

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

SCARS OF COMMUNISM

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 21, 1993

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to bring to the attention of Congress and the Nation a remarkable series in the Washington Post, entitled "The Scars of Communism." The four-part series is written by the Post's long-time and outstanding Moscow correspondent, Michael Dobbs.

By surveying the recent situation in the former Yugoslavia, Poland, and the former Soviet Union, Mr. Dobbs has provided the American public with an invaluable service. I don't believe that I have ever seen anything, Mr. Speaker, that so succinctly describes the realities of Soviet communism.

If every American could just read this piece and take it to heart, we would all be better off. Mr. Dobbs skillfully outlines the economic, political, and environmental damage caused by this ridiculous system. But the most enlightening aspect of this report is how Mr. Dobbs connects the reader to the life of the average citizen of these countries and thereby exposes the most significant legacy of communism: The psychological and moral damage inflicted on the citizenry.

These people were not just the victims of a tin pot dictatorship, Mr. Speaker. Communism was something unique. In addition to being tyrannized and brutalized, Communist citizens were forced to abandon all private life. Like dogs to their masters, these people were forced to rely on the monolithic state for virtually everything. On top of this humiliation, they were subjected to relentless, ceaseless lies. All of this is what Vaclav Havel has called the web of mendacity.

This is the essence of Communist totalitarianism, Mr. Speaker, and I feel it has been lost on too many people. This is still relevant because the fight is not over. Over a billion people in China, Indochina, North Korea, and Cuba still live under this colossal repression. Many of the newly liberated countries, notably Russia, are still threatened by reactionaries who would want to take them back to the dark past.

And the battle over the history of Communist systems has only begun in our schools, Mr. Speaker. The view that they just didn't do it right or that it wasn't all that bad or that it was just another run-of-the-mill tyranny are in vogue on the left. Not long ago I heard a certain Sovietologist comment on PBS that Yeltsin's free market reforms threaten the Soviet economic achievements of this century. Achievements. Give me a break.

This view must be countered at every turn, Mr. Speaker, lest our young people learn the wrong lessons of history. And people can start learning the proper lessons by reading Mr. Dobbs' superb series in the Washington Post.

For brevity's sake I would like to insert into the RECORD only the last article in the series, which appeared September 8. However, I urge all Members of this body and every American to read this series in its entirety.

[From the Washington Post, Sept. 8, 1993]

RUSSIAN YOUTH CONSIGN "SOVIET MAN" TO DUSTBIN

(By Michael Dobbs)

KOMSOMOLSK-ON-AMUR, RUSSIA.—The exploits of Ivan Sidorenko and his bride, Dusha, quickly became the stuff of Soviet legend. After a month-long journey from European Russia, by the Trans-Siberian Railroad and then by boat, the two young idealists reached a desolate spot on the banks of the Amur River where—on May 10, 1932—they laid the foundation stone for a new socialist city.

The communist utopia that Ivan and Dusha hoped to carve out of the virgin taiga of the Soviet Far East is now a sprawling, smog-filled industrial wasteland. Named in honor of the Communist Party youth movement, Komsomolsk-on-Amur has one of the highest crime rates in the former Soviet Union. Its factories, which include several huge defense plants, are on the verge of bankruptcy. Its half-million inhabitants are, for the most part, disillusioned and bitter.

"My grandparents thought they were building communism. Of course this was all nonsense," said Olga Sidorenko, 18, who was born and raised in Komsomolsk. "To live here is like committing slow suicide. The only reason we don't move away is because there is nowhere else to go."

A student in computer studies at the Komsomolsk technical college, Olga says she "respects" her grandfather Ivan, who died a hero's death in 1942, defending the city of Stalingrad from Nazi invaders. But she is barely on speaking terms with her grandmother, Dusha, now 82, who was showered with honors as one of the "first builders" of Komsomolsk and lives a few blocks away. Their points of view are just too different.

This is the final article in a series examining the legacy of communism, an ideology that, from the center of Europe to the Pacific Ocean, has left political, environmental and psychological scars that will almost certainly haunt Russia and its neighbors well into the next century. Based on a week-long visit to Komsomolsk, one of a handful of Soviet cities that are the pure products of the communist era, this story looks at the results of the most ambitious ideological experiment of all—the attempt to create a new type of "Soviet Man."

Built at the height of the Stalinist terror, Komsomolsk was out of bounds to foreign visitors until the collapse of the Soviet Union in December 1991. Today, the city that was regarded by Soviet ideologists as a laboratory for the construction of a communist society is attempting to break out of six decades of enforced isolation. It has been a frustrating, jarring experience, tinged with a hope—particularly among younger people—that life will eventually improve.

"You have to remember that there were always two iron curtains," said Oleg Mospak, 38, a journalist who recently launched a

newspaper, Komsomolsk Entrepreneur, that specializes in classified ads. "There was the Iron Curtain around the Soviet Bloc and then there was a second iron curtain around places like Komsomolsk. We lived in a closed city within a closed country."

Ironically, the type of human being that has emerged from this sociopolitical laboratory has turned out to be almost the precise opposite of the type the ideologists had in mind. The communists strove to create a country of true believers, members of a disciplined collective dedicated to carry out the egalitarian ideas of Marx and Lenin. Instead, they produced a generation of cynics who regard the state as a hostile, utterly alien body and are interested only in their own private happiness.

"My generation doesn't believe in anything—Lenin, God or anything else," said Olga Sidorenko. "We don't expect anything at all from the state. We know that if we want to make a success of our lives, we will have to rely only on ourselves."

"For the earlier generation, ideals were important, but now it's quite the opposite," said Sergei Basharin, 20, a third-year student at the Komsomolsk technical college. "We are just interested in finding ways of achieving a comfortable standard of living—to have an apartment, a car, to be able to start a family."

PRISONERS AND PEASANTS

A portrait of her dead husband stares down from the wall of Dusha Sidorenko's apartment in the center of Komsomolsk. A stern-looking figure dressed in military uniform, Ivan Sidorenko was held up to generations of local schoolchildren as a model Soviet citizen. Streets and schools have been named in honor of the fallen Bolshevik.

According to Soviet propaganda booklets, Sidorenko's early exploits included the Stakhanovite achievement of mixing 937 loads of cement in a single shift as commander of the 1st Komsomol Red Guard Crack Battalion in Ukraine. This was almost double the official target, earning Sidorenko what the propagandists described as "worldwide fame." Such was Sidorenko's devotion to communist ideals that—after marrying the bright-eyed Dusha at age 25—he immediately established a commune.

"There were five families living in the same house, which we built together. We shared everything, including clothes. If you needed some boots, you put on the first pair that fit," recalled Dusha, whose father and grandfather both perished in the Russian Civil War of 1920-22. "Okay, things didn't turn out the way we expected, but I don't regret anything. We gave everything we had to the movement. We worked day and night for an ideal. We all believed in Lenin."

Sidorenko and his comrades were glorified by the Soviet state for more than half a century as the "first builders" of Komsomolsk. It took the collapse of communism to reveal that the myth was largely a lie. The propaganda pictures of brigades of enthusiastic young communists deliberately concealed a much bigger army of convicts and political prisoners. There is some evidence that these slave laborers actually prepared the ground for the arrival of the "first builders."

● 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.

"Practically everything that was written in those history books was untrue," said Sidorenko's daughter-in-law, Tamara, whose own parents were among the millions denounced as "enemies of the state." Arguments over the falsification of history are one of the main reasons why Tamara, 48, and her daughter, Olga, now have little to do with Dusha. Vasily Sidorenko, Tamara's husband and Ivan and Dusha's son, died several years ago.

According to recently published documents, Komsomolsk was one of the centers of the vast prison camp system known as the gulag. In the two decades between 1933 and 1953, when Joseph Stalin died, nearly a million people passed through the camps in the Komsomolsk region. Hundreds of thousands died as the result of disease and malnutrition.

The other principal source of labor for the construction of the gigantic defense factories, pompous public buildings and squalid apartment blocks of Komsomolsk was the peasantry. Robbed of their land during the collectivization drive of the early '30s, the former peasants streamed into the cities in search of work. Paid starvation wages, they were in effect part of the forced labor system.

"At public rallies, the Komsomol members kept on boasting that they had built the city. There was never a word about us. We were nothing but slaves. Komsomolsk was built by prisoners and former peasants, like me," said Fyodor Boltov, 69, who has vivid memories of the terrible winter of 1931-32, when the Bolsheviks threw him and his family out of their house and confiscated their four cows and seven horses.

The story of Boltov's family is itself a minor epic, one of the millions of individual stories that make up the tragic tapestry of modern Soviet history. Two of his eight brothers were killed during the first wave of violence against the peasants. Another two died of starvation during the famine that followed the collectivization campaign. Boltov himself served four years in prison for stealing a handful of grain. His father was arrested as an "enemy of the people."

"They promised us a bright, wonderful future. We waited and waited, but it never came," said Boltov, who bottled up his hatred of the communist system, keeping his experiences a secret even from his son until just a few years ago. "Later, they wanted me to join the [Communist] party. But this would have been a betrayal of all those who died—and I refused. How could people like me believe in the ideals of this society when so much force was used against us?"

THE "LOST GENERATION"

Born in 1945, as Soviet troops were sweeping toward Berlin, Tamara Sidorenko belongs to what is sometimes referred to as the "lost generation." These are the people who were too young to experience the full force of Stalinism—with its mixture of terror and idealism—but too old to shake themselves free of the Soviet collective mentality. They were brought up to believe in communism, only to discover that it was a false god.

"You can put a cross on our generation," said Tamara, a teacher at a local high school. "We were completely dependent on our parents. They told us what we could do and what we couldn't do. They never told us what happened during the Terror. Even so, we grew up in an atmosphere of fear. We were afraid of everything. It never occurred to us to try to challenge the system. As far as we were concerned, it was unchangeable."

Unlike Germany, where Nazism collapsed as a result of a military debacle, Russia had

to pay the price of victory in World War II. Undeclared on the battlefield, the communists remained in power for another 45 years, using the vast natural resources of the world's largest country to prop up an increasingly bankrupt system. It was not until nature and people were brought to the brink of total exhaustion that the entire totalitarian edifice came crashing down.

For the "lost generation," the realization that the Soviet system let them down is a comparatively recent one. It is the result of the campaign of glasnost, or openness, launched by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in the late 1980s in his unsuccessful attempt to reinvigorate the country's faltering economy. The scorn for the system is expressed by the Russian slang expression *Sovok*, which sounds like "Soviet" but means "dustpan" in normal language.

A *Sovok* is "Soviet Man"—not as the ideologist conceived him, but as he actually turned out. A *Sovok* is lazy, irresponsible and submissive, the passive receptacle of decades of Soviet propaganda. Outwardly respectful of authority, a *Sovok* will think nothing of stealing from the state or cheating his neighbor. A *Sovok* is everything Russians despise about themselves. The Soviet Union may have collapsed, but middle-aged Russians say it is impossible to rid themselves completely of the *Sovok* mentality.

"I still feel the *Sovok* psychology—the narrow-mindedness, the lack of freedom, the bitter disappointment, the feeling that life has passed us by, that we have been cheated," said Alexander Markov, 42, the editor of *Komsomolsk Entrepreneur*. "We were convinced that our country was the best place on Earth, that the Americans wanted to bomb us. All this was hammered into us from an early age. We sincerely believed."

In most cases, the discovery that Communist ideology was a fraud led to cynicism. Occasionally, however, it produced the opposite extreme—a complete rejection of socialist ideals. Vladimir Barishev, for example, graduated from a police academy in 1980 as a fanatical believer in Marxism-Leninism. Dispatched to Komsomolsk for practical training, he seemed set for a brilliant career as a police investigator. The gulf between the theory of police school and the reality of life in the crime capital of the Soviet Far East shocked him.

"I became a victim of my own convictions. When I found out about crime in high places, they told me to mind my own business. When I complained that prisoners were being used as a source of cheap labor, they said I was too inquisitive," said Barishev, 33, who now works as a public defender at a very low salary. "I believed blindly in Gorbachev, but eventually I understood that the system cannot be reformed."

Barishev's idealism has cost him dearly. If he had stayed in the police, he would probably have his own apartment by now. Instead, he lives with his wife and two children in a 9-by-12-foot rented room in a communal apartment.

NO POLITICS, PLEASE

Age 10 when Gorbachev came to power in 1985, Olga Sidorenko belongs to the first generation of Russians to be raised in an atmosphere of freedom. By the time she went to high school, teachers no longer felt the need to lie to their pupils. At home, parents no longer felt compelled to hide the trust about the Stalinist terror. Hers is the first generation not to know fear.

"Fear?" Olga asked incredulously, when a visitor suggested that old ways of thinking would take a long time to die. "What is there to be afraid of?"

If there is a cause for moderate optimism about the future of Russia as it emerges from seven decades of totalitarian rule, it is in the attitudes of the new generation of Russians. Hopes of a swift transition from dictatorship to democracy have been dashed by economic turmoil and ethnic upheavals. It is now clear that real change in Russia—and the rest of the former Communist world, for that matter—will be a generational change.

Their parents and grandparents may feel bitter or nostalgic about the past. But what is most striking about the new Russians is precisely the absence of nostalgia, the mistrust of great ideas and great experiments. Just as their shattering defeat in World War II inoculated a generation of Germans against the ideas of Hitler's National Socialism, self-inflicted economic disaster seems to have persuaded a new generation of Russians to turn its back on utopia.

Both the far right and the far left have made great efforts to persuade young people that democracy is unsuited to Russia's autocratic traditions. So far, however, they appear to have had little success. A recent opinion poll of the 21-29 age group showed that only 7.5 percent have any sympathy with the national-patriotic and Communist groups that dream of reviving a great empire. Most young Russians are completely apolitical.

"As soon as someone begins a conversation about politics in our institute, everybody else turns away in disgust," said Olga Sidorenko, echoing a widespread opinion. "None of the present politicians is worth voting for. Yeltsin promised us a lot, but he too has given us very little."

If there is a sense of yearning among young people, it is a yearning for a normal life. "My parents slaved all day for a pittance and ended up with nothing. I want to live better than they did," is a typical comment.

A native of St. Petersburg, Sergei Basharin enrolled at the Komsomolsk technical college to study aeronautics. A few years ago, he would have automatically found a prestigious job at the Komsomolsk Aviation Factory, which used to churn out Su-27's, one of the Soviet Union's most sophisticated fighter jets. But the factory has fallen on hard times and will soon be laying off workers.

"I now realize that there is no future in planebuilding," said Basharin, who plans to go into "business" when he leaves college next year. Through a series of clever trading deals, the 20-year-old student already earns more money than both his parents. He buys clothing at relatively low prices in European Russia and sells it for a high markup in the Far East.

The pragmatism and sense of initiative displayed by budding entrepreneurs like Basharin are impressive. But there is a darker side to the youthful obsession with making money. In their hankering for a Western standard of living, many youngsters are willing to engage in semi-criminal activities. In the cutthroat world of Russian business, in which traders outnumber producers 10 to 1, profit is frequently little different from extortion.

"There is no set of strict moral codes any more," said Masha Volkenstein, 40, a Moscow-based sociologist, who is otherwise encouraged by the spirit of tolerance among young people. "There is a criminal element in much of this commercial activity. To be successful frequently means to get involved with the racket, and that is worrying."

For the new entrepreneurs spawned by Russia's chaotic lurch toward capitalism,

however, the gift of freedom is more important than the fear of anarchy.

"Marx insisted that everybody had to be equal. He did not give people the right to fail," said Mospak, the founder of Komsomolsk Entrepreneur. "Now we have the right to fail or to succeed. It's up to us. This is an idea that is entirely new in our society."

A TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF
MILTON O. THOMPSON

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 21, 1993

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention the passing of Milton Thompson, a longtime engineer and a pioneer in the U.S. space program. Milt died on August 6 after a 37-year career with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration [NASA] and its predecessor organization, the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. At the time of his death, he was serving as the Chief Engineer of NASA's Dryden Flight Research Facility at Edwards Air Force Base in California.

Milt Thompson was born in Crookston, MN, on May 4, 1926, and began flying with the U.S. Navy as a pilot trainee at the age of 19. Following 6 years of active duty flying in China and Japan during World War II, Thompson continued flying while pursuing a degree in engineering from the University of Washington. Following his graduation, he worked as a flight test engineer for Boeing Aircraft, and later for Dryden as an engineer.

Milt Thompson joined NASA in 1956 and was one of the 12 pilots to fly the famous X-15 rocket aircraft. As one of the 12 NASA, Air Force, and Navy pilots to fly the X-15 rocket-powered research aircraft between 1959 and 1968, Thompson flew the aircraft 14 times, reaching a maximum speed of 3,723 miles per hour and a peak altitude of 214,000 feet. His participation in the X-15 program resulted in a wealth of data on aerodynamics, thermodynamics, propulsion, flight controls, and physiological aspects of high-speed, high-altitude flight.

In 1968, Thompson concluded his active flying career and became Director of Research Projects at Dryden. In the 1970's he served as a member of NASA's Space Transportation System Technology Steering Committee and was later recognized for his work by receiving NASA's highest award, the Distinguished Service Medal.

"Milt Thompson was one of those extraordinary individuals that comes along once every 100 years," said Kenneth Szalai, Director of the Dryden Flight Research Facility. "He was one of the Right Stuff gang, but he was a humble man with absolute integrity. He was the finest person I have worked with in my 30-year career."

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, Milt Thompson's family, and friends in honoring this remarkable pioneer. His contributions have touched the lives of many people and it is indeed fitting that the House recognize him for his lifetime of service and for

paving the road to future space discovery and exploration.

MEMORIAL DAY TRIBUTE
DELIVERED BY NANCY J. ECKERT

HON. PAUL McHALE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 21, 1993

Mr. McHALE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit this speech delivered by Nancy J. Eckert, RN, at the Memorial Day ceremonies of the Bethlehem Steel Corp., Bethlehem, PA, on May 31, 1993. Ms. Eckert, a former combat nurse in Vietnam, is currently Research Nurse Coordinator of the Neurosciences Center at Lehigh Valley Hospital. She served with the 93d Evacuation Hospital and is now a member of the Vietnam Veterans of America Chapter 415. In addition to being the primary speaker, she was the first woman and first Vietnam veteran to deliver an address at the commemorative ceremonies. I had the privilege of being present during this stirring speech, and I submit it in the hopes that all of my colleagues can share in this inspiring Memorial Day tribute.

REMARKS BY NANCY J. ECKERT, RN

Good evening. And welcome home!

As a woman, it is a real honor for me to be with you today, because the great tradition of Memorial Day began quietly with American women.

They came in the spring of the year, to the graves of soldiers, both north and south. The battlefield was silent. And upon the graves of the soldiers, the women scattered spring flowers, to offer beauty and peace to those who had perished in the ugly horror of combat.

The great Civil War was but three years gone when General John A. Logan took note of this memorial tribute and named May 30 as a special day to honor the graves of Union Soldiers.

Nearly two centuries later, we have come again to scatter flowers on the graves. The roster of battlefields has sadly grown over the years. Antietam and Gettysburg, El Caney and San Juan Hill. Belleau Wood and Chateau Thierry. Anzio and Corrigedor, Bastogne and Guadalcanal, Normandy and Bataan. Pearl Harbor and Midway. Pusan, Choson, and Pork Chop Hill. Chu Lai, An Ke, Tay Ninh. Lebanon. The Persian Gulf.

Once again the battlefield is silent. The musket and missile, the cannon and carbine, the machine gun and mortar have been put away, leaving us only with the caisson bearing the memory of the flag-draped caskets of our brothers and sisters in arms. These were ordinary men and women who answered their nation's call, who served with dignity and perished in a thousand and more battles, large and small, some with names that will forever be remembered and many with names long forgotten, around the globe. It is upon their graves that we scatter flowers today.

The passage of time has thinned our ranks, but not our memory of what combat is all about. It may be heroic, but is hardly glamorous. It may be noble, but it is terrifying. It may have a purpose, but in the end seems so senseless a means to settle differences.

We stand here, on this sacred ground, to touch those awful memories so that we may express to our fallen comrades that peace—

and freedom—was worth the price. We stand here, to scatter the flowers of spring, comforted that the mournful call of "Taps" is for a generation past, and not our own sons and daughters.

Perhaps we even feel a little anger about what this holiday has become. A day off from work, or for nurses like myself, time-and-a-half if we're on duty. The backyard barbecue. The big sale at the mall. An automobile race in Indiana. The beginning of an American summer.

But these little frivolities are the symbols of what our days on the battlefield were all about. For all our loved ones: security, and comfort, and freedom. And peace. It is only right, however, that we pause, if only for a moment, to honor those who gave their lives as well as those of us who have gathered to scatter the flowers of spring.

It is my honor to stand here today as a nurse who served in Vietnam, representing the many combat nurses over the years who struggled in sometimes terrible conditions to save the lives of men who fell on the field.

But sometimes, nurses themselves became victims.

Margaret Nash of Wilkes-Barre was a Navy nurse stationed in the Philippines during World War II. Taken prisoner, she spent forty-one months in Santa Tomas, where her weight fell to just seventy pounds, and she contracted tuberculosis. She and the other nurses lived on berries and the few extra rations given to them by a compassionate guard. The conditions were deplorable. Although she was never beaten or tortured, there was little humanity in her care.

One morning, after forty-one months of clinging to survival, the prisoners learned that the lives of all were about to end. In a remarkable twist of fate, General MacArthur dropped paratroopers and the prisoners were rescued. Margaret Nash, RN, was pictured holding a young child in her arms. She was returned to the United States where she spent many months struggling to regain her health and strength.

Fifty quiet years later, she died, and they laid spring flowers on her grave. But no one knows the true anguish in her heart.

Women, too, answered the bugler's call in Vietnam. I was among 264,000 women who served voluntarily during the Vietnam Conflict. We were Red Cross volunteers, clerical workers, journalists, entertainers, flight attendants, doctors—and 10,000 of us were nurses who served in Vietnam.

We came from every state in this great nation, but above all, we were volunteers. We cared for those who bore the wounds of battle, and like many we come home to try desperately to make meaning of it at all.

I would not be a nurse unless I gave you instructions and directions. So that I won't let you down, here is your prescription. At the conclusion of this ceremony, I'd like each of you to step to this magnificent memorial. Choose a branch of service, and tell the person next to you all that you can remember about your experience. You want to pass on the memory.

This is Memorial Day, and a time to honor memories.

I'd like to share with you my own memory, the sort of memory I'd like you to share.

Eight women died in Vietnam. Two of them were from Pennsylvania. One died while on duty as a result of hostile fire.

At 5:55 AM, a rocket fell through the roof of the hospital and killed a nurse on duty. With her that morning was a young lieutenant, a male nurse from Webster, South Dakota. The nurse who died was a volunteer.

The nurse who survived was a draftee. He has spent his life unable to accept this event. He has not been able to soften the hate and anger in his heart. Why would a lovely person, so willing to help others, lose her life to the ravages of war? Why was he, a draftee, spared?

At the same time, a young soldier from Easton, who is here with us today, was on bunker patrol as a member of the Americal Division. As the rockets landed he was not sure where they were hitting. Later he learned the hospital had been hit, and a nurse killed. He said to himself, "This can't be. Nurses are always safe. How can a nurse be killed?"

Over the years, he has asked this question again and again: "I was on duty and this happened. Why? Why?"

The story ends at the pen of a young show girl from Lincoln, Nebraska, who kept a diary. The very last entry reads: "June 8th, 5:55 AM. There were explosions around us, and then the first American nurse on duty was killed. O God, why did you take a nurse? She is too worthy. Why did you not take me instead?" She could never make another entry in that diary, and the pain lives with her still.

The nurse who perished that day: Lt. Sharon Lane, Ohio. Vietnam Wall, Panel 23 West, Line 112.

A memory. A memorial. A day of remembrance. A time to remember and a time to let go, a time to honor all the men and women who died in service to their country. A time to express pride in our veterans and to again welcome them home.

High and clear and true in the echoes of the guns, a bugle lifts the old, old notes of "Taps," the lullaby for the living soldier, and the requiem for those who have passed on. Save for the bugle, the battlefield is silent.

Yet we hear the steady beat of the drum, again in the distant places, and we pray that the world will never know what we, and those laid to rest here, knew so well. We pause to listen to the faraway call to arms and a tear comes to our eye. Upon how many more graves must we scatter the flowers of spring? How many more battlefields must be added to the roster?

We wipe the tear away, and we lift our chins. We have scattered the flowers of spring. We were, and will always be, soldiers. Citizens of a free land, warriors in time of need, guardians of a great heritage, answering the roll call in the great battalions and regiments of history.

But always soldiers.

And we will answer duty's call for as long as it takes and for as often as it takes to protect that which we hold dear: Freedom. America. And the memories that dwell in this sacred ground.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 21, 1993

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member commends to his colleagues the following editorial from the September 12, 1993, Omaha World Herald regarding recent actions by the National Endowment for the Arts:

ARTS AGENCY BLEW CHANCE TO SHOW IT GOT THE MESSAGE

Arrogance is almost limitless among some of the self-described artists who feed on fed-

eral tax dollars. And among the liberal elites who defend them.

Consider Elizabeth Sisco, one of the people who handed out \$10 bills to illegal immigrants in Southern California. And consider Hugh Davies, the San Diego museum official whose museum funded the giveaway.

When the National Endowment for the Arts quite correctly said federal money shouldn't be used for the handouts, Ms. Sisco and Davies defiantly rose to the defense of the indefensible.

Ms. Sisco accused the arts endowment of suppressing her art for political reasons. She implied that the agency's decision was intellectually dishonest. Davies pledged that other funds would be found. He lamented what he called the intimidation of the arts and insinuated that the endowment had been forced to withdraw its funds because it is subjected to unreasonable scrutiny.

"I know of no other agency that is under such scrutiny," he said.

Nonsense. Even if the endowment were under more scrutiny than the Defense Department or the House Post Office, which it isn't, handing out public funds to illegal immigrants and calling it art would be a slap in the face of all serious artists, to say nothing of a slap at taxpayers.

The arts endowment may have done the right thing, but it did so grudgingly. It said \$10 bills are not allowable expenses under the heading of art supplies, an explanation that seemed contrived to avoid criticizing the project itself. Indeed, NEA spokesman Josh Dare praised the project.

"Those three artists are very good at, and I give them credit for, choosing art to create public dialogues," he said. "If art is supposed to create discussion and dialogue about the issues of the day, then touche."

Dare thus blew a chance to show that the arts endowment is finally getting the message: More than a few Americans are sick and tired of having their money spent for obscurities and political statements by people who call themselves artists.

We here at World-Herald Square appreciate the works of Titian, Gezanne and Monet as much as anyone. We resent it when Americans who call junk junk are dismissed as nitwits. Regrettably, it seems there are always people who take a condescending attitude toward Middle American perceptions. That is their right, but that right doesn't extend into a claim on the federal treasury.

They never back down, however. A museum director defends a photo of a crucifix in a jar of urine. Curators praise an exhibit of simulated barnyard manure. Photos of sexually-perverted activity draw glowing reviews. And now a cash giveaway to illegal aliens is defined.

With every new instance, these people bring the National Endowment for the Arts a step closer to its doom.

KILDEE PAYS TRIBUTE TO OUR LADY OF LEBANON MARONITE CATHOLIC CHURCH

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 21, 1993

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in paying tribute to a house of worship in my hometown of Flint, MI, Our Lady of Lebanon Maronite Catholic

Church, which is celebrating its 20th anniversary on Sunday, September 26, 1993.

From its founding 20 years ago, Our Lady of Lebanon has continued to grow and is now a focal point in the community for religious worship. The church began with the American Lebanese Morning Star Society meeting with the Maronite bishop to discuss forming the church in this area. The first mass was celebrated on August 26, 1973. In 1974, 8 acres of land were purchased on which the church would be built. Finally, on June 25, 1975 ground was broken on the site of the permanent church center. The dedication of this fine house of worship took place on November 20-21, 1976. From this beginning the church has become the focal point for many activities in the community. An annual Mid-East Festival has been held on the grounds serving as a fundraiser and presenting an opportunity for fellowship. The parishioners have been active in developing programming for the young people in the church. They were challenged with the statement that young people are the future of any organization, so dedicated members began religious education classes.

Now, 20 years later, new generations of parishioners are attending services and perpetuating the growth of the church. It has truly been blessed with committed parishioners and clergy to spread the word far and wide. Mr. Speaker, it is indeed an honor and a pleasure for me to rise today in the U.S. House of Representatives to pay tribute to Our Lady of Lebanon Maronite Catholic Church. The church and its parishioners are a beacon of light in our community providing fellowship and understanding. As it enters its third decade, I wish it many more years of growth and prosperity, bringing the word of God to our community.

THE NATIONAL DRUG POLICY ACT OF 1993

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 21, 1993

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced the National Drug Policy Act of 1993 (H.R. 3100), legislation which asks the country to step back and evaluate where we stand with respect to our war on drugs.

H.R. 3100 would create a bipartisan National Drug Control Commission composed of 12 members, appointed by the President of the United States as well as the Senate majority and minority leaders and the House Speaker and House minority leader. The Commission would bring to bear on the drug problem the expertise of those involved at the everyday level—law enforcement officials, medical professionals, judges and district attorneys, drug rehabilitation workers, and academics—people who know what works and, perhaps more importantly, what doesn't. Members of the Commission could make objective recommendations for our national drug control strategy, free from the political pressures faced by elected officials.

It is obvious that the drug crisis continues to extract an immense economic and human cost

from society, and that our current efforts are falling woefully short of what is needed.

Federal spending on drug control initiatives has increased nearly tenfold in a little more than a decade from \$1.5 billion in fiscal year 1981 to \$13 billion proposed for fiscal year 1994. Yet, a 1992 study estimated the cost of drug abuse to the U.S. economy was at least \$76 billion in 1991, nearly double the estimated price tag 7 years before. Projections show the cost could climb to as high as \$230 billion by 1997.

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce claims the costs to society are even higher, saying drugs cost businesses \$160 billion annually in lost productivity, higher medical bills, absenteeism, theft, and injury.

The administration last week called for a new approach to international interdiction, citing a National Security Council study which shows our current policy's failures despite \$1.1 billion being spent annually by the Pentagon.

Mandatory minimum sentencing, part of a strategy of setting severe penalties for drug offenses, has swamped the courts and overwhelmed our Federal prisons. Since 1980, the Federal prison population has tripled and is projected to quintuple by the year 2000. More than half of new arrivals are drug offenders, many firsttime, nonviolent offenders.

Despite the intensification of efforts in international interdiction, law enforcement, and drug rehabilitation and education, our strategy has been motivated too often by politics and too seldom by any certainty as to what approach will actually bring results. There is growing awareness across the country and the political spectrum of the need to candidly reevaluate our drug control efforts.

The Hoover Institution, in a February 26, 1993, resolution, cited our failed current policies in calling for a Commission to recommend a new approach. Their resolution has been endorsed by mayors, chiefs of police, U.S. district judges, as well as Dr. Milton Friedman, a conservative Nobel Prize winning economist, and former Secretary of State George Schultz.

Mr. Speaker, I would welcome the support of my colleagues for this initiative. It's time we stop throwing away the taxpayers' money on solutions that sound good but don't work, and start investing in methods that can produce real results. The Commission will help us to plot a course that can succeed.

WE WILL NOT STAND FOR HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES

HON. HAMILTON FISH, JR.

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 21, 1993

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, this Thursday, the International Olympic Committee is expected to meet to decide on the site of the 2000 summer Olympic games. For the benefit of my colleagues, I recommend the following September 18, 1993, New York Times op-ed article by Robert Bernstein, chairman of Human Rights Watch. I strongly urge the Olympic Committee, especially our American delegate,

Anita DeFrantz, to vote against holding the 2000 summer games in China. China's human rights record clearly disqualifies its selection. America's traditions and values dictate our response.

TORTURE IS NOT AN OLYMPIC SPORT

(By Robert L. Bernstein)

The Chinese are trying so hard to induce the International Olympic Committee to select Beijing for the summer Olympics in the year 2000 that they have promised to inscribe the names of the committee members on a monument on the Great Wall.

They are offering to pay transportation, room and board for the thousands of athletes and officials who will participate.

Simultaneously—and characteristically—they have decreed that no Chinese citizen will be allowed to oppose Beijing's bid.

The committee meets Thursday in Monte Carlo to choose the Olympiad site. Its problem is whether it can ignore China's appalling record of human rights abuses. Since the games began in Greece, the Olympics have been synonymous with remarkable human achievement. They celebrate the body and spirit as athletes prepare for years to compete.

Despite widespread public concern, despite opposition from human rights groups, scores of members of Congress and the European Parliament, the committee has tried to deflect or stonewall consideration of China's egregious human rights record.

Juan Antonio Samaranch, the president, while occasionally mentioning the importance of human rights, carefully makes no institutional commitments to that importance.

Committee members, including the one American delegate, Anita DeFrantz, have argued that because virtually every government is responsible for abuses, it is wrong to single out any one country's record.

In addition to denying the most basic notion of universal human rights, this argument falls to distinguish even the handful of regimes responsible for gross government-sponsored abuses.

China has spared no expense or flattery to gain this all-important political objective. It has not, however, improved its human rights practices. It named Chen Xitong, former Mayor of Beijing—the man who authorized martial law in May 1989—as the head of the Olympic bid committee.

This attitude goes hand in hand with long-term sentences and physical and mental torture of dissidents. Liu Gang, a physicist who was No. 3 on the list of "most wanted" student leaders, was dealt a six-year sentence for trying to guide the students in Tiananmen Square. He has been burned with high-voltage cattle prods. He has been forced to sit on a bench facing a blank wall for 12 to 14 hours a day for weeks at a time, beaten by guards when he moves. Such practices are widespread in Chinese prisons. If wall-facing were an Olympic event, the record would belong to Liu Qing, a dissident now in America, who survived four and a half years of a 10-year sentence in this position.

Wang Juntao, distinguished journalist and entrepreneur, was sentenced with his colleague Chen Ziming to 13 years in prison after trying to help avoid violence in June 1989. Mr. Wang suffers from hepatitis and heart disease. While world pressure has led to his receiving some medical treatment, the Government said this would continue only if his family paid for it. The list goes on and on.

The Olympic committee cannot plead ignorance of these facts.

The release this week of the democracy advocate Wei Jingsheng, who should never have been arrested, was long past due. Coming just six months before the completion of his 15-year term and nine days before the committee's vote, this is a token gesture of unbridled cynicism. While we welcome his release (he has still not been seen publicly) and the release this week of Wu Xuecan, former editor of People's Daily, they change nothing.

Just four years after the Tiananmen Square carnage, and with the continuing gross violations of human rights, it is astounding to think the committee would award Beijing the Olympics. If it does, it will send a message that China's persecution does not concern it; this "consent" will facilitate further abuses.

Boldness is needed at Monte Carlo. Now and in the future, the committee must make human rights a public part of its selection standards for the games, which confer tremendous prestige and financial gain. Forty-five years after the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and on the threshold of a new millennium, all governments should be on notice that how they treat their citizens is more important than the quality of their sports facilities and hotels.

THE UNITED STATES MUST STAND AND BE COUNTED

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 21, 1993

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, the United States has long been the beacon of light and hope to repressed peoples around the world. Other nations recognize this country to be the symbol of human rights, the protector of freedom and democracy. The United States was founded on the principles of individual rights and liberty. Indeed, our Declaration of Independence, Constitution, and Bill of Rights have survived for more than 200 years as living documents and testimony to the wisdom and foresight of our Founding Fathers.

Mr. Speaker, what would our Founding Fathers say if they knew this great country, this global leader, had turned its back on international treaties protecting human rights? That is exactly what we have done.

Three international human-rights treaties have been languishing in the Senate since 1978: The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; the American Convention on Human Rights; and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. A fourth treaty, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, was transmitted to the Senate in 1980. Another treaty and two protocols—the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the Additional Protocol on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to the American Convention on Human Rights—have not been acted on by the executive branch for forwarding to the Senate.

I believe it is time to ratify—and I am pleased that the Clinton administration agrees. In June at the U.N. World Conference on

Human Rights, Secretary of State Warren Christopher pledged the administration's prompt action on the treaties and emphasized that each of these will constitute important advances. He said that America's support for democracy is an enduring commitment, and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms is a timeless truth. The Secretary pointed to the many men and women who act upon their principles at great personal risk; who dodge bullets and defy threats to cast their ballots; who work selflessly for justice, tolerance, democracy and peace.

I myself think of the many witnesses from Mexico who have come before my committee, and other congressional committees, who have risked much to come to Washington, and who risk much every day by speaking out in their own country. These are the people whom the treaties seek to support and protect. These are the people whom we must remember when we ponder the implications of these treaties and the merits of ratifying them.

Today, Mr. Speaker, I am introducing a resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives on the urgency of ratification of these five international human-rights treaties and two protocols. Too much time has passed. The United States must now stand and be counted. We must show ourselves to be truly on the side of peoples seeking freedom, individual liberty, civil rights, and human dignity. The United States must act now to ratify these documents.

TRIBUTE TO LAURIE BETH
FORCIER

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 21, 1993

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Laurie Beth Forcier of West Warwick, RI. Laurie has been selected as a district winner of the Veterans of Foreign Wars' Voice of Democracy scriptwriting competition.

Each year thousands of students from across the United States and its territories participate in the VFW's contest. Laurie's essay "My Voice in America's Future," reprinted below, is an eloquent statement about the freedoms and responsibilities we enjoy as Americans, and about the pride she has for her government and country. Her essay stands as an excellent example to her fellow students, and as an important reminder to all Americans.

I ask my colleagues to join me congratulating Laurie Forcier on being named a district winner in the Voice of Democracy competition, and in wishing her continued success in all her academic pursuits.

MY VOICE IN AMERICA'S FUTURE

(By Laurie Forcier, Rhode Island Winner, 1992/93 VFW Voice of Democracy Scholarship Program)

My voice in America's future is a young voice, strong and proud, ringing true for all nations to hear. It stands tall in the face of adversity, and challenges other voices to speak out as well.

My voice represents the youth of our great nation. We are a progressive and innovative

young America with strong minds, great hearts, true faith, and ready hands. Ready to experience life, and ready to learn from our errors. But most importantly, we are ready to become the successful new leadership of America. I quote George S. Forest, "Success belongs to those who dare to win it." My voice dares America to take their chance, and to seize success by joining together to fight ignorance and by striving to become a more educated nation.

The first step towards achieving this goal of a more educated nation is learning when to use your voice, and learning when to remain silent so that other voices can be heard. The right for all to express themselves freely is a privilege which all Americans are born with. Therefore we must realize that it is necessary to let others have their say as well, even when we are not in agreement with their ideas. As Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes said, "if there is any principle of the Constitution that more imperatively calls for attachment than any other, it is the principle of free thought * * * not free thought for those who agree with us, but freedom for the thought that we hate."

Justice Holmes was very wise in his words for it is indeed extremely important to insure all people the freedom of expression. For one, it is essential to promoting individual growth and human dignity. Secondly, an individual's freedom of expression is important in their quest for knowledge, and third, freedom of expression is necessary in protecting individual rights. Also, a society's freedom of expression is seen as an imperative part of representative government, and vital to the bringing about of peaceful social change.

Without my First Amendment right of free expression, my voice would be stifled. I would have no say in America's future. Fortunately, with the help of the framers of the Constitution, millions of young Americans, including myself, are being heard. We are setting high goals for ourselves and for the nation.

My voice truly is the representative for the great future of our nation. I believe in the people of the United States of America, and I believe that my voice will succeed. The key to success for all the strong young voices of our country is that we must always look forward, never back, for within ourselves lies the future.

"EXXON VALDEZ" CLEANUP
SUCCESS SALUTED

HON. DON SUNDQUIST

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 21, 1993

Mr. SUNDQUIST. Mr. Speaker, it has been almost 4½ years since the EXXON Valdez ran aground in Prince William Sound, Alaska. March 23, 1989, marked the first of several costly disappointments in the ability of the American scientific community to effectively remedy marine environmental damage.

During the summer of 1990, two oilspills occurred along the Texas gulf coast which set the stage for the emergence into full view of a promising new technology—bioremediation. A Texas entrepreneurial company with strong Tennessee roots was given permission to treat these oilspills with its biological remediation process. Many of us were hopeful that bio-

remediation offered a light at the end of a tunnel for dealing with oilspills wherever they might occur.

On December 4, 1990, the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment, of which I am a member, convened a conference of experts and interested parties in the field of environmental biotechnology. The Texas delegation to this meeting consisted of the chairman of the Texas Water Commission, the assistant commissioner of the Texas General Land Office, and the chief scientist of the Texas company which had performed the work along the gulf coast. This Texas delegation presented its story to the experts assembled for this conference.

Even with this briefing, whose hopeful prospects of new technology should have been good news to all, this startling verdict came back to me in writing from our own office of Technology Assessment: "Aside from the Texas group, participants at OTA's bioremediation workshop were not optimistic about the present or short-term future of bioremediation for open water oilspills." Needless to say, I was greatly disappointed in this viewpoint.

Fortunately, EPA and its related organization, NETAC—National Environmental Technology Applications Center—did not give up on the "new technology." Instead EPA launched an extensive multiyear project to examine and validate the technical capabilities of bioremediation products and processes. Included in the EPA study was the same Texas company who had earlier done the work in the Texas gulf oilspills.

Now, several years later, NETAC has released the results of its investigation. I am pleased to note that the hybrid Texas-Tennessee company received high marks for efficacy and speed in the degradation of hydrocarbons, and for safety to marine organisms.

Mr. Speaker, good news in environmental cleanup has been hard to come by since EXXON Valdez. I am proud to have been acquainted with several of the independent business entrepreneurs in Texas and Tennessee whose vision and technology are making this progress possible for us all.

NOMINATION OF MORTON
HALPERIN

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 21, 1993

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, President Clinton has made a very ill-advised decision to nominate Morton Halperin to be Assistant Secretary of State for Democracy and Peacekeeping. A review of Mr. Halperin's record clearly displays that he is not one of the President's "New Democrats." Indeed, Mr. Halperin is a typical new leftist, meaning, a far-left type.

This can be seen in a 35-page pamphlet prepared by the Center for Security Policy, which exposes the reader to Mr. Halperin's thinking by quoting his past works. The dozens of quotations contained in this pamphlet leave no doubt as to Mr. Halperin's ultra-left leanings.

Mr. Halperin has embraced all of the standard far-left causes and has associated with all

of the standard far-left people and organizations of the past few decades. Many of his statements and activities seem downright dangerous for national security. I have no doubt in my mind that if Mr. Halperin were to apply for a security clearance through the normal procedures, he would be rejected. Yet in this position he will gain automatic access to our most sensitive material. This is reason enough to oppose this nomination.

And in addition, Mr. Speaker, Morton Halperin and his ilk got it wrong on the cold war. Plain and simple, they got it wrong.

It is not that Mr. Halperin got it wrong on one issue or had his facts wrong once or twice, it is that he and his leftist friends fundamentally misunderstood the forces that shaped our world during the cold war. He misunderstood the Soviet Union and its intentions. He misunderstood the Third World and the desires of people there. And he misunderstood his own country's role in that war.

He saw our role as pernicious and immoral. But history has shown that our role was critical in containing and then rolling back the most destructive force in this century: international communism. Mr. Speaker, I believe it is more than proper to question the leadership ability of someone whose record shows such a lack of judgment and proportion. Today's world is actually more complex than the cold war era. If Mr. Halperin couldn't understand the world then, isn't it only prudent to question his ability to interpret the world today.

Mr. Speaker, the President ought to withdraw his nomination, in the best interests of the entire country. Barring that, Mr. Halperin should be rejected by the Senate.

I thank the Speaker for the time and would like to insert a few pages of quotes from Mr. Halperin for the RECORD.

NOTABLE HALPERIN QUOTES ON SELECTED TOPICS

ON THE FUNDAMENTAL NATURE OF THE COLD WAR

"The Soviet Union apparently never even contemplated the overt use of military force against Western Europe * * *. The Soviet posture toward Western Europe has been, and continues to be, a defensive and deterrent one. The positioning of Soviet ground forces in Eastern Europe and the limited logistical capability of these forces suggests an orientation primarily toward defense against a Western attack." (Defense Strategies for the Seventies, 1971, p. 60)

"* * * Every action which the Soviet Union and Cuba have taken in Africa has been consistent with the principles of international law. The Cubans have come in only when invited by a government and have remained only at their request * * *. The American public needs to understand that Soviet conduct in Africa violates no Soviet-American agreements nor any accepted principles of international behavior. It reflects simply a different Soviet estimate of what should happen in the African continent and a genuine conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union." ("American Military Intervention: Is It Ever Justified?", The Nation, June 9, 1979, p. 668)

ON U.S. INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENTS

"One of the great disappointments of the Carter Administration is that it has failed to give any systematic reconsideration to the security commitments of the United States. [For example, President Carter's] decision to

withdraw [U.S. ground forces from Korea] was accompanied by a commitment to keep air and naval units in and around Korea—a strong reaffirmation by the United States of its security commitment to Korea. This action prevented a careful consideration of whether the United States wished to remain committed to the security of Korea * * *. Even if a commitment is maintained, a request for American military intervention should not be routinely honored." (The Nation, June 9, 1979, p. 670)

ON THE USE OF U.S. MILITARY POWER ABROAD

"All of the genuine security needs of the United States can be met by a simple rule which permits us to intervene [only] when invited to do so by a foreign government * * *. The principle of proportion would require that American intervention be no greater than the intervention by other outside powers in the local conflict. We should not assume that once we intervene we are free to commit whatever destruction is necessary in order to secure our objectives." (The Nation, June 9, 1979, p. 670)

"The United States should explicitly surrender the right to intervene unilaterally in the internal affairs of other countries by overt military means or by covert operations. Such self-restraint would bar interventions like those in Grenada and Panama, unless the United States first gained the explicit consent of the international community acting through the Security Council or a regional organization. The United States would, however, retain the right granted under Article 51 of the U.N. Charter to act unilaterally if necessary to meet threats to international peace and security involving aggression across borders (such as those in Kuwait and in Bosnia-Herzegovina.) ("Guaranteeing Democracy, Summer 1993 Foreign Policy, p. 120)

"President George Bush's act of putting U.S. troops in a position where conflict could erupt at any moment (Operation Desert Shield), violated an unambiguous constitutional principle * * *" (Co-authored with Jeanne Wood, "Ending The Cold War At Home," Foreign Policy, Winter 1990-91)

ON THE U.S. DEFENSE ESTABLISHMENT

Referring to the Reagan defense buildup: "Are we now buying the forces to meet the real threats to our security? Unfortunately, there is little reason to be confident that we are." (New York Times, June 7, 1981, p. 1)

"In the name of protecting liberty from communism, a massive undemocratic national security structure was erected during the Cold War, which continues to exist even though the Cold War is over. Now, with the Gulf War having commenced, we are seeing further unjustified limitations of constitutional rights using the powers granted to the executive branch during the Cold War."

"The military should have no role in the surveillance of American citizens."¹ ("Controlling the Intelligence Agencies," Center for National Security Studies newsletter First Principles, October 1975, p. 16)

ON THE U.S. INTELLIGENCE ESTABLISHMENT

"Using secret intelligence agencies to defend a constitutional republic is akin to the ancient medical practice of employing leeches to take blood from feverish patients. The intent is therapeutic, but in the long run the care is more deadly than the disease. Secret intelligence agencies are designed to act

¹N.B. Halperin's prospective responsibilities would include oversight of drug policy in the Pentagon including the U.S. military's activities in the area of drug surveillance and interdiction operations.

routinely in ways that violate the laws or standards of society." (Co-authored with Jerry Berman, Robert Borosage and Christine Marwick, The Lawless State: The crimes of the U.S. Intelligence Agencies, Center for National Security Studies, Washington, D.C., 1976, p. 5)

"The FBI should be limited to the investigation of crime; it should be prohibited from conducting 'intelligence' investigations on groups or individuals not suspected of crimes." ("Controlling the Intelligence Agencies," First Principles, October 1975)

"The National Security Agency should monitor international communications in a way that avoids recording of the communications of Americans." ("Controlling the Intelligence Agencies," First Principles, October 1975, p. 16)

"It should be made a crime for any official of an intelligence organization to knowingly violate and/or to order or request an action which would violate the congressional limitations or public regulations concerning the activities of the agencies. Failing to report such violations should also have criminal sanctions * * *"

"The policing of the crimes of the intelligence [agencies] should be in the hands of a single official. . . . He or she should have access to all intelligence community files and should be empowered to release any information necessary to prosecute a criminal offense * * * Civil remedies patterned after those now available for illegal wiretaps should back up these criminal penalties by allowing anyone whose rights have been violated by the intelligence organizations to sue. Such penalties should be set out in a statute and there should be no need to prove actual damage." ("Controlling the Intelligence Agencies," First Principles, October 1975, p. 15)

Halperin favorably reviewed Philip Agee's book *Inside the Company: CIA Diary* saying that in it "we learn in devastating detail what is done in the name of the United States." The review made no mention of the fact that the book contained some thirty pages of names of U.S. covert operatives overseas or that the author acknowledges in his preface the help he received from the Cuban Communist Party.

Halperin concluded the review by pronouncing: "The only way to stop all of this is to dissolve the CIA covert career service and to bar the CIA from at least developing any allied nations." (First Principles, September 1975, p. 13)

[The following excerpts are taken from a pamphlet published by the Center for National Security Studies in 1976 and entitled "CIA Covert Action: Threat to the Constitution." Morton Halperin is listed as a "participant" in the Center's activities; at the time he was also the Chief Editorial Writer for the CNSS' publication, *First Principles*. Subsequently, Halperin became the organization's deputy director and then served from 1984 to 1992 as its director.]

"In the wake of Vietnam and Watergate, the question must be faced: Should the U.S. government continue to engage in clandestine operations? We at the Center for National Security Studies believe that the answer is 'No'; that the CIA's covert action programs should be ended immediately. The risks and costs of maintaining a clandestine underworld are too great, and covert action cannot be justified on either pragmatic or moral grounds."

Halperin: "Well, I think that's the issue. I think we certainly need to know about the Soviet Union."

Wattenberg: "What about other nations?" Halperin: "Other nations—I think it's much more questionable as to whether we need that information and whether the price for it is worth paying." ("Two Cheers for the CIA," broadcast 15 June 1978)

ON BEHALF OF EXTREME INTERPRETATIONS OF THE FIRST AMENDMENT

"Under the First Amendment, Americans have every right to seek to 'impede or impair' the functions of any federal agency, whether it is the FTC or the CIA, by publishing information acquired from unclassified sources." ("The CIA's Distemper: How Can We Unleash the Agency When It Hasn't Yet Been Leashed?", *The New Republic*, February 9, 1980, p. 23)

"Lawful dissent and opposition to a government should not call down upon an individual any surveillance at all and certainly not surveillance as intrusive as a wiretap." ("National Security and Civil Liberties," *Foreign Policy*, Winter 1975-76, p. 151)

In opposition to draft legislation setting heavy criminal penalties for Americans who deliberately identify undercover U.S. intelligence agents: "[Such legislation] will chill public debate on important intelligence issues and is unconstitutional. * * * What we have is a bill which is merely symbolic in its protection of agents but which does violence to the principles of the First Amendment." (UPI, April 8, 1981)

In criticizing scientists who "refused to help the lawyers representing *The Progressive* and its editors" in fighting government efforts to halt the magazine's publication of detailed information about the design and manufacturing of nuclear weapons: "They failed to understand that the question of whether publishing the 'secret of the H-bomb' would help or hinder non-proliferation efforts was beside the point. The real question was whether the government had the right to decide what information should be published. If the government could stop publication of [this] article, it could, in theory, prevent publication of any other material that it thought would stimulate proliferation." ("Secrecy and National Security," *The Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*, August 1985, p. 116)

In response to government attempts to close down the Washington offices of the PLO: "It is clearly a violation of the rights of free speech and association to bar American citizens from acting as agents seeking to advance the political ideology of any organization, even if that organization is based abroad. *Notwithstanding criminal acts in which the PLO may have been involved*, a ban on advocacy of all components of the PLO's efforts will not withstand constitutional scrutiny." (*The Nation*, October 10, 1987)

A TRIBUTE TO FAYE PAINTER

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 21, 1993

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention the fine work and outstanding public service of Faye Painter of San Bernardino, CA. In October, the San Andreas Council of Camp Fire Boys and Girls will present Faye with its annual "Friends of Children" award to her in recognition of her furtherance of children's issues.

Faye Painter is a very special retired social worker who has assumed the leadership of

coordinating the Emmerton project, a model in San Bernardino County school-based services. The Emmerton project provides innovative and feasible alternatives to the socially and economically impoverished environment of children and their families living in the Emmerton area. The Emmerton project is a model of multiagency collaboration bringing health and social services to people in need.

To say the least, Faye Painter is indispensable to the success of this unique endeavor. Her commitment to improving the lives of children and their families, and her personal integrity, have won the praise of parents and residents who have in the past been apathetic or suspicious about service workers offering personal assistance. Her work involves meeting with residents, listening to them, and assisting them in cutting redtape. As a result of establishing solid relationships with local businesses, she has received donations from merchants who recognize the value of her work.

And how effective is Faye Painter in her work? During the 1992 Los Angeles riots, Faye spent nights walking around the Emmerton neighborhood going door-to-door to help assure that the community remain calm. As a result of her efforts, parents and children are now joining together to seek solutions for themselves and others.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, Faye's three daughters, and her many friends in honoring this special lady for her dedicated service. Her contributions have touched the lives of many people and it is indeed fitting that the House recognize her today as she receives the Patrick J. Morris "Friends of Children" award.

TRIBUTE TO NORMAN E. BARTH, RETIRING DIRECTOR OF LUTHERAN WORLD RELIEF

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 21, 1993

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute today to Dr. Norman Barth, a champion of the world's hungry and someone who for the past decade has been one of the most insistent voices in the United States on behalf of African drought victims. Dr. Barth has served for the past 12 years as the executive director of Lutheran World Relief [LWR], the development and relief organization through which Lutherans in the United States reach out to the poor around the world. His retirement on September 30 caps off 42 years of public and humanitarian service, including 24 years as a U.S. Foreign Service Officer.

Under Norman Barth's leadership, Lutheran World Relief has gained national recognition both for its effectiveness and for its efficiency in providing relief assistance and supporting long-term efforts of the poor in some 40 countries to gain self-sufficiency. In 1988 LWR received the Presidential Hunger Award for "continued demonstrated vision, initiative, and leadership in the effort to achieve a world without hunger." For 4 consecutive years, MONEY magazine has ranked LWR as one of the top relief and development agencies that

spend the highest percentage of income on programs.

Beyond the leadership that Dr. Barth has provided within the worldwide Lutheran Church has been his leadership within the community of U.S. private and voluntary organizations. He has served as president of the ecumenical Coordination in Development [CODEL] organization, president of the Interfaith Hunger Appeal, as board member of such organizations as the Overseas Development Council, of the International Development Council, and of the Center for PVO/University Collaboration in Development. He also has served on the executive committee of the American Council of Voluntary International Action.

As Dr. Barth departs Lutheran World Relief, he leaves behind an exemplary organization that combines deep compassion with concern for conscientious stewardship of humanitarian resources. Combining these two dimensions is one of the most urgent relief and development challenges of our day and Americans and people throughout the world are fortunate to benefit from the important contribution made by Dr. Norman Barth. It is this Member's hope that my colleagues will join with me in extending our thanks and sincere best wishes to Dr. Barth on his retirement.

BETH HENDERSON WINS SPEAK FOR YOURSELF CONTEST

HON. PAUL McHALE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 21, 1993

Mr. McHALE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit this letter written by Beth Henderson, a 15th Congressional District winner in the Speak for Yourself letter-writing contest. Over 12,000 seventh and eighth grade students wrote to their Congresspersons on issues ranging from the environment to homelessness. Miss Henderson was chosen as a district winner and received a U.S. savings bond in recognition.

I submit Beth Henderson's heartfelt letter on racism as a symbol of our youth's concern for equality in this great country. Awareness of our young people to issues such as discrimination is the first step toward social equality.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE McHALE, I am writing to share a concern I have in regards to racism. Racial differences is an ongoing argument where no one wins. Wars, riots, and innocent people dying are the results of racial arguments. This battle is commonly between adults. Little children don't care who they play with, until an adult influences their decision. Teens also tend to take sides because of the adults in their lives.

If we would break down the barriers between us, crime and murder would decrease tremendously. The fighting seems pointless in our society. It doesn't make the economy better or make us better individuals. Hate is the only result in our fighting. No race is better than the other because nobody is perfect.

The United States is made up of many cultures and we should be proud of that. Education is the answer to this problem. Teaching children the different cultures and what

the results of racism are, is necessary at this point and time. We must lead our children in the right direction, for they are our future.

I am one of the children of the future. I am asking you to promote programs in education that will help make this world a better place for all to live.

Sincerely,

BETH HENDERSON.

CONGRESSMAN KILDEE HONORS
HISPANIC AWARD RECIPIENTS

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 21, 1993

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the recipients of the Fifth Annual Hispanic Independence Awards presented in my hometown of Flint, MI.

In 1989 the Hispanic Independence Awards Committee was founded by Estela Mata, Beverly Needham, Ben Mata, and Pete Mata to recognize persons who have dedicated their lives to enhancing the quality of life for Hispanics in Flint and Genesee County. Annually, in conjunction with Hispanic Heritage Month, the committee holds a public ceremony to express the appreciation of the community to those individuals honored. The ceremony will be held this year on Saturday, September 18, at the University of Michigan-Flint.

Each award is named for a prominent deceased member of the Hispanic community who exemplified the ideals espoused by the award. The Pedro Mata Leadership Award is given to a person who has provided leadership, encouragement, and influence in the Hispanic community. This year's recipient is Sixto Olivo. The Tano Resendez Award for Service is given to a person who has dedicated personal efforts to promoting civic and cultural activities. The award this year is being given to Jesse Ascencio. The Joe Benavidez Award for Education is presented to a person who has supported educational issues relating to Hispanics of all ages. Dr. Emilio Aribas is this year's recipient. The Labor Involvement Award is being given to Frank Molina for his efforts to increase community awareness, improve the quality of life and open doors for Hispanics. The Bruno Valdez Arts and Entertainment Award is presented to a Hispanic artist who has promoted Hispanic culture through professional and personal activity. The award this year is given to Miguel Perez. The Veteran's Award is given to a member of the Hispanic community that has served in the U.S. Armed Forces. Epifanio V. Barajas is being honored with the award this year.

To honor those of the Hispanic community just starting to pursue their life goals, the Pedro Mata, Jr., Scholarship Award, the Joe Benavidez Scholarship Award, and the Maria DeLeary Student Involvement Award will be presented to area students of Hispanic descent. The purpose of these three awards is to foster a commitment to community service and encourage continued education.

I ask the Congress to join me in congratulating the winners of these awards. The recipients are to be commended for their dedication, commitment, and leadership to the His-

panic community of Flint and Genesee County.

THE CAPITOL'S KARA ROSES

HON. DON SUNDQUIST

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 21, 1993

Mr. SUNDQUIST. Mr. Speaker, I am sure many of our colleagues have noticed the lovely miniature roses which adorn the Capitol grounds, as well as those of our office buildings. They are called Kara roses, and were named by a gentleman who makes his home in my district in Tennessee, Louis Powell. I thought it was a nice story when his granddaughter shared it with me, and wanted to share it with my colleagues.

Mr. Powell is a prominent rosarian in Memphis. Some years ago, he was contacted by a rose breeder in California who had developed a miniature rose for which he needed a name. Louis Powell suggested the name of his granddaughter Kara—meaning dear little one.

Kara's sister, Elise, noticed that these distinctive roses are planted here on Capitol Hill and couldn't help but think of them as a tribute to her grandfather and sister, both of whom make their home in Shelby County.

We too seldom pause to take note of the beauty around us and to thank those who make it possible. Let this be a small token of thanks to the man who named the Kara rose, the young woman who inspired it, and the sister who brought their story to our attention and focused our glance for a moment on the natural beauty around us.

TRIBUTE TO JUDGE JAMES E.
ROGAN

HON. CARLOS J. MOORHEAD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 21, 1993

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Glendale Municipal Court Presiding Judge James E. Rogan for returning \$682,000 to Los Angeles County from the court's \$4.78 million budget.

This enterprising venture is due to Jim's cost cutting and fiscally responsible leadership. Looking for ways to cut spending, Jim first reviewed the unofficial process of "spending all you got" in order to receive the same amount of money in next year's budget. Savings were found by not filling unnecessary staff positions to streamlining operations and purchasing measures used by the court. All too often, unnecessary amounts of money are spent due to pressures and expectations. There is not one of us here today that cannot point out wasted dollars at the local, State, and Federal level. Jim did not just talk about savings, he proved to all of us that if one takes the time to look at how monies are spent, savings are possible.

All government officials must be willing to risk change. In an age of bloated budgets and high spending—in an economy which cannot

support such spending—Jim's achievement should be held as a model. Efforts equal results. In Jim's case, his efforts equaled nearly \$700,000 in results.

This remarkable feat has won Jim and the Glendale Municipal Court many accolades, press exposure, and an award by the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors. I am honored, today, to add my name to this growing list.

RECOGNIZING DUANE LANTZ

HON. TIM ROEMER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 21, 1993

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today in recognition of a distinguished servant to the State of Indiana, Mr. Duane Lantz, who—after nearly 40 years of tireless service—has retired as the State chaplain of the Indiana Volunteer Firemen's Association [IVFA]. He truly exemplifies the unique spirit of Hoosier dedication and community service.

Born on April 2, 1916, Mr. Lantz began his path toward the pinnacle of the State firefighting community in 1955. Always interested in helping his community, he began his firefighting career when he volunteered for the Scipio Township Fire Department in LaPorte County, IN. While other firemen may have been younger in age, Mr. Lantz demonstrated a competence and vigor that clearly set the standard for area firefighters. His fine work and potential for leadership could not go unnoticed for long, and by 1956 he was already elected by his peers to be chairman of the Indiana Volunteer Firemen's Association District 3.

While the honor of being district chairman was a fine testament to his abilities, Duane Lantz' star of community service was still to rise. In 1963, he was chosen to be the IVFA State chaplain—a post in which he would serve with distinction for another 30 years. It was in this position that Mr. Lantz made his greatest contributions to the Hoosier State. Always a strong advocate of volunteer fire services, he used the chaplaincy to advance the cause of firefighting on behalf of those who make a personal commitment to maintaining public safety. Throughout his tenure as chaplain, Mr. Lantz left his mark on almost every corner and small town in Indiana—everywhere lending credit to firefighters and their lifesaving work.

Mr. Lantz also used his post as a way of honoring those firefighters who gave their lives in the line of duty. In addition to holding services and tributes for any departed fireman, he also played an instrumental role in obtaining death benefits for the families of fallen firefighters. By carrying out his solemn duties, Mr. Lantz instilled a seriousness of purpose and sense of common cause within firefighters all across Indiana.

While serving as IVFA State chaplain, Mr. Lantz received awards from the highest levels for his selfless service to the State of Indiana. In 1967, he was chosen "Mr. IVFA" and was presented with the President's award for his

first 4 years as chaplain. In 1980, Gov. Otis Brown gave further credence to his accomplishments by granting him the "Meritorious Service Award." But even this award did not completely match his achievements, and in 1993 he was bestowed the "Sagamore of the Wabash Award" by Gov. Evan Bayh—the State of Indiana's highest and most distinguished honor.

Even in light of Mr. Lantz' noteworthy achievements, he must be genuinely respected for his quiet and competent service as a firefighter back in Scipio Township. Throughout his great work across the State, he always remained an active firefighter within the department he first joined in 1955. A rare combination of statewide inspiration and hometown dedication truly make Duane Lantz an inspiration to all Hoosiers.

After 30 years, Mr. Lantz has stepped down from his post as State chaplain and will devote his time to the origins of his public service—being a volunteer fireman in Scipio Township, IN. I believe it is important that we take time to recognize those who truly make our Nation great, and Duane Lantz is a glowing example of how an individual can do much to keep alive the great American ideal of volunteerism. His service to his community, the State of Indiana, and our Nation demands our utmost respect and appreciation. His works will not soon be forgotten.

ADDITION TO MARYLAND REHABILITATION CENTER—GROUND-BREAKING SCHEDULED FOR THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1993

HON. HELEN DELICH BENTLEY

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 21, 1993

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, my fellow colleagues, I rise today to recognize the groundbreaking of the addition to the Maryland Rehabilitation Center on Thursday, September 23, 1993.

That day, I will have the honor of attending the Maryland Rehabilitation Center's ceremonial groundbreaking. Located in Baltimore, the MRC permits the Maryland Division of Rehabilitation Services to develop new programs and services to address the needs not met for persons with severe disabilities. The construction period will be October 1993 to November 1994 and the new programs will be underway by January, 1995.

With the able leadership of Dr. Nancy Grasmick, Maryland State superintendent of schools and James Jeffers, assistant State superintendent of schools, the Maryland Division of Rehabilitation Services has been fundamental in applying adaptive and assistive technologies to the needs of persons served by the agency. The division's technology resource office is among the best in the world, and is considered an international model in the provision of computer-based technologies to the needs of individuals with diverse disabilities.

One of many shining examples of the Maryland Rehabilitation Center's work include a 34-year-old man who benefited from services pro-

vided by the division of rehabilitation services' technology resource office. Having been employed as an overhead power line mechanic, he sustained severe burns to both upper extremities which led to bilateral shoulder disarticulation. He wished to return to his former employer, and vocational rehabilitation plans were directed toward jobs that did not require use of the upper extremities. Capitalizing on his knowledge of the power company and in an effort to provide him with a means to communicate, he utilized a system that permits full control of a computer by one's chin. He was trained on this system and is now employed full time as a CAD operator, continuing to use the adaptive chin-based control system.

Through this expansion project, the center will become capable of providing rehabilitation services over a much broader scope to an increased number of individuals with severe disabilities. The agency will be able to fill gaps in the services to patients and the ability to provide the necessary technology assistance.

The Rehabilitation Technology Services will have four centers, including: adaptive micro-computer services, rehabilitation technology information, design and fabrication, and research and demonstration. These four centers will work in unison to expand the nature and scope of rehabilitation technology services, enabling the division to extend services to populations of individuals who are presently underserved due to the severity of the disabilities and the lack of sufficient resources.

The addition to the Maryland Rehabilitation Center holds the promise of increasing the number of individuals who eventually will benefit from this technology. Individuals serviced by this program are given the opportunity to live a better life and interact in a normal environment. The rehabilitation services will include programs that include the ability to modify and change environmental circumstances that create barriers to employment; customize devices to fit the capabilities of the individuals; and enable each person with a disability to explore alternative methods for interacting with their environment.

Mr. Speaker, my fellow colleagues, with its distinguished history of service to the Greater Baltimore community, I expect more great things from the Maryland Rehabilitation Center upon completion of this new addition.

THE GLOBAL STAKES OF FREE TRADE

HON. MICHAEL G. OXLEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 21, 1993

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, in view of the ever-increasing rhetoric from several anti-NAFTA sources, I submit for the RECORD a well-written and incisive column by Karen Elliott House which debunks the protectionists and doomsayers who have been consistently wrong in the past.

[From the Wall Street Journal, Sept. 14, 1993]

THE GLOBAL STAKES OF FREE TRADE

(By Karen Elliott House)

HONG KONG.—No island is an island.

This island trading center, like the rest of the booming Asian region, is a long way from the Rio Grande. But shock waves from the all-too-likely implosion of the North American Free Trade Agreement will be quickly felt all across the Pacific, with damaging economic consequences not only for Asia but for its largest trading partner, the U.S.

As Washington debates the importance of NAFTA in terms of its impact on blue-collar jobs, environmental regulation and domestic politics, the far larger ramifications of the treaty's impending demise to the entire global trading system are being overlooked both in the U.S. and among its Asian trading partners.

The danger: If an alliance of American protectionists can defeat a free-trade treaty with a next-door neighbor with whom America enjoys a healthy trade surplus, the logic is almost inexorable that the next targets of emboldened protectionists will be the distant Asian nations with whom America has the largest trade deficits—Japan and China. Japan's recession and China's recent decision to slow economic growth to damp inflation mean neither country is likely to import more from America soon. And if trade wars ensue among the globe's three largest economies—the U.S., Japan and China—fallout will poison economies on every continent.

OBLIVIOUS VICTIMS

In short, if an American homeowner is willing to casually bludgeon the next-door neighbor, with whom he shares a common front yard, what self-restraint will prevent his mugging less familiar residents down the road?

Ironically, these potential Asian victims, caught up in the hubris of their own economic miracles, seem remarkably oblivious to the mugging that may lie ahead. In their myopic view, NAFTA has long been seen as giving an advantage to Mexico at their expense in the critically important U.S. market. So the initial Asian reaction to NAFTA's troubles is relief. But this jealousy of Mexico has merely served to blind them to largest dangers. If Mexico is jilted, Asia is much more likely to be abused than embraced by Potomac protectionists.

For all of the growth in intra-Asian trade in recent years, the U.S. remains Asia's single largest market, accounting on average for 30% of the exports of Asian countries. By the same token, Asia as a region far surpasses both Europe and Latin America as a destination for American exports. Without relative openness in this two-way trade there is no global trading system.

Moreover, if the collapse of NAFTA will have damaging political ramifications in Mexico, these are small dangers compared with the political tensions that could well ensue from Japan to China to Southeast Asia from a contraction in world trade and thus economic growth. What goes under the guise of domestic protectionism in Washington would be seen across Asia as American economic imperialism. Resentment of the U.S. already is growing from China to Malaysia over American moralizing on such issues as clean air and human rights. To the extent these tensions already exist in what remains an expanding world trading system, how much more divisive will they become in a context of trade contraction?

All this will play out in Congress over the next few months, where NAFTA must compete for attention with the president's health care plan and the vice president's proposals to streamline government. While Mr. Clinton says he supports NAFTA, he continues to postpone a major speech on its behalf

or demonstrate his determination to fight and win. Indeed, some of his advisers urge him to husband scarce political capital for health care, not NAFTA.

Mexico and Asia, of course, wouldn't be the only losers if NAFTA does fail. Mr. Clinton, American business and, of course, American consumers all would lose too. Mr. Clinton's already limited international credibility and influence would be further eroded at the very moment they are needed to force a finish to long-deadlocked talks on a new global trading agreement by December, the congressional deadline for submission of a treaty. Without NAFTA or a new General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, prospects of a global trade war are truly menacing.

If most Asians don't yet see this larger threat, it's even more ironic that Mr. Clinton and his economic policy makers seem oblivious too. The additional irony here is that an administration that is overly eager to embrace interdependence and multilateralism for political and military purposes seems unable to grasp the far greater degree of genuine interdependence in the global economy. It's truly bizarre that the U.S. is willing to send troops to Somalia and to threaten to send them to Bosnia in the name of international cooperation while seeming to believe that a free-trade failure can be confined to one corner of the world.

Even the simplest calculations of self-interest ought to make Congress and the White House see the global stakes. In recent years, nearly 50% of U.S. economic growth has resulted from increases in America's exports. So, if other economies don't grow and absorb U.S. exports, America grows more slowly. Yet all too many Americans have bought the protectionist rhetoric of Ross Perot that free trade means forfeiting American jobs and the larger, underlying fallacy that the global economy is a finite pie where growth in one country must come at the expense of another.

How deeply this fallacy has taken root not just in Washington but across America is indicated by an anecdotal survey cited by Robert Hormats, vice chairman of Goldman Sachs International, who speaks often to American audiences. These Americans, asked whether they would prefer to see a) the U.S. economy grow at 5% a year and Japan at 10% or b) each nation grow at 2%, repeatedly opted to see the U.S. paired with Japan at low growth rather than to enjoy stronger economic growth in the U.S. even if Japan grew faster. What this adds up to is national competitiveness being subverted and perverted by mercantilist myopia.

This beggar-thy-neighbor attitude springs from a larger pool of pessimism—a downbeat dogma that, over the past decade, has been sold to Americans like snake oil by politicians, economists and sundry academic evangelists. From oil crisis to debt crisis, from budget gaps to trade gaps, from "America is overextended" to "America can't compete," it's been a ceaseless sermon of gloom-and-doom, decline-and-fall. Meantime, during the 1980s America grew nearly 20 million new jobs, American productivity gains outpaced those of all major competitors, U.S. industry reasserted its global competitiveness, such economic rivals as Japan and Germany faltered, and political enemies disappeared in the debris of the Cold War. The potion of pessimism truly was snake oil.

SELF-FULFILLING PROPHECY

The paradox is that this dogma of pessimism the intellectual elite has peddled for so long may turn out to be a self-fulfilling prophecy. The fact that all these other so-

called crises didn't damage America's competitiveness or damp world growth doesn't mean that protectionism can't or won't.

America, a nation that demonstrably thrives on rapid change, has been led to fear precisely those circumstances of change, including free trade, that play to its advantage. Similarly, a new Clinton administration that campaigned on the theme of change is feeding national economic insecurities. In the words of Labor Secretary Robert Reich, NAFTA has become a "symbol of change" and this is exactly what so jeopardizes its ratification. It will be the final irony if a painfully restructured American economy and newly resurgent American industry now lose the opportunity to compete in open global markets due to a rising tide of protectionism born of exaggerated and unwarranted pessimism.

A TRIBUTE TO THE KAISER PERMANENTE MEDICAL CENTER

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 21, 1993

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention the fine work and outstanding public service of the Kaiser Permanente Medical Care Center in Fontana, CA. This year marks the 50th anniversary of the center and serves as a precursor to the 50th anniversary celebration of the nationally known Kaiser Permanente Medical Care Program to be recognized in 1995.

In the 1940's, southern California, like the rest of America, was mobilized for war. Industrialist Henry J. Kaiser opened a steel mill in the farm country of San Bernardino County, 40 miles away from the coast and the potential for bombing. Among his most pressing needs was to provide health care for the 3,000 workers at his steel mill in Fontana.

Kaiser contracted with Dr. Sidney Garfield to provide health care on a prepaid basis to the steel workers and their families. In the 1930's, Dr. Garfield had created similar successful programs for the workers of the Colorado River aqueduct in the desert east of Los Angeles and at the construction site of the Grand Coulee Dam in Washington State. Dr. Garfield's program, based on prepayment and group practice, was a tremendous success.

In 1945, Dr. Garfield and his physician associates opened their health plan to the non-union residents of Fontana and the surrounding area. The health plans begun in northern California and in Washington also began enrolling members of the general public.

What began as a small hospital in the desert has grown into our country's largest health maintenance organization providing comprehensive medical and hospital services to 2.3 million people in southern California through the work of some 37,000 employees and physicians. The Fontana site began as a small 85-bed hospital and has grown into one that houses 459 beds and serves more than 300,000 people in San Bernardino County and eastern Los Angeles County.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me and our colleagues in paying tribute to 50 years of health care excellence provided by Kaiser

Permanente. Henry Kaiser's bold experiment 50 years ago has evolved into one of the finest examples of health maintenance in the United States. It is indeed fitting that the House recognize Fontana's own Kaiser Permanente today.

MEMPHIS UNIVERSITY SCHOOL SALUTED

HON. DON SUNDQUIST

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 21, 1993

Mr. SUNDQUIST. Mr. Speaker, it is with pride and pleasure that I share with my colleagues the success story that is Memphis University School. For 100 years, MUS has helped train young men who became leaders in business, politics and the civic life of Memphis and the mid-South. As the school prepares to celebrate its centennial, I wanted to share the story of this school with my colleagues.

Memphis University School was founded in the fall of 1893 by two young, Virginia educated teachers, E.S. Werts and J.W.S. Rhea.

These two teachers began with seven students, and by 1899 they had built their own building on Manassas just south of Madison and soon had an eighth grade school of about 150 students.

Rhea and Werts died in 1917 and 1923, respectively, but their school continued under the leadership of Howard G. Ford and Charles C. Wright for more than a decade.

During America's Great Depression, MUS was compelled to cease operations.

On February 16, 1953 plans began to revive MUS. Dr. A.W. Dick, pastor of Second Presbyterian Church, Mr. Robert Hussey, and Col. Ross M. Lynn, Headmaster of Presbyterian Day School were instrumental in these plans. Twenty-one distinguished and farseeing professional men, with Mr. Alexander Wellford as chairman, comprised the first Board of Trustees.

Borrowing liberally from the traditions of its namesake and with the blessings of its alumni the new school opened at 6191 Park Avenue in 1955.

Beginning with six teachers and 93 students, Col. Ross M. Lynn and Eugene Thorn led in the building of a preparatory school that has grown to 600 students and 56 faculty.

MUS operates on the Honor System and the strongest of academic and athletic traditions.

The young men graduating from this fine institution attend the nation's most prestigious and competitive colleges and have become business, professional and civil leaders.

I know that my colleagues in the House join me in congratulating the faculty, staff and alumni of Memphis University School, wishing them a joyous centennial celebration and another rewarding century of service.

EAGLE SCOUT HONORED

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 21, 1993

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to bring to the attention of my

colleagues, an outstanding young individual from Illinois who has completed a major goal in his Scouting career. On Sunday, September 26 in Chicago, IL, Christopher Turek will be honored at an Eagle Scout Court of Honor.

It is important to note that less than 2 percent of all young men in America attain the rank of Eagle Scout. This high honor can only be earned by those Scouts demonstrating extraordinary leadership abilities. This young man has clearly earned his rank and deserves special recognition.

In light of the commendable leadership and courageous activities performed by this fine young man, I ask you, my fellow colleagues, to join me in honoring Christopher Turek for attaining the highest honor in Scouting—the Rank of Eagle. Let us wish him the very best in all of his endeavors.

SVOBODA CENTENNIAL

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 21, 1993

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, this month marks the centennial of Svoboda, the official newspaper of the Ukrainian National Association. For 100 years, Svoboda has been a beacon for the Ukrainian-American community.

This oldest and largest Ukrainian newspaper in the United States has provided an important vehicle for generations of Ukrainian-Americans in keeping up on developments in Ukraine. In so doing, it has helped the Ukrainian-American community maintain its strong attachment to Ukraine. It provided an impetus for Ukrainian-Americans in their efforts to help Ukraine in its struggle for freedom and independence. Importantly, Svoboda served as a conduit for news about Ukraine such as the Stalinist famine of the 1930's—news that was not widely reported in the United States.

At the same time, Svoboda provided numerous Ukrainian immigrants, in their native language, with information about the United States and American values. In effect, Svoboda has served to strengthen Ukrainian-Americans ties with both the old country and their new country.

Svoboda also has provided links among Ukrainian-American communities, located primarily in the Eastern part of the United States, but now increasingly scattered throughout the American continent. This newspaper has been a critical link in maintaining the Ukrainian-American community's structure and cohesiveness. In addition, having existed for 100 years and thoroughly documented Ukrainian life in America, Svoboda is an invaluable research tool for anyone studying the history of Ukrainian-Americans.

Svoboda continues to be an important forum today, providing timely news and analysis from and on Ukraine. As Cochairman of the Helsinki Commission who has traveled to Ukraine and met with its leaders, I know that this information continues to be valuable to the Commission as it monitors and reports on developments in Ukraine.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the Ukrainian National Association and Svoboda on

Svoboda's centennial and wish it mnohaya lita, which in Ukrainian means many years.

LEGISLATION TO PRESERVE STERLING FOREST

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 21, 1993

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation which will establish a Federal matching grant program for acquisition of Sterling Forest. At approximately 20,000 acres, Sterling Forest is the largest tract of privately owned, undeveloped forest land in the New York metropolitan area. Preservation of this property situated along the New York-New Jersey border is critical for protection of northern New Jersey's watershed, which provides drinking water for over 80 New Jersey municipalities. Unfortunately, this precious natural resource is under imminent threat of development and little time is left to save it.

The Department of the Interior and related agencies appropriations for fiscal year 1993 provided \$3 million, through the Forest Legacy Program, to be used in combination with matching funds provided by the States of New York and New Jersey for acquisition of critical lands in Sterling Forest. However, the States of New York and New Jersey have not secured the necessary matching funds, leaving the Federal contribution untouched. Consequently, efforts to negotiate a suitable purchase agreement with the Sterling Forest Corporation have stalled.

The legislation I am presenting today attempts to break this funding impasse by offering Federal matching funds, up to \$25 million, for each non-Federal dollar raised by the bistate Palisades Interstate Park Commission [PIPC]. While any forthcoming State funds, such as those proposed by New Jersey Senator Robert E. Littell, would qualify for Federal matching under this legislation, the purpose of my bill is to provide a Federal incentive for increased private fundraising efforts.

Use of federally matched private donations to purchase Sterling Forest is not only fiscally responsible, but it will expedite preservation of Sterling Forest by eliminating obstacles and delays on the State level. Moreover, it provides an opportunity for the many conservation-minded individuals and organizations to spend their money directly on open space preservation, instead of on lobbying legislators.

In addition to establishing a \$25 million Federal matching grant program, this legislation stipulates that such funds may only be used on a willing-seller basis. It also calls for PIPC management and operation of Sterling Forest—including PIPC responsibility for payment of applicable property taxes, in accordance with New York law. Finally, my bill requires the Federal Government to retain an easement, or equivalent title, to Sterling Forest as a safeguard in the unlikely event that the PIPC were to be disbanded. This last provision ensures that Sterling Forest will always remain in pristine condition, and that northern New Jersey's watershed will never be compromised by development in Sterling Forest.

This legislation is also the first Federal legislation which specifically allows Federal funds to be used by Passaic County, NJ, in order to fulfill their court-approved settlement with the Sterling Forest Corporation. Passaic County's proactive effort to preserve the 2,070 acres of Sterling Forest within the State of New Jersey has unfortunately left the county short of necessary funds. Under terms of my legislation, Passaic County will be eligible to receive matching Federal dollars in the same manner as the PIPC in New York State, only the county will retain responsibility for the tract's management and the Federal Government will not hold any interest in the property.

Under this legislation, taxpayers will benefit, Sterling Forest will be preserved, and the Federal Government will not be responsible for managing Sterling Forest or for payments in lieu of taxes. Most of all, this legislation complements other efforts to secure funding for land acquisition in Sterling Forest.

I believe this progressive legislation is essential to bringing the preservation of Sterling Forest to a timely and cost effective conclusion. It is my sincere wish that Members will join my efforts to save Sterling Forest from destruction and that this legislation be given prompt and favorable consideration.

TRIBUTE TO MARIE A. SMITH

HON. SUSAN MOLINARI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 21, 1993

Ms. MOLINARI. Mr. Speaker, on September 23, 1993, friends and colleagues of Ms. Marie Antoinette Smith will gather on Staten Island, NY to pay tribute to her notable career in health care. She will retire from the nursing profession after 41 years of service. It is truly a pleasure for me to have this opportunity to honor Ms. Smith for her commitment to healing and care of the sick and injured.

Her career began in 1952 with her graduation from the Bellevue School of Nursing in New York City. She immediately began employment with St. Vincent's Medical Center as a nurse in the blood bank. Over the next few years she worked at Richmond Memorial Hospital as a head nurse in the Medical/Surgical Unit. During this time, she also started a family. In 1966, she moved to the Seaview Hospital and Home and performed her nursing duties in the Geriatric ward.

Her career entered a new level after she was promoted to assistant director of nursing in 1978. A member of the Quality Assurance Committee, one of her main concerns was the quality of health care services. She concentrated all of her energies in the administration of the facility and in 1985, she was promoted to associate director of nursing.

Arguably, her most impressive professional accomplishment was the establishment of the only head injury unit on Staten Island. The unit's operations commenced in 1991 in the Robitzik Building.

In addition to her professional accomplishments, she is also an active member in both the American Organization of Nursing Executives and the American Nurses Association.

Today, she has four grown children who all work in the health care field. They have undoubtedly benefited from her experience and guidance.

Mr. Speaker, quite often health care professionals do not receive enough gratitude for the sacrifices they make. Caring for the sick is frequently a tireless and thankless job. For this reason, I am happy to have the occasion to give thanks to one such professional. I congratulate Marie Antoinette Smith on her selfless years of service and thank her for her dedication to bettering health care on Staten Island.

SVOBODA'S FIRST CENTURY

HON. CHARLES WILSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 21, 1993

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, the following quote was made by Arthur Ochs Sulzberger:

More than print and ink, a newspaper is a collection of fierce individualists who somehow manage to perform the astounding daily miracle of merging their own personalities under the discipline of the deadline and retain the flavor of their own minds in print.

I am pleased to offer praise to all of the fierce individuals who have been part of Svoboda's first 100 years of service to the cause of Ukrainian freedom.

The courage of those who choose to use the pen against the sword stand as a reminder to all of us blessed to live in this democracy—a free nation grown from the seeds of the written word and founded on the principles of freedom of speech.

Their courage is, as well, an inspiration to those men and women striving to achieve the same goals of freedom and self-determination around the globe.

Your role in helping to bring about the dramatic changes taking place in Eastern Europe is clear, and its value immeasurable. I am honored to add my congratulations to the many on the occasion of your 100th anniversary. It is our hope that Svoboda will continue in its invaluable mission for the good of Ukraine and its people for 1,000 years more.

B'NAI B'RITH MARKS 150 YEARS OF SERVICE

HON. DON SUNDQUIST

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 21, 1993

Mr. SUNDQUIST. Mr. Speaker, like many of my colleagues, I have noted with pride and admiration the work of B'nai B'rith International, not only in my State and community, but truly around the world. I know that my colleagues will join me in saluting this oldest and largest of America's service organizations on the occasion of its 150th anniversary.

B'nai B'rith was founded on October 13, 1843. It is the first international service organization to be founded in the United States. Today, B'nai B'rith is active in 50 countries on

six continents throughout the free world. Here in America, it boasts a membership of over 500,000.

B'nai B'rith has broadened its reach and expanded its services as it has grown. At its birth, B'nai B'rith offered the first free employment bureau in America, opened manual and technical schools, ran orphanages and homes for the aged. Today, B'nai B'rith provides one of the world's largest networks of non-sectarian, affordable-rent apartment projects for the elderly, and sponsors internationally recognized educational, cultural, and religious programs for young people. The B'nai B'rith Student Aid Fund assists needy school children.

Around the world, B'nai B'rith has been a leader in the battle against prejudice and has taken a principled stand in defense of basic human rights.

I know that B'nai B'rith has made a powerful difference for good in my community, and I am confident that each of my colleagues would be quick to say the same.

I am proud to salute B'nai B'rith on its first century and a half and proud to salute those whose support has enabled it to do so much for so many for so long. For 150 years, B'nai B'rith has united persons of the Jewish faith in the work of promoting their highest interest and those of humanity. May it always be so.

PANEL DISCUSSION ON ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM

HON. HELEN DELICH BENTLEY

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 21, 1993

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, on June 29, a panel discussion was held at the International Club in Washington, the discussion of which revolved around Islamic fundamentalism. I would like to take this opportunity to have reprinted in the RECORD, the remarks of conference participant Dr. Joshua Muravchik, a resident scholar at the American Enterprise Institute, and an expert in the fields of foreign affairs and defense policy. His latest book, *Exporting Democracy: Fulfilling America's Destiny*, was published in 1991. I urge my colleagues to review this insightful piece.

AN ALTERNATIVE TO ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM?

(By Dr. Joshua Muravchik)

I am for the most part going to talk about why I am here. I am not an expert, by any means, either in terrorism or in Iran and the region. My main field of interest is in democracy and human rights, with a broader interest in U.S. foreign policy and strategy, and I confess I never would have expected to find myself in this kind of forum.

One day, about a decade ago, I encountered a young Iranian man on the Georgetown University Campus who was giving out leaflets protesting torture by the Khomeini regime. The leaflets had some disturbing photographs on them, and the young man said to me, "The regime tortured my brother." The leaflet identified itself and the man distributing it as being from the Mojahedin. I said to him, "That's very terrible, but I did not see you out here a few years ago protesting when your movement was part of the new re-

gime and the people who were being tortured were from the old regime." He replied something to the effect that those victims were bad guys, and I left disheartened.

In the last year, however, I have had a series of interesting conversations with representatives of the Mojahedin Organization, at their initiative. They came to me wanting to talk about democracy in their country. I welcomed this, not just because of my interest in democracy, but also because it may offer an answer to a terrible problem, the rise of Islamic "fundamentalism," that is fanatical, politicized and violent. In recent days, the problem of terrorism by this movement has been brought home to us with new drama and urgency.

It is also of special concern from the point of view of those who delight in the recent progress of democracy around the globe. With the collapse of the last of the great and terrible 20th century totalitarian ideological alternatives to democracy, the one remaining fierce opponent of democracy in the world is the force of this Islamic fanaticism. It is a very major impediment to the further spread of democracy in the world, and to the consolidation of democracy in those parts of the world where it is young and fragile.

One of the lessons that we have learned from the quite astonishing collapse of communism is that, if possible, the best way to fight such an enemy is right at the center. Throughout the forty years of containment, we fought a most difficult struggle, often losing individual battles in our effort to fight the communist imperium at its fringes, where the communists could choose the battleground and where we were always on the defensive, such as in Vietnam, Central America and elsewhere. Then suddenly, when communism collapsed at its heart, its various tentacles died with it. Its defeat was not military—although certainly military containment was important—but political. The idea and spirit of democracy and freedom took hold in the center of the Soviet empire.

Hence, by analogy, when these people from the Mojahedin Organization came to talk to me about democracy, the idea that it might be possible to stimulate the development of a democratic movement in Iran to challenge fanaticism right at its center intrigued me. For today, Tehran is to Islamic fanaticism what Moscow was to world communism.

So I talked to these people, and I asked them questions about what they meant by democracy, because we know that democracy is one of the most abused words of our century. We recall easily how many sordid dictatorships called themselves "people's democracies." When I questioned the Mojahedin representatives, they gave the right answers. That in itself does not prove their sincerity, but it was an interesting first test. Although communists often used the word democracy, you only needed to talk to them for a minute or two and ask them what they meant by democracy and pretty soon you heard about the people's vanguard and the rest of their litany. It was quite evident in a moment that when they used the word "democracy," the pretence did not go very far beyond the word itself.

Whereas when I asked my interlocutors of the Mojahedin Organization what they meant by democracy, I got better answers, answers which had some compelling quality to them. Just to give you one example, I asked them if their goal is to take power in Iran. This is kind of a trick question, because it is easy to say yes. But they said no, our goal is to have an interim government which will hold elections for a legislative assembly to draft a constitution to create a

new democratic political system. So I said to myself, right answer, and I continued the dialogue.

I also made inquiries among people I trust who know something about Iranian history. I heard a lot of bad things about the People's Mojahedin Organization, about their role in the Iranian revolution and their former partnership with Khomeini and his forces, and so I proceeded cautiously. I am still proceeding cautiously.

I would like to consider some of the questions being raised about the Mojahedin, and possible answers to these questions. One warning about this group is that they don't really mean what they say, and are not being straightforward about what they believe. I have no way of knowing if this is so, but I was heartened by the fact that they do not just have a slogan democracy; they give a lot of the right answers. The focus of our discussion today is the release of a new book by Mr. Mohaddessin. His book also gives a lot of the right answers, and talks about democracy in the terms that democrats talk about democracy.

The second objection that was shared with me was that the Mojahedin Organization has done very terrible things in the past, both in its role in the revolution and attacks on Americans and so on. There are two points I would make in that regard. One is it that they say their organization split into different factions and has gone through various permutations. They renounce or deny responsibility for some of the more terrible things that were done. I am not familiar with the historical truth of their explanation. It is, however, important to note that people and political movements change. Today, for example, we see that one of the most important foreign leaders in terms of prospects for democracy in the world and in terms of American strategic interest is Mr. Yeltsin, who for most of his political career was a loyal Soviet communist official. Therefore, I believe that the past record of this organization is not per se disqualifying, given the question of whether they have changed or evolved in their thinking.

It is also pointed out that the Mojahedin have a very close alliance with the government of Iraq, which is a particularly abominable government and an enemy of the United States. It seems to me that this is a very serious question. Their answer to it is that they need a base from which to fight their revolution, and the only place contiguous to Iran where they can have a military base is in Iraq. Again I am not really in a position to judge, but it seems to me this is at least a plausible explanation. We have ourselves on occasion joined with tyrants in time of war, as we did with Stalin in the Second World War.

I am, therefore, concerned about all of the things said about the Mojahedin, but I think none of them is automatically disqualifying. Despite the objections about them, there are two reasons why I am nonetheless interested in deepening a dialogue with them. One is that even if they are not the good guys that they say and I hope they are, we still might have a hard-headed strategic reason to support them. The government of Iran is a very special threat and an enemy whose potential for damage spreads very far and wide. If we look back to the late eighties, we succeeded in undermining communism through the Reagan doctrine by supporting insurgencies against communist governments. Now many of these insurgents, such as Mr. Savimbi of Angola and the Mujaheddin of Afghanistan, have rather bitterly disappointed us from a

democratic perspective. Nevertheless, from a hard-headed strategic point of view, if we had to do it all over again, I would certainly think we should. We contributed to bringing down the Soviet state, a very real menace to ourselves and the human freedom.

There is also a less hard-headed reason for taking an interest in what the Mojahedin have to say. Let's suppose that the fears of their critics are well-founded, and they do not mean what they say about democracy. The fact that they are talking about democracy, and not sloganeering, is still very important. They are talking about the values of religious tolerance, free speech, and contested elections. They are talking about the values of tolerance as opposed to cruelty, which seems to me to be the fundamental issue. They are spreading this message among the Iranian people and in their part of the world. This is a very valuable message to have spread, whether the people who are spreading it are sincere or not. We have often seen that people start spreading a message and eventually they convince themselves. From this perspective, even the objection that they are insincere is not a decisive objection, because the Mojahedin say the right things about democracy, and I am eager to see people in this part of the world talking about democracy.

For these reasons, I intend to continue this dialogue that I have begun with the people from the Mojahedin Organization, and encourage others to do so. In the course of dialogue, there are important questions that I want to keep putting to them. I want to ask them about the internal structure of their organization. Is it a democratic organization and are their leaders chosen democratically, because there is a very close connection between what a political organization does internally and what it is really fighting for externally.

I want to ask them questions about their attitude to their past. Did they do things that they wish they hadn't? I want to know how openly they will confront things they may have done in the past that contradict what they espouse today.

And thirdly I want to talk to them about what they say to the world at large about political events in their part of the world. I especially want to talk about what are saying about democracy to their own people in their radio broadcasts. What message are they bringing to the Iranian people, and is it the same as the message they bring to us? I think that Mr. Mohaddessin's book, the topic of our discussion this morning, is a very interesting contribution to that dialogue.

LET'S PUT AMERICANS FIRST

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 21, 1993

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to inform my colleagues that the Non-Commissioned Officers Association of America—an organization chartered by the U.S. Congress—is a strong supporter of my bill to stop our ludicrous policy of admitting former Iraqi soldiers as refugees.

Some 1,000 former Iraqi prisoners of war, along with their families, have already been resettled in the United States, and another 3,000 of these soldiers are in the pipeline.

Mr. Speaker, at a time when many Americans, including many veterans, are facing an

uncertain future because of the limping national economy, these Iraqi soldiers—who took up arms against American men and women serving in Operation Desert Storm—are eligible for a full range of Federal benefits. If they are all resettled here, it could cost the taxpayers an incredible \$70 million.

The bottom line is that we have no business putting enemy soldiers ahead of 9 million unemployed Americans. My bill, H.R. 3021, states that anyone who served in the Iraqi armed forces between August 2, 1990, and February 27, 1991, cannot be admitted to the United States as refugees.

Mr. Charles R. Jackson, the president of the NCOA, has written an outstanding editorial in the October issue of the NCOA Journal that deserves to be read by every Member of Congress. I ask that it be placed in the RECORD, and I urge my colleagues to carefully consider what it says.

For once, let's put Americans first.

THERE IS A TEAR IN HER EYE

(By Charles R. Jackson)

The lady of New York Harbor would no doubt hang her head in sorrow if she knew what President Bill Clinton was planning now. For more than one hundred years she has stood as the welcoming ambassador to millions of refugees from all parts of the world seeking to escape tyranny in the freedom of the United States.

She has welcomed all who sought to live freely under the banner of the stars and stripes and who believed in the promise of a better life in a truly democratic society.

These immigrants loved the promise that America offered. However, today if the President has his way, she will stand helplessly by to watch an influx of Iraqi soldiers who only two years ago had only one wish for America, and that was to see her destroyed.

The President has proposed giving refugee status to thousands of former Iraqi soldiers rendered homeless as a result of their defeat in the Gulf War. These are the same Iraqi soldiers whose goal during that war was to kill American soldiers, sailors, airmen, marines and coast guardsmen and plunder their neighbors in the Persian Gulf region.

As refugees in the United States they would be eligible for federal resettlement assistance and permanent resident status, paid for by the same Americans they attempted to slaughter. And, would be protected by the same military might they sought to annihilate.

Our history as a nation is one of forgiveness of our former enemies. But it is not a history of giving aid and comfort to those who continue to seek our downfall. There are too many American veterans still suffering the wounds of that war and too many widows and children in need of assistance in rebuilding their lives because of the loss of a loved one in that war. To even consider granting refugee status and all the benefits associated with that status to soldiers of a nation that is still seeking our demise is absolutely bizarre.

The lady in New York Harbor can't bow her head. But, if you look closely you might see a tear in her eye.

GET HANDGUNS OUT OF THE
HANDS OF YOUNGSTERS

HON. MICHAEL N. CASTLE

OF DELAWARE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 21, 1993

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, on our streets and in our schools, children and teenagers are carrying handguns to impress their friends, protect their turf, and commit crimes—and they are using them to kill and seriously injure children caught in the crossfire, teenagers, and adults.

One 11-year-old boy recently brought his parents' gun to school because he wanted to impress his friends who had brought a real-looking, large water pistol to class.

Juveniles and gang members in a majority of States can openly carry guns on the streets because there are no laws prohibiting the open carrying and possession of guns by minors.

FBI statistics reveal the violent crime rate for juveniles ages 10 to 17 increased 27 percent between 1980 and 1990. The number of murders committed with guns by youths in this age bracket soared 79 percent over the same period.

The problem is a gaping loophole in the 25-year-old Federal Gun Control Act, which only prohibits federally licensed firearms dealers and manufacturers from selling or delivering handguns to minors. Current law does not restrict minors from possessing handguns.

Congress has an opportunity to help get handguns out of the hands of youngsters. Congressman DAN GLICKMAN and I are introducing the Youth Handgun Safety Act of 1993 today. This legislation makes it unlawful for any person to sell, deliver, or transfer to a juvenile a handgun or ammunition suitable for use only in a handgun. It also makes it unlawful for any person under the age of 18 to possess a handgun.

The legislation does not apply to a temporary transfer to, or possession by a juvenile for use in hunting, target practice, or a course of instruction in handgun safety, under the supervision of an adult who is not prohibited from possessing a firearm. Nor does it apply to a juvenile who is a member of the Armed Forces of the United States or the National Guard who possesses or is armed with a handgun in the line of duty.

The penalty for anyone who knowingly violates the proposed measure would be a fine up to \$1,000 and/or imprisonment for up to 1 year.

Let's close this gaping loophole in Federal gun control laws so we can help reduce the growing number of children and teenagers who are the perpetrators and victims of handgun-related violence.

SHOTS ON GOAL

HON. JAMES P. MORAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 21, 1993

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I am glad to report that over this past weekend, the Inter-

national Olympic Committee voted to make women's soccer a medal sport in the 1996 Olympics in Atlanta. Last year, Congress passed a concurrent resolution introduced by Senator DECONCINI in the Senate and me in the House expressing our support for such action.

However, this notable event is due, in large part, to the hard work and dedication of a constituent of mine, Mr. Jim Cromwell. Every once in a while each of us meets a constituent who grabs ahold of an issue and never gives up. Jim Cromwell is such a constituent and women's soccer is his passion. Jim rallied support for women's soccer in the Olympics from the grassroots efforts of petition drives to the resolution we in Congress passed to support this effort. I submit for the record an article from amateur soccer's national publication "Shots on Goal" that expands further on Jim Cromwell's impressive efforts to make women's soccer an Olympic medal sport.

[From Shots On Goal, November 1992]

JIM CROMWELL, SUPER SOCCER DAD

(By Rick Crow and Bob Keller)

Although this year's drive to include women's soccer at the 1996 Olympics in Atlanta has been a true team effort, the hard work and dedication of Jim Cromwell are certainly worth highlighting in this issue of Network. Cromwell, the father of national-team player and University of Virginia (UVA) Assistant Coach Amanda Cromwell worked for 25 years on Capitol Hill as administrative assistant for such notables as Bob Michael and Jack Kemp. Now retired from government service, Cromwell presently works as Research Advocate and Editor of Decade of the Brain, a periodical distributed by the National Alliance for the Mentally III, but somehow manages to dedicate countless hours towards helping women soccer players secure their place in the Olympics.

"I believe that there is tremendous interest in the sport, not only in this country, but certainly internationally," said Cromwell. "There are 64 women's national teams playing on six continents and having met all the criteria for Olympic participation, there was no real reason to preclude women's soccer in 1996. That's what stimulated my interest in becoming active."

Cromwell felt that specific actions such as passing a concurrent resolution through Congress would continue the momentum gained after the United States Women's National Soccer Team won the First FIFA World Championship for Women's Football last year in Guangzhou, China.

"Representative Jim Moran is my Congressman and naturally you go to your own Congressman to start with. I was delighted with the reception I received. Congressman Moran and his staff thought the idea was outstanding and he accepted the challenge. Since then, he's earned the right to point with pride to his successful efforts, not only for introducing the concurrent resolution, but making it well-known among his colleagues."

In addition to introducing the resolution in Congress, Moran also suggested that soccer organizers lobby the Senate as well. Cromwell was delighted when Bob Maynes, Press Secretary for Senator Dennis DeConcini and a popular coach and referee on the Northern Virginia soccer scene, was able to present the initiative to DeConcini, another strong advocate for sports equality.

Cromwell is also especially thankful for the support given to the Olympic proposal by

the soccer community. Initially Cromwell was able to contact well-known soccer organizers from around the country such as Marilyn Childress, Ruth Callard and Adele Dolansky. Together they formed an ad-hoc committee, which also included National Team Coaches Anson Dorrance and Lauren Gregg.

"This ad-hoc committee was absolutely fantastic," said Cromwell. "They provided me with all the information for making contacts around the country. I also have to say, God Bless the Soccer America Yellow Pages! When they got hung up, Bob Maymas or Jim Moran would call me and say we need help in a certain area and I could call soccer people around the country. It was absolutely incredible! They knew what we were trying to accomplish and they dropped whatever they were doing immediately and helped make the calls."

According to Cromwell, petitions also play a big part in the lobbying process.

"We expected to generate 100,000 signatures on these petitions nationally. These petitions will go to USOC President Walker and Atlanta Olympic Committee President and CEO Payne to convince them that there is a groundswell of support. Although the American committee is not a part of the decisionmaking process, as host nation, they can be very helpful by urging the IOC and FIFA to go ahead with this."

Like many soccer parents, Cromwell began his involvement in the sport by coaching Amanda when she took up the game at age eight. When girls' select teams were formed, Cromwell became manager.

"I can remember when Amanda was a sophomore at UVA. When they played North Carolina State University, there must have been 10 women on the field that played for the Cyclones, her select team. Those years and experiences in youth soccer were valuable for Amanda, not only personally, but as far as developing leadership qualities."

"The introduction of women's soccer in the Olympics is an inspiration that I share with all soccer dads. We're not just here to promote the tournament, but to knock down the doors that have been closed to women in their lives. The soccer door of the Olympics is one of those doors and we're going to open it."

TRIBUTE TO BOTSFORD GENERAL
HOSPITAL

HON. JOE KNOLLENBERG

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 21, 1993

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to one of southeastern Michigan's outstanding health care facilities, Botsford General Hospital in Farmington Hills, MI, as they dedicate their new east pavilion.

On October 14, the staff and administration of Botsford Hospital will join in dedicating the new facilities which will include expanded emergency and surgery departments, a clinical laboratory, and a helipad. The east pavilion project is part of a \$35 million expansion and renovation of the hospital which will enhance its ability to meet the health care needs of the area.

As Congress begins the debate on health care reform, we need to look at where the health care needs are being met and emulate

that success elsewhere. Botsford General Hospital offers that kind of model with a commitment of offering comprehensive care to a growing community.

I congratulate the doctors, nurses, administration, staff, and volunteers at Botsford on their longstanding dedication to serving their patients and wish them continued success with the opening of the east pavilion.

**A SHOCKING CRIME IN THE
UNITED STATES GOES
UNPUNISHED IN MEXICO**

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 21, 1993

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, once in awhile, something happens in our own communities that jolts our consciousness and carries with it much broader implications. That is precisely what has been unfolding over the past year in the inland empire—that part of southern California that I call home. It started with an abhorrent crime and the human suffering and continuing injustice mount with every passing day.

In the middle of the night of September 14, 1992, a man broke into a private home in Riverside County, CA. That intruder kidnapped a defenseless 4-year-old girl while her parents were asleep in a different part of the house. He took this little girl to a nearby abandoned trailer where he proceeded to beat, rape, and sodomize her. After this heinous attack, that intruder bound the little girl, wrapped her in a blanket, tied her to a tree, and left her to die.

Miraculously, this little girl freed herself. She was discovered by neighbors, wondering alone in the early morning hours traumatized and dazed.

The prime suspect in this case is a 28-year-old Mexican national, Serapio Zuniga Rios, who was in the United States at the time on a green card. A felony arrest warrant was issued by the Sheriff's Department of Riverside County, but not fast enough to prevent this suspect's flight back across the border into Mexico.

More than 1 year later, this suspect remains at large, even though his whereabouts in Mexico was known for several months until he vanished from his hometown just a few weeks ago.

As if this case is not shocking enough on its own terms, imagine my shock and dismay when I learned it is not out of the ordinary in some very important aspects. Law enforcement officials in my region of southern California have told me that there are dozens of murders and aggravated assaults, just to cite two types of felony crimes, that have gone unpunished because the Mexican suspects have returned to Mexico to avoid extradition and any prosecution in many cases. These cases are going nowhere for lack of cooperation from the Mexican Government and Mexican law enforcement authorities.

Little wonder then that some local district attorneys are reluctant to invest their limited resources pursuing cases and preparing formal requests for the extradition of Mexican sus-

pects who are wanted for serious crimes and who return to Mexico to avoid prosecution.

The Mexican Government has never allowed any Mexican national to be extradited to the United States to stand trial, no matter how serious the crime. Moreover, one reputable law enforcement official estimates that fewer than half of the Mexican nationals suspected of committing serious felonies while in the United States are ever pursued for prosecution under corresponding Mexican national laws.

How can this be.

After all, there exists a United States-Mexico Extradition Treaty. But it effectively works as a one-way street in practice.

Specifically, article 9 of the 1978 United States-Mexico Extradition Treaty authorizes each country to extradite its own nationals, but makes such extradition discretionary rather than mandatory. However, whenever a country refuses to extradite a national when formally requested to do so, that country is obligated to submit the case to its local authorities for domestic prosecution.

But the harsh truth is the Mexican Government always refuses United States requests to extradite and commonly declines to prosecute suspected felons, in flagrant defiance of its treaty obligations and diplomatic assurances.

Regarding the attack on the little girl in Riverside County, it took the United States Justice and State Departments, under repeated prodding by Congressmen CLAY SHAW and me, more than 8 months to even formally request of the Mexican Government that they extradite Serapio Zuniga Rios to stand trial in California. In June, even after the formal extradition request was made and Secretary of State Christopher personally underscored United States concerns about the case with Mexican Foreign Secretary Solana, the extradition request was summarily denied. I am told that the Mexican Government took the position that Mexican law prohibits the extradition of its nationals, even though it does allow it in exceptional cases.

This case and the very serious, systemic problems that it highlights confronting United States law enforcement agencies have raised many questions in my mind and have stirred many ongoing concerns I have about far-reaching unresolved issues between the United States and Mexico, including whether to approve NAFTA and its supplemental accords.

If in the judgment of the Mexican Government, this case from Riverside County is not covered by the exceptional circumstances provision in Mexican law that allows extradition, then what type of crime would prompt them to extradite a Mexican national.

What conclusions can one reasonably draw from this case about the rule of law within Mexico.

If we cannot count on the Mexican Government's full and effective cooperation and good faith in law enforcement and very serious criminal justice matters, then how much confidence can we have in their readiness to uphold other commitments on other bilateral problems of mutual concern.

Based upon the malfeasance of the Mexican Government in criminal cases of this sort, should United States businessmen credibly expect their contracts to be upheld and United

States intellectual property rights to be legally and effectively protected in Mexico under the terms of the impending NAFTA or otherwise?

Because of questions like these, I initiated and Congressmen CLAY SHAW and KEN CALVERT cosigned my letter to Mexican President Salinas last July. We respectfully asked that the Mexican Government take immediate action to have Serapio Zuniga Rios arrested and extradited forthwith to stand trial in the United States. Even now 2 months later, the Mexican Government has not seen fit to even acknowledge receipt of our letter, let alone thoughtfully respond to it. I have placed repeated phone calls to the Mexican Embassy in Washington, DC, and have not received any return phone calls as yet. A copy of our unanswered letter to Mexican President Salinas appears at the end of this statement.

I do not understand and I will not accept the callous and careless manner in which the Mexican Government has mishandled this case and many others like it.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

Washington, DC, July 22, 1993.

HON. CARLOS SALINAS DE GORTARI,
President, Republic of the United Mexican States, Mexico City, Mexico.

DEAR PRESIDENT SALINAS: In many ways, your government has come to represent a new age in the politics and development of our hemisphere. We also believe that your efforts to broaden and improve relations between our two countries hopefully presages a new era of cooperation and mutual respect that will benefit the peoples of both nations, and we commend your leadership.

In that vein, we wish to bring to your attention a matter of the utmost concern to us, in the hope that your government will help us achieve a resolution satisfactory to all concerned.

In the early morning hours of September 14, 1992, a man broke into a family home in Riverside County, California. That intruder kidnapped a 4-year-old girl and then raped and sodomized her at a nearby work site. After that attack, this little girl was completely enwrapped in a blanket, tied to a tree, and left to die. It was a miracle that she survived this brutal assault.

The prime suspect in this crime is a 29-year-old Mexican national, Serapio Zuniga Rios, who was in the U.S. legally at that time on a green card. He is suspected of having fled across the border into Mexico immediately after the crime occurred. We have knowledge of his current whereabouts inside Mexico.

Pursuant to the terms of the U.S.-Mexico Extradition Treaty now in effect, the U.S. Government last month formally requested the extradition of this suspect for whom a felony warrant has been issued in Riverside County, California.

Our purpose in writing is to request in the strongest terms possible that your government take immediate action to have this suspect placed in custody by the appropriate Mexican law enforcement authorities and extradited forthwith to stand trial in the U.S.

We view this situation as an opportunity for our two countries to work together in an area of concern that has, in the past, been fraught with problems for both of our governments. But, as you know, new bilateral discussions on extradition and related matters have begun. Since we recognize problems have arisen under the terms of the existing U.S.-Mexico Extradition Treaty, we strongly urge you to assist us in this pending case, thus setting the stage for resolution of broader extradition policy concerns.

Certainly, both of our governments should be responsive to the needs of the other in important matters such as this. Your help in this extradition case would also be greatly appreciated by the family of the 4-year old victim, the people of California and the rest of the United States, as well as members of Congress and other U.S. government officials.

We thank you for your assistance and look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,

CLAY SHAW,

Member of Congress.

GEORGE E. BROWN, Jr.,

Member of Congress.

KEN CALVERT,

Member of Congress.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE BLATTENBERGER FAMILIES OF AMERICA

HON. DAVID MANN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 21, 1993

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention that on Monday, September 20, 1993, the Blattenberger families will be celebrating their 250th anniversary of arriving in America.

In 1743, Johannes Blattenberger, the progenitor of all the Blattenberger families, arrived at the port of Philadelphia and declared his allegiance to the King and England. Johannes was one of the many people who took William Penn's invitation to join him in Pennsylvania where there was religious and political freedom. To pay for the trip to the new world Johannes decided to indenture himself, but soon after that his family and fortune began to grow.

When the time came to fight for their country in the Revolutionary War, all of Johannes' sons were ready and willing to do something good for the land that had given them so much. A Blattenberger has fought and or died in every major war since that time.

Over the years the family has spread from the Lancaster area to 31 States including the District of Columbia. Throughout the spreading of the family a few name changes have come along in the family name. There are several different forms such as Blattenberger, Plattenberger, Blottenberger, Plattenburg, or Blattenberg.

The Blattenberger family is proud to have a variety of professions which can include anything from an actress to a farmer. I would like to give special congratulations to the family members who contributed in the Manhattan project, the first lunar land rover, became a movie actress, became head of the Government Printing Office, and became a Commissioner of the SEC.

I would also like to give special recognition to the family members back in Cincinnati in my district who are Omara Blattenberger, Phyllis Plattenburg Reid, and Natalie Plattenburg Hawk.

Congratulations to the Blattenberger families of America, as they celebrate their 250th anniversary.

THE NORTH BRONX SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH HONORED

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 21, 1993

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I wish to give recognition to a congregation in my district that has been a source of inspiration and assistance to the community. The North Bronx Seventh-Day Adventist Church is marking its 25th anniversary this week with a series of events celebrating this momentous occasion.

The church started with just 11 members in 1967, but has grown to include more than 700 active and vibrant people. The congregation has a special relationship with the local community, offering each other support and encouragement. The motto of the congregation is "The caring church where everybody is somebody," and that inclusive attitude is reflected in all the good works of the church.

I commend Pastor Allan W. Hay and all the people who have contributed to the success of the North Bronx Seventh-Day Adventist Church. We all look forward to the continued growth and success of the church.

TRIBUTE TO THE VALLEY BABE RUTH ALL-STARS TEAM

HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 21, 1993

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask that my colleagues join me in congratulating a group of 13-year-olds from my district on their spirit and competitiveness as they compiled a recordbreaking string of victories on their way to the World Series of the Babe Ruth League.

The boys and one girl were on the Valley Babe Ruth League all-stars team, from a league with a great tradition of winning teams, talented players, and dedicated coaches. The dedication of the coaches, it should be mentioned, is not so much to winning as it is to the players and their well-being, to establishing pride in these young people, and to their physical and mental conditioning.

These coaches in particular, Jay Downs, John Pennisi, and Bob Weismore, are the pride of our neighborhood because they prove their community commitment through coaching not only with this endeavor, but every season.

The players themselves made us in Syracuse very proud. They were 1 of 1,900 teams competing nationwide. After losing their very first all-star game, they went on to win 13 games, the longest winning streak in the country—securing the district title, the State title and the mid-Atlantic title before advancing to the World Series in Springdale, AR, where they finished up with a 2-2 record.

Noteworthy to the success of these local baseball heroes is the participation and pride of their parents. Each parent of each player traveled to Springdale for the 10-day World Series.

While I congratulate these participants, I would also tip my hat to the organizers of the

World Series and youth baseball coaches everywhere for their time and effort. There are few things in life more important than helping to build strong bodies and minds in kids whose lives are immeasurably enriched by the respect and attention of the adults around them.

Congratulations to this year's Valley Babe Ruth League all-stars for a job well done. They are Rich Adamczyk, Eric Cohen, Ian Cuthbert, Jon Downs, Mike Erwin, Lauren Fitzpatrick, Steve Haryan, Jeff Machan, Matt Marsallo, Andy Myatt, John Pennisi, Brian Thompson, Ed Van Slyke, Jordan Weismore, and Mike Wojenski.

INTRODUCTION OF RADIO CONSUMER INFORMATION ACT

HON. LARRY LAROCCO

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 21, 1993

Mr. LAROCCO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Radio Consumer Information Act of 1993. This legislation will modify certain disclosure requirements of three of our banking laws: the Truth in Lending Act, the Truth in Savings Act, and the Consumer Leasing Act. The purpose of this bill is to remedy the unintended consequences these statutes have had for radio advertising of loans, savings accounts, and leases.

Current law requires specific, detailed disclosures whenever certain financial terms are used in an advertisement. For print and television advertising, these disclosures are easily made in the fine print at the bottom of the ad. On the radio, however, it is virtually impossible to make all of the required disclosures. To do so would require a very lengthy advertisement filled with technical details that listeners would be unlikely to retain.

As a result of these requirements, advertisers avoid radio. Local radio stations lose millions of dollars in advertising revenue each year. For the auto leasing market alone, the radio industry estimates losses of up to \$300 million a year.

This legislation requires the Federal Reserve to set rules for disclosures by radio advertisers that will give consumers all of the information now required by law, but will do so using toll-free numbers or other means rather than requiring that the information be read over the air. Under my legislation, consumers will continue to receive exactly the same information now required and will be able to make the same informed choices envisioned by lawmakers when the Truth in Lending, Truth in Savings, and Consumer Lease Acts were passed.

I look forward to working with interested Members of the House for passage of this legislation.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE
BLATTENBERGER FAMILIES OF
AMERICA

HON. BUD SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 21, 1993

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, September 20, 1993, the Blattenberger families celebrated their 250th anniversary of arriving in America.

On this day in 1743, Johannes Blattenberger—the progenitor of all the Blattenberger families, arrived at the Port of Philadelphia, and made his mark in the record books to declare his allegiance to the King and England. Johannes was one of many who took the invitation that William Penn had extended some years earlier, to come to his Pennsylvania, and find the religious and political freedom they lacked in their native Germany.

There is some evidence to suggest that Johannes then indentured himself to pay for this trip to the New World, but within a few years he appears in the area of Lancaster, PA, his fortune and family both growing.

All of Johannes' grown sons felt the need to give back to the land that gave them so much. When the time to fight for their country came, they all willingly joined in the fight to secure the new Nation, in the Revolutionary War. Since that time, a Blattenberger or descendant has fought and sometimes died, in every major conflict of the United States, the War of 1812, the Civil War, World War I and II, Korea, and Vietnam. Today one of their family descendants serves in Kuwait.

Today the family has spread from the Lancaster area to 31 States and the District of Columbia. In the past two and a half centuries, many changes have happened in the country, and even a few changes in the Blattenberger family name. Today, descendants of Johannes may spell the family name in a variety of forms—Blattenberger, Plattenberger, Blottenberger, Plattenburg, or Blattenberg. But as with such a distinctive name, there is no trouble in tracing their family heritage to Johannes.

The Blattenberger family history, and U.S. history are woven together in many ways. Perhaps the fact that weaving was Johannes' profession may have been prophetic. Over the centuries, the family moved from the activities of farmer, cooper, blacksmithing, and weaving to find a niche in many areas of enterprise and government service.

The Blattenberger family is proud to note the family members who have made special contributions to the country in a variety of ways such as a movie actress in the thirties and forties, as head of the Government Printing Office and as a Commissioner of the SEC. With no less pride we note the family members who worked on the Manhattan Project and the first lunar land rover.

Today members of the family have a variety of professions; doctors and nurses, college professors and school teachers, lawyer, legal assistant, computer consultant, chemical engineer, truck driver, cabinet maker, electrical contracting, minister, farmer—in Iowa, dairy

farmer, orchard owner, gristmill operator, radio personality, accountant, poultry processing, small business owner, soldier, author, inventor, student, mother, father, and patriot.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to personally congratulate the Blattenberger family on this monumental occasion. One can be proud of the rich history and strong heritage that these families are celebrating. Happy 250th anniversary to the Blattenberger family.

EDWARDS' STATEMENT WELCOMING PARTICIPANTS TO THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN

HON. CHET EDWARDS

OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 21, 1993

Mr. EDWARDS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, today I welcome the participants of the National Conference on Crimes Against Children. Law enforcement personnel from across the country will be in Washington today and tomorrow to exchange techniques and tactics needed to protect our children from a whole host of crimes and abuses.

Included in the list of participants are four police officers from my 11th Congressional District in Texas. From the Killeen Police Department are A.C. Ford, Ricky Smith, Kathy Stringer, and Sgt. Rose Longwell.

Many dangers face our children today—drugs, sexual abuse, child pornography, and a variety of violent crimes. The figures are there to prove just how serious a problem crime against our children has become in this country. An example: According to 1991 Justice Department figures, 1 in 6 youths from the ages of 12 to 15 were victims of a rape, robbery, assault, or other personal crime. These young teens have the third highest rate of crimes committed against them in this country.

Children are our Nation's future. We must take action to stem the violence that they are increasingly exposed to in their schools and on the streets, from the largest city to the smallest town. I applaud the participants of the conference for their work to stop the crime and to stop the violence and abuse that our children face every day.

TRIBUTE TO TAIWAN

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 21, 1993

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, as an economic power and a symbol of democracy, Taiwan deserves the world's respect and recognition. Since 1949, the Republic of China on Taiwan has moved from an agricultural society, exporting bananas and sugar, to a major trading nation. Moreover, the 21 million people on Taiwan are prosperous and free.

As a sign of growing respect for Taiwan, many international organizations have welcomed Taiwan as a member. Taiwan is now a member of the Asian Development Bank,

the Pacific Economic Council, and the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation forum, as well as the International and Asian Olympic Association. In addition, Taiwan's application to join GATT is headed toward success.

Since the Republic of China withdrew from the United Nations in 1971, times and circumstances have changed dramatically. Taiwan today is vastly different from what it was 22 years ago. A nation such as the Republic of China, which has achieved economic success and political freedom entirely on her own, needs to be commended by all nations. In recognition of these great achievements, I believe that the Republic of China on Taiwan should be awarded membership in the United Nations.

IN RECOGNITION OF LLOYD OLSON

HON. LARRY COMBEST

OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 21, 1993

Mr. COMBEST. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding man from my home State of Texas, Mr. Lloyd Olson. Mr. Olson retired as general manager of Cattle Town, Inc. on August 31, 1993, after 20 years of dedicated service.

Mr. Olson, a pioneer in the cattle feeding industry, has been associated with the cattle industry in Hereford, TX, for the past 30 years. As an active member in both the National Cattlemen's Association and the Texas Cattle Feeders Association, he has also served on numerous committees. He has generously given of his time and talents to improve the cattle industry.

His hands on approach and tireless efforts throughout the years have contributed to Cattle Town, Inc.'s great success. Since his arrival in October 1973, Cattle Town, Inc. has doubled in size. Serving in every facet of the operation, Mr. Olson is very knowledgeable and well respected by his peers.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me to recognize such an involved and devoted citizen of west Texas who is so committed to the cattle industry. I am certain Mr. Olson will continue to give of his time and energy to the community. I salute him for his many dedicated years of service to his profession.

HISPANIC HERITAGE MONTH
CELEBRATED

HON. RONALD D. COLEMAN

OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 21, 1993

Mr. COLEMAN. Mr. Speaker, this country has often been called a nation of many nations. Our national identity is, in fact, a mosaic of contributions from virtually every nationality and ethnic group in the world. Hispanic-Americans in this country make up a vital part of that mosaic.

During Hispanic Heritage Month, celebrated each year September 15 through October 15, Americans of all backgrounds will have the opportunity to reflect on the contributions of Hispanic-Americans which have immeasurably

enriched the civic, social, cultural, and commercial institutions of our Nation. This tradition of honoring the contributions of Latinos dates back to 1968 when President Lyndon Johnson first established the first celebration. In this spirit, I am honored to join my colleagues in celebration of Hispanic Heritage Month.

There is an endless honor roll of Hispanic-Americans: Inspiring leaders like the late civil rights pioneer Cesar Chavez; dynamic educators like Jaime Escalante and the late Tomas Rivera; fantastic entertainers like Gloria Estefan and Linda Ronstadt; powerful actors like Edward James Olmos and Andy Garcia; internationally acclaimed artists like the late Rudy Montoya and Amado Pena; superb athletes like Bobby Bonilla and Rick Aguilera; legal crusaders like Vilma Martinez and Antonia Hernandez; and political activists like the late Willie Hernandez, Secretary of Housing, Henry Cisneros, and Secretary of Transportation, Federico Pena, are two leaders with outstanding backgrounds who are lending their expertise to the Clinton administration.

But those who lead on the national stage are not alone. They are joined by local community and neighborhood activists in cities across the Nation. In the 16th Congressional District of Texas, our leaders and neighbors include Representative Paul Moreno, dean of the state legislative delegation; County Judge Alicia Chacon, Chair of the Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund; Juan Aranda, labor leader; Rosa Guerrero, cultural ambassador; Judge Albert Armendariz, constitutional rights pioneer; Ambassador Raymond Telles, diplomat; Lucy Acosta, civic activist; Maria Elena Flood, health educator; Pete Duarte, hospital administrator; and Hector Holguin, business leader. These individuals are dedicated to the betterment of our community in El Paso and Hispanics across the country.

Mr. Speaker, it is important to remember that Hispanic Heritage Month is celebrated by Hispanics of different descents. Sadly, however, many Hispanics suffer from problems such as high poverty, high illiteracy and educational drop-out rates, above average unemployment rates and low levels of health insurance coverage. It is important to address these problems because Hispanic-Americans are the fastest growing minority group in this country. So as we celebrate Hispanic Heritage Month, let us work toward solutions of these problems and enhance the quality of life for Hispanics and all Americans.

ST. ANDREW'S PRE-SCHOOL'S 20TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. KAREN L. THURMAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 21, 1993

Ms. THURMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to acknowledge the 20th anniversary of the founding of St. Andrew's Pre-School of Spring Hill, FL.

In 1973, 2 years after St. Andrew's Episcopal Church was established in Spring Hill, the first pre-school in the community was founded. Twenty years later, on September

25, 1993, alumni, current students, staff, parents, parishioners, and friends will celebrate this event with a joyous party. It is their hope and prayer to have a grand first-time reunion.

The pre-school meets in Friendship Hall off Founder Road, Monday through Friday each week 9 a.m. to noon. Mrs. Robert (Geri) Anderson is the director being ably assisted by Mary Seaman and Lisa Perrone. Much credit for the founding goes to Roz Bennett, wife of the then vicar of St. Andrew's, the Reverend Ernest L. Bennett. The staff through the years has been the stable and effective vehicle of success.

There have been many young parents who entrusted their children to this Pre-K3 and K4 education style offered by St. Andrew's of Spring Hill. Without the spirit of cooperation and willingness of many people, the success level reached would not have been possible. As they celebrate this 20th anniversary, their aspirations for the future are as bold and imaginative as those held by their founders. They welcome the opportunity to observe this historical moment on Saturday the 25th of September as Hernando County marks its 150th anniversary.

THE CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE PREVENTION ACT

HON. THOMAS J. BLILEY, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 21, 1993

Mr. BLILEY. Mr. Speaker, the sexual exploitation of children through prostitution and pornography is a problem that increasingly crosses international borders. The worldwide trade in child prostitutes is fueled by money from the United States and other industrialized nations. It is time we pulled the financial plug on the pimps and pornographers who prey on children worldwide.

That is why I am pleased to be an original cosponsor of H.R. 2872, a comprehensive anticrime package that includes the Child Sexual Abuse Prevention Act—a bill to put an end to U.S. involvement in the international trafficking in sexually abused children and to strengthen State and local law enforcement efforts to combat the sexual exploitation of children.

The United States is the world's most lucrative consumer market for child pornography. According to Defense for Children International, child pornography is at least a \$2.5 billion a year industry involving millions of children around the globe.

The child pornography market, however, is part of a larger world of international trafficking in child prostitutes. Recently, Time magazine ran a cover story describing the international scope of the sexual exploitation of women and children. It described in detail how prostitution and child pornography have become "a global growth industry debasing the women and children of the world." Their report described the kidnapping, rape, and extortion practiced against young women and children as part of the international prostitution market. In the United States alone, it is estimated that there are between 90,000 and 300,000 prostitutes under the age of 18 years.

Mr. Speaker, the Child Sexual Abuse Prevention Act is simple. The bill extends the reach of current Federal child pornography statutes to include persons outside of the United States who produce or traffic in child pornography ultimately destined for our shores. The bill also amends existing law to prohibit travel in foreign commerce for the purpose of sexually abusing a child.

The Child Sexual Abuse Prevention Act also strengthens State and local enforcement efforts to prevent the sexual exploitation of children. It requires, as a condition of receiving Federal funding, that States enact legislation, in accordance with guidelines established by the Attorney General, to establish or strengthen prohibitions against the production, distribution, and possession of child pornography.

Mr. Speaker, the provisions contained in H.R. 2872 are of vital importance in a wide variety of areas. There are many good reasons to favor the bill. One of those reasons is that it takes a tough approach on the problem of international trafficking in sexually exploited women and children. I urge the House to move quickly on this legislation.

SALUTE TO JUDGE RALPH KELLEY

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 21, 1993

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my great admiration and my sincere affection for my former colleague in the Tennessee House of Representatives, the Honorable Ralph H. Kelley, who is soon to retire his position as the Chief U.S. Bankruptcy Judge for the Eastern District of Tennessee after 25 years of meritorious service.

Although only a handful of my colleagues would remember, Ralph began his Government service as a page here in the House from 1941 to 1946. After serving in the Army Air Corps, he attended the University of Tennessee and Vanderbilt Law School. After engaging in private law practice in his home town of Chattanooga, Ralph was chosen as the assistant attorney general of Hamilton County, TN, and 2 years later was elected to the State house.

At the time, I was the minority leader in the Tennessee House, and I got to know Ralph quite well. I found him to be an honest and dedicated representative of the people who sent him there, as well as a true friend. After only one term in the State house, Ralph was elected mayor of Chattanooga, where he served for 6 years with distinction.

In 1969, Ralph Kelley was selected to be the Chief U.S. Bankruptcy Judge for the Eastern District of Tennessee. Adjudicating bankruptcy claims is a difficult process which requires both compassion and common sense, and he has shown that he possesses these qualities in abundance throughout his outstanding tenure on the bench. In addition, whenever I or other Members of Congress needed information on these proceedings or other judicial issues, Judge Kelley was always there to give the benefit of his expertise.

During his career on the bench, Judge Kelley was also a leader in the professional organizations of his field. He has been active in the Judicial Conference of the United States, the National Conference of Bankruptcy Clerks, the American Bankruptcy Institute, bar associations at every level, and others too numerous to add. He was also honored by his peers by being selected as the president of the National Conference of Bankruptcy Judges in 1985.

My friend's retirement fills me with mixed emotions. I am glad that he will have more time to spend with his wife Barbara Ann and his children, as well as the time to accomplish the things he never got around to while he was dedicating his time to public service. However, the Federal judiciary will sorely miss his expertise. Fortunately, he has agreed to accept senior status on his court, so that his peers will not be deprived of the benefit of his counsel from time to time.

It has been my privilege to know Judge Ralph Kelley for nearly 40 years, and throughout that time, I have valued our friendship dearly. Although the retirement of an honorable public servant leaves us all the poorer, I know that he can look back at his career and see little that he could have done better. I salute his accomplishments, I appreciate what he has done for his country, and I thank him for his friendship.

IN RECOGNITION OF TANYA
WITMAN

HON. THOMAS H. ANDREWS

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 21, 1993

Mr. ANDREWS of Maine. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today and report that Tanya Witman of Portland, ME is one of this year's winners in the Voice of America Scriptwriting Competition and Scholarship Program, which is sponsored each year by the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Tanya's essay is poignant; it reminds all of us that it is our responsibility, our duty, to stand up tall and speak for those in our country who cannot be heard. Tanya reinforces the concept that all American citizens should not only observe the world around them, but that we should take an active part in shaping that world for the better.

I commend Tanya for her ability to convey these tenets of American democracy in both a compassionate and stirring fashion.

I hereby request that Tanya's essay be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, so that others may enjoy her writing.

MY VOICE IN AMERICA'S FUTURE

(By Tanya Witman)

My voice in America's future is strong and clear. I can hear it above the discontented murmur of many. Though to some the future holds uncertainty, to me it is bright. I see a new day ahead and my voice speaks out in hopefulness for what lies before me.

My voice will serve to continue the healing process that has already begun. I can encourage those who are uneducated to learn. I can support those who are trying to better their situations. I can console those who feel they

have failed. I can tell myself that the time is right to stop speaking and start listening and doing.

The key to the world is fashioned from knowledge. Knowledge breaks down barriers and builds foundations for new ties. The more one knows, the more one can intuit and impart to others. While minds may think differently, words can capture thoughts and harness them for use. My thoughts will form the connection: my words will make the connection: my voice will be the connection.

My voice will not only be used to speak. I will shout when people refuse to listen. I will shout for the homeless man in the street whose words have been ignored, for the sick and the aged if their voices are too weak, and for the children who have not yet learned how to speak.

I will sing to those who have heard too much horror. I will soothe their ears and hearts and minds so that they can listen once again. I will sing to the babies without homes, coax them to sleep so they can wake up to a bright new day.

I will cry out when there is pain from pushing so hard against a seemingly indestructible wall. I will weep for struggle and failure, lament the futility of death. My cries will be heard by those who can do something to end the pain.

I will cheer when there is victory and accomplishment. My voice will resound joyously at the dawn, at a birth, at the realization of love. It will inspire joy in others and lift their hearts along with mine.

But I will not whisper or calm my tone. A stifled emotion is an injustice to the world.

Freedom of speech is a right that is often taken for granted and underrated. Many of those who have the greatest effect on their world have been great orators as well as people of action. Abraham Lincoln, Martin Luther King, Eleanor Roosevelt, Susan B. Anthony: all of these Americans spoke eloquently of their ideas. People listened and agreed. History was made.

I will use my eyes to see what can be done to further help Americans, my people. I will use my ears to listen to ideas on how to help America, my country. I will use my voice to communicate to others how to help America, my home.

My voice is the voice of America. My voice is the voice of change.

FIFTY-SIX ARRESTS FOR FLORIDA
BOY: MURDER SUSPECT

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 21, 1993

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, the following editorial enunciates very well the tragic story of the 13-year-old Florida boy with a record of 56 arrests who is being held as a suspect in the murder of a British tourist in that State. This Member invites his colleagues' attention, especially members of the Florida delegation, to what would appear to be obvious inadequacies in Florida's criminal law or in the functioning of its judicial system. This Member would emphasize an understanding that all States have their inadequacies, but this tragic incident in Florida certainly points rather obviously to outrageously severe problems or inadequacies in the criminal justice system of Florida that ought to be receiving prompt attention by Florida's State officials.

FIFTY IS TOO MANY SECOND CHANCES

Although some investigators dispute the boy's culpability, one of the suspects in the killing of a British tourist in Florida is a 13-year-old boy who has been arrested 56 times.

That statement, with no further elaboration, could be a nation's epitaph. Society must find a way to quit populating the streets with young, quasi-human killing machines. Otherwise, America's slide toward savagery will continue until virtually no one is safe.

How many other ticking time bombs are out there—not only along the Florida freeways but also in New York and Washington, along Interstate 80 in Illinois, and on the streets of Omaha, Lincoln and the smaller Midlands communities?

No one knows. The battle is being lost. Too many kids are being raised by other kids, or by television sets, without ever learning honor, responsibility, kindness. They grow up on the streets where satisfying one's ego and one's appetites is the reason for living, no matter who has to be hurt.

And when they get into trouble, they enter a world of social engineers who, fixated on "process," excuse these kids and try to pretend that with a little understanding they will become responsible citizens. So even then, there is no opportunity to learn that actions have consequences, that right is right and wrong is wrong.

Yes, a second chance sometimes helps a person rehabilitate himself. But a 10th chance? A 25th chance? The kid in Florida has had more than 50 chances. At what point did his probation officers and counselors plan to pull the plug on his budding criminal career? At 100 arrests? 200?

It shouldn't require a Ph.D to figure out that sooner rather than later, some punks simply have to be put away until they get the message.

Hunters of human prey, such as the killers of the British tourist, don't need community-based programs and revolving door detention centers. Governments need to quit excusing violent, amoral criminals. The courts must have the authority to treat them as the menace that they are. If that requires more prisons, as opposed to group homes, so be it. Certainly it means standing up to the ridiculous notion that the Second Amendment gives kids the right to arm themselves with Saturday night specials and AK-47s.

These aren't "kids" in any traditional sense of the word. They are something different, something few previous generations have had to deal with. So far, society has failed to deal with the problem. And because of its failure, too many people have died.

EXPANDING THE SCOPE OF SERVICES PROVIDED BY VET CENTERS

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 21, 1993

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a bill which authorizes the VA to provide preventive health care, pre-admission testing, and referral services at vet centers. These services would be available to those veterans eligible for readjustment counseling and medical services.

As my colleagues may know, vet centers are often located in urban areas or in locations

a great distance from VA medical centers. These facilities currently provide counseling and readjustment services to veterans of the Vietnam era or those who served in the conflict zones of Lebanon, Grenada, Panama or the Persian Gulf.

Mr. Speaker, it would be a great convenience to veterans to have access to some medical services at the vet center since many veterans, especially in urban areas, do not have their own transportation. Traveling to VA medical centers for simple tests for preadmission screening is burdensome. The availability of these services in vet centers would greatly reduce their aggravation. At the same time, placing medical teams in the vet centers helps move the VA in the direction of preventive and ambulatory care, which we expect the VA to ultimately focus upon.

While the VA already is experimenting with placing medical screening clinics in existing vet centers, it is still a very limited experiment. However, both the VA and veterans have been pleased with the results.

In my home State of New Jersey, the VA has operated a health screening clinic in the Linwood Vet Center for the past 7 years. It seems to me that this concept has indeed proven itself and the time has come to implement the policy on a broader basis.

The Linwood Vet Center presently provides limited medical services in connection with the Wilmington VA Medical Center. The medical team is located in an office next to the vet center and both entities refer veterans to each other for treatment or counseling. The results have been very favorable and I hope it can be applied elsewhere in the Nation.

Mr. Speaker, my bill would provide the VA with the express legal authority to expand the screening clinic concept. It would be a clear expansion of services provided by vet centers and provide what is obviously a needed service. However, this bill takes incremental approach toward the goal of accessible, decentralized health care. Vet centers need time to incorporate this expanded mission while preserving its primary mission of readjustment counseling. Therefore, I have limited eligibility to those veterans who are currently eligible for treatment at vet centers. At a later date we certainly could consider expanding eligibility to all veterans.

Earlier this year, I visited the Trenton Vet Center. I believe that facility would be an ideal location for conducting screening and preadmission testing on veterans rather than traveling to a VAMC. Hopefully, through this legislation, the VA will act and put this concept into action in Trenton and other worthy locations.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that Chairman ROY ROWLAND has placed this bill on the hearing agenda for the Hospitals and Health Care Subcommittee. I will be working to move this bill to the floor and urge my colleagues to co-sponsor this measure. With continued bipartisan support, we can expand the services available to all veterans.

IN CELEBRATION OF THE CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF SVOBODA, THE OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER OF THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 21, 1993

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Svoboda, the official newspaper of the Ukrainian National Association. Svoboda, which means liberty in Ukrainian, has for the last 100 years provided news about the United States, the Ukraine, and the world to hundreds of thousands of Ukrainian immigrants in their native language. Svoboda has been an empowering force within the Ukrainian-American community, laying cultural, social, and educational foundations.

In its celebrated 100 years of history, Svoboda has served as a vital channel of information between the Ukraine and the rest of the world, particularly regarding the Ukraine's struggle for independence. Svoboda provided essential information to the West about the famine imposed by Soviet dictator Joseph Stalin in the 1930's, the arrests of human rights activists in the 1970's and 1980's, and the culmination of the struggle for independence in 1990 and 1991.

We take this opportunity to commemorate the advent of Ukrainian independence. Svoboda, with its high standards of journalistic excellence and professionalism, now covers a new panorama of topics which are shaping the future of the Ukrainian nation. Although her struggle for independence has been won, the Ukraine continues to grapple with challenging issues that affect its domestic situation and international relations. As the Ukraine struggles to reshape its future, I am confident that the Svoboda will enjoy continued success in the next hundred years.

Mr. Speaker, I know that my colleagues join me in commemorating the centennial anniversary of the Ukrainian National Association's outstanding official newspaper, Svoboda.

THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA'S 82D ANNIVERSARY AND THE UNITED NATIONS

HON. ROBERT F. (BOB) SMITH

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 21, 1993

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, congratulations to President Lee Teng-hui and Foreign Minister Fredrick Chien of the Republic of China on Taiwan as they celebrate the Tenth of October, the 82d anniversary of the founding of their nation. I wish Taiwan the best of luck in all its future endeavors and especially in its bid to re-enter the United Nations. Taiwan richly deserves U.N. membership.

Throughout its history, the Republic of China on Taiwan has been playing an active international role, despite its lack of U.N. membership. In the early 1970's, the Republic

of China was active in the International Monetary Fund [IMF], the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, and the International Council of Scientific Unions. Also, the ROC has stepped up its technical aid to needy countries, a program which the ROC started in the 1950's. At the moment, the ROC has more than 43 teams of technical experts working in 31 countries. In addition, to increase its overseas aid programs, the ROC has established a \$1.2 billion International Economic Cooperation and Development Fund to help developing countries promote economic and industrial growth. Already, more than \$250 million has been given to Panama, Costa Rica, and the Philippines and additional funds will be made available for projects in the Pacific, Latin America, Eastern Europe, and Africa. By 1995, the ROC expects to spend \$400 million a year on foreign aid, roughly a quarter of 1 percent of its GNP.

There is no question that the ROC is committed to playing an even larger international role, it allowed to participate in the U.N. I believe that now is the time for all nations to look at the Republic of China's contributions of international aid and I believe that the Republic of China on Taiwan deserves to be invited back to the United Nations.

THE IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE [INS] REFORM ACT

HON. SUSAN MOLINARI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 21, 1993

Ms. MOLINARI. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Immigration and Naturalization Service [INS] Reform Act of 1993. The experts, special commissions, and many of the men and women of the INS agree, we need to reform the INS and make our immigration laws work.

According to the General Accounting Office: Strong leadership and management reforms are needed to address serious problems.

This report goes on further to say:

*** the agency has degenerated into a group of segmented autonomous programs, each trying to handle its own set of problems with little attention given to their interrelatedness. Without coherent overall direction and basic management reforms, the organization has been unable to effectively address changing enforcement responsibilities and longstanding service delivery problems.

Based on a very successful INS pilot program there is a proven solution. The 1988 Anti-Drug Abuse Act required that a pilot project, which is still in existence today, conduct and test a better enforcement structure. A comprehensive review of that project was undertaken and the U.S. Department of Justice issued its findings in August 1992. It concluded that the pilot project worked and it is time to see that the lessons learned from this program are implemented.

The legislation I am introducing today will implement the recommendations of the successful pilot programs established by Congress. The changes recommended are organizational in nature and streamline the agency

to better meet the enforcement demands of the INS.

My bill will separate law enforcement officials from other agency personnel and functions. It allows them to pursue their charge of apprehending illegal aliens and stopping illegal activities. It establishes in each region a chief of enforcement operations who reports directly to Washington and oversees a chief patrol agent, a special agent in charge of investigations, and a deportation officer in charge. This ensures the INS will maintain consistent service and enforcement postures throughout the United States by actually carrying out the implementation of the Nation's immigration policy.

Mr. Speaker, these changes are consistent with the same enforcement management structures now being used by all other national law enforcement agencies. I ask that my colleagues take a close look at my legislation and lend their support. This bill has the support of many of the experts, it will make a difference and it is reform that has been tested and proven to work.

MOROCCO WALKS A TIGHTROPE ON DIPLOMATIC TIES TO ISRAEL

HON. HARRY JOHNSTON

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 21, 1993

Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I had the privilege of meeting with King Hassan II of Morocco in June to discuss the Middle East peace process. At that time 3 months ago, I was encouraged by the King's commitment to playing a positive role in bringing peace to the region. Today I rise to recognize the significant contribution he and his nation have made toward the historic breakthrough we witnessed in Washington last week.

King Hassan II has long played a unique role in the Middle East, mediating among the Israelis and Arabs as well as among fellow Arab states. He played a key role in arranging the historic visit of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat to Israel in 1977.

The visit of Yitzhak Rabin of Israel to Morocco on the day after the signing of the declaration of principles with the PLO was the first official visit by an Israeli Prime Minister to an Arab nation other than Egypt. Prime Minister Rabin said, "I have come * * * to thank His Majesty for all that he has undertaken and for his personal initiative to facilitate peace in the Middle East."

Mr. Speaker, Morocco deserves our thanks as well for its role in helping to bring about what we all hope will be a new era of peace and prosperity for the Middle East. I would like to include in the RECORD with my statement two articles from the New York Times describing the historic visit of Prime Minister Rabin to Morocco and the history of Morocco's peace-making role in the Middle East.

MOROCCO WALKS A TIGHTROPE ON DIPLOMATIC TIES TO ISRAEL

(By Roger Cohen)

RABAT, MOROCCO.—Having accorded de facto recognition to Israel by welcoming Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin to his sum-

mer palace, King Hassan II of Morocco now faces a delicate problem: Should the two countries merely live together or has the time come to exchange rings?

The King's choice on whether to establish diplomatic relations with Israel is crucially important because it will be a guide to the degree of political support Arab states are prepared to give Mr. Rabin in the bid for peace with the Palestine Liberation Organization. But Westerners here believe the decision for the King will be particularly difficult, and therefore long pondered, because it involves a clash of personal instinct and pragmatic considerations.

On the one hand, King Hassan, through his extraordinary gesture on Tuesday and quiet diplomacy before that, has already demonstrated that he believes Morocco has a special role to play in establishing bridges between Israel and the Arab world.

TIES TO MOROCCAN JEWS

Surrounded by several prominent Jewish advisers, acutely aware of the economic potential of a formal opening to a state where close to 500,000 Jews of Moroccan descent live, proud of his dynasty's history of protection of the Jews, and eager to cap his past peacemaking efforts through a pioneering role in the reinforcement of this week's peace accords, the King is widely believed to be personally enthusiastic about diplomatic recognition of Israel.

Moreover, he has shown that he is prepared, on occasion, to go out on a limb, earning the pique and even outright denunciation of other Arab leaders. One interpretation here of his invitation to Mr. Rabin is that King Hassan was trying to upstage King Hussein of Jordan, for whom he is known to bear little affection. Jordan's peace plans with Israel were announced in Washington on the same day as Mr. Rabin's visit.

"The King likes a grand gesture and would probably be happy to gain the kudos of being the first Arab state after Egypt to establish diplomatic ties with Israel," said one Westerner. "It's hard to imagine any other Arab country leading the way."

BOLDNESS HAS ITS LIMITS

On the other hand, King Hassan, a man who has survived two assassination attempts in the 1970's and is known as an astute politician, is very much aware that, as one Western diplomat put it, "too many dramatic gestures can be dangerous."

By all accounts, the invitation to Mr. Rabin was prepared in the utmost secrecy. The French Ambassador here dined with the Moroccan Foreign Minister, Abdellatif Filali, the night before Mr. Filali abruptly left for Washington to attend the signing of the peace accords. But the minister gave no hint of his plans. American diplomats here were simply in the dark, alerted only at the last minute of Mr. Rabin's impending arrival.

Thus, King Hassan, having acted on a discreet personal initiative, clearly has a lot of explaining to do with other Arab leaders. It appears certain that he will want to consult at length with them—particularly with other moderate leaders in the gulf area—before making his decision on diplomatic ties with Israel.

"This process of consultation will take some time, and is one reason I'm convinced that formal recognition of Israel is still some months off," said one Western European diplomat.

DOMESTIC POLITICAL FACTORS

King Hassan also has to move with some circumspection with respect to his own coun-

try. Although his hold on power is extremely secure, bolstered by a stranglehold on information reflected in the fact that every Moroccan newspaper today trumpeted the monarch's role as "a pioneer of the Washington peace," the King is acutely sensitive to the strong Islamic militant movement in neighboring Algeria. He does not want to give any unnecessary fuel to the small currents of such sentiment in Morocco.

Arab nationalists have also been gaining some ground, and a rapid establishment of diplomatic ties with Israel, before the future of the Israeli-Palestinian accords is clear, could boost their standing.

All this suggested that some time may pass before the King grants the diplomatic recognition that his invitation so clearly seemed to presage. The Israeli Foreign Minister, Shimon Peres, appeared to show an appreciation of the difficulties on Tuesday when he said that, "There must be a certain gradual approach in this development."

This public Israeli patience may in part have been motivated by Israeli awareness that if it wants King Hassan to act as an intermediary in getting conservative Arab states politically and financially behind the Palestinian accord, then Israel cannot also ask him to ruin his relations with these countries through a capricious act of diplomatic recognition.

RABIN MEETS HASSAN, REPORTING STEP TOWARD TIES

(By Roger Cohen)

CASABLANCA, MOROCCO.—Pushing quickly to build Israel's peace agreement with the P.L.O. into a new relationship with Arab countries, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin held talks today with King Hassan II of Morocco and described them as "a step toward diplomatic relations."

"The surprise visit to Morocco, a one-day layover on Mr. Rabin's return to Jerusalem from Washington, underscored the Israeli Government's determination to obtain the support of moderate Arab nations for the plan for Palestinian self-rule in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank town of Jericho. It also signaled Israel's conviction that the way should now be open for the rapid establishment of diplomatic ties between Israel and Arab countries.

Mr. Rabin's meeting in Morocco—the first official visit by an Israeli Prime Minister to an Arab nation other than Egypt—also demonstrated the change that has suddenly come over Middle East politics.

The last time Mr. Rabin came here, in 1976, for secret talks with King Hassan, he was disguised in a shaggy wig, moustache and fake glasses. Today, in what amounted to a diplomatic coup revealing the potential benefits of reaching for peace with the P.L.O., he was received with pomp at the King's summer palace at Skhirat, near Rabat, and heard greetings in Hebrew from the King of the Jewish New Year, which begins at sundown Wednesday.

"PROMISING THINGS"

"I have heard very warm and promising things about the future." Mr. Rabin said after his meeting with the King. Earlier, on his arrival in the Moroccan capital, the Israeli Prime Minister said "We hope and believe that it is possible to expand the network of Israel's relations with Arab countries and the Arab world."

Morocco was a natural starting point for Mr. Rabin in his drive to get moderate Arab countries politically and financially committed to the Palestinian accord.

King Hassan has long played a discreet role in Middle East negotiations, helping arrange Anwar el-Sadat's historic visit to Jerusalem in 1977 and meeting secretly with both Mr. Rabin and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres of Israel when other Arab nations would have nothing to do with them.

Gaining the support of moderate Arab countries for the peace accord is regarded by diplomatic officials as essential for Mr. Rabin in order to bolster support at home, where opinion is divided on the agreement with the P.L.O. and a parliamentary debate on the issue is scheduled next week. Moreover, the oil-producing Persian Gulf nations could give crucial financial support for Palestinian self-rule in Gaza and Jericho.

However, rumors that diplomatic relations between Morocco and Israel would be announced today proved untrue. "There is a beginning of openness," Mr. Rabin said. "But these things cannot all happen at once. We have made a step toward diplomatic relations."

King Hassan said in a brief statement that the agreement between Israel and the P.L.O. was "a step toward a better future."

Western diplomats suggested that the King could not be too effusive because the accords signed Monday in Washington did not address the status of Jerusalem. As the head of the Jerusalem Committee of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, a group of 45 Arab countries and the P.L.O., the Moroccan King has a special responsibility in pressing Arab claims to the eastern half of the city that Israel seized from Jordan in the 1967 Middle East war.

At his news conference, Mr. Rabin said his discussions with the King had focused on means to reinforce and support the Palestinian agreement. "We discussed in detail what will be needed to implement the agreement, what the obstacles are, what the security problems are among Palestinians and between Israelis and Palestinians," he said.

The Israeli Prime Minister portrayed the situation in Gaza as dramatic, and said the 750,000 Palestinians living there needed money to develop schools, roads and other essential installations.

"Without money to assist the Palestinians, the whole accord could suffer," he said. "Why could the oil-producing Arab countries of the Arabian Peninsula not contribute? What is providing \$300 million to them?"

There were about 275,000 Jews in Morocco when the country gained independence in 1956, but most have emigrated to Israel, France and elsewhere. An estimated 8,000 Jews remain in Morocco, where they have generally been treated with tolerance.

Today, in a show of appreciation for Morocco's historically tolerant treatment of Jews, Mr. Rabin laid a wreath on the grave of King Hassan's father, Mohammed V, who protected the country's Jews during the Nazi invasion of North Africa.

NAFTA WILL MEAN JOBS FOR ILLINOIS

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 21, 1993

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, my hometown of Peoria is seen by many people as a typical U.S. city. "Will it play in Peoria?" is a question that pundits and others—including myself—often ask themselves.

Caterpillar is Peoria's home grown industry. The reputation that Cat enjoys across the world reflects well not only on Peoria but on America as well. Instead of shying away from competitiveness or hiding behind protectionist rhetoric, Cat welcomes the challenge of breaking into new markets. NAFTA will increase revenues, create jobs, and enhance exports for Caterpillar. For those reasons, NAFTA plays well in Peoria.

I submit for the RECORD an article that appeared in the New York Times today, entitled "Caterpillar Sees Free-Trade Boon." I encourage all of my colleagues to read this article and see how NAFTA will help the bottom line of a real American company.

CATERPILLAR SEES FREE-TRADE BOON

(By Barnaby J. Feder)

PEORIA, Ill.—As the showdown nears in Washington over the fate of the North American Free Trade Agreement, it is no surprise that Caterpillar Inc. has been one of the strongest corporate voices in favor of the treaty.

From its base in this small city in central Illinois, Caterpillar has grown into the largest construction equipment maker in the world. It derives more than half its sales from exports. And it has a reputation as a company that has never seen a free trade proposal it didn't like.

The executives of Caterpillar sound like much of corporate America when they confidently echo the Government's claims about how beneficial NAFTA could be for the American economy. But they are even more enthusiastic when talking about how Caterpillar stands to benefit.

In all, Caterpillar estimates that NAFTA could help it sell an additional 350 pieces of equipment like bulldozers, tractors, and backhoes in Mexico each year. That would add \$45 million a year to its Mexican revenues, on top of the \$200 million that it already books. (Caterpillar reported \$10.2 billion in total revenues last year).

That sales increase would be accomplished in two ways. First, Caterpillar is counting on NAFTA to stimulate the Mexican economy, which in turn should lift the demand for all construction equipment, expanding one of Caterpillar's fastest-growing markets even more. "Mexico needs infrastructure and that plays to our strength," said Timothy L. Elder, the director of government affairs for Caterpillar.

In addition, rolling back the Mexican tariffs on American goods should allow Caterpillar to expand its market share in Mexico at the expense of Komatsu Ltd., and other Asian and European importers who will still be subject to Mexican tariffs.

Caterpillar said its exports to Mexico translates into jobs for 1,300 of its employees and 2,700 jobs for suppliers. But the company's executives conceded that actual employment levels reflected a wide range of operating concerns and could not be pinpointed with any specificity to the level or mix of sales to Mexico.

Over the long term, Caterpillar hopes NAFTA will serve as a harbinger of lower trade barriers throughout Latin America. But the shorter term advantages alone are enough to convince the company that its interests are best served by the trade pact.

As things stand now, Caterpillar tractors and bulldozers built across the Illinois River from here in East Peoria face a 10 percent tariff going into Mexico. The company's marine engines, manufactured a few miles up the river in Mossville, Ill., must overcome a

15 percent tariff barrier, and its excavators, built outside Chicago in Aurora, Ill., face a 20 percent tariff. NAFTA would eliminate all those barriers immediately and phase out similar duties on other Caterpillar products in five to 10 years.

MORE FLEXIBILITY

Without those tariffs artificially inflating prices, Caterpillar had said it would have the flexibility to either roll back prices to build market share or keep prices where they were and enjoy fatter profit margins. Caterpillar executives said the decisions about whether to use its NAFTA-based cost advantage to expand the margins or to cut prices would be made on a product-by-product basis.

Either way, Donald Fites, the chairman and chief executive of Caterpillar, said he believed some Mexican customers were hoping the big equipment maker chose the former route. They have held back orders on the hope that NAFTA would pass, allowing Caterpillar to give them a price break.

Even without NAFTA, sales of Caterpillar products to Mexico have surged since the Salinas Government began reducing tariffs and easing spending restrictions that had been imposed in the early 1980's to reduce the debt burden in Mexico. Caterpillar sold just 11 machines to Mexico in 1983. Last year the total had jumped to 1,200.

LOSS OF CONFIDENCE

But if NAFTA is defeated, the prospects for Caterpillar in Mexico are much less certain. "If NAFTA fails to pass, I would expect the growth to slow if not go the other way," said Mr. Elder, explaining that the setback might cause some to lose confidence in the Mexican economy.

Something NAFTA will not do, Caterpillar executives said, is send American jobs to Mexico. To be sure, the treaty would also eliminate American tariffs ranging from 2.5 percent to 4 percent on construction equipment made in Mexico, making manufacturing south of the border for export to the United States slightly cheaper than it is now. But Caterpillar argues that the elimination of the far higher tariffs on exports to Mexico tilts the playing field further toward manufacturing its equipment in the United States.

"If we had an incentive to move there, it would have been exercised already," Mr. Elder said.

STRAINED UNION RELATIONS

In fact, Caterpillar set up a manufacturing plant near Monterrey, Mexico, in the early 1980's when Mexican import restrictions cut off most exports from Illinois. Employment there has actually declined to 1,200 workers from 1,700 as Mexico relaxed the restrictions. But a good portion of the decline was related to the transfer last year of the company's forklift operations to a venture with Mitsubishi rather than the greater efficiency of American production, Mr. Elder said.

No amount of reassurance or lobbying is likely to generate support for the treaty among Caterpillar's unionized work force, which is represented by the United Automobile Workers. The U.A.W., like other unions, said it believed the treaty would accelerate the flow of jobs from the United States to Mexico and be used by management as another hammer in bargaining over wages and benefits in this country. Caterpillar's relations with the union have been particularly strained since the two sides failed to settle on a new contract last year and Caterpillar forced workers to call off a strike and return to work on its terms.

HALF-HEARTED EFFORT

"This is as much of a threat to a Caterpillar worker as any other," said James B.

O'Conner, a U.A.W. official at Caterpillar. "It's just not going to happen here over night."

Caterpillar has distributed some materials attempting to win support among the workers for Nafta, but the effort has ben half-hearted. Company officials said the workers who supported its position were scared into silence by the union's outspoken opposition. Caterpillar has campaigned to drum up support among other employees, suppliers and customers, and the 252-member Nafta Illinois coalition.

A telling indication of the size of the gulf with the production workers came when Mr. Elders was asked whether the side provisions on environmental and other issues in the pact might contain language that could offset many of the financial benefits Caterpillar saw in Nafta.

"We haven't had a good chance to analyze the side agreements yet but the reassuring thing is that organized labor says they are horrible," Mr. Elder said.

"SYMMETRICAL EXAGGERATIONS"

In truth, there is no simple way to separate the potential gains and losses that might stem from Nafta from larger issues like the huge gap in wage rates that already exists between the United States and Mexico. That gap has already induced American companies to move hundreds of thousands of jobs south of the border and will continue to attract them whether or not Nafta passes.

"There are symmetrical exaggerations from both sides," said Thea Lee, an economist with the Economic Policy Institute, a research center in Washington that has been generally critical of Nafta. "The Administration talks only about the new jobs related to exports without taking into account those displaced by imports. But Ross Perot talks only about the latter."

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE SVOBODA

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 21, 1993

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, September 15, 1993, marked the centennial celebration of the Svboda, the official newspaper of the Ukrainian National Association.

I would like to take this opportunity to commemorate this milestone event, and to recognize the significance this publication has had for all Ukrainians, both here and abroad. A paper of the people, Svboda has proven its dedication to the preservation of Ukrainian heritage, while working to promote the democratic ideals this Nation was founded upon.

The oldest Ukrainian newspaper, and one of the oldest ethnic newspapers in the United

States, Svboda has preserved in the long struggle for advancement of the Ukrainian-American community. Founded with the goals of defending national interests, encouraging the people to community activity and socially useful work, and raising national consciousness, the newspaper has evolved as a critical link between promoting Ukrainian heritage and encouraging American and Ukrainian patriotism.

Published in both the Ukrainian and English languages, Svboda has been instrumental in educating and aiding hundreds of thousands around the world for the past 100 years. The paper has also been vital in the creation of numerous social-political organizations, most notably the Ukrainian National Organization. These organizations have been essential in fostering educational, cultural, and social development within the Ukrainian-American community.

Equally important to the great inspiration and leadership the paper has shown to the ethnic community, the Svboda has been a significant source of information for those of us in the West about the Ukraine. It was through this vital newspaper that Western officials and peoples learned of the history of Ukraine's long struggle for independence, from the families of the Stalinist regime to the modern day struggles of the early nineties.

The Svboda has proved that it is truly a peoples' newspaper. In an age when television media has begun to dominate the printed word, I feel it is essential to recognize and honor an effective newspaper such as Svboda, for its dedication to the education and improvement of the people both in the United States and abroad.

Today, Svboda defends the newly independent Ukraine and continues to support efforts for the liberation of Ukrainians around the world, from Brazil to Bosnia. Along with fulfilling its obligation to the Ukrainian community, Svboda continues to achieve its initial goals of raising social consciousness and encouraging political activism throughout the world.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I would like to commend the Ukrainian-American community, particularly members of the Ukrainian National Association for their commitment to the enlightenment of their community. I would now like to ask my colleagues to join me in commemorating this celebration.

ABORTION CLINIC ARSON

HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 21, 1993

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in outrage and frustration to decry yesterday's abortion clinic arson in my home State of California. Early reports indicate that this is the latest in a long series of violent acts aimed at women's health care clinics, their employees, and the women who use them. The Family Planning Associates building in Bakersfield burned down early Monday morning, and the fire spread to two other adjacent buildings and caused damage to about a dozen other businesses on the same block as the clinic. In total, the fire caused 1.4 million dollars' worth of damage. It was torched by an arsonist whom experts are connecting to the anti-choice movement.

I am sad, I am angry, but I am not surprised. Since 1977, there have been well over 1,000 violent acts at family planning clinics, including bombing, arson, assault, battery, and murder. The self-avowed right-to-life movement has taken a frightening, unforgivable turn past sanity. It is not led by peaceful, non-violent protesters. It is now led by self-appointed guardians of public morality—vindictive vigilantes who will stop at nothing, even murders, to impose their will on American women.

Mr. Speaker, when will the violence against women end? When will law enforcement vigorously pursue crimes motivated by the anti-choice movement's extremist agenda?

Now is the time, Mr. Speaker, to enact the freedom of access to clinic entrances bill. This legislation will go a long way in sending a crystal clear message to abortion protesters that violence will no longer be tolerated. It makes it a felony to prevent an individual from entering a medical facility and provides a cause of action for those who have been damaged by the actions of violent clinic protesters.

This administration intends to be tough on crime, and this bill has been called for by none other than Attorney General Janet Reno who views this bill as an essential and effective tool in both preventing an prosecuting these heinous crimes.

Every day that goes by without this law is a signal to the violent protesters that their actions are deemed as acceptable by the U.S. Government. Let us bring the freedom of access to clinic entrances bill to the floor immediately and begin to put an end to the violence against women and health care clinics.