that the unfair distribution of income and wealth is more than just a matter of who drives a new Mercedes and who drives a rusting Ford.

How much one earns determines, to a significant degree, who lives and who dies.

This new study states conclusively, "Poor or poorly educated persons have higher death rates than wealthier or better educated persons, and these differences increased from 1960 through 1986." What this means, in the simplest terms, is that the less you earn, the greater your chance of dying before your time.

Take American men who live in families and earn less than \$11,000 a year. They have a death rate that is four times higher than similar men in families earning over \$25,000 a year.

This inequality of life and death has been steadily getting worse, not better. "From 1960 through 1986, the differences in mortality widened between income groups." The statistics I opened with, indicating the rich are getting richer while all other Americans are getting poorer, have terrifying consequences. Inequality of wealth produces a tragic cost in the most basic of all rights, the right to life itself.

The "New England Journal of Medicine" study also makes it clear that it is not only dire poverty that dooms people to earlier death. It discovered what statisticians call a correlation between income and mortality at all levels. The more you earn, the longer you are likely to live. The less you earn, the sooner you are likely to die. Statistically, those who earn \$14,000 live longer than those who earn \$9,000, just as those who earn \$30,000 live longer than those who earn \$20,000.

The authors of this study conclude that the widening difference in mortality rates is largely caused by "the broad social changes in this country since 1960." They cite "increasing inequalities in income, education and housing and a falling standard of living for a large segment of the U.S. population." They recognize that "access to health care is a problem for a growing number of Americans."

I agree with that assessment. The decreasing standard of living for American workers dooms them, and their parents and their children, to an earlier death than awaits wealthier Americans.

What can we do to make sure that every American has an equal right to the "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" that the Declaration of Independence promised us?

First, we must fight to reshape our society so that every American has a decent job at a decent wage. That means a massive jobs program that rebuilds America, putting millions of our fellow citizens back to work.

Second, we must fight for a single payer health care system which delivers to every American all the health care he or she needs without out-of-pocket expense. Health is a right, not just a privilege to be reserved for the wealthy.

Third, since there is a dramatic link between education and health, we must insist that the education of our young people, and the continuing re-training of American workers, be a top national priority.

We must do all of these things right away. The basic inequality of income, which determines who lives and who dies, is a national disgrace which cannot be allowed to continue. It is, truly, a matter of life and death for our Nation and its citizens.

DON'T FORGET LATIN AMERICA

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 28, 1993

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, while we have important foreign aid, defense commitments in the Middle East, Europe, Japan, and the former Soviet Union, we must not forget about our neighbors to the south. If you missed the June 13, 1993, article in the Miami Herald

concerning U.S. aid programs in Central and South America, it is reprinted below. This region is an area of utmost importance to our country and cannot be ignored.

[From the Miami Herald, June 13, 1993]

LATIN AMERICA TO FEEL PINCH OF U.S. SPENDING CUTS

(By Christopher Marquis)

WASHINGTON.—Despite Washington's promises not to turn its back on Latin America, U.S. economic and military aid to the region is headed for a nose dive in 1994—a reduction of at least 50 percent since 1992.

The cutbacks could jeopardize dozens of projects to stabilize nascent democracies and free-market economies in the region, including everything from police training and election-monitoring programs to judicial reforms, U.S. officials and lawmakers say.

"It's an incredibly shortsighted step," said a senior U.S. diplomat involved in Latin America who fears that crucial gains are at risk throughout the region. "The thing to do once success has been achieved is not walk away. The thing to do is consolidate those successes."

Congressional appropriators, struggling with a shrinking overall foreign aid budget, say Latin America and the Caribbean can expect to see economic support funds slashed by 38 percent and military grants by 50 percent in the next fiscal year.

Such cutbacks would come atop a Clinton administration budget request that had already reduced outlays by 11 percent from the previous year.

Overall, the reductions would signify a 50 percent cut in total aid to the hemisphere in just two years: from \$1.51 billion in 1992 to about \$751 million in 1994. This year's figure was midway between the two at \$1.06 billion.

Rep. David Obey, the Wisconsin Democrat who shepherded the \$13 billion worldwide foreign aid bill approved by the House Appropriations Committee last week, said pressure to curb domestic spending had produced "some draconian reductions."

The Senate, which has yet to act on the bill, is expected to closely follow the House action, which cuts \$1.4 billion from President Clinton's request of \$14.4 billion.

Officials in Congress and the Clinton administration say a convergence of forces has compelled the cutbacks, which are likely to be only slightly less severe for Africa and Asia.

Foremost among the pressures is the sense that the American people—asked to sacrifice in the name of domestic deficit reduction—are increasingly hostile to foreign aid, even though it represents a tiny fraction of the U.S. budget.

ALLOCATIONS ARE LIMITED

Also to blame is an aid-allocation system that is weighted heavily in favor of specific countries with strong political constituencies.

Although House appropriators for the first time this year dispensed with the practice of earmarking aid to Israel, Egypt and other top recipients, they recommended that those aid levels be maintained, an idea Clinton has endorsed.

And now there's a new competitor for some of the remainder of the funds: the former Soviet Union. Some of the \$1.8 billion aid package promised by Clinton to Russia will be drawn from the foreign aid budget.

With those commitments firm, the nations of the Western Hemisphere are forced to vie with other regions, and among themselves, for slices of a shrinking pie.

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The turnaround could not be more stark.

In the early 1980s, the Reagan administration pumped billions of dollars into Central America in an effort to thwart communist expansion. By the end of the decade, the Bush administration had spent hundreds of millions more in a major anti-narcotics initiative in the Andean nations of South America.

WITHDRAWAL DENIED

Yet today, as the region appears poised for a new era of stability and prosperity, the message from Washington is blunt.

"The days are gone when the U.S. is going to be a cash cow," said Isaac Cohen, U.S. director of the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean.

Cohen argues that the new reality may have an unintended benefit: It will force nations to impose discipline on their economies rather than "come up to Washington to get your big fat check."

Publicly, Clinton administration officials deny they are withdrawing from the region. They speak of a new partnership based on trade relations—not aid—as exemplified by the North American Free Trade Agreement, currently being negotiated with Mexico and Canada.

In a May speech, Deputy Secretary of State Clifton Wharton said the president is committed to strengthening democracy and expanding prosperity throughout the hemisphere.

"Too often in our history, we have turned our attention to Latin America in times of crisis," Wharton said. "And we have turned our back when the crisis passes. That is shortsighted and self-defeating. This administration will not make that mistake."

But in private remarks, several Clinton officials voice fears that a full-scale retreat is under way.

Another State Department official worried that the dramatic drop in aid will force countries to abandon projects that yield significant gains at relatively little expense. She emphasized the need for "democratic initiatives" such as human rights education and judicial reform in countries like Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua and Panama.

"Some of these programs are incredibly modest, but they have great benefit to the United States," she said. "We can talk a good game about how important these things are, but if there's no funding we have no impact."

One casualty is a program to relieve nations' official debt under the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative. The House authorized no money for the program, which has enabled countries including El Salvador and Jamaica to erase hundreds of millions of dollars in bilateral debt.

Clinton has until fall to determine how to spread the cuts among specific countries. His \$942.6 million request for Latin America favored the Andean countries at the expense of the traditional recipients of U.S. aid in Central America.

Under that request, total packages include: Peru, \$149.3 million; El Salvador, \$138.5 million; Bolivia, \$129.6 million; Haiti \$80.9 million; Colombia, \$77 million; and Nicaragua, \$66.7 million.

Clinton's request for the Andean Narcotics Initiative would divide an additional \$145 million among Peru, Bolivia and Colombia.

CONGRESSMAN TOM SAWYER INTRODUCES LEGISLATION TO HELP SCHOOLS OBTAIN EDUCATION TECHNOLOGY

HON. THOMAS C. SAWYER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 28, 1993

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, on July 23, I introduced along with our colleague, DALE KILDEE, H.R. 2728, the Technology Education Assistance Act of 1993, which will provide Federal leadership and seed money to help build an integrated system of education technology available to students nationwide.

There is no question that educational technology, in the hands of trained and talented teachers, can revolutionize the way students think and the way they learn. Education technology can be used to help students build conceptual knowledge and higher order thinking skills because it allows them to access and analyze vast amounts of information in a learning style that is more engaging, relevant, and cross-disciplinary.

My legislation establishes a comprehensive system of grants to State and local education agencies which will enable them to integrate innovative technology in the classroom. The legislation requires school districts and States to prepare long-range plans to address the educational needs of schools, students, and teachers. School districts will have access to expert technical assistance in planning, financing, and evaluating educational technology systems.

The Federal Government needs to play a leadership role in this effort. We need to integrate schools into the existing and emerging information highways like Internet so that those information networks can be responsive to public needs.

Getting appropriate technology into American classrooms should become a part of the much larger education reform strategy. To reach our goal of increasing student achievement, we need to link reforming curriculum content with teacher training opportunities.

The Technology Education Assistance Act of 1993 envisions the creation of a system. Students, teachers, and schools will not all use education technology in the same way—but the system they choose should have a high level of interoperability. In this way, an Earth science class studying the ecology of the coastline in New Jersey will be able to share what they have learned and to compare their findings with a similar class in California. The opportunities are limited only to the imaginations of those into whose hands we place those tools.

America has learned to use technology. Now we need to use that technology to learn. Students and teachers can be connected to one another and to libraries, colleges, museums, and hundreds of other sources of information. In a very real sense, we can free American education from the isolation of the classroom.

I hope you will join me in that effort by cosponsoring H.R. 2728. If you would like to add your name as cosponsor, or if you have any questions please call Sara Platt Davis on 55231.

FOUR STAR GENERAL DESERVES
FOUR STAR SALUTE

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 28, 1993

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, it brings me sadness and honor to pay final tribute to Four Star General Roscoe Robinson. He died on Thursday, July 22, 1993, at Walter Reed Hospital, succumbing to a 2-year battle with leukemia. An outstanding individual, the apex of his career came in 1982 when he became the second African-American in history to make four stars. His celebrated military career spanned over 30 years and garnered him many other distinguished awards and accolades, including the Silver Star, the Bronze Star, the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Distinguished Service Medal, and the Combat Infantryman's Badge.

"Always do the best job that you can at whatever you do," was his philosophy in life and that he lived up to. Born in St. Louis in 1929, always a high achiever, he graduated from St. Louis' Sumner High School as president of his class in 1946, from West Point Military Academy in 1951, and received a master's degree in international affairs from the University of Pittsburgh some years later. He also attended two advanced military training institutions, the Army Command and General Staff College and the National War College, and in addition was the recipient of several honorary degrees.

General Robinson was and always will be held in the highest regard amongst his peers, military and otherwise. Despite his many celebrated achievements, awards, and accolades, he remained humble—a true sign of greatness. My fellow St. Louisans and I feel proud as well as honored to claim him as our own.

I invite my colleagues to join me as I offer condolence to his loving family, including his wife, Mrs. Mildred Robinson; his daughter, Carol Robinson Royal; his son, Capt. Bruce E. Robinson; his grandchildren and extended family. Though he will be greatly missed, his legacy will live on as a source of inspiration for generations to come.

TRIBUTE TO DAVID HAZEN, ALAN
CLEVELAND, AND THE SALEM
AREA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 28, 1993

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to David Hazen, Alan Cleveland, and the Salem Area Chamber of Commerce in honor of their annual Salem Jubilee. Earlier this month, I had the honor of addressing the chamber and thoroughly enjoyed the opportunity to meet with a group so dedicated to the continual improvement and enrichment of the Salem community.

Through their efforts, the city of Salem is a better place. Its neighborhoods are more beautiful, its schools are stronger, and busi-

nesses are more productive. Its latest venture is a new \$3.4 million city revitalization project aimed at making Salem's business district a more attractive and efficient place. Efforts such as these are the things that make a city inviting as a community and profitable for business interests. Chamber president David Hazen, and executive vice president Alan Cleveland deserve a hearty commendation for their efforts on this project.

The Salem Jubilee is yet another example of their commendable involvement in the community. Their sponsorship of the event has allowed the city to join together and show off its citizens' talents in a celebration of the city and its people. With everything from sidewalk sales to rock concerts, to the Salem Community Theatre, the city jubilee is a celebration of everything that makes Salem great.

In times like these, when municipalities are struggling and economic tensions are in the forefront of many peoples' minds, it is refreshing and reassuring to see that the Salem Area Chamber of Commerce is still committed to taking a leading role in improving their community. Their efforts and their intentions are to be commended. The city of Salem should feel proud to have such a fine group of individuals working on their behalf to invigorate the city.

BRIDGING THE GAP: HEALTH
BENEFITS FOR THE UNINSURED

HON. DAVID L. HOBSON

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 28, 1993

Mr. HOBSON. Mr. Speaker, today there is a serious gap between all-or-nothing Medicaid eligibility and private insurance coverage. The people trapped in the middle—mainly the working poor—do not qualify for Medicaid and cannot afford insurance.

Today I introduced the Medicaid Health Allowance Act of 1993, an important step toward bridging that gap. This legislation enables States to redirect Medicaid funds into health allowance programs that enroll eligible individuals in private-market plans. This approach has several important benefits.

First, it significantly increases access to health benefits. Every individual and family with income below 100 percent of the Federal poverty line will have access to several health benefit plans that are guaranteed to be at least as good as Medicaid. In 1991, more than 10 million persons below the poverty line were uninsured and not covered by Medicaid.

Also, any individual or family with income between 100 and 200 percent of poverty is eligible to buy in to a health allowance program, with Government financial contributions phased out by 200 percent on a graduated scale set by the State. Employers may buy in to this program and may make contributions on behalf of employees.

Second, this bill controls health care costs. States will redirect Medicaid funds into existing health systems that are proven to hold down medical inflation, in some cases to the rate of general inflation. These systems—HMO's, PPO's, managed care—reduce administrative costs, promote preventive care, and route

beneficiaries to appropriate care. In contrast, most Medicaid is fee-for-service, and recently has grown more than 11 percent each year.

Third, it reforms welfare. Current Medicaid eligibility is linked to other public assistance programs so that welfare recipients who choose to work risk losing their health benefits. Under health allowance programs, eligibility for health benefits will be "decoupled" from public assistance, and incentives to work will be preserved.

Fourth, this legislation promotes State flexibility to meet local health needs. Many States are ready to do this now. Arizona already operates a successful Medicaid managed care program, but has to renew its Federal waiver to do so every 5 years. Kentucky, Tennessee, Oregon, and Hawaii have requested similar waivers.

Fifth, it encourages insurance market reform. States that want to adopt a health allowance program must meet minimum insurance standards related to pre-existing conditions and guaranteed renewability of insurance coverage. A majority of States already have enacted reforms targeted toward the private insurance and the small employer group markets.

Finally, this bill is written to be budget neutral, both for States and the Federal Government. Currently the Federal Government pays States to reimburse hospitals for the cost of uncompensated care. Health allowance programs will increase access to compensated care, and reduce instances of uncompensated care. On a State-by-State basis, the additional cost of expanding access to care is offset using a matching decrease in Federal payments for uncompensated care.

The Medicaid Health Allowance Act evolved over several years of work by the House Wednesday Group, an organization of 40 moderate Republicans that focuses on developing long-term policy. In March 1992, Representative Bill Gradison—who was chair of the group at the time—and Drs. Gail Wilensky and Lou Rossiter—the paper's principle authors—released the Wednesday Group paper on Medicaid reform, "Bridging the Gap: Health Care Coverage for Low-Income Families." As chair of a Wednesday Group Task Force on State flexibility in health care reform, I picked up the Medicaid reform project and sponsored the bill. Also, this legislation has been included in the Republican leader's health reform bill.

This issue—bridging the gap between Medicaid eligibility and affordable health insurance—deserves immediate attention and bipartisan action. This solution, the Medicaid Health Allowance Act, appeals to Republicans and Democrats alike because it was developed along themes that both parties have identified as important to successful health care reform—increased access to care, cost effectiveness, minimum insurance standards, consistency with welfare reform, State flexibility, and, as a welcome bonus, budget neutrality.

FRESHMAN TURNS SENATE
SCARLET

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 28, 1993

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, a few days ago, the American people witnessed a historic moment as the Nation's first black female Senator, CAROL MOSELEY-BRAUN, during debate on the Senate floor, taught her colleagues a valuable lesson about racism. The controversy centered around the granting of a patent which featured the Confederate flag for the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

During the intense debate, the distinguished Senator from Illinois remained staunch in her opposition to the approval of the patent design. She used the opportunity to deliver a powerful message about symbolism, slavery, and the danger of simply going along with the status quo. Senator MOSELEY-BRAUN was not only successful in her effort to defeat the amendment, but she won the respect and admiration of her colleagues who, in the end, stood proudly with her to defeat the measure.

Mr. Speaker, it took courage for CAROL MOSELEY-BRAUN to take this strong stand. I rise today to applaud her for this courageous effort. In recent days, many others have come forward to offer their congratulations. I read with great interest a commentary concerning the Senate debate which appeared in the July 27, 1993, edition of the Washington Post. It is certainly worthwhile reading and I am pleased to share it with my colleagues.

FRESHMAN TURNS SENATE SCARLET

The calls, the letters, the flowers, the faxes, are pouring into Sen. Carol Moseley-Braun's office, and no wonder. The first black female senator is a heroine to her people and to liberals of all shades. She took the Senate by the lapels and made it do right. She KO'd the body's self-designated ogre, Sen. Jesse Helms (R-N.C.).

The issue was trifling, critics keep saying. Oh, yeah? It was just a little matter of being nice to some "gentle ladies" of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, said Helms, pushing for an extension of patent for the Daughters' Confederacy flag insignia. The idea had been defeated in committee, but Helms tried to slip it in as an amendment to the national service bill. Moseley-Braun hurried to the floor and furiously demanded the tabling of the amendment.

The Senate, for a number of reasons too dreary to tell, voted 52 to 48 against her. Her seatmate, Sen. Dianne Feinstein (D-Calif.), who was also elected because of the way the Senate treated another black woman, reached over and took her hand. "It's terrible," she said, "but hang on. I think we can fix it." The two women stood there with their hands clasped. It was a tableau to remind the Senate how much things had changed since the all-male Judiciary Committee manhandled Anita Hill.

Even the most obtuse realized that in 1993, the Senate could not vote for the Confederacy, even in a symbolic way. Only stupidity or racism could explain it. Moseley-Braun, a veteran of the Illinois legislature, understood what she had to do. And she had a clear idea, uncommon in a freshman, of the power she possessed. She had to hold the floor, so she could continue the fight and

carry out her furious threat to "talk until this chamber freezes over" if necessary.

The following several hours were not just dramatic, they were history-making. People actually listened to the debate. The Senate for once argued not about itself but about the country, about the right of one group to offend another. For once senators changed their minds. Things that are usually decided in the cloakroom, were settled on the floor in plain sight. Stricken senators volunteered for emergency duty. Robert F. Bennett (Utah) offered to line up fellow Republicans. Howard M. Metzenbaum (D-Ohio) organized Democrats. Bill Bradley (D-N.J.) warned his colleagues that "this was not a free vote." He meant that those who meant merely to throw a bone to the Old South or to Jesse Helms would have no place to hide when the country saw what they had wrought.

Sen. Wendell H. Ford (D-Ky.), who had earlier voted with Helms, introduced the resolution to reconsider the motion—under the rules, loser Moseley-Braun could not. Senators lined up to speak. Howell T. Heflin (D-Ala.), newly returned from heart surgery, heaved himself to his feet and said heavily, "Mr. President, I rise with a conflict that is deeply rooted in many aspects of controversy."

An ancestor, he told the rapt chamber, had signed the order of secession. The women in his family had been members of the Daughters. "But we live in a different world," he sighed. Others were reminded about black constituencies who felt about the issue exactly as Moseley-Braun. Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-N.Y.) called it an "epiphany—a sudden shining through of an eternal reality that had not been there."

The motion to reconsider passed by a 75 to 25 vote, and Helms huffed that "race should never have been introduced"—as though the Confederate flag was in no way a provocative reminder of what Moseley-Braun called the "the single most painful episode in American history."

Its first black female senator had shamed the club into realizing that it is not an old boy's club and maybe not a club at all, but a body with responsibilities for protecting minorities in the country as well as in its membership. The immediate effect may be the confirmation of Joycelyn Elders as surgeon general, the futility of opposing strong-minded black women having been shown anew. Moseley-Braun is aglow, knowing she has redeemed herself with Illinois voters who were disillusioned by her post-election extravaganzas.

The day after the operatic afternoon, she went to the Senate dining room and got an opera star's welcome. Senators, grateful that she had rescued them from opprobrium, waved at her, blew kisses and introduced their constituents.

What probably meant as much to her was being surrounded by the black waiters and waitresses. Their usual diffidence overcome, they shook hands with her, they murmured, "We appreciate what you did. Thank you."

They knew absolutely what it all meant.

REFORMING MIGRANT EDUCATION

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 28, 1993

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, today I am joining Congressman BILL FORD, the chairman

of the Education and Labor Committee, in introducing legislation to dramatically reform our current Chapter 1 Migrant Education Program.

Both Chairman FORD and I have a strong interest in the welfare of our Nation's migrant families. I was reared on a farm and have personal knowledge of the hardships endured by migrants and their children as they move from State to State and community to community to harvest crops.

Our current Migrant Education Program has helped reduce the dropout rate among migrant students, but unfortunately almost half of the children of migrant families still drop out of school before graduation. We have, therefore, proposed to restructure the program to focus on those children with the greatest needs.

Approximately half of the children receiving services under this law are categorized as formerly migrant students, which may mean they and their families have not actively migrated for 5 years. It is, however, easier to identify and recruit these children than those who are still migrating and this reduces the incentives for States to identify and serve actively migrating children. This legislation restricts eligibility for the Migrant Education Program to those children who have moved with a 24-month period. We will, therefore, be focusing on those children with greatest needs and provide some pressure on the States to increase their efforts to locate and serve children who experience actual disruptions in their education. At the same time, we will be working to insure that children who are no longer eligible for services under this program are served by the chapter 1 basic program and other relevant Federal education programs.

We have also changed the eligibility definition for migrant education to include emancipated youth. During testimony provided to the National Commission on Migrant Education, we learned about the growing number of youth between the ages of 15 and 21 who migrate from Mexico to the United States each year and are employed as migrant laborers. Many of these youth will eventually settle in the United States, but a large percentage have had a limited formal education. Our legislation would allow them to benefit from the migrant education program.

Another provision in our proposed legislation requires the Secretary to develop a new summer formula for programs which serve migrant children during the summer months. Summer programs are important as they provide children with the extra educational support they need to keep up—or catch up—with their classmates. However, summer programs vary and we need to take into account the different costs of different models of summer programs.

Our bill also provides incentive grants to States to enter into consortia with other States, universities or regional laboratories to assist them in providing services for interstate students. These grants will be awarded on a competitive basis, but there will be a priority for funding programs for States which have allocations of less than \$1 million, which often hinders their ability to operate an effective migrant education program.

Finally I would like to mention a provision in the bill which would eliminate the migrant student record transfer system [MSRTS]. If you add together all of the related expenses, this

system costs approximately \$25 million per year. The MSRTS was originally created to ensure the timely transfer of health and education records of migrant children to ensure they were appropriately served as they traveled from school district to school district. While MSRTS has served the States in a variety of capacities, we have heard numerous complaints from schools and teachers about the time it takes to transfer records and the fact that the information they receive is often not in usable form. In other words, the system is not working, it is not doing the job it set out to perform. It is our belief that a new, more effective method of transferring records can be developed which costs a lot less and frees up additional funds to serve this high-risk population of students.

Mr. Speaker, migrant children are among our Nation's most vulnerable students. They often miss a great deal of school, live in less than acceptable conditions during their migration and spend long hours working in the fields and orchards to help their parents support their families. These children deserve the same high-quality education as all other students in our great Nation and I believe the legislation we are introducing today will help improve their access to such programs.

JUSTICE FOR KRIS MURTY

HON. RONALD D. COLEMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 28, 1993

Mr. COLEMAN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced legislation which would allow for the Federal Government to right an injustice wrought upon one of its own over 8 years ago. In January 1985, the Department of Army extended a job offer to Mr. Kris Murty, then of Houston, TX, for a position at Fort Bliss, TX. He received orders authorizing reimbursement for miscellaneous expenses, unexpired lease expenses, and temporary quarters subsistence expense. It was with this understanding that Mr. Murty accepted the position. Upon his relocation to Fort Bliss, Mr. Murty was awarded an advance for his travel costs.

Several months later, Mr. Murty was notified that the Army had erred. At that time, Mr. Murty was instructed that he must make restitution for the Army's mistake. Without recourse, his wages were garnished.

Mr. Murty acted in good faith with the Department of Army. His acceptance of the position hinged on the Army's assurances that it would cover these expenses. Mr. Murty has spend the last 8 years exhausting all possible avenues of redress. His last recourse is the bill of private relief which I have introduced today.

The Comptroller General of the United States has reviewed Mr. Murty's claim and agrees that his case deserves to be favorably considered by Congress. I urge the committee of jurisdiction to take up this legislation expeditiously so that this issue will be fairly and judiciously settled once and for all.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO FLORIDA NATIONAL COLLEGE

HON. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 28, 1993

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate the efforts of Florida National College and its directors. Florida National College, Hialeah-Miami, FL, for the past 8 years has wholeheartedly devoted itself to the education of Hispanic immigrants in this community. The college has done this by making it possible for struggling new immigrants to receive the college and/or vocational education they need and desire, to become fully contributing members of the community at large.

Florida National College has achieved this by keeping its tuition and costs as low as possible, being one of the least costly private colleges in south Florida. While preparing immigrants for life and success in the United States, the college has also made it possible for non-Hispanic students to receive an education at a cost his or her income will allow. By training students more rapidly for careers in high demand through its accelerated programs, the college allows these students to enter the job market more quickly. Moreover, through its small classes and close instruction, the college increases the income potential of its graduates.

In a recent survey of high school students in the Hialeah-Miami area, Florida National College was declared by 83 percent to be a neighbor college. Through its community cultural series and its community public education series, the college brings to the community culturally enriching and educationally outstanding programs. I want to take this opportunity to congratulate Jose and Maria Cristina Regueiro, founders and directors of the college, who have devoted many years and much effort to the progress of their distinguished school, and who have earned the admiration of their entire community. I wish them much continued success in their efforts to provide quality education.

INTRODUCTION OF ECONOMIC EQUITY ACT OF 1993

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 28, 1993

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, today, along with Representative OLYMPIA SNOWE, cochair of the Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues, Representative PATSY MINK, chair of the caucus' Task Force on Educational and Economic Equity, and other caucus members, I am proud to introduce the Economic Equity Act of 1993.

The Economic Equity Act [EEA] is a comprehensive, forward-looking agenda for improving the economic well-being of American women and their families. Introduced by the Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues in every Congress since 1981, this package of legislation is designed to respond to the

changing needs of American society, and to promote equity for women in the workplace and at home.

This year's EEA addresses a wide range of problems confronting women in American society, from sexual harassment and other forms of employment discrimination in the workplace to the lack of affordable child care; from the need to expand opportunities for women business owners to the need for continued improvements in child support enforcement. While some of the bills in this section's package will be familiar, most are new to the EEA and address a broadening range of issues affecting women in the workplace.

Each of the individual provisions included in the EEA have been or will be introduced as separate bills. By bringing each of these separate pieces of legislation under a single bill number, the caucus hopes to set out a broad agenda for addressing a number of important women's economic issues. The bill's four titles—Workplace Fairness, Economic Opportunity, Work and Family, and Economic Self-Sufficiency—reflect this broad agenda.

Title I—Workplace Fairness, addresses discrimination and inequities in the workplace. It includes the Equal Remedies Act, which will allow women who are victims of intentional discrimination to obtain the same remedies as victims of racial discrimination, as well as bills overhauling the discrimination complaint process for both Federal and congressional employees. This title also addresses workplace inequities that keep part-time workers, the majority of whom are women, from obtaining health benefits or punish women who choose to take time out from the work force to care for children.

Title II—Economic Opportunity, is designed to expand economic opportunities for women establishing their own businesses by ensuring that women have access to Federal contract opportunities and that women trying to start very small businesses can obtain credit. This title would also assist women seeking to enter the nontraditional areas of science and engineering. The title also includes legislation ensuring that Federal job training programs have as their goal economic self-sufficiency for participants.

Title III—Work and Family, aims to help workers balance the competing demands of work and family, both by encouraging employers to develop flexible work policies and by supporting the development of additional child care options and helping parents meet their child care needs.

Finally, Title IV—Economic Self-Sufficiency, addresses a wide variety of problems confronting women, from the inadequacy of current child support enforcement efforts to a Social Security system that penalizes women who have taken time out of the work force to care for children or a dependent spouse or parent.

To date, the Economic Equity Act has been endorsed by 19 national women's organizations including the National Federation of Business and Professional Women, the American Nurses Association, the Pension Rights Center, and the YWCA.

Mr. Speaker, the women of America pay their fair share of taxes in this country—but sadly they do not always reap their fair share

of benefits. The EEA sets out an agenda for where we hope to be by the end of the 103d Congress. I urge my colleagues to cosponsor the Economic Equity Act.

BOSNIA AND THE HOLOCAUST

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 28, 1993

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call attention to a recent op-ed written by Harry Siegman, the executive director of the American Jewish Congress. It draws powerful parallels between the terrible slaughter in Bosnia and the horror of the holocaust.

The op-ed printed in the Los Angeles Times on July 11, follows:

[From the Los Angeles Times, July 11, 1993]

THE HOLOCAUST ANALOGY IS TOO TRUE

(By Henry Siegman)

To compare Bosnia and the Holocaust is to invite angry disagreement from some Jewish critics who correctly see the Holocaust as a unique evil, an unprecedented descent into hell. But the uniqueness of the Holocaust does not diminish the force of powerful parallels that do exist between these two tragedies, and no one should understand these commonalities better than the Jews.

To be sure, Hitler's obsession with the total eradication of the Jews of Europe (and of the world. If he could have had his way) and the crematoria of the concentration camps, the Nazis' method of choice for achieving their goal, are not elements in the Serbian violence against Bosnia's Muslims. But virtually everything else is including the cynical and total abandonment of Bosnia's Muslims by the West to certain slaughter or expulsion.

Surely President Clinton and Secretary of State Warren Christopher know what journalists reporting from the Balkans have known for some time; that the current negotiations in Geneva to carve Bosnia into "ethnic states" for Serbs, Croats and Muslims are like the negotiations to implement the Vance-Owen plan, a ruse, disguising the real goal of Serbs and Croats to extinguish Bosnia as a state and to kill or drive into exile all of its Muslim inhabitants.

In the face of this massive calamity-in-the-making—its outcome can hardly be in doubt, given our perverse insistence on observing an arms embargo that denies Bosnia's Muslims arms to defend themselves while the Serb militias are fully supplied—Christopher's assurance that the United States will go along with whatever plan the three parties agree to is cruelly irrelevant and morally obscene.

What we are witnessing is the West's total abandonment of Bosnia's Muslims to the destruction programmed for them. It is as complete and as cynical an abandonment as that of the Jews in World War II. The notion that America and its allies are helpless to do anything about this human and political disaster is a palpable lie. It is as believable as the argument that European countries and America could do nothing to help the Jews in the 1930s, even while those governments were turning away from their shores shiploads of Jewish refugees from Nazi Germany.

Of course, intervention in the Balkan tragedy is not cost-free, but the notion that putting a stop to so horrendous a human tragedy, and to the profound damage to the

international order that is now being done in Bosnia, is not worth some costs is in itself the most pernicious long-range consequence of this Administration's distressing handling of the crisis in the Balkans.

A part of the shameful truth is that the West is indifferent to the fate of Bosnia's Muslims for the same reason it was indifferent to the fate of the Jews in the 1930s. There was something in Hitler's hatred of the Jews that resonated however distantly (or not so distantly) with residual anti-Semitism in Western culture. Similarly, there is something in the Serbian demonization of Bosnia's Muslims—the fear of "a Muslim state in the heart of Europe"—that finds an echo in lingering Western prejudice. It confirms Samuel P. Huntington's thesis (in the current issue of Foreign Affairs) that in the aftermath of the collapse of the Soviet Union, world politics is entering a new phase in which "civilizational" (that is, cultural and religious) differences re-emerge and replace traditional economic and ideological rivalries.

However we rationalize our indifference to what is happening in the Balkans, its cost will surely haunt us in the days and years to come. For what is at stake in Bosnia is not only indescribable human suffering, but also the idea of the universality of the civilized norms that are the foundation of our freedom and democracy. On the threshold of an unfolding new world order, we have been offered the opportunity to reaffirm that fundamental principle in Bosnia, and we are failing that test miserably.

Some will read this concern for Bosnia's Muslims as just another example of misguided Jewish altruism, so characteristic of a certain brand of Jewish liberalism, I make no apologies for liberalism, Jewish or otherwise, but such criticism could not be more off the mark. Patrick Glynn in the current issue of Commentary (hardly the voice of Jewish liberalism) makes the point that in the Balkans "the voices of the rational and the tolerant—for example, officials of the secular-minded Bosnian government—have been drowned out by the guns of ethnic fanatics. Efforts to secure democracy on the basis of rational Western principles have been crushed by the bloodthirsty exponents of 'ethnic cleansing.'"

These "new barbarians," says Glynn, are the vanguard of a re-mythologization and reversion to ethnic particularism. We are entering an era characterized by a diminished appeal of reason to the human imagination. We will, he says, move either toward ever greater fragmentation and violence or toward "the tolerance and rationality by which we in the West have learned to live and prosper." No one has benefited more from that rationality and tolerance than have the Jews, and no one is likely to suffer more from their abandonment.

TRIBUTE TO THE RAINBOW CRUSADERS

HON. E. CLAY SHAW, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 28, 1993

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to commend an organization of young men and women called the Rainbow Crusaders of Broward County, FL. The Rainbow Crusaders was formed in 1986 as an idea of William Thompson, a musical performer, to keep children in school and away from drugs.

The Rainbow Crusaders is a nonprofit, multiethnic band of singers and dancers who are dedicated to spreading the message that kids should "say no" to drugs. This troupe of young men and women, ranging from the ages of 4 to 20, has grown to include more than 200 members.

Aside from being active in their south Florida community, the Rainbow Crusaders have traveled on field trips to Tallahassee and Atlanta urging others to stay in school and off of drugs. They continue to gather more and more volunteer members statewide and their efforts deserve national attention and praise. In fact, this drug-awareness program has been commended by the Florida Senate and is the first drug-awareness program to be formally recognized by the Boy Scouts of America.

The Rainbow Crusaders are outstanding moral examples to their peers, showing how dedicated individuals can positively affect their community, neighborhoods, and schools. The Rainbow Crusaders is truly a positive force in America's fight to curtail illegal drugs, and deserves our thanks and support.

TRIBUTE TO JOYCE KILMER ON THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS DEATH

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 28, 1993

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an important milestone in the history of American literature which is a source of particular pride for my State and district. This Friday, July 30, 1993, marks the 75th anniversary of the death of Joyce Kilmer, one of America's most beloved poets and a man who gave his life for his country. Joyce Kilmer was a native of Middlesex County in New Jersey's Sixth District, which I have the honor of representing. The occasion will be marked by a wide range of activities and commemorations throughout the region.

Joyce Kilmer was born on December 6, 1886, in New Brunswick, NJ. He attended Rutgers Preparatory School, as did his wife, Aline Murray. After graduating from Columbia University, Joyce Kilmer taught Latin in New Jersey. He wrote extensively for magazines and was hired by the New York Times Sunday Magazine and Review of Books. With the outbreak of World War I, Joyce Kilmer answered his country's call to arms, and fought valiantly in France until a sniper's bullet cut short his life. Still, he left behind a body of work that will be cherished for years to come.

For those of us who live in central New Jersey, the fact that Joyce Kilmer is a native son of our region is a particular source of pride which we commemorate daily in a variety of ways. The Sgt. Joyce Kilmer U.S. Army Reserve Center in Edison, NJ, dedicated in 1942 as Camp Kilmer, is but one of the many places that bear the poet's name. My district office in New Brunswick is located on Kilmer Square. His memory is enshrined throughout the Nation with parks and other public lands, as well as organizations that seek to recognize both his literary achievements and his

bravery in the case of defending liberty and democracy.

In Joyce Kilmer's native region, this anniversary will be observed with a busy schedule of events open to the community, under the sponsorship of the Joyce Kilmer Centennial Commission of New Brunswick, and the 78th Infantry Division based at the Kilmer Reserve Center. The Kilmer Center will host veterans and soldiers from the New York metropolitan area representing the 69th Regiment, the 7th Regiment, and the 42d Infantry Division, all units that Kilmer served in during World War I. The day will begin with interfaith services, church bell ringing, and a flag raising ceremony. St. Luke's Episcopal Church in Metuchen, NJ, where Joyce and Aline Kilmer were married in 1908, will open its doors to all who wish to visit. Since Joyce Kilmer's best known work concerns a tree, there will be two tree dedication ceremonies, ones at the U.S. Postal Service's Kilmer Processing and Distribution Center in Edison, the other at Bill of Rights Grove in Menlo Park, NJ. During the afternoon, the Kilmer Reserve Center will display artifacts from the two World Wars. An open house and tours will be held at Buccleuch Mansion in New Brunswick, while activities will be held at Rutgers Preparatory School. In the late afternoon there will be a reception at Joyce Kilmer House in New Brunswick. In the evening, there will be a gala presentation at New Brunswick's George Street Playhouse of a one-act play by Kilmer. Kenton Kilmer, Joyce and Aline's son, will be among the dignitaries present. Mr. Kilmer, who was 3 years old when his father was struck down, has published a new book, *Memories of My Father*. The day's festivities will close with taps at the war monument across the street from the playhouse.

Mr. Speaker, while this tribute to Joyce Kilmer is centered in the region where he was born and spent much of his life, the life and work of this educator-poet-patriot leaves a rich legacy for all Americans. It is an honor to pay tribute to him on this solemn anniversary before the Members of this House.

CAPITAL RELATED EXPENDITURES REVIEW

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 28, 1993

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to emphasize the need for health facilities capital expenditures review. As we all know, many communities—particularly those in rural and inner-city areas—lack the facilities and equipment necessary to provide for the health care needs of their residents. Ironically, in other areas, an oversupply of capital resources unnecessarily increases costs and results in a less-than-optimum quality of care being provided.

Let me provide an example. Right now, a large cardiology group practice in Columbia, SC, is building a combination office/clinic facility in which they will perform a number of diagnostic procedures on their own patients, including heart catheterizations. There are cur-

rently four hospitals in this city, each with heart catheterization laboratories which are being utilized well below capacity. Fully equipped, this additional unneeded facility will cost about \$10,000,000.

The problems this kind of situation creates are manifold. To begin with, adding a new heart catheterization facility will raise the cost of cardiovascular procedures in the area, in turn contributing to the overall growth in health care expenditures. As the surrounding laboratories experience a net decrease in the number of procedures performed, they will be forced to increase the cost of each procedure in order to cover their fixed costs, not to mention the additional cost of training new employees as extra facilities tap into the limited pool of experienced personnel available. In addition, due to the hazards of self-referral, the potential for overutilization is enormous. As this facility is technically a physicians office, it will not be subject to utilization review procedures as are hospitals and ambulatory care facilities. The overutilization of services that occurs when these centers are established adds substantially to the total cost of health care.

If we move from a consideration of cost to one of quality, this excess capacity is even more detrimental. Studies regarding the correlation between volume and quality of outcome indicate the necessity for preventing dilution of volume of cases. If this were but an isolated incident, the discussion would be merely academic; unfortunately, this is a scenario played out time and time again in cities and States across the Nation. For instance, in California, there are currently 119 cardiovascular surgery programs, 25 of which were added after the State abandoned its certificate-of-need [CON] program in 1986. Applying the guidelines endorsed by the American Hospital Association and the American College of Cardiologists, 35 percent of the open-heart surgery centers in California perform less than the minimum number of procedures required to achieve an acceptable level of competence and quality. An additional infusion of inexperienced personnel into the system can only make a bad situation worse.

Next comes the issue of patient dumping. This newly constructed facility will likely not perform its heart catheterizations on the sicker Medicare and Medicaid patients, as treating these patients is more expensive. Easier cases generate greater profit which is ordinarily used by hospitals to spread its costs and treat more patients regardless of acuity or ability to pay. However, when centers such as this are allowed to skim the cream from the system, hospitals with catheterization laboratories will have fewer paying patients and a higher percentage of indigent patients or patients for whom reimbursement is less than costs. In effect, the disproportionate share of the burden shouldered by hospitals puts them in an untenable position.

These are all problems that could be eliminated with proper foresight and good planning. However, due to the inconsistency of State health planning efforts, a Federal mandate is necessary. The Essential Health Facilities Investment Act of 1993, recently introduced by myself and several of my colleagues, does just that. In addition to rejuvenating the health care facilities serving our rural and inner-city

residents, this legislation would mandate that each State establish a system to require approval of capital expenditures for new or significantly modified beds or services in excess of \$1 million. Federal financial assistance would be provided to States for conducting this approval process with 75 percent of the cost of carrying out the capital reviews covered by the Federal Government. For the 39 States currently conducting some sort of capital review process, the Federal funds will enable them to expand their efforts; in the remainder of the States, individuals and businesses will benefit from the elimination of costs associated with excess capacity. If the State opts against creating such a system, Medicare will not reimburse hospitals in the State for their capital expenditures.

The health care marketplace's feast or famine distribution of precious resources must be stopped if we are to salvage our ailing health care system. I urge my fellow Members to cosponsor this badly needed piece of legislation.

FLOODING IN THE MIDWEST

HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 28, 1993

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, the horrendous flooding in the upper Mississippi River basin is a national catastrophe that we cannot ignore. Watching the powerful impact of Mother Nature as she wreaks havoc on communities and farmlands throughout much of the Midwest reminds us of the limitations of man-made devices in combating the vagaries of Mother Nature.

We are obliged to help families and businesses affected by this tragedy. This disaster package will help farmers whose crops have been damaged or destroyed by providing \$850 million in emergency funding and \$300 million in contingency funds to be made available later for those who have suffered losses. Money is also provided for the reinvigorated Federal Emergency Management Agency and for the repair, restoration, and replacement of infrastructure that has been devastated by the flooding.

However, the vast flooding again has brought to light the deficiencies of our crop and flood insurance programs. In areas such as the Mississippi River basin where flooding is known to periodically occur, you would assume that more residents would have purchased or been required to purchase flood insurance. Earlier this year in my district in Tully, NY, we had a mudslide that demolished a few homes in the region. These homeowners had no legal recourse due to the loopholes and the inadequacies in the existing flood insurance program. Similarly, there are many problems with the crop insurance program that Congress has been trying to resolve. I hope this tragedy will lead to reform of our flood and crop insurance programs so that the cost to the Federal Treasury is minimized for future natural disasters.

INTRODUCTION OF THE COMMUNITY REINVESTMENT AND RECOVERY ACT

HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 28, 1993

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Community Reinvestment and Recovery Act, legislation to assist communities that face severe economic impact as a result of closure or realignment of major military installations.

This legislation addresses an unfortunate, but not unique, situation in Michigan's Upper Peninsula. There, K.I. Sawyer Air Force Base has been designated for closure by the Base Closure and Realignment Commission. I want to share with my colleagues this specific case in order to point out the need for the bill I am introducing, a need that exists not only in northern Michigan, but wherever major military installations are being closed or realigned.

The closure of K.I. Sawyer could devastate the economy of Michigan's Upper Peninsula. Estimates show that regional unemployment will skyrocket to over 24 percent, that population in the area will decrease by 11 percent, and that over \$157 million in annual income will be lost to the region. Moreover, the region's largest industry, forest products, is facing a disaster with the proposed elimination of below-cost timber sales from national forests. This, coupled with base closure, would add another tragedy to the region's already anemic economy.

The condition I have described in my district is but one example of the social and economic problems posed by major base closures and realignments. Many communities will face similar circumstances as a result of this round of base closures. Furthermore, it has been reported that the economic impact of the 1995 base closure round could even be greater.

That is why there is a critical need for the legislation I am introducing today. Its purpose is to target a reasonable amount of Federal financial assistance—10 percent of the estimated 10-year savings achieved by the closure of a major military installation—to those communities which bear the brunt of a base closure or realignment. President Clinton has stated his commitment to making certain that communities impacted by base closures will share in the national economic benefits of reduced defense costs associated with the downsizing process. My legislation would help this effort by ensuring that an appropriate amount of assistance is reinvested directly into communities that will be hard hit by closures.

My legislation also provides that the costs should be met in part by a productive, job-creating program, and not solely by the unemployment benefits which inevitably are necessitated by a base closure. Specifically, that act calls upon the Secretary of Defense to make available the 10 percent of 10-year savings in the form of grants, by funding local programs which meet the following criteria:

First, the grants must be used to improve opportunities for the establishment or expansion of industrial or commercial activity in the impacted area.

Second, the grants must be used in the creation of new long-term jobs in the impacted area.

Third, the grants must otherwise alleviate specific economic problems in the community which limit the effective economic recovery from the base closure or realignment.

Under this bill, the Secretary of Defense has authority over the fund, but applications for grants are made through existing Federal agencies and departments. By working with existing agencies, this legislation compliments the Clinton administration's efforts to eliminate redtape and bureaucracy faced by communities in previous years. At the same time, it gives the Secretary the flexibility to use these funds to supplement grants which impacted communities have received independently from other agencies, in those cases where the communities are not able to match the grants with the required local share.

The concept of reinvesting 10 percent of the 10-year savings that a base closure will bring is not new. In fact, similar legislation was introduced over 16 years ago when Michigan's eastern Upper Peninsula was facing the closure of Kinchloe Air Force Base. At that time, projections for overall unemployment in the Kinchloe area were as high as 43.4 percent. Regrettably, this legislation was not enacted and the residents of the Upper Peninsula did not receive an adequate Federal response as they grappled with Kinchloe's conversion. Today, some 17 years later, unemployment in the Kinchloe community has finally reached single digits—and this improved condition only occurred after the construction of five large State prisons and an Indian gambling casino. We must make certain that no community in our Nation is asked to face a similar challenge again with so little resources.

In coordination with the Clinton administration's effort, my legislation is designed to give the administration an additional tool by making available to communities a reasonable amount of funding with which they can begin to rebuild after loss of a major military installation.

Mr. Speaker, I believe this legislation makes good sense. Fiscally, it is a bargain; 10 percent of the 10-year savings that a base closure will bring to the Government is a modest return to the impacted communities. Last, this legislation would send an important signal to areas impacted by base closures that the Government will work aggressively to reinvest a portion of its cost savings in the patriotic people and communities which have supported military installations and are now being asked to bear the full burden of their closure.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO H.R. 2330, FISCAL YEAR 1994 INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATION BILL

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 28, 1993

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, it is my understanding that proposed amendments to the fiscal year 1994 intelligence authorization bill, H.R. 2330, must be printed in the RECORD prior to the bill's consideration. I respectfully

request that my "Buy American" amendment that I plan to offer to H.R. 2330 follow its explanation in the RECORD.

As you know, offering "Buy American" amendments is a standard procedure for me. My amendment is in three sections. The first section simply ensures compliance with the Buy American Act of 1933, by requiring a contract or grant recipient under H.R. 2330 comply with sections 2 through 4 of the Buy American Act. The second section would provide for a notice to be sent to a recipient of funding under H.R. 2330. The notice expresses that it is the sense of Congress to encourage all recipients of funding to purchase American-made equipment and products. The third section prohibits the fraudulent use of "Made in America" labels on any products or equipment purchased through contractual agreements or funding under this act. Entities in violation of the fraudulent label section would be ineligible to bid for contracts under the act.

I believe that it is imperative that "Buy American" measures, such as this one, be incorporated into all bills that reach the House floor for consideration, Mr. Speaker. I hope I can count on the support of every Member of Congress for this amendment.

AMENDMENT TO H.R. 2330, AS REPORTED,
OFFERED BY MR. TRAFICANT OF OHIO

At the end of the bill, add the following new sections:

SEC. . COMPLIANCE WITH BUY AMERICAN ACT

No funds authorized pursuant to this Act may be expended by an entity unless the entity agrees that in expending the assistance the entity will comply with sections 2 through 4 of the Act of March 3, 1933 (41 U.S.C. 10a-10c, popularly known as the "Buy American Act").

SEC. . SENSE OF CONGRESS; REQUIREMENT REGARDING NOTICE

(a) PURCHASE OF AMERICAN-MADE EQUIPMENT AND PRODUCTS.—In the case of any equipment of products that may be authorized under this Act, it is the sense of the Congress that entities receiving such assistance should, in expending the assistance, purchase only American-made equipment and products.

(b) NOTICE TO RECIPIENTS OF ASSISTANCE.—In providing financial assistance under this Act, the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency shall provide to each recipient of the assistance a notice describing the statement made in subsection (a) by the Congress.

SEC. . PROHIBITION OF CONTRACTS.

If it has been finally determined by a court or Federal agency that any person intentionally affixed a fraudulent label bearing a "Made in America" inscription, or any inscription with the same meaning, to any product sold in or shipped to the United States, that was not made in the United States, such person shall be ineligible to receive any contract or subcontract made with funds provided pursuant to this Act, pursuant to the debarment, suspension, and ineligibility procedures described in sections 9.400 through 9.409 of title 48, Code of Federal Regulations.

INTRODUCTION OF ECONOMIC
EQUITY ACT

HON. OLYMPIA J. SNOWE

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 28, 1993

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of Congresswomen PAT SCHROEDER and myself as coauthors of the Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues, I rise to introduce legislation that reflects a need of our challenging times. As we compete in a global economy, this Nation needs the talent of its diverse work force. Women comprise more than one-half of those working, and by the year 2000, they are estimated to comprise 63 percent of the work force.

The Economic Equity Act of 1993 [EEA] is a forward-looking agenda for improving the economic well-being of American women, their families, and this Nation. This legislative package, designed to respond to the changing needs of American society, seeks to promote equity for women in the workplace and at home. The bill's four titles—workplace fairness, economic opportunity, work and the family, and economic self-sufficiency—reflect a broad range of issues. By improving women's place in the work force, Congress also will be advancing America's ability to compete.

In addition to sponsoring the entire legislative package, I also am sponsoring several individual bills. To end the habit of Congress exempting itself from the laws it passes, Congresswoman SCHROEDER and I are sponsoring the Congressional Employees Fairness Act, which replaces the Office of Fair Employment Practices. To establish workplace requirements to reduce the incidence of sexual harassment, Congressman MILLER and I are sponsoring the Sexual Harassment Prevention Act. To offer increased benefits for lower and middle-income families, I am sponsoring the Department Care Tax Credit Refundability Act, and to encourage improved enforcement of child support obligations, I am sponsoring the Child Support Enforcement Improvements Act.

I encourage my colleagues to cosponsor the Economic Equity Act. I know that when they consider the needs of this Nation, they will concur that this legislation package promotes not only the economic needs of women and their families, but it also advances the ability of the United States to remain competitive in a global economy.

SYRIA UNLEASHES WAR IN SOUTH
LEBANON—ABSOLUTELY NO
SIGNS OF RESTRAINT

HON. DICK SWETT

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 28, 1993

Mr. SWETT. Mr. Speaker, in the past few days we have witnessed the worst violence in southern Lebanon in more than a decade. Hezbollah radicals have peppered northern Israel with Katyusha rockets and the Israeli Government has been forced to defend itself. Our Secretary of State, Warren Christopher,

cut short his Asian trip to return to Washington to deal with the crisis.

Yesterday, President Clinton praised Syria for commendable restraint in Lebanon. Unfortunately, the President's comment could not be further from the truth—Syria is the source of the problem in south Lebanon. The sooner we recognize that fact and acknowledge the duplicitous policy that Syrian President Hafez Assad is following, vis-a-vis the peace process with Israel and his neighboring states in the region, the sooner our policy can be grounded on the rock of Middle East reality.

There can be no question that Syria not only tolerates the Hezbollah violence in southern Lebanon, the Syrians are cynically attacking Israel by proxy. Although the radical Iranian Government is the principal ideological and material supporter of Hezbollah, no assistance can reach the radicals in south Lebanon without total Syrian support and assistance.

In fact, Mr. Speaker, just a few days ago there were press reports that weapons intended for Hezbollah were shipped from Iran to Damascus—the capitol of Syria. On July 15, armed Syrian guards stood by at the Damascus International Airport as an Iran Air 747 unloaded Sagger anti-tank rockets and other weapons which were promptly trucked off to Lebanon under military escort for use by Hezbollah in its attacks against Israel. In a place like Damascus, such activities are not carried out without the full knowledge and cooperation of the highest levels of the Syrian Government. With all due respect, Mr. Speaker, I would not call this commendable restraint on the part of the government of Syria.

In this regard, Mr. Speaker, I would like to call the attention of my colleagues to a particularly good article that appeared in today's issue of the New York Times. Entitled "Assad's Double Game," and written by Robert Satloff, the executive director of the Washington Institute for Near East Policy, the article is particularly insightful about the role of Syria in the current violence in south Lebanon. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to read this article, and I ask that it be included in the RECORD following my remarks.

WASHINGTON.—President Clinton made a mistake yesterday in praising President Hafez al-Assad of Syria for "commendable restraint" in Lebanon. What's needed when Secretary of State Warren Christopher arrives in the Middle East this week to try to unlock negotiations is an effort to rein in Syrian brinkmanship.

This means making it clear that the Administration is not fooled by Mr. Assad's attempt to use force to compel Washington to take Syrian peace demands seriously, if only to avert full-scale confrontation.

Mr. Assad has again resorted to force by proxy as Syria's preferred negotiating method. The result: Israelis, Syrians and Lebanese have been killed in the worst border violence in a decade.

Mr. Assad has to be held accountable for the fighting. Behind Hezbollah—the Party of God—stands two states. Iran is the spiritual and financial pillar. But all material support passes through Syria, and its assent is needed before local Party of God bosses approve operations against Israel.

A heightened U.S. role as full partner in the direct bilateral talks will be symbolized by Mr. Christopher's shuttle diplomacy for the next six months. Evidently, his main

goal is Syria, which has made no progress in its talks with Israel and can disrupt any advances the Palestinians might make on their own.

While Mr. Assad hopes to improve ties with America, there is serious doubt that he will make the compromises needed to settle Syria's conflict with Israel. Slogans about "total peace for total withdrawal" aside, 20 months of talks have revealed little about what sort of peace he has in mind.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel has committed himself to a withdrawal on the Golan Heights; the extent of the pullout is based on the extent of peace. The next move is Mr. Assad's, but for 10 months he has not made it. He wants what President Anwar el-Sadat of Egypt got (all the land) but refuses to give what Mr. Sadat gave (full peace). On the key issues, land and peace, both parties have not budged since September.

The hail of Katyusha rockets over Israel is Mr. Assad's way of saying the lull is over. Syria virtually took responsibility for the Katyusha attacks when its Foreign Minister proclaimed that Lebanon and Syria are one state and that retaliation against one would be viewed as retaliation against the other. The attacks on Israeli troops by the Party of God and by the Damascus-based organization of the Palestinian renegade Ahmad Jibril, which triggered the fighting, confirmed Syria's role.

The flare-up represents the latest chapter of diplomacy by force that is a tradition of Syrian negotiating strategy. When Israel and Syria were locked in negotiations that would lead to their post-1973-war disengagement agreement, Mr. Assad launched a war of attrition to raise the pressure on Israel to conclude a deal. In the 1980's, as Israel prepared to withdraw from Lebanon and establish a security zone, Mr. Assad unleashed Lebanese car bombers against Israeli targets to speed up Israel's evacuation without a comparable Syrian withdrawal.

If Mr. Assad truly wants peace, the potent mix of Katyushas and Mr. Jibril does not signify that he is ready to make it happen.

The Syrian press has written much about Bosnia, and the lessons Damascus may have drawn about American will are possibly unnerving. Editorials have pilloried the United Nations resolution setting up safe havens for Bosnian Muslims on the grounds that its language resembled U.N. Security Council Resolution 242, the foundation of Middle East talks.

The Syrians ask: Will Washington follow through on its commitment to Middle East peace as it followed through on its promises to the Bosnians? After watching the debacle in Bosnia, Mr. Assad may have concluded from the Bosnian Serbs' strategy that attack and negotiate may be the way to win what he wants without offering what is needed in return.

Because Mr. Assad wants a U.S. dividend from the peace process even more than peace with Israel, Washington is in a strong position to try to insure that that he will view the debacle in Bosnia as an exception, not the rule, in U.S. foreign policy.

Secretary Christopher needs to convince Mr. Assad that peace making and trouble making do not go hand-in-hand. He needs to get the message across that Mr. Assad's alliance with Iran, support for the Party of God and patronage of Mr. Jibril are inconsistent with Syria's professed desire for peace and eagerness for U.S. intervention to help achieve it.

HOUSE PAYS TRIBUTE TO PAUL M. FISHER, FIREFIGHTER AND REPORTER FOR MANY YEARS

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 28, 1993

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, a great friend and role model has passed away, leaving a void that can't possibly be filled.

In 1984, former President Ronald Reagan honored Paul M. Fisher of Hudson Falls, NY, for his many years of community service. It was a fitting tribute to a man who gave generously of his time throughout his long life. Paul Fisher died last Sunday at the age of 91, and I have lost one of my closest advisers and mentors. He was known in the area primarily as a fireman and newspaper reporter. It was in that former capacity that I came to know and admire him so much.

Mr. Speaker, the present 22d Congressional District has always been somewhat rural and suburban in nature. Most of the fire protection is provided by volunteers, but their work is highly professional. Every year, in New York State alone, they save countless lives and billions of dollars worth of property. I am proud of having served over 20 years as a volunteer fireman. Paul Fisher served area fire companies for more than 60 years.

His firefighting career began with the C.R. Paris Hose Company 1, now part of the Hudson Falls Volunteer Fire Department. His positions included secretary, assistant fire chief, and member of the fire council. He has been an honorary member of the J.W. Waite Hose Company 2, the Carpenter Hose Company 3, and the Kingsbury Volunteer Fire Company 1.

Related memberships included the Fireman's Association of New York State and the Hudson Valley Firemen's Association, which he once served as president and in many other capacities before being named secretary emeritus.

For more than 40 years, he was a reporter and manager of the Hudson Falls office of the former Glens Falls Times, forerunner to the Post-Star. When he retired, the Washington County Board of Supervisors commended him for his fair and impartial reporting. It was a skill Mr. Fisher also contributed to the Hudson Valley Fireman, which he founded in 1947 and edited until his death. That publication covered the activities and news of fire departments, a subject Mr. Fisher was more than well qualified to report.

He was a member of the Washington County Traffic Safety Board and also was appointed fire coordinator for Washington County in 1972. Before that he had been deputy fire coordinator. In 1961, he was instrumental in planning Washington County's first mutual aid plan.

Mr. Fisher was a member of Elks Lodge 81 of Glens Falls and the Hudson Falls Rotary Club.

I would like to express my deepest sympathies to surviving members of his family, including daughters, Mary Lou Fisher and Mrs. Anne Stockwell; his brother, Arthur S. Fisher; and his sister, Ruth Fisher.

To his earlier commendations from President Reagan and the Washington County

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Board of Supervisors, I would like to add the tribute of his body. Mr. Speaker, I would ask you and other Members to join me in honoring Paul M. Fisher, an outstanding American and a close friend whose absence I will feel every day of my life.

BUSINESS MEALS MEAN JOBS

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 28, 1993

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to sound the alarm on a provision of the proposed reconciliation package that has ominous implications for New York City. The proposed reduction of the business-entertainment deductions contained in reconciliation could produce a job loss of at least 15,000 in the New York metropolitan area alone, and hundreds of thousands more job losses in business and tourist centers across America. The provision is, in effect, a new tax.

I urge the Conference Committee on Reconciliation to amend the provision which would reduce the amount of entertainment and meals expenses from 80 to 50 percent that can be deducted as legitimate business expenses.

If adopted, this provision would inflict deep wounds on New York City's second largest industry—tourism. Many experts fear that with the new tax, companies would drastically scale back use of meals and entertainment as part of doing business. That would directly affect restaurants, hotels, and theaters and trigger adverse ripple effects in industries like catering and conventions. New York is the premier arts and business center in the United States, so its economy depends heavily on business and entertainment. This reform would not only hurt the business community; it would also hurt the beleaguered arts community.

There is a widespread misconception that this reform would only hurt so-called fat cats. But the projected \$15 billion in revenue that the provision would raise could result in a nationwide job loss of between 50,000 to 160,000 workers. Most would be low-wage workers such as waitresses, busboys, actors, and ushers. Many of these employees are young people in their first jobs and members of various minority groups for whom unemployment is much higher than the national average of 6.9 percent.

So this provision is not only harmful; it is also regressive.

The economic repercussions will be felt all across America: from New York City to Chicago to Las Vegas to Hawaii. As an export product, travel and tourism accounts for 11 percent of total U.S. exports of goods and services. Industry experts estimate that as much as \$1 billion in new tax revenue will be raised from Manhattan alone. This is an ominous prospect.

Worst of all, experts fear that this provision will be counterproductive as a revenue raiser, bringing minimal revenue benefit at great human cost. It is an antigrowth measure reminiscent of the ill-fated luxury tax, which closed

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businesses, put thousands out of work, and brought luxury industries to a standstill. This led to lower tax revenues and higher Government spending on unemployment benefits.

For these reasons, Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues in the Conference Committee to change this harmful provision.

NATIONAL INCEST AND SEXUAL ABUSE HEALING DAY

HON. SUSAN MOLINARI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 28, 1993

Ms. MOLINARI. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a resolution to designate August 1, 1993, as "National Incest and Sexual Abuse Healing Day."

The statistics on child abuse and sexual abuse of children are grim. In 1992 alone, 2.9 million child abuse cases were reported to child protective service (CPS) agencies. This represents a 50-percent increase in reported child abuse cases between 1985 and 1992. But despite this increase in the reporting of cases, there remains thousands of children whose cry goes unheard.

In addition, it is estimated that nearly 1,300 child abuse and neglect-related fatalities in 1992 were confirmed by CPS agencies—an average of over 3 child deaths a day. Those states keeping this statistic report that, in 1992, almost 84 percent of these children were less than 5 years old at the time of their death.

For those who survive these crimes, those who live to tell their story, their future follows two paths. The fortunate ones may be able to overcome child abuse by speaking out, creating an open and honest dialog on the subject. Others, unable to come to terms with what has occurred, may face years of physical and emotional problems. Many will grow up to become the next generation of abusers, perpetuating a vicious cycle of violence.

Mr. Speaker, this year, a number of advocates of child abuse victims are planning the first-ever national speakout by survivors of incest and child sexual abuse on August 1, 1993. I encourage all of my colleagues to join me in applauding the efforts of these groups to bring attention to these crimes. We, in turn, can reward the struggles of the brave survivors of incest and child sexual abuse, by commemorating August 1, 1993 as "National Incest and Sexual Abuse Healing Day."

THE TEAMWORK FOR EMPLOYEES AND MANAGERS ACT OF 1993

HON. STEVE GUNDERSON

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 28, 1993

Mr. GUNDERSON. Mr. Speaker, on Monday of this week Secretary of Labor Robert Reich, Commerce Secretary Ron Brown, and the President participated in a conference with American business leaders in Chicago. A major theme which the President and the Secretaries stressed was the need for more and

better labor-management cooperation in the American workplace.

On returning from the conference, Secretary Reich penned an op-ed for the July 29 edition of the Washington Post which reiterated the administration's theme for the Washington audience. I cannot argue with what the Secretary is saying. His points are well taken. The problem however—and the Secretary knows this very well—is that much of what he is advocating is today illegal.

In his op-ed Secretary Reich rightly lauds labor-management cooperation committees which play a central role in matters such as hiring, deciding pay scales, and setting production targets. Unfortunately, the activities he describes would likely all be determined to be illegal today under the National Labor Relations Act.

In fact, the National Labor Relations Board has, in the past 8 months, issued two critical rulings in cases involving Electromation, Inc., and the Dupont Co., which found cooperation committees in those companies to be illegal precisely because they engaged in decision making on issues like those which the Secretary describes. The Secretary knows this as well.

I have introduced legislation, the Teamwork for Employees and Managers [TEAM] Act of 1993—H.R. 1529—which would amend the NLRB so that cooperative efforts of this nature can endure and proliferate in the American workplace. Senator NANCY KASSEBAUM has introduced companion legislation in the Senate—S. 699. If the administration really meant what it says about cooperation in the workplace, we'd have its endorsement for this legislation. Regrettably, we do not have an endorsement. Instead, we have the op-ed which follows.

THE "PRONOUN TEST" FOR SUCCESS

(By Robert B. Reich)

For six months now I've been visiting the workplaces of America, administering a simple test. I call it the "pronoun test." I ask front-line workers a few general questions about the company. If the answers I get back describe the company in terms like "they," or "them," I know it's one kind of company. If the answers are put in terms like "we" or "us," I know it's a different kind of company.

It doesn't much matter what's said about that company. Even a statement like "they aim for high quality here" suggests a workplace that hasn't yet made the leap into true high performance. It isn't yet achieving ever higher levels of quality, productivity and service. Only "we" companies can do this.

The L-S Electro-Galvanizing Co. in Cleveland—at the heart of the rust belt—passed the pronoun test with ease. Every front-line worker I talked with recently told me how "we" were meeting the competition, how "our" company was succeeding.

L-S Electro-Galvanizing is succeeding. The company is winning awards for quality. Its customers are loyal, and its profits are mounting. Why the success? At first glance, it's something of a mystery. The company's equipment for putting zinc coatings on cold-rolled steel doesn't give it an advantage over the competition, since the same equipment is available to all, including foreign competitors with cheaper labor. And its customers—big auto companies still reeling from recession—are looking for ways to cut costs.

L-S Electro-Galvanizing's advantage lies in its workers, who are constantly discover-

ing better ways to use the equipment and serve the customers. The galvanized steel emerging from the factory is consistently high quality, tailored exactly to customer specifications and sold at a competitive price. Simply put, L-S Electro-Galvanizing is offering its customers a great deal.

This is a high-performance workplace, organized from the bottom up. You can't tell managers from employees. They wear the same uniforms, park in the same parking lots, eat in the same cafeteria, prosper together when the company does well. They use the same pronouns.

Worker committees do the hiring, decide on pay scales linked to levels of skill and set production targets. One-quarter of workers' take-home pay is based on productivity improvements. They rotate jobs, so that every worker gains knowledge of the entire system. More than 10 percent of payroll is spent on training. And jobs are secure. Even during the recession, when its customers were scaling back, the company kept everyone on board.

High-performance workplaces are gradually replacing the factories and offices where Americans used to work, where decisions were made at the top and most employees merely followed instructions. The old top-down workplace doesn't work any more. That's because the old competitive advantages—large scale and specialized machines doing the same operations over and over—have been eroded by global competition and by new technologies capable of performing many different operations.

The new competitive advantage comes in using equipment to meet the unique needs of particular customers—and doing it quickly, reliably, efficiently. L-S Electro-Galvanizing's customers want quality and service. And no one in the company has more intimate knowledge of the equipment and the customers, and therefore of how to provide the greatest value at the lowest cost, than L-S Electro-Galvanizing's front-line workers.

Using the "we" pronoun, and feeling responsible for the company's future, L-S Electro-Galvanizing's workers are making the company work. Technically, they don't own the company. It's a subsidiary of LTV Steel, in partnership with Sumitomo Metal. But in a broader sense they do own the company, because they comprise its most important asset, they make the most important day-to-day decisions, and they do well when the company does well.

The jobs in L-S Electro-Galvanizing and in other high-performance workplaces are the kind of jobs that may rebuild America's waning middle class. These jobs offer hope to the 75 percent of Americans who won't graduate from college and whose wages and benefits, adjusted for inflation, have been declining for 15 years.

So why aren't all workplaces like this? First, because many of our non-college workers aren't adequately prepared. L-S Electro-Galvanizing isn't a high-tech company. Its workers don't have engineering degrees. Most don't have college degrees. But they do have enough education and basic training to be able to learn on the job and to take advantage of more specialized training. One worker explained to me how she had come up with an idea for reprogramming a machine for better accuracy. I asked her where she had learned computer programming. "I knew technical math and statistical process control when I got here," she explained. "When I wanted to learn computer programming, our training committee thought it would be a good investment, and I took a course."

A second impediment is the reluctance of top executives to give up control and to entrust front-line workers with day-to-day decisions. Most top executives got to where they are because they are good at exerting authority and control. People who have excelled in the old system are usually among the least likely to lead the way into the new. Their habitual "we" pronouns don't include front-line workers. L-S Electro-Galvanizing's plant manager told me of the initial skepticism of many executives in LTV. "I stuck my neck way out," he said.

No less of a barrier is the distrust felt by many front-line workers for any scheme that requires more responsibility but not necessarily higher wages up front. Unionized or non-unionized, America's front-line workers feel bruised and beaten by years of promises unkept, real wages and benefits reduced, and jobs eliminated. The head of the local steelworkers union told me that he had been criticized by his brethren for entering into the L-S Electro-Galvanizing flexible agreement. One worker recalled taunting by workers at LTV's steel factory across the road. "They accused us of being scabs, and worse," he said.

Last and perhaps most important is the lack of information about how high-performance workplaces work and why they work well. Much research has been done, but it has not yet been widely disseminated (the Labor Department has just released a compilation). This week in Chicago, several hundred workers and managers who have made the transition shared their experiences with the rest of America.

The president's economic plan will improve the macroeconomy. Better education and skills will prepare Americans for the workplace of the future. But neither of these necessary steps will be enough to restore American incomes without a revolutionary change in how Americans work together.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

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

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, July 29, 1993, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JULY 30

9:00 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-430

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

10:30 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
To hold hearings to examine issues relating to the diagnosis and treatment of Lyme disease.

SD-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

10:30 a.m.
Judiciary
Courts and Administrative Practice Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the need for supplemental permanent injunctions in bankruptcy.

SD-226

2:30 p.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings on the nominations of James E. Hall, of Tennessee, to be a Member of the National Transportation Safety Board, Louise Frankel Stoll, of California, and Frank Eugene Kruesi, of Illinois, each to be an Assistant Secretary of Transportation.

SR-253

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

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.
Judiciary
To hold hearings to examine issues relating to assault weapons.

SD-226

Labor and Human Resources
Education, Arts and Humanities Subcommittee

To resume hearings to examine how Federal, State, and local governments fund the nation's schools and the effect on the quality of education.

SD-430

Labor and Human Resources
Children, Family, Drugs and Alcoholism Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation to assure a minimum of child support benefits.

SD-430

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

Environment and Public Works
Clean Water, Fisheries and Wildlife Subcommittee
To resume hearings on S. 1114, authorizing funds for programs of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, focusing on regional issues.

SD-406

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

Environment and Public Works
Clean Water, Fisheries and Wildlife Subcommittee
To continue hearings on S. 1114, authorizing funds for programs of the Federal

Water Pollution Control Act, focusing on Federal agency monitoring and other issues.

SD-406

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

SEPTEMBER 8

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Communications Subcommittee
To resume hearings on S. 1086, to foster the further development of the Nation's telecommunications infrastructure through the enhancement of competition.

SR-253

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

AUGUST 2

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