

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## INTRODUCTION OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY ACT OF 1993

## HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 23, 1993

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce the Public Health and Safety Act of 1993 on behalf of myself and nine of my colleagues: MEL REYNOLDS, BILL CLAY, JERRY NADLER, EL-EANOR HOLMES NORTON, JOHN LEWIS, NYDIA VELÁZQUEZ, RON DELLUMS, CARRIE MEEK, and ALCEE HASTINGS. This legislation, first introduced in the Senate by Senator JOHN CHAFEE, would prohibit the transfer or possession of handguns and handgun ammunition, except in limited circumstances. It would go a long way toward protecting our citizens from violent crime.

The need for a ban on handguns cannot be overstated. Unlike rifles and shotguns, handguns are easily concealable. Consequently, they are the weapons of choice in most murders, accounting for the deaths of 25,000 Americans in 1991.

Most other industrialized countries have virtual bans on handgun sales, which account for the vast difference in homicide rates between the United States and these other nations. In 1987, the U.S. homicide rate for men of the ages 15 to 24 was 22 per 100,000, compared to 0.5 for Japan, 1.0 for Germany, and 1.2 for England.

Gun violence is getting worse in this country, not better. In either 1990 or 1991, San Diego, Dallas, Phoenix, Los Angeles, Washington, New York, Boston, Charlotte, Milwaukee, Oakland, Colorado Springs, Minneapolis, Rochester, New Orleans, and Columbus all surpassed their previous murder records.

If we do not act now, the gun culture will continue to thrive, growing like a fungus in our schools, and sapping our health care system of its much needed resources.

No longer do students bring apples to school for their teachers. Instead, approximately 100,000 students bring guns to school each day. From 1986 to 1990, at least 71 students and employees were killed by guns at school; 201 were wounded; and 242 were held hostage. And in January 1992 at Jefferson High School in Brooklyn, a student killed one teen and another bystander, bringing the school's death toll for the school year to 56.

We cannot expect our children to learn in the classroom if they are looking over their shoulders to see if the next bullet has their name on it. A 1991 school crime survey conducted by the Department of Justice revealed that 37 percent of public school students and 27 percent of private school students fear attack at or on the way to school.

We also cannot expect to reign in the costs of our health care system if emergency rooms are overflowing with victims of gun violence.

Hospitals across the Nation are closing affiliated trauma centers because of the spiraling costs associated with treating gunshot wounds. From 1989 to 1991, the average per-patient cost of gunshot wounds at a major New York hospital was \$9,646. None of this even considers the costs of ambulance services, follow-up care, medication, and rehabilitation. The estimated cost of firearms injury to the U.S. health care system exceeds \$4 billion per year.

The Public Health and Safety Act would abate the rising tide of handgun violence. It would prohibit the importation, exportation, manufacture, sale, purchase, transfer, receipt, possession, or transportation of handguns and handgun ammunition. Violators would be subject to penalties of up to \$5,000 and up to 5 years in prison.

A 6-month grace period would be established during which time handguns could be turned in to any law enforcement agency with impunity and for reimbursement at the greater of \$25 or the fair market value of the handgun. After the grace period's expiration, handguns could be turned in voluntarily with impunity from criminal prosecution, but a civil fine of \$500 would be imposed.

Exemptions from the handgun ban would be permitted for Federal, State, or local government agencies, including military and law enforcement; collectors of antique firearms; federally licensed handgun sporting clubs; federally licensed professional security guard services; and federally licensed dealers, importers, or manufacturers.

I urge the Judiciary Committee to consider this legislation without delay, in conjunction with the President's crime package. While passage of the Brady bill would help to reduce gun violence by requiring a 5-day waiting period on handgun purchases and encouraging law enforcement agencies to conduct background checks, it would be an initial step toward stemming gun violence, instead of the giant leap forward this country so desperately needs.

The Public Health and Safety Act of 1993 represents a moderate, middle-of-the-road approach to handgun control which deserves the support of all members of Congress who want to stop gun murders now. If this legislation is not passed swiftly, handguns will continue to be sold over the counter as easily as aspirin; the Nation's at-risk youth will continue to attempt to resolve their problems by turning to handgun violence; and all of us will continue to fear for our lives when we step out of our homes at night.

## CELEBRATION OF THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NATIONAL ALLIANCE OF BUSINESS

## HON. STEVE GUNDERSON

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 23, 1993

Mr. GUNDERSON. Mr. Speaker, this year is the 25th anniversary of the National Alliance of Business, a unique partnership between business and Government, which was established in 1968 by President Lyndon B. Johnson with Henry Ford II, to address the employment and training needs of disadvantaged Americans.

The National Alliance of Business started with some of America's most prominent corporations pledging to generate thousands of new job opportunities for young people in the business sector. Eventually, the network spread with Government support to a voluntary, national, public and private sector partnership with thousands of companies working through local offices of the Alliance providing greater job and training opportunities for the unemployed.

For most of the 1970s, the Alliance had local offices in about 300 of the Nation's largest urban areas working with businesses to provide jobs for individuals most in need of help, such as disadvantaged youth and adults, returning Vietnam veterans, and ex-offenders. This national effort was staffed primarily by corporate loaned executives and business volunteers.

In 1980, the Alliance sought to expand its mission and to help business volunteers who were participating in local private industry council training programs created under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act Amendments of 1978. Private industry councils were designed to cover every geographic area of the country and involved local businesses in Government efforts to provide meaningful training to the disadvantaged. These councils were also designed as a public and private sector partnership to ensure that training met the needs of the modern workplace and placed program participants in available jobs. With the enactment of the Job Training Partnership Act in 1982, the private industry councils were formally established in full partnership with local elected officials to address the employment problems and job skill needs of disadvantaged Americans. By 1982, private industry councils replaced the network of local National Alliance of Business metro offices.

The Alliance has served the Nation through six administrations. Every President since 1968 has supported the work of the Alliance in partnership with the Federal Government and has asked for help with workforce problems. As an important partner of the U.S. Department of Labor and the U.S. Department of

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Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

Education, the Alliance has developed recommendations and policies aimed at developing a workforce that can compete with international producers.

This Federal commitment to a partnership with business has been matched with a succession of some of America's best corporate leaders serving as chairmen of the Alliance. Since Ford Motor Company first provided such leadership in 1968, corporations whose executives have chaired the Alliance include: PepsiCo, Chrysler Corporation, Alcoa, Sears Roebuck, General Motors Corporation, Rockwell International, Security Pacific Bank, Mutual of Omaha, Textron Inc. TRW Inc., Aetna Life & Casualty Co., United States Steel Corporation, The BFGoodrich Company, BellSouth Corporation, The Equitable Financial Companies, and the Kroger Company.

Through the years, the Alliance has focused business and government policymakers on the changing needs of the workplace. The growing interest of the business community in the quality of public education led the Alliance to enlist other national business organizations to create the Business Coalition for Education Reform, co-chaired by the Business Roundtable and the Alliance. The Alliance helps U.S. business participate in work force development through education reform initiatives, school-to-work programs, the design of job training and assistance programs for the economically disadvantaged and dislocated workers, and helping to shape national policies that enhance current workers' skills and productivity.

Not since the Alliance's creation has its mandate to improve the quality of our Nation's work force seemed so important as it is today. The Alliance has prepared itself to focus on three critical areas:

Restructuring education to equip students with the skills for life-long learning;

Developing youth apprenticeship and other school-to-work programs that help prepare students for the modern workplace; and

Integrating publicly funded training programs into a comprehensive and coherent delivery system at the state and local levels.

The work force continues to grow in importance as an economic edge in international commerce. Entering its second 25 years, the Alliance remains poised to help the Government and the private sector to work in partnership for an unparalleled competitive American economy in the 21st century.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the National Alliance of Business on 25 years of commitment to improve the skills and economic opportunities of American workers. I wish them continued success in the next quarter century.

**THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF  
HERNANDO COUNTY, FL**

**HON. KAREN L. THURMAN**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 23, 1993

Mrs. THURMAN. Mr. Speaker, on September 30, the people of Hernando County in Florida's Fifth District will celebrate the county's 150th birthday.

The county was named for Hernando de Soto, who traveled through it in 1539. The

original county was organized before Florida statehood and then was divided into three counties 100 years ago. Many of its first settlers came mainly from South Carolina and Georgia.

Located along west-central Florida's Nature Coast, Hernando County offers vacationers and nature enthusiasts abundant opportunities to sample its bounty. From the Chassahowitzka River to the Withlacoochee State Forest to the water attractions along the Weeki Wachee River, Hernando County retains its pristine beauty.

But, Hernando County's real assets are its people, which numbered 926 in the 1850 census. My, how things have changed. In the 1980's, the population more than doubled to over 100,000 people, making it one of the fast-growing communities in Florida and the Nation. Today, Hernando County offers that wonderful combination of a strong economy and natural beauty and old southern charm and modern living for young and old alike.

Today, recreational activities of every sort are the backbone of the county's economy. Within Hernando County, a visitor could see the black bear, the Florida panther, and the Weeki Wachee mermaid. But, Hernando County is also home to strong agriculture, mining, and manufacturing operations.

I am proud to represent the people of Hernando County, and I want to wish them the very best on this momentous occasion. The county is rich in its heritage, its strength of community, and its quality of life. May the next 150 years bring nothing but health, happiness, and success to Hernando County and its wonderful people.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I want to include for the RECORD a resolution adopted by the Board of County Commissioners of Hernando County to commemorate this anniversary.

RESOLUTION NO. 93-134

Whereas, Hernando County is celebrating its 150th birthday; and

Whereas, Hernando County's sons and daughters, both past and present, are proud of Hernando County's successful past with its rich tradition; and

Whereas, Hernando County's citizens and residents, both old and new, are appreciative of Hernando County's storied history with its proud heritage; and

Whereas, Hernando County's people, both young and old, are hopeful of Hernando County's promising future with its exciting challenges; and

Whereas, Hernando County has served as a joyful home to her many sons and daughters for 150 years.

Now, therefore be it resolved by the Hernando County Board of County Commissioners as follows:

Section 1. On the occasion of the 150th birthday of Hernando County, the joy and excitement of Hernando County's people for the past and present grandeur of Hernando County is hereby proclaimed.

Section 2. During the celebration of Hernando County's 150th birthday, the citizens of Hernando County are encouraged to view and appreciate the beauty of Hernando County.

Section 3. While reflecting on Hernando County's historic achievements, the people of Hernando County are implored to give thanks for Hernando County—its proud past—its promising future and its caring people.

SALUTE TO THE 29TH AERIAL  
PORT SQUADRON, SELFRIDGE  
AIR NATIONAL GUARD BASE

**HON. DAVID E. BONIOR**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 23, 1993

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to give one final salute to the men and women of the 29th Aerial Port Squadron at Selfridge Air National Guard Base. This weekend, 29 APS will conduct an inactivation ceremony on the base.

Since 1973, 29 APS, originally the 927th Aerial Port Flight, has faithfully performed its peacetime and wartime missions. The 29th APS is highly respected and has been recognized for its professionalism throughout the world. In keeping with its motto, "Anything, Anywhere," the squadron has successfully completed both humanitarian and wartime tasks around the globe.

All branches of the armed services, including the Coast Guard, have utilized the services of 29 APS. Over the years, the squadron has participated with distinction in many Pentagon-sponsored exercises and operations. During Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm, they were responsible for packing and loading over 400 tons of advanced amphibious assault equipment for the U.S. Marine Corps. The support 29 APS provided most certainly contributed to the rapid success of these operations.

For 20 years, we have depended on our friends in the 29th APS at Selfridge. And, for 20 years the men and women of the 29th have not let us down. I urge my colleagues to join me in showing appreciation for a job well done by offering a final salute and well-deserved thanks to the 29th APS at Selfridge Air National Guard Base.

**PEACE MOVES REQUIRE STRONG  
DEFENSE POSTURE**

**HON. FRANK TEJEDA**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 23, 1993

Mr. TEJEDA. Mr. Speaker, last week we witnessed the unbelievable—two enemies sworn to the other's destruction shaking hands on the south lawn of the White House. The handshake marks the end of one era and the beginning of another. The PLO has stated that the dispute with the Israelis will henceforth be settled, not by arms or terror, but by negotiations and agreement. Finally.

I applaud President Clinton's support for the Israel-PLO accord. The benefits to the parties are self-evident, and we in the United States clearly stand to gain by peace in the Middle East. A stable, secure Middle East has long been in the national self-interest of the United States. The efforts orchestrated by the Israelis and the PLO are a bold first step on the road to stability and peaceful coexistence.

But it is only a first step. The Israelis—to whom a package left on the sidewalk strikes fear after decades of terrorism—agreed to

give up the tangible for the intangible, control over land today for the promise of peace tomorrow. Israel will allow members of the Palestine Liberation Army, the main guerrilla force to the PLO, to serve as armed policemen within miles of Jewish population centers. We will be watching whether the PLO can successfully transform itself from outlaw terrorist organization to a responsible body devoted to peaceful coexistence with Israel.

We are mistaken if we believe that peace is immediately at hand. Like the fall of the Berlin Wall and the dissipation of the USSR, the peace moves in the Middle East signal only the beginning of a new order. These tentative, first steps are risky, tenuous, and the road to peace is filled with unexpected dangers. Neither Israel nor the United States can afford to lower its guard as we both move forward on the road to new, more peaceful world order.

The United States must remain committed to Israel's security, now more than ever, continuing to guarantee Israel's technological military advantage. We must make every effort to ensure that Israeli citizens remain secure, and I firmly support our continued aid to Israel. Similarly, the United States must not—in the euphoria over the downfall of the Soviet Union and the East Bloc—dissipate its ability to defend itself and its vital interests throughout the world.

We have made cutbacks, significant cutbacks, in our military budget. We have trimmed the fat, and will continue to do so. But we must not cut into our muscle—our troops must remain the best prepared and equipped in the world, ready to respond to crises around the globe. Our troops remain in Somalia, and the situation in Bosnia may require U.S. military involvement. This week's events in Russia—Boris Yeltsin's dissolving of parliament and the potential for backsliding—spotlight the uncertainties and dangers attendant with reform in the former Soviet Union. Georgia is in the midst of a civil war, and other regions remain unstable. Our military budget cannot be the gluttonous feeding grounds for deficit reduction or other programs.

Both the United States and Israel must maintain their military capabilities. I am committed to our national security and to that of our democratic ally in the Middle East. We must move forward boldly and with confidence, in strength, not weakness.

#### THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF REMARKABLE SURVIVAL STORY

### HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 23, 1993

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, this year marks the 30th anniversary of one of the most remarkable stories of survival under seemingly impossible conditions. The story received international attention at the time because it was so extraordinary. On February 4, 1963, a small private plane crash-landed in the Yukon Territory in northern Canada. Aboard were the private pilot, Ralph Flores, and his passenger, Helen Klaben. Their story of survival for 49 days in sub-zero temperatures is truly incredible.

When the aircraft went down, one of the plane's two tanks was full of gas, but the plane did not explode or burst into flames on impact. Both the pilot and the passenger survived the crash, but both were seriously injured. Ralph Flores sustained severe injuries. His lips were shredded, his chin was split, his left eye was purple and red, his ribs and jaw were broken. Helen Klaben's arm was broken and two of her toes became infected with gangrene. Temperatures plunged to more than 40 degrees below zero.

The pair had little to live on. The food they had with them consisted of 8 cans of food, one pound of crackers, protein pills, five small pieces of chocolate, and two tablespoons of Tang. For 49 days they were able to live off of these meager supplies and water. Under these extremely difficult circumstances, with injuries and little food, Ralph Flores was able to perform exceptional actions necessary to insure their survival, including climbing trees and carrying out other acts requiring great physical strength that even a person living under normal conditions would have difficulty performing.

Mr. Flores and Ms. Klaben survived this incredible ordeal by relying on their faith in God. Ralph Flores is a Mormon, born in Mexico. Helen Klaben is Jewish. Helen kept up her spirits by reading the Bible, which she finished reading just hours before the rescue, which Ralph had predicted.

Mr. Speaker, how were these two people able to survive this incredible ordeal? The only explanation that seems to be adequate was expressed in a letter to Mr. Flores from the President of the United States at that time, John F. Kennedy: "We are happy that miracles still happen in this day and age."

Mr. Speaker, I call the attention of my colleagues in the Congress to this remarkable event that took place some 30 years ago, because just a few days ago, my wife Annette and I again had the great pleasure to see Ralph Flores and his wife when they visited Washington. It was my pleasure for a number of years to have Ralph Flores as a neighbor in San Bruno, CA. Their daughter and son-in-law are currently constituents in my congressional district.

I invite my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to the incredible strength of character, the will to survive, and the unwavering faith which Ralph Flores showed 30 years ago and which he continues to exhibit today.

#### INSENSITIVITY OF AT&T

### HON. CORRINE BROWN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 23, 1993

Ms. BROWN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my extreme concern over the recent insensitivity shown to African-Americans by AT&T. They recently published a degrading depiction of Africans as gorillas in their employee magazine. Although they offered a public apology, I am concerned that the thoughtlessness that resulted in the publication of this depiction, is merely the tip of a corporate policy iceberg that fails to value the

contributions of people of color in their company and in the global community.

Why has there been no action taken to remove the editor of the publication which depicted Africans and African-Americans in such a poor light?

Why doesn't AT&T have an African-American officer or senior level executive in a position to work with African-American political, social, and business segments of the community?

What is AT&T doing to increase the number and dollar value of contracts awarded to minority vendors?

I, and other members of the Congressional Black Caucus, look forward to an opportunity to work with corporate organizations, like AT&T, to improving the roles of people of color in these organizations.

#### VIRGINIA TASHJIAN HONORED

### HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 23, 1993

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, one of the outstanding institutions in the city of Newton where I live is the public library. Both physically and conceptually, the Newton library is a source of legitimate pride for the people of the city. The main library building, which was recently built under the chairmanship I must note of my district director, Dorothy Reichard, is an outstanding example of public architecture. And the library itself is a vital part of the city, providing exactly the sort of services that people have a right to expect from public institutions, but don't always receive.

No individual was more responsible for this impressive record than Virginia Tashjian. On September 19, the people of Newton honored her on her retirement after 50 years of extraordinary service to the people of Newton through the free library. For 23 of those years, she was the library director. Virginia Tashjian is one of the best public servants I have ever met. Her love of people combined with her love of reading to make her ideally suited for the job of library director. Virginia Tashjian has earned her retirement and the people of Newton wish her well. And I understand that she will forgive them for having a feeling of deep regret at her leaving even while they wish her well in the next phase of her busy and rewarding life.

#### TRIBUTE TO JOHNSON AND WALES UNIVERSITY

### HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 23, 1993

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, it is with pleasure that I bring to the attention of the House the opening of the Florida campus of Johnson and Wales University. This private nonprofit university is the world's largest food service and hospitality school with students from 78 foreign countries and from every State

in the country. The new campus will officially open with an estimated 450 students on September 27, 1993.

The university will certainly thrive under the leadership of Drs. Morris J.W. Gabe, chairman of the board and chancellor, and Donald G. MacGregor, president of the Florida campus. Dr. David Weinstein, director of institutional planning is responsible for ensuring that the establishment of the Florida campus of Johnson and Wales University became a reality.

Ms. Brenda Bassett has done a wonderful job of promoting the university and making the public aware of the success of Johnson and Wales. The university has five campuses located in Providence, RI; Charleston, SC; Norfolk, VA; North Miami, FL, and on the Caribbean island of St. Martin. It was founded in 1914 by Gertrude I. Johnson and Mary T. Wales and was devoted to business education. Since 1972, with the establishment of its first culinary arts division, over 22,000 students currently employed in the industry were enrolled in 20 degree programs in food service and hospitality.

Craig Claiborne, esteemed food writer, has noted that the university is creating a cadre of chefs trained in America rather than Europe, as had long been the case. As this critic has said, these chefs are creating a new cuisine based on the best of American cooking. Referring to Johnson and Wales graduates, Claiborne wrote in the New York Times Magazine, "It is they, I believe, who will determine to a great degree the future of America's glory in the kitchen."

Johnson and Wales has been a significant contributor in the food service and hospitality industry and its local communities. Their alumni, impacting both the industry and community, have made names for themselves as chefs, bakers, food service managers and owners across America and around the world.

I am pleased to let the House and the American public know about this great institution's new home in south Florida.

#### AT&T AND AFRICA

### HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 23, 1993

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues in expressing my anger and disappointment in the total lack of sensitivity displayed recently on the part of one of our Nation's largest and most successful companies, AT&T. In the cartoon, people on different continents are depicted making telephone calls—but in Africa, instead of a human caller, we are presented with the insulting image of a primate holding a telephone receiver. This is an affront to the nations of Africa and to the dignity of all African-Americans who have struggled so hard to overcome the prejudice and negative stereotypes that should be a thing of the past.

This unfortunate incident is especially shocking in view of the fact that the chairman of AT&T, Robert Allen, helped negotiate the Civil Rights Act of 1991; yet, Mr. Allen has apparently chosen not to take any disciplinary

action against those in his company responsible for the offensive illustration. I call on him to send a strong signal to his employees by taking action against those who permitted the publication of this ugly and derogatory picture. If a picture is worth a thousand words, this illustration speaks volumes about the insensitivity of a major corporation.

Mr. Speaker, the Congressional Black Caucus has asked AT&T to take this opportunity to examine its record with regard to hiring and promotion of African-Americans and to make positive changes. I hope that AT&T will do the right thing and display corporate responsibility to change the atmosphere that allowed the publication of this offensive caricature.

#### BARRIER AWARENESS DAY

### HON. CHARLES H. TAYLOR

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 23, 1993

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a long overdue bill that recognizes one of the most courageous and frequently forgotten groups in our Nation. I refer to the more than 43 million Americans who must overcome the barriers they encounter due to a physical or mental disability. These special people, on a daily basis, must confront institutional as well as attitudinal prejudices. For that reason, I urge my colleagues to join me in declaring September 29, 1993 and September 28, 1994, as "National Barrier Awareness Day."

While the responsibility of combating institutional prejudices traditionally belongs in the realm of laws, the creation of a National Barrier Awareness Day combats the attitudinal prejudices found in the ignorances of those who consider these hard working Americans second-class citizens. It educates and enables people to understand the difficulties of living with a disability—a challenge that 80 percent of Americans experience at some point in their lives.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, by establishing September 29, 1993 and September 28, 1994, as "National Barrier Awareness Day," we can help all Americans to better comprehend how to deal with other people's challenges as well as their own. When we achieve this goal, our Nation will certainly be a better place.

#### THE CRISIS IN BOSNIA

### HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 23, 1993

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, the nightmare in Bosnia wages relentlessly as the world, reticent to become involved, stares in disbelief. The media have tired of the 17-month-old war, and Americans and Europeans sitting in front of the television news seem to be numbed by the countless deaths, the refugees, the ethnic cleansing, the war crimes, and the detention camps.

Recently, as ranking member of the Helsinki Commission, I joined a number of our col-

leagues in meeting with Alija Izetbegovic, President of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Our meeting preceded his scheduled meetings with Secretary of State Warren Christopher and President Clinton. With respect and distinction, President Izetbegovic sought to measure the level of support which he can expect from the United States. His strength at the bargaining table is only as strong as the will of his own people combined with the security offered by the outside world. The deafening silence of nations around the globe has left, and will continue to leave, the Bosnians and their President alone at the negotiating table against the aggressive Serbs and the advancing Croats.

The latest map which had been configured at the Geneva talks was not acceptable to President Izetbegovic who would be left with only 29 percent of the original land mass of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The land would not even be contiguous and several of the six sections would face imminent strangulation by economic and ethnic pressures. The bottom line of the map which was on the table in Geneva is this: Aggression pays dividends, especially if the situation is murky and no political leaders in the free world are willing to be leaders on a very tough issue.

I can understand why President Izetbegovic found the map unacceptable. The Serbs would be granted more than 50 percent of the land as a payoff for their aggression. I read with surprise that the Croats would gain as much as 17 percent of the Bosnian territory. It was only months ago that we were coming to the defense of the Croats decrying the aggression by Serb troops and irregulars on their territory.

President Clinton has expressed his commitment to utilize U.S. troops once an enforceable peace settlement has been obtained. The Bosnians are in the position, though, that they need a clear understanding of what political and military commitment the United States—and other countries—is willing to take, on their behalf. The history of the last 8 months though points to an irresolute U.S. foreign policy.

As I did with our former President, I call upon President Clinton to take the leadership in this crisis of human tragedy. With all due respect, bold leadership has not been evident. I implore the President to act on his promises of support and defense. The first step, which would at least let the Bosnians fight with some effectiveness against their aggressors, would be the lifting of the arms embargo. We simply can't be deterred or take no for an answer. This would permit them to obtain ammunition, antitank and antimissile munitions. The mournful cry of President Izetbegovic will continue to haunt the United States and the Security Council members. The other day he pleaded, "Defend us or let us defend ourselves. You have no right to deprive us of both."

I continue to support strategic airstrikes of the Serb troops which refuse to withdraw from Mount Igman around Sarajevo, military staging grounds and supply lines. On July 23, 76 Members of the House, including myself, and 13 Senators sent an urgent letter to President Clinton outlining 7 steps which we believe the United States should communicate with the international community. The steps included the use of aerial bombardment by NATO forces of Serb militant positions in the surrounding hills and the elimination of Serb

blockades. The position of Serb forces remains threatening and, in my opinion, the United States has abrogated its leadership role in the name of multilateral agreements.

While the United States continues to flounder with its stated, diplomatic policy towards the former Yugoslavia, we cower behind the cloak of multilateralism and the whims of the U.N. Security Council. But even where there has been international agreement, in the case of prosecuting war crimes, leadership is missing. Last February, member states of the United Nations pledged to establish an international war crimes tribunal. The victims continue to await the appointment of a prosecutor and the establishment of a prosecutors office.

When I listened at our recent meeting, to the despondent and sober position of the Bosnian Government and their people, I could only think that this may indeed be the last opportunity we have to take the leadership role which the United States should and does command. If we are going to shore up the Bosnian weak negotiating position, then let's declare our position and move decisively in what is a moral commitment.

Otherwise, the Commander in Chief should acknowledge to Congress, the American people and the victims of aggression in the former Yugoslavia, that he cannot justify a unilateral military response by the United States. At least, then, the Bosnians will know that they stand alone, that they will have to defend themselves.

Mr. Speaker, that acknowledgment and admission would be unconscionable.

#### IMPROVING AMERICA'S SCHOOLS ACT OF 1993

### HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 23, 1993

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing, with the bipartisan support of 17 other members of the Committee on Education and Labor, the administration's proposal to reauthorize the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

The Improving America's Schools Act of 1993 is one of the most carefully conceived and crafted reauthorization proposals I have seen from an administration in my 17 years in the Congress. Its comprehensive vision, featuring the themes of high standards for all children, strong focus on improving teaching and learning, and increased flexibility and accountability at the local level, provides a solid framework to guide the reauthorization process. While everyone may not agree with each of its provisions, such as the formula for distributing chapter 1 funding, it offers a very thoughtful approach to enhancing the impact of Federal assistance in improving educational opportunities for, and the performance of, all students.

The Committee on Education and Labor has a strong tradition of seeking excellence in our education system and the themes and strategy embodied in this bill are worthy of our consideration.

TRIBUTE IN HONOR OF BRIG. GEN. ROBERT F. McDERMOTT (RET.) ON THE OCCASION OF HIS RETIREMENT AS CHAIRMAN AND CEO OF USAA

### HON. FRANK TEJEDA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 23, 1993

Mr. TEJEDA. Mr. Speaker, over the past 25 years my hometown of San Antonio has grown dramatically, blossoming into a major metropolitan center serving as a magnet for tourists and new business alike. One of the leaders in this dramatic growth has been retired Brig. Gen. Robert F. McDermott of USAA, an insurance and diversified service company founded in 1922. On September 1, 1993, General McDermott, or "McD" to his many friends, retired as chairman and CEO of USAA, a position he held since 1969.

General McDermott, with a deep spiritual faith, seizes opportunities. After graduating from the U.S. Military Academy, he served in the Air Force as a P-38 pilot in World War II, earned a masters in business administration from Harvard while on active duty, served on the faculty as a professor at West Point, and played an instrumental role as dean of the Air Force Academy, designing its curriculum and ensuring that the school became accredited. His retirement from the Air Force in 1968 gave him the opportunity to put his many skills to work at USAA.

Under his leadership, USAA, like its San Antonio home, bloomed. With current owned and managed assets of \$30 billion, USAA is now the fifth largest insurer of private automobiles and the fourth largest homeowners insurer in the Nation. The company, once known primarily as a small automobile insurer, now offers a range of financial services to its membership base of current and former military officers. It is no surprise that USAA is one of the largest private employers in San Antonio.

General McDermott's vision and leadership defined USAA's growth. He sought to reduce paper use at USAA with pioneer uses of computers and other information technology; he initiated the 4-day work week at USAA contributing to a marked decrease in employee turnover; and he made consumer service the watchword of his business. The numerous awards he has received from various business organizations stand as a testament to his many abilities. His operating philosophy is based on the golden rule: serve others as you would like them to serve you.

His retirement from USAA offers San Antonio an opportunity. With more time on his hands, he has characteristically expressed an interest in pursuing the many philanthropic and community projects for which he is known. We can expect General McDermott to continue his efforts on behalf of children and families. At USAA, he developed a successful mentoring program with more than 1,000 youth participants who are completing their high school education. USAA also funded the "Scared Silent" program on child abuse that gained national recognition. We all welcome and support his continued efforts.

SUPPORT FOR ACTION OF PRESIDENT BORIS YELTSIN OF RUSSIA

### HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 23, 1993

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, President Boris Yeltsin of Russia has taken a risky, but in my view, absolutely necessary step toward furthering political and economic reform in Russia by dissolving parliament and calling for new elections.

While we in Congress certainly could never countenance the abolition of parliamentary government any where in the world, this is not the intent of President Yeltsin.

It is clear from Mr. Yeltsin's long record of commitment to democratic principles and from his call for quick elections that he has made this move in order to strengthen, not abolish parliamentary democracy in Russia.

The current Russian parliament was elected in March 1990, while the Soviet Union still existed and the Communist Party still had a monopoly on political power.

While a few of the seats were competitively contested, the majority were simply filled by the chosen candidates of the Soviet Communist Party.

Worse, the current parliament operates under the auspices of the former Soviet constitution, originally drafted by Josef Stalin and then reworked by Brezhnev in the late 1970s.

Since the dissolution of the Soviet Union, the Russian parliament has used every method possible to stymie and subvert the economic reform process.

They have supported renegade military forces in neighboring countries. They have laid claim to sovereign Ukrainian territory.

And their new leader, Vice President Rutskoj, has called for the restoration of the Soviet Union.

Neither this parliament nor the current constitution can be considered legitimate by any stretch of the imagination, Mr. Speaker.

This is why nearly 70 percent of the Russian people supported new parliamentary elections in last April's referendum.

However, this parliament, backed by its rubber-stamp constitutional court, nullified the results.

And that is why I support the measure taken yesterday by President Yeltsin, Mr. Speaker.

I also commend President Clinton for his bold support for Yeltsin and hope that other Members of this body will do the same.

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR ARTHUR MILLER, JR.

### HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 23, 1993

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a good friend and a leader in my community who has distinguished himself in the Michigan State Senate. My dear friend, Michigan Senator Arthur Miller, Jr., has accomplished much during his career in public service.

Senator Miller was first elected to public office in 1971 as a member of the Warren City Council. Quickly recognized as an effective leader, he went on to serve as Warren Council president. Senator Miller was first elected to the Michigan Senate in 1977. His colleagues in the Michigan Senate demonstrated their respect for Senator Miller when they chose him to be the Democratic leader on April 16, 1985. I am proud to say that my friend Senator Miller still serves as the Democratic leader.

Throughout his distinguished career, Senator Miller has worked on major legislation to make our community a better place to live. Among his many legislative accomplishments, he has worked to protect citizens from the dangers of drunk drivers, passed legislation to protect consumers, worked to protect one of our area's greatest natural resources, Lake St. Clair, and enhanced the rights of crime victims. Senator Miller's love for and dedication to our community exemplifies his sincerity and commitment to improving the quality of life for all.

The Miller family and the Bonior family have always been close. Senator Miller's father, Arthur Miller, Sr., was the mayor of Warren when my father was the mayor of East Detroit. Our families did many things together, both socially and politically. Senator Miller's wife, Marsha, was my sister's best friend. Art and Marsha have four terrific kids—Holly Ann, Nicole Marie, Arthur Joseph III, and Derek Edward.

The Roseville Democratic Committee will honor Senator Miller on September 23, 1993, at their annual testimonial dinner. I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Michigan State Senator Arthur Miller, Jr., on his achievements. He has been a true friend and serves the citizens of our community with distinction. I am proud of my long relationship with Art and his entire family.

STATEMENTS OF ISRAELI PRIME MINISTER YITZHAK RABIN AND ISRAELI FOREIGN MINISTER SHIMON PERES

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 23, 1993

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, the White House ceremony last week for the signing of the Israeli-Palestinian Declaration of Principles is an event that could become one of the great historic events in the last half of this century.

I say "could", Mr. Speaker, because it marks only the first step on a long, long journey. The successful completion of this journey will require considerable patience and good will on the part of the Israeli people, who have shown themselves willing to take great risks for peace. It will require major shifts in direction on the part of the PLO, and it will require a clear and convincing demonstration that the PLO has indeed done a volte face in renouncing terrorism and accepting the right of the State of Israel to live in peace and security. It will require considerable creative leadership on the part of the United States Government to reassure all parties to the Middle East con-

flict and to devise creative solutions to the intractable problems of this area.

Mr. Speaker, two speeches at this momentous event were particularly moving—the address by Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and the address by Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres. Both men have given their lives in service to the people of Israel. These men have been leaders in the fight against the PLO for decades, but now they have assumed great risks and taken bold action in their desire to bring peace to the people of Israel—both Jewish and Arab.

Mr. Speaker, I admire their courageous and bold leadership and I commend their determination and tenacity. I insert their remarks at the White House ceremony in the RECORD, and I urge my colleagues to give these statements the careful, thoughtful attention they deserve.

REMARKS BY PRIME MINISTER YITZHAK RABIN

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, this signing of the Israeli-Palestinian Declaration of Principles, here today, is not so easy—neither for myself, as a soldier in Israel's wars, nor for the people of Israel, not to the Jewish people in the Diaspora who are watching us not with great hope, mixed with apprehension. It is certainly not easy for the families of the victims of the wars, violence, terror, whose pain will never heal. For the many thousands who have defended our lives in their own, and even sacrificed their lives for our own—for them, this ceremony has come too late. Today, on the eve of an opportunity—opportunity for peace—and perhaps an end of violence and wars—we remember each and every one of them with everlasting love.

We have come from Jerusalem, the ancient and eternal capital of the Jewish people. We have come from an anguished and grieving land. We have come from a people, a home, a family, that has not known a single year—not a single month—in which mothers have not wept for their sons. We have come to try and put an end to the hostilities, so that our children, our children's children, will no longer experience the painful cost of war, violence and terror. We have come to secure their lives and to ease the sorrow and the painful memories of the past—to hope and pray for peace.

Let me say to you, the Palestinians: We are destined to live together on the same soil, in the same land. We, the soldiers who have returned from battle stained with blood, we who have seen our relatives and friends killed before our eyes, we who have attended their funerals and cannot look into the eyes of their parents, we who have come from a land where parents bury their children, we who have fought against you, the Palestinians—

We say to you today in a loud and clear voice: Enough of blood, and tears. Enough. We have no desire for revenge. We harbor no hatred towards you. We, like you, are people—people who want to build a home, to plant a tree, to love, to live side by side with you—in dignity, in empathy, as human beings, as free men. We are today giving peace a chance, and saying again to you: Enough. Let us pray that a day will come when we all will say: Farewell to the arms.

We wish to open a new chapter in the sad book of our lives together—a chapter of mutual recognition, of good neighborliness, of mutual respect, of understanding. We hope to embark on a new era in the history of the Middle East. Today, here in Washington, at

the White House, we will begin a new reckoning in relations between peoples, between parents tired of war, between children who will not know war. President of the United States, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Our inner strength, our high moral values, have been derived for thousands of years from the Book of Books, in one of which, Koheleth, we read:

To every thing there is a season, and a time to every purpose under heaven:

A time to be born, and a time to die;

A time to kill, and a time to heal;

A time to weep and a time to laugh;

A time to love, and a time to hate;

A time of war, and a time of peace.

Ladies and Gentlemen, the time for peace has come.

In two days, the Jewish people will celebrate the beginning of a new year. I believe, I hope, I pray, that the new year will bring a message of redemption for all peoples; a good year for you, for all of you. A good year for Israelis and Palestinians. A good year for all the peoples of the Middle East. A good year for our American friends, who so want peace and are helping to achieve it, for Presidents and members of previous administrations, especially for you, President Clinton, and your staff, for all citizens of the world; may peace come to all your homes.

In the Jewish tradition, it is customary to conclude our prayers with the word 'Amen'. With your permission, men of peace, I shall conclude with words taken from the prayer recited by Jews daily, and whoever of you volunteer, I would ask the entire audience to join me in saying 'Amen':

"Oseh shalom bimrovav, Hu yaaseh shalom aleynu v'al kol yisrael v'imru amen"

REMARKS BY FOREIGN MINISTER SHIMON PERES

Mr. President, Your Excellencies, ladies and gentleman.

Mr. President, I would like to thank you, and the great American people, for peace and support. Indeed, I would like to thank all those who have made this day possible.

What we are doing today is more than signing an agreement. It is a revolution. Yesterday, a dream. Today, a commitment. The Israeli and the Palestinian peoples who fought each other for almost a century have agreed to move decisively on the path of dialogue, understanding and cooperation.

We live in an ancient land. And as our land is small, so must our reconciliation be great. As our wars have been long, so must our healing be swift. Deep gaps call for lofty bridges.

I want to tell the Palestinian delegation that we are sincere, that we mean business. We do not seek to shape your life or determine your destiny. Let all of us turn from bullets to ballots, from guns to shovels. We shall pray with you. We shall offer you our help in making Gaza prosper and Jerico blossom again.

As we have promised, we shall negotiate with you a permanent settlement, and with all our neighbors a comprehensive peace—peace for all.

We shall support the agreement with an economic structure. We shall convert the bitter triangle of Jordanians, Palestinians and Israelis into a triangle of political triumph and economic prosperity. We shall lower our barriers and widen our roads, so goods and guests will be able to move freely to all places—holy and other.

This should be another Genesis. We have to build a new commonwealth on our old soil; a Middle East of the people and a Middle East

for the children. For their sake, we must put an end to the waste of the arms race, and invest our resources in education.

Ladies and gentlemen, two parallel tragedies have unfolded. Let us become a civic community. Let us bid once and for all farewell to wars, to threats, to human misery. Let us bid farewell to enmity, and may there be no more victims on either side.

Let us build a Middle East of hope, where today's food is produced and tomorrow's prosperity is guaranteed; a region with a common market; a Near East with a long-range agenda.

We owe it to our fallen soldiers to the memory of the victims of the Holocaust. Our hearts, today, grieve for the lost lives of young and innocent people yesterday in our own country. Let their memory be the foundation we are establishing today—a memory of peace, on fresh and old tombs. Suffering is first of all human. We also feel for the innocent loss of Palestinian life.

We begin a new day. The day may be long and the challenges enormous. Our calendar must meet an intensive schedule.

Mr. President, historically, you are presiding over a most promising day in the very long history of our region, of our people. I thank all of you, ladies and gentlemen, and let's pray together. Let's add hope to determination, as all of us, since Abraham believed in freedom, in peace, in the blessing of our great land and great spirit. From the eternal city of Jerusalem, from these green promising lawns of the White House, let's say together, in the language of our Bible:

"Peace, peace to him that is far off and to him that is near, said the Lord, and I will heal him."

#### SUPPORT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AWARENESS MONTH

#### HON. THOMAS W. EWING

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 23, 1993

Mr. EWING. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to express my support for H. Res. 178 which would designate October 1993 and October 1994 as Domestic Violence Awareness Month. I also want to commend my colleague, Representative SLAUGHTER, for her diligence in sponsoring this resolution for the past several years.

Fear of crime is a fact of life for many Americans, but polls indicate that twice as many women as men are afraid to be alone on the streets or in their homes. Unfortunately, statistics show that many women do have reason to fear crime in their homes. Statistics on domestic violence show that an act of domestic violence occurs every 18 seconds. Every year, some 3 to 4 million women are beaten by their husbands or some 3 to 4 million women are beaten by their husbands or boyfriends. A woman is more likely to become injured by domestic abuse than by an auto accident or mugging.

Many children and elderly people are also the victims of family violence. The number of reported cases of child abuse and neglect has doubled over the course of the past decade. Elderly abuse is only starting to receive public attention, but is indeed an issue which needs to be addressed.

The problems stemming from domestic violence can sometimes continue outside of the

home for women who are able to flee from their abusive attackers. Many women and children are turned away from battered women's shelters each year due to a lack of space. Some estimates have been made that as many as one-half of our Nation's homeless women and children are victims fleeing from domestic violence. Many women are too scared to leave their abusive homes due to fear of retaliation and therefore their abuse goes unreported.

Hopefully, Domestic Violence Awareness month will help bring many of these issues to the attention of the American public. Continued education and training may be some of the best defenses against these forms of abuse. Additionally, the work of shelters and legal advocacy programs has to be supported. Victims have to be sent the message that they are not alone in their struggles. We as a Nation have to concentrate on making our homes safe places which are free of physical and mental abuse. Too many women and children currently live in environments of violence and fear.

Mr. Speaker, I am glad to cosponsor H. Res. 178 and urge my colleagues to support this bill.

#### UNITED STATES FOOD ASSISTANCE TO RUSSIA

#### HON. E de la GARZA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 23, 1993

Mr. DE LA GARZA. Mr. Speaker, I want to bring to my colleagues' attention the response I received from the Secretary of Agriculture to recent articles published in *Forbes* and *U.S. News & World Report* concerning the operation of the United States Department of Agriculture's food assistance programs in Russia.

The American people want to help the republics of the former Soviet Union in their transition toward democratic governments and market-based economies. We must realize this cannot happen overnight and that, in fact, our assistance efforts will encounter many problems during this transition period. The U.S. objective has been and must continue to ensure that our taxpayer-funded assistance is used to meet the region's needs as effectively as possible.

The House Committee on Agriculture is monitoring the Russian food assistance effort closely. I share the concerns of my House colleagues who want assurances that U.S. taxpayer dollars are not wasted on programs or projects for which they were not intended. We will conduct vigorous oversight of this program and we will look at any additional legislative measures necessary to ensure the integrity of this assistance effort.

When these magazine articles appeared, I encouraged the U.S. Department of Agriculture to respond in detail. For the benefit of my colleagues, I am including herein the August 27, 1993, letter that I received from Secretary of Agriculture Mike Espy on this issue, as well as the Department of Agriculture's point-by-point discussion of allegations contained in the magazine articles that the Department says are erroneous.

The letter and discussion papers follow:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

Washington, DC, August 27, 1993.

Hon. E (KIKI) DE LA GARZA,  
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I wish to share with you some information which should answer any questions you have stemming from two recent magazine articles attacking the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) food assistance programs in Russia. The two articles were printed in the August 16, 1993 issue of *Forbes* and the August 23, 1993 issue of *U.S. News and World Report*.

Much of the USDA humanitarian assistance is being sold in Russia and elsewhere in order to provide turnover to new commercial outlets which compete with the old state monopolies. This has created friction between new entrepreneurs, whom the United States wishes to encourage, and the old guard, which spreads allegations similar to those in the *Forbes* article. Much donated food is indeed being sold, but the proceeds are going to the Russian Humanitarian Commission for developmental and humanitarian use.

The *U.S. News and World Report* article, aside from containing several inaccuracies, misses two important points.

First, the primary goal of food assistance is to deliver adequate volumes of food to individuals who need it. In order to attain this goal, the U.S. Government must work with structures which can receive, store, process, and distribute large quantities of food. In post-Soviet Russia, the only organizations capable of the volumes in question are the former state monopolies such as *Exportkhléb* and *Roskhlépoprodukt*. Because Russia is in transition and does not yet have private companies able to handle large amounts of food aid, USDA must work with those organizations which exist.

Second, the food aid constitutes part of a comprehensive package of U.S. assistance, the intent of which is to help stabilize Russia and to help the Kremlin move Russia along toward democratic and market-oriented reforms. There is no question that in the short term food assistance channeled through state monopolies can impede movement to a market economy; there is also no question, however, that failure to deliver needed assistance could lead to social unrest and loss of support for Russian President Yeltsin's reformist government. We believe that it has been important in the short run to avert potentially destabilizing food shortages and thereby to ensure survival of a reform-minded government.

It must also be noted that the U.S. Government is supporting use of new private structures to the degree that they are capable of handling food assistance. Over 800,000 tons of donated U.S. grains has already been sold through new commodity exchanges—about the maximum they could handle—in Moscow and Saratov, but no mention is made of this in the *U.S. News and World Report* article. The United States has encouraged the Russian Government to channel food assistance through the private sector, even to the point of including this as a stipulation in one of the most recent bilateral food assistance agreements. USDA is also funding technical assistance to develop private wholesale markets and commodity exchanges. Again, no mention is made of this in the article.

The *Forbes* article is simply not factual in many respects, and in other respects presents such a biased picture as to be misleading. Please find enclosed a point-by-point

refutation of the allegations in that article. Please find as well a rebuttal to several inaccurate statements made in the U.S. News and World Report article.

Sincerely,

MIKE ESPY,  
Secretary.

USDA RESPONSE TO "FOOD MISCHIEF"  
FORBES MAGAZINE, AUGUST 16, 1993

The article does not mention that the U.S.-flag vessels Chestnut Hill and Aspen are tankers, which are not used to carry bulk grain for commercial sales. Foreign ports are often not equipped to discharge grain from tankers, and that in fact is the case in former Soviet ports. This has been one cause for delays in berthing and discharge.

USDA's commodity credit guarantee programs have not "lost \$6.5 billion since 1981." Outlays have reached this level, but much of this has been or will be recovered. It is true that Russia is in default on loans to the then-Soviet Union guaranteed under USDA's commodity credit guarantee program (GSM-102), but again, these are being rescheduled as part of the Paris Club process. The article does not mention this, nor does it mention that the Russian Government, and not Exportkhleb, is responsible for this debt.

USDA has no information to suggest that high U.S. freight rates for shipments to Russia are a result of "shakedowns and long delays." U.S.-flag bids on freight tenders in fact rose to cover \$100 per ton earlier this year for reasons which are unclear to USDA. These bids were rejected because the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) did not have enough funds available.

Cargo preference is a matter of law, and the Administration will comply with the legal requirement that 75 percent of food assistance cargoes move on U.S.-flag vessels if they are available at fair and reasonable rates, as provided by the law.

It is true that in the aggregate food supplies are ample in Russia. This was a conclusion drawn nearly 2 years ago by a series of Presidential missions on food availability in the Soviet Union. However, localized food shortages have been a threat until very recently, particularly in the politically important major cities, and with price reform under way low-income groups remain at risk. Food aid has been provided not on a scale sufficient to feed all of Russia—that wasn't needed—but on a scale sufficient to alleviate hardship among the most hard-hit groups and to avert political unrest, and in those respects we have been successful.

The author refers to U.S. wheat being illegally milled into flour. That's what wheat is for, milling into flour so it can be baked into bread. As to the allegation that flour from U.S. wheat provided under our assistance programs has been re-exported to Uzbekistan and other Central Asian republics, we have heard those allegations and are investigating, but have so far been unable to substantiate them. These reported exports were likely of Russian-grown wheat in normal, small-scale, cross-border trade which is allowed under our food aid agreements.

Russia does import high-protein U.S. wheat and blend it with lower-quality domestic wheat for milling into flour; Russia also mills domestic Russian wheat and sells that flour to Central Asia. This traditional trade is permissible under our agreements. That this trade exists does not mean that U.S. flour is being milled and re-exported.

It is simply not true that a Russian minister's son is selling U.S.-donated hot dogs. The U.S. Government has donated no hot

dogs to Russia. USDA is aware that Roskhléobprodukt President Cheshinsky's son, Valery Cheshinsky, owns many kiosks in Moscow, and that American hot dogs are among the things he sells. These hot dogs, however, were purchased commercially from a U.S. supplier, not provided as assistance.

The article claims that Exportkhleb will "resell much of (the grain) throughout Russia, keeping much of the proceeds itself" while passing the debt to the Russian state. This is simply not true. The proceeds of sale will accrue to the Russian Government, as stipulated in the Food for Progress agreements. Exportkhleb is merely acting as a purchasing agent for the Russian Government, using its expertise to buy commodities for the importer.

It is simply untrue that Granitex has an interest in delaying discharge at port. First, Granitex was not the shipping agent for the Aspen and Chestnut Hill cargoes. Second, under the \$700 million Food for Progress program, Russia does not plan to contract for freight with demurrage or dispatch.

Also, the relationship of Granitex to Exportkhleb was examined in detail before USDA accepted the nomination of Granitex by the Russian Federation. Acceptance of this nomination does not violate either USDA regulations or U.S. law. Contrary to the article's assertion, it does not constitute a conflict of interest according to the facts as we know them.

It is true that Russian negotiators insisted on "customs of the port" since shippers' demands that U.S.-flag carriers be given priority would violate international agreements to which Russia is a signatory. They did, however, guarantee quick discharge, promising to use the good offices of the Russian Government to exert pressure on the ports so that berthing and discharge would take place as quickly as possible.

Russian Vice President Rutskoy has in fact complained that humanitarian assistance is being sold and has likened it to criminal enterprise. In this respect General Rutskoy reflects the thinking of Russian hard-liners, who do not understand that much donated food is legally and legitimately being monetized, with the proceeds accruing to the Russian Government for humanitarian and developmental purposes. We frankly do not accept General Rutskoy's criticism as credible: he does not differentiate between truly criminal activity and what we in the West call the market.

The CARESBAC butter issue arose because a miscommunication between CARESBAC's Washington and St. Petersburg's offices led to two different sets of CARESBAC employees accidentally to make conflicting deals to sell the same lot of butter through two separate agents. When the CARESBAC employees in St. Petersburg tried to claim the butter, the warehouse refused to release it pending instructions from CARESBAC in Washington. One of the St. Petersburg CARESBAC employees claimed to have received death threats but we subsequently learned, upon investigation, that this claim was grossly exaggerated. The former CARESBAC employee who claimed to have been threatened is now back in Russia working for another private voluntary organization.

USDA did not tell the two CARESBAC employees to "leave Russia immediately." The two CARESBAC employees in question told USDA officials that they had received death threats, had gone into hiding, and were contemplating leaving Russia immediately. A USDA official in Moscow, on advice from Washington, advised the two CARESBAC

employees that their personal safety was more important than short-term fulfillment of CARESBAC's contract with USDA, and that if they believed their lives to be in danger USDA would certainly not insist that they remain in Russia. This was an appropriate and prudent response, given that we did not have all the facts yet and that violent crime is a growing problem in Russia.

The article states that the U.S.-flag vessel Mormacsky charged \$91 per ton to ship 36,000 tons of feed wheat, as if that were a representative U.S.-flag rate. While the information on this voyage is approximately true (the rate was actually \$92), the article fails to note that this represents a rate from the Great Lake to St. Petersburg. The same vessel delivered bulk grain from the Gulf of Mexico to Novotallinn, Estonia, for the more representative rate of \$62 per ton this year. Rates out of Lake ports are simply higher than those out of the Gulf.

It is not true that Russia has been forced to take "mainly those (commodities) where there are massive surpluses." The commodity mix across all government-to-government food assistance agreements with Russia, a mix which does in fact include sugar, pork, poultry, soybean meal, peanuts (not peanut butter) as well as feed grains and wheat, was agreed to mutually during the negotiations. As you know, USDA has a strong interest in seeing as broad a mix of commodities as possible, particularly with respect to inclusion of further-processed products. The Russian side recognized this and agreed to inclusion of a relatively broad array of items aside from feed grains and protein meal.

We have in fact donated peanut butter to Russia, but through a private voluntary organization, not the Russian Government.

It is not true that European Russians "eat little rice," or that the 87,000 tons of Food for Progress donated rice will be "sold cheaply to Russian traders" and then re-exported. First of all, in fact Russia historically has produced about 1 million tons of rice per year and imported rice from Vietnam and Thailand to fill domestic demand. Second, the U.S. donated rice is being monetized through private commodity exchanges—yes, to private Russian traders, but via new private sector mechanisms. The donational agreement stipulates that this rice may not be exported, and the Russians are quite well aware of that.

Finally, the *Forbes* article asserts that since "Exportkhleb and the ports control the railcars", they will shortchange Russian farmers, whose grain will rot in the fields while imported grain gets priority. This is patently false. The railcars are controlled by the Russian railroad ministry, not by Exportkhleb and the ports. Also, the grain delivery schedule is in the hands of the Russian Government through its U.S. agent, Granitex. They will decide when they want vessels to arrive and coordinate the railcars accordingly. Asserting that "it seems inevitable" that Russia's grain will be "left to rot in the fields" is not credible given past experience and the small volume of grain imports involved under the Food for Progress program relative to traditional levels of imports.

USDA RESPONSE TO "THE OLD GUARD FEEDS AT THE AID TROUGH" U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, AUGUST 23, 1993

With respect to use of Exportkhleb to handle grain deliveries, it is not true that Exportkhleb is in debt to the United States for previous grain sales. That debt is held by

Russia as sovereign debt and is in the process of being rescheduled through the Paris Club. Exportkhlleb served and continues to serve as an agent for the Russian Government, but is not responsible for the Russian Government's debts.

As to the alleged conflict of interest among Granitex, Exportkhlleb, and the ports, USDA examined this relationship in detail and concluded that acceptance of the Russian Government's nomination of Exportkhlleb as the purchasing agent was not in violation of either U.S. law or U.S. regulations governing food aid programs.

USDA has also been unable to substantiate allegations of significant corruption, diversion of food aid, or re-export of donated commodities. Many of these allegations can be traced to opponents of reform who seek to discredit the Yeltsin government and to undermine support for it.

USDA Deputy Assistant Administrator for Export Credits Glenn Whiteman was misquoted as saying he doubted whether USDA has conducted a review of ownership records of Granitex, Exportkhlleb and Roskhlleboprodukt. In fact, such a review was conducted, and Mr. Whiteman told the report that since no conflict of interest was apparent, he doubted that further investigation would be needed.

As to why USDA is not using commodity exchanges for delivering grain, in fact is using commodity exchanges for distribution of 817,000 tons of donated grain. Grain purchased either commercially or through concessional sales, however, is more problematic. Sales on a commercial or quasi-commercial basis through the exchanges will be virtually impossible as long as Russia maintains a massive grain subsidy program. Fortunately, we have reason to believe that Russian Government grain subsidies to millers and bakers will be phased out (due to budget constraints) by the end of this year.

While it is true that Exportkhlleb owns 10 percent of Granitex, and the ports in Russia own small stakes in Exportkhlleb, the portions of ownership are so small as to fail to constitute an affiliation under program regulations. Therefore, the question of conflict of interest does not arise. Perhaps more to the point, there are no other actors in Russia capable of handling large shipments of bulk grains.

The article alleges that the Russian Government earns commissions on grain moved through Roskhlleboprodukt, 51 percent of which, it asserts, still belongs to the Russian Government. The Russian Government earns no commissions on grain handled by Roskhlleboprodukt. This allegation indicates that the author does not understand USDA's food aid programs. In terms of USDA programs, Roskhlleboprodukt is the "importer" of most of the tonnage under the \$700 million package, but is operating under the authorization of the Russian Government, which is the signatory to the agreements.

As an aside, while it is probably true that most of Roskhlleboprodukt's physical infrastructure (mills, elevators, and so on) still is owned 51 percent by the government, the company is in fact on the road to privatization and is considered a contractor of the Russian federal government.

It should also be noted that because of the Russian Government's price controls and subsidies, Roskhlleboprodukt loses money on sales of grain to mills. The price Roskhlleboprodukt charges to mills is set by the State. Until recently it was 12,000 rubles per ton, about \$12; it is now 24,000 rubles per ton, about \$24; on October 1 the price will be

raised to 55,000 rubles per ton. This is well below the cost to the Russian Government of the grain, and the difference must be made up from the state treasury.

USDA has heard allegations of requests from various quarters for bribes, including allegations that ports, warehouses, and others have demanded bribes. As the article notes, we have raised this issue to the highest levels and have pursued it vigorously with the Russian Government. Corruption is a problem in Russia, as it is in many other countries receiving food aid, and we are dealing with it there as we must elsewhere. We have, however, uncovered no evidence of corruption with respect to USDA programs.

It is noteworthy that both the CIA and private voluntary organizations have concluded that fraud, corruption and waste in the food aid programs to Russia are negligible when compared to traditional food aid beneficiary countries. A CIA study indicates that only a small two percent of food aid to Russia is not accounted for.

The article alleges that the Russian inland freight firm (presumably Soyuzvneshtans) raised its tariff from \$21 to \$71 per ton on August 9, and implies that this was an arbitrary action intended to extract cash from the shipper. We are aware that inland freight rates rose sharply in August, and that previous quotes to shippers have been superseded by higher tariffs. This is due largely to a Russian Government decision to liberalize fossil-fuel prices, which for years have been so far below the world market as to be ridiculous. Fuel prices have accordingly skyrocketed and with them inland freight costs. This is attributable not to corruption or extortion, but to the impact of deregulation of the Russian energy sector and the move toward a market economy, but the article fails to take this into account. We have made a representation to the Russian Government on the basis of the retroactive nature of the tariff increase, however.

#### A TAX THAT'S GOOD FOR YOU

HON. MICHAEL A. ANDREWS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 23, 1993

Mr. ANDREWS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, C. Everett Koop, the former U.S. Surgeon General, authored an opinion editorial in Tuesday's edition of *The Washington Post*, on using tobacco taxes to help pay for health care reform. I commend it to my colleagues.

[From the *Washington Post*, Sept. 21, 1993]

#### A TAX THAT'S GOOD FOR YOU

(By C. Everett Koop)

"Health-related taxes are different."

That's what President Clinton said in February, when he suggested a hefty cigarette tax—perhaps as much as \$2 a pack—as one of the ways to pay for the health care reform that most Americans know we need. He's right.

A cigarette tax is different because it helps almost everyone. A substantial cigarette tax would benefit not only the entire nation by helping to provide more accessible health care at a lower cost, but it would also benefit particular groups; smokers would benefit because it would help them to quit; non-smokers would benefit because the air they breathe would have less harmful smoke; children would benefit because fewer kids would get hooked on cigarettes; and—if the tax is

done right—even tobacco farmers could benefit. The only real losers would be the tobacco industry, which has made its profits by lying to the American people about the dangers of smoking.

Now that the president is only a day away from unveiling his health care reform plan, the tobacco industry lobbyists are pressuring the president to back down, to settle for a cigarettes tax as low as 50 cents, and they're linking arms with tax opponents in Congress to defeat this critical part of health care reform. Now, more than ever, President Clinton needs to remember his own words—for cigarette taxes are different indeed.

Cigarette taxes are different because they are the most effective way to discourage tobacco use among young people. In Canada, where cigarette taxes have been raised to more than \$3 per pack, youth smoking rates have dropped by 60 percent.

Cigarette taxes are different because cigarettes kill more than 400,000 Americans each year, and rob our economy of \$68 billion a year in health care costs and lost productivity. Increasing the cigarette tax could be one of the most important public health measures this country has ever taken. Experts predict that a \$2 per pack increase would persuade millions of young people not to start smoking and would help millions of current smokers to quit. About 7.6 million Americans would choose not to smoke because of the tax.

Figuring that smoking kills about a third of all those who smoke, this tax could prevent the premature death of at least 2 million Americans alive today. No other single aspect of any health care reform plan can make so dramatic a claim. Let's not lose this unique opportunity to prolong those 2 million lives just to please the tobacco industry and its friends in Congress.

Senators and congressmen should be happy to find a tax that is actually popular. Polls show that almost 80 percent of Americans—Republicans and Democrats, young and old, men and women—support a large cigarette tax. So those members of Congress elected on a "no new taxes" pledge can go along with this one; even Sen. Robert Dole, the dean of tax opposition, has singled out the cigarette tax as one he could support. Cigarette taxes are indeed different.

Even tobacco farmers could benefit from the new cigarette tax if it is as hefty as once planned. Most tobacco farmers know the right and smart thing to do is to get out of a business that produces disease, disability and death, and this tax can help them make the transition to the smoke-free society and smoke-free economy that lie in our future. A small percentage of the revenue from this tax could be returned to tobacco-growing states to be used to help tobacco farmers diversify. Instead of blindly opposing the \$2 cigarette tax, tobacco-state members of Congress should be fighting for their share of the pie to help move their states into the economy of the 21st century.

President Clinton says he wants dialogue on the health care reform package, and that should eventually produce the plan the nation needs. But there's already one issue on which almost everyone agrees—a major cigarette tax. Let's not let the tobacco industry make victims of the public on this one. Health-related taxes are different; they're good for you.

HONORING THE CRISPELL MIDDLE  
SCHOOL

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 23, 1993

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to call to the attention of my colleagues the accomplishments of the Crispell Middle School, located in Pine Bush, NY, in my 20th Congressional District. It is with pride that I rise to congratulate the middle school, and its principal, Patrick Mataraza, on being selected by the drug-free school recognition program for its achievement in developing a comprehensive drug prevention program. I would also like to note that Crispell Middle School was one of only 59 schools nationwide to receive such recognition.

In order to be recognized under the comprehensive prevention award, a school must successfully address six requirements, including recognizing and assessing the drug problem; setting, implementing, and enforcing a drug policy; developing and implementing a drug education program; educating and training its staff; promoting parent involvement in the project; and, interacting with community groups and agencies.

Clearly, meeting these requirements was a difficult task. However, the benefits extend well beyond the recognition given these 59 schools. Obviously, having such a strong program will benefit the students, teachers, and the entire community of Crispell Middle School for years to come.

Though many of our Nation's middle school children may never have been exposed to drugs, sadly we know many children that age have experimented with drugs. In the next few years of these young people's lives, they will see and hear a lot about drugs. It is my hope that this program will provide them with the strength, for years to come, to "Just say no."

I have to say, I am a little sad to see that our children are already facing these kinds of risks and related troubles with drugs. I hope my colleagues all share my view, that drugs are bad news, and will join with me today in congratulating the students, teachers, and parents of the Crispell Middle School for making such a significant and commendable effort in eradicating drugs in their school.

MALPRACTICE REFORM

HON. DONALD A. MANZULLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 23, 1993

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, I am an original cosponsor of H.R. 3080, the Affordable Health Care Now Act of 1993, which is the Republican health care alternative to the President's proposal, which was announced last night.

I am proud to have been involved in the development of this bill through the Republican health care task force. H.R. 3080 has one of the highest degree of support for health care reform legislation from Members of the

House—112 cosponsors so far. I truly believe it is far superior to the Government-run health plan proposal of the Clinton administration. We need to use and improve upon the creative resources of the private sector, instead of creating a \$700 billion health care bureaucracy run by Washington.

H.R. 3080 would improve health care access without heavy-handed Government mandates by encouraging employers to obtain affordable health coverage through group purchasing arrangements. The Republican alternative also creates family medical savings accounts, which would allow individuals to control their own health care spending. This will allow competition—not Government bureaucracies—to control prices.

H.R. 3080 would also allow States to use certain Medicaid funds to purchase health plans and provide subsidies to people with incomes up to 200 percent of the poverty level so that the poor continue to have access to health care. To cover those who might fall through the cracks, the Republican health care alternative proposes to expand the Community Health Center Program by \$1.5 billion.

The Affordable Health Care Now Act guarantees security, just like the President's proposal. Here we agree. H.R. 3080 limits pre-existing condition restrictions under all employer plans. It allows portability of health care plans from job to job. This gives peace of mind to those who are thinking about changing jobs or starting a new business in that they will have the same level of health care coverage as before. Finally, H.R. 3080 prohibits employer health plans from being canceled or denied renewability for whatever reason. This means that the small business owner would no longer have to make a decision between canceling a health care plan or firing an employee with a catastrophic illness.

H.R. 3080 also contains provisions to limit the growth of health care costs by requiring a uniform billing form and to fight fraud and abuse in the health care system. Once again, here we agree with the President. In addition, the Republican health care alternative removes antitrust impediments to communities that wish to coordinate the delivery of health care services.

But as with everything in life, I don't support 100 percent every provision in this bill. My purpose in cosponsoring the bill was to bring to the table the many superior ideas listed above that are in this bill.

My one major concern with H.R. 3080 is with part 2 of title II, the provisions dealing with medical malpractice reform. Although I believe in the basics of tort reform, I do not believe that the alternative dispute resolution, which is a mechanism to screen cases before they are filed in State courts, meets constitutional muster. I also do not believe it is fair because for all practical purposes it would effectively deny both the plaintiff and the defendant the right to a trial before a judge or a jury. The right to have a persons' case heard before a judge or a jury system is the cornerstone of our judicial system.

Mr. Speaker, as we debate health care reform, I hope that we can seriously consider H.R. 3080. This should not be a partisan issue. My disagreement with the medical malpractice reform provisions in my own party's

bill shows that there is plenty of room for negotiation on both sides of the aisle. But I also hope, Mr. Speaker, that the other positive provisions in H.R. 3080 receive the hearing they deserve and that they ultimately become law.

TRIBUTE TO THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ACUTE PHYSICAL REHABILITATION CENTER AT KAISER PERMANENTE MEDICAL CENTER

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 23, 1993

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to pay tribute to the Acute Physical Rehabilitation Center at Kaiser Permanente Medical Center on the celebration of its 10th year anniversary.

Today, Kaiser physicians, professional rehabilitation staff, administrators, supervisors, and members of the community are gathered together to celebrate 10 years of the center's success. I regret that I cannot be there, but I send my congratulations to all those who have played a role in the establishment and operation of the center.

The center, located in my congressional district in the city of Fontana, was established in 1983, and has since served as an integral part of Kaiser Permanente Medical Center. The center is a 16-bed, acute, Medicare approved, rehabilitation center providing comprehensive rehabilitation services to patients who have experienced strokes, traumatic head injuries, amputations, and spinal injuries. The center provides care in physical therapy, speech therapy, recreational therapy, neuropsychological services, social services, and rehabilitation nursing.

I consider it of great benefit for the people of southern California to have access to such a center. We are fortunate and unique in that the Acute Physical Rehabilitation Center at Kaiser is the only acute physical rehabilitation center in the Kaiser southern region. The center provides an integrated, multilevel, multidisciplinary approach to treatment for patients with neuromuscular or orthopedic conditions. Providing patients with this full range of necessary services and medical expertise in one place allows for quicker recovery and improved patient care.

At this time, I would like to offer special recognition to the founder and director of the center, Dr. Victor Schell, whose vision of an integrated center for acute rehabilitation was translated into reality through his caring, drive, and dedication. I am proud to have this opportunity to herald his good works and the continued excellence of the Kaiser Rehabilitation Center.

HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEMOCRACY  
IN VIETNAM**HON. DAVID E. SKAGGS**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 23, 1993*

Mr. SKAGGS. Mr. Speaker, today, my colleagues and fellow Vietnam veterans, Mr. GILCHREST, and Mr. PETERSON, and I are introducing a bipartisan resolution to express United States support for democratic reform and human rights in Vietnam.

Like many other nations in this post cold-war period, Vietnam is currently reaching out, although somewhat tentatively, seeking to open up its economy. Self-interest has forced this revision to Marxist doctrine, as well, I suspect, as the hope of gaining acceptance in the greater world community. Yet, while one hand reaches for international engagement, the other still clings to a Communist past.

Vietnam is pressing ahead with economic reforms and working much more cooperatively with the United States on POW/MIA cases. This is certainly encouraging news. It's very distressing, however, that the Vietnamese Government continues to persecute its citizens for seeking freedoms that are recognized as basic throughout the world.

Thus, though economic liberalization and international cooperation are welcome steps, they don't bring us to the end of the line. Political reform is also needed, and the United States has an opportunity to play an influential role in that regard.

We believe that the United States can, and should, take the lead in encouraging Vietnam to take the next step on the road to international acceptance by holding free and fair elections and recognizing the fundamental rights of its citizens. As the United States Government moves towards lifting the economic embargo and establishing normal relations with Vietnam—a process I support—Vietnam's actions with regard to human rights and democracy can't be left out of consideration. These key objectives should be included and addressed as part of the normalization process.

This is not an effort to move the goal post in the process outlined in the so-called "roadmap" that defines and links progress on the POW/MIA issue and other matters with progress towards normalization. Rather, it is to urge an additional dimension to U.S. policy as the roadmap is traversed.

Our resolution will help close a gap in U.S. policy. It expresses the same of Congress that the United States should support democratic reform in Vietnam, including the holding of free elections, and the promotion of fundamental freedoms and the rule of law. By supporting this resolution, Congress would send the signal that economic liberalization must be accompanied by democratic reform and adherence to international human rights standards. By supporting nonviolent democratic reform in Vietnam, we can serve the interests of the Vietnamese people, remain true to America's ideals, and contribute to the suitability of the region.

I invite my colleagues to cosponsor this bill and join us in expressing Congress' support for democracy and human rights in Vietnam.

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## NATIONAL MAMMOGRAPHY DAY

**HON. MARILYN LLOYD**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 23, 1993*

Mrs. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker, in 1993 alone, 182,000 women will be diagnosed with breast cancer—a disease which will claim the lives of 46,000 of these women. The House of Representatives has recognized October 1993, as Breast Cancer Awareness Month, but we need to do more. That's why I am introducing National Mammography Day. Mammograms will provide women with the resources to detect breast cancer before it can kill.

Half a million women have died of breast cancer in the past decade. This is a shameful statistic when you consider that we have come such a long way in being able to cure early detection of breast cancer under optimal conditions. Mammograms are 90 percent successful in early detection of breast cancer under optimal conditions.

In recent years, Congress has taken a number of steps to unlock the mysteries of this dreaded disease. Research funding has been dramatically increased, and awareness and education efforts are proving successful. Breast cancer is finally being recognized as an important national health issue. This disease has been allowed to plague American women for too long.

There is no known cure for breast cancer. But we do know that in fighting this disease early detection and treatment are key to survival. As a breast cancer survivor myself, I know firsthand how important mammography is in revealing the presence of cancer. Mammograms can reveal the invasion of cancer up to 2 years before regular clinical breast examinations or breast self-examinations. Mammograms are especially important for older women. Women 65 years old and older face twice the chance of developing breast cancer. To my dismay, Medicare will only allow for coverage of mammography screening every other year in spite of the fact that the American Cancer Society and the National Cancer Institute recommends annual screening mammographies under part B of Medicare for this age group and older. No women can be considered immune from this disease.

Mammograms are a relatively quick and safe procedure. To ensure high quality mammograms, I was successful in enacting the Breast Cancer Screening Safety Act which requires that facilities use only equipment specifically designed for mammography; that all facilities establish a quality control program that assures that the machines are used properly; that they are regularly maintained, and that all machines are inspected. The legislation also requires that only qualified individuals perform mammograms.

This resolution, which is the result of the hard work of a number of organizations takes the initiative to set-aside one day in the midst of National Breast Cancer Awareness Month to encourage women to receive, or sign up for, a mammogram as well as bring about greater awareness and understanding of one of the key components in fighting this disease.

The organizations proposing National Mammography Day include: the American Cancer

Society, the American Academy of Family Physicians, the American College of Radiology, the American Medical Women's Association, the American Society of Clinical Oncology, Cancer Care Inc., the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the National Alliance of Breast Cancer Organizations, the National Cancer Institute, the Susan G. Komen Foundation, the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, Y-ME, and the Zeneca Pharmaceuticals Group.

I am pleased today to assist these organizations by introducing a congressional resolution on the same premise as their proposal. I urge my colleagues to join me in this effort.

TRIBUTE TO KIMBERLY CLARICE  
AIKEN**HON. FLOYD SPENCE**

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 23, 1993*

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure for me to recognize, with pride, the new Miss America, Kimberly Clarice Aiken. Kimberly is a resident of the Second District of South Carolina, which I have the honor to represent. She is the first Miss South Carolina since 1957 to win the national crown.

Kimberly is a graduate of Columbia High School. She attended the University of North Carolina in Charlotte and recently transferred to the University of South Carolina in Columbia, where she will be a sophomore, majoring in accounting.

The new Miss America is an outstanding young lady, who exemplifies the best that our country has to offer. She is a very talented vocalist, who also has a strong commitment to making this world a better place for those who are less fortunate.

Last year, Kimberly established the Homeless Education and Resource Organization [HERO], to collect and distribute food to needy families in Columbia. She has stated that she would like to broaden awareness of the plight of homeless persons by making homelessness the theme of her reign as Miss America. I am confident that she will have much success in this effort.

Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege for me to pay tribute to this fine South Carolinian. She has my best wishes for a reign that is filled with joy and marked by achievement.

## TRIBUTE TO FOX-2-SEVEN

**HON. FRANK TEJEDA**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 23, 1993*

Mr. TEJEDA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute today to a very special group of men—the men of Fox Company, 2d Battalion, 7th Marines. Next week, the Fox-2-Seven Association will hold their second reunion for the men who fought in Korea from 1950 to 1953.

The Korean war is often referred to as "the forgotten war." For more than 1 million Americans who fought, and more than 35,000 who

died, the war and their memories will always remain. The story of the 7th Marines' struggle for survival at the Chosin Reservoir has been dubbed the "Frozen Chosin." On November 27, 1950, 300,000 Chinese Communist Army soldiers launched a vicious attack on the 5th and 7th Marines, trapping the 8,000 men and separating them from the rest of the 1st Marine Division. The attack came on a night when the temperature fell to a chilling 20 below zero.

Fox Company was deployed at Toktong Pass on a ridge dubbed "Fox Hill." If the Chinese took this pass, the marines trapped at Chosin would be completely overrun. During the next 5 days, the 220 men of Fox-2-7 were engaged in a ferocious battle against the enemy and the elements. With temperatures hovering around 15 below zero, wave upon wave of Chinese soldiers ascended the pass only to be repulsed in intense hand-to-hand combat.

By the time reinforcements arrived, the men of Fox-2-7 had successfully defended Toktong Pass and killed approximately 1,000 enemy soldiers. Those who were not wounded or killed by enemy fire suffered from frostbite or other maladies brought by the horrendous conditions. Capt. Bill Barber commanded Fox-2-7's defense and was awarded the Medal of Honor for his bravery and leadership. From 1950 to 1953, the men of Fox-2-7 earned 5 Medals of Honor, 7 Navy Cross Medals, and 16 Silver Stars.

Four men from Texas will attend next week's reunion: Jose Lopez, Jr., Fidel Gomes, and Edward Gonzales from San Antonio, and Donald Childs from Austin. It is my hope that, with time, more Americans will come to learn and remember the valiant struggles endured by the men of Fox-2-7 during the forgotten war. Semper fi.

#### PRISONERS SHOULD NOT RECEIVE SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS

### HON. BOB FRANKS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 23, 1993

Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to my colleagues' attention my support for restricting Social Security benefits for those confined in public institutions by court order after a verdict of not guilty by reason of insanity.

This issue came to my attention because of a recent incident in New Jersey. On January 5, 1993, 27-year-old Herbert Ollson escaped Marlboro State Psychiatric Hospital and drew upon more than \$7,000 in Social Security checks to pay for a room at the New York City hotel. Fortunately, within a week he was recaptured. He had been sent to the hospital after being declared not guilty by reason of insanity for repeatedly stabbing his Branchburg, NJ parents. He was labeled as extremely dangerous by authorities after his escape because he potentially could lapse into a psychotic condition without his daily medication.

This story is relevant because Herbert Ollson was able to accomplish his escape with the financial help of Social Security. Because

of a loophole in the law, Mr. Ollson was able to accumulate thousands of dollars in checks which he took with him when he fled the hospital.

The ease with which this young man escaped his court-ordered treatment was a scandal in New Jersey. Constituents of mine rightfully complained upon hearing this story because it raises an important issue—should any violent offender receive Social Security benefits.

In my judgment, the current situation is wrong. Those placed in public institutions after a verdict of not guilty by reason of insanity for a violent criminal act should not continue to receive Social Security benefits while separated from society. It distorts the implicit contract contained within Social Security binding citizens and their Government. Social Security is meant to promote the welfare of this society, to help those in need. Continuing to send Social Security checks to those who are involuntarily confined in a mental hospital could enhance the ability for dangerous individuals to actively threaten the safety and security of their neighbors.

To rectify this problem, I have introduced a bill (H.R. 2161) to eliminate Social Security benefits for incarcerated felons. My bill contains a provision that prohibits the distribution of benefits to those receiving a verdict of not guilty by reason of insanity and involuntarily confined due to a court order.

In 1986, the inspector general of the Department of Health and Human Services estimated that approximately \$1 million a year was being illegally distributed to prisoners. The particular problem of Social Security benefits being received by those confined after a verdict of not guilty by reason of insanity is simply part of a larger mishandling of these benefits within our justice system.

Recently, I testified before the House Social Security Subcommittee regarding this problem. Joining me at that hearing was the prosecutor of Somerset County, NJ, Mr. Nicholas Bissell. Nick Bissell's review in detail of Mr. Ollson's case underlined the serious threat to public safety raised by his escape.

Mr. Speaker, it is unconscionable that we give prisoners Social Security benefits, while many law-abiding Social Security recipients have had their taxes raised this year. I urge my colleagues to support legislation that would prohibit Social Security benefits being wrongfully given to those who have violated and continue to threaten the public safety.

#### PERSONAL REQUEST

### HON. LARRY LaROCCO

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 23, 1993

Mr. LAROCOCO. Mr. Speaker, I respectfully request a leave of absence for the remainder of today, September 23, 1993. As a member of the Bonneville Power Administration Task Force of the Natural Resources Committee, I have a long scheduled commitment at a hearing in Boise, ID, on Friday, September 24. The hearing, chaired by Mr. DEFAZIO, will examine the status of efforts to rebuild declining stocks of salmon in Idaho and the Northwest.

#### A SPECIAL SALUTE TO ATTORNEY JOHN LEWIS

### HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 23, 1993

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, September 27, 1993, the Jewish National Fund of America will hold its Tree of Life Award testimonial dinner at the Stouffer Tower City Plaza Hotel in Cleveland. I am pleased to announce that this year's dinner will honor a noted member of the Cleveland community, Attorney John E. Lewis. I join his colleagues, friends, and family members in saluting Attorney Lewis on this special occasion. I want to take this opportunity to share with my colleagues and the Nation some biographical information regarding Attorney John E. Lewis.

John Lewis received his bachelor's degree from Amherst College and earned his juris doctorate degree from the University of Michigan. He joined Squire, Sanders and Dempsey in 1958 and was named partner in 1967. Since 1985, John Lewis has held the post of managing partner of the 180-lawyer Cleveland office. With 400 lawyers in 13 offices in the United States and Europe, Squire, Sanders and Dempsey is one of the world's largest and most respected firms.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to note that John Lewis has enjoyed a distinguished career at Squire, Sanders and Dempsey. His legal emphasis has been in the areas of labor, education and public employment. John Lewis developed the public-sector labor practice for the firm, and before assuming the role of managing partner, was responsible for more than 200 school districts across the State of Ohio, including Cuyahoga County. He has co-authored two books, "Ohio School Law" and "The Ohio Collective Bargaining Law," and has lectured on employment and education issues nationally.

John Lewis is admitted to practice in the State and Federal courts, including the U.S. Supreme Court. Attorney Lewis also boasts memberships in the American, Ohio State, Cleveland and Cuyahoga County Bar Associations. In addition, he is a fellow of the American Bar Foundation.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to note that throughout his distinguished legal career, Attorney Lewis has been equally committed to the revitalization and economic development of the Cleveland community. In earlier years, it was John Lewis who spearheaded the campaign to raise funds for the renovation of the city's vaudeville theaters. His successful effort, the first major public-private capital venture in the Cleveland area, also included the birth of the prestigious Playhouse Square Foundation. Lewis continues his work with the foundation, serving as vice chairman of its development committee.

John Lewis' efforts to create jobs in the Cleveland area is evidenced by his leadership as chairman of Clean-Land, Ohio. The goal of the organization is to improve the appearance of the city in order to attract both the tourist and business industry. In the area of education, Attorney Lewis has chaired the education committee of the Greater Cleveland

Roundtable. In this capacity, he was deeply involved with the Cleveland Initiative for Education, a program which successfully raised \$16 million to provide work and college tuition for inner-city students.

Currently, John Lewis serves as vice chairman of University Circle, Inc.; a member of the executive committee of the Greater Cleveland Growth Association; a trustee of the Musical Arts Association; and a member of Cleveland Tomorrow. John and his wife, Cathy, who is vice president of Resource Careers, are longtime residents of Cleveland Heights. They have four children and two grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to rise today to salute Attorney John Lewis. Over the years, I have been privileged to work with John on a number of civic and community issues and boards. He is an individual who has not only been successful in our community, but has given back to that community. His dedication to educating inner-city children is legion. Also, his devotion to eradicating the diverse issues which cause racial conflict and tension has been noted throughout our community.

John Lewis is an outstanding individual, a brilliant attorney, and a respected member of the community. I applaud the Jewish National Fund of America for honoring him and I am pleased to join them in this special salute to my good friend.

TRIBUTE TO DANIEL "RUDY"  
RUETTIGER

HON. TIM ROEMER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 23, 1993

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a resident of my congressional district, who has captured the hearts and imaginations of all those who have heard his story. It is the story of one man's dream, his goal, his aspirations, and his determined efforts to achieve them. Since he was a little boy, listening to Notre Dame football on the radio and watching it on television, it was Daniel "Rudy" Ruettiger's desire to play football for the Irish.

Mr. Speaker, Rudy's dream is not unique, but one shared by countless boys throughout the years. To dream of heroes and of one day taking a place at their side is an age-old wish. Today, as when Rudy was a boy, there are millions of young people with fantastic dreams of achievement and heroism.

As Americans, we should know that there is no dream too big or too elusive to be achieved. It was a young sickly boy, often dreaming of knights and heroism, that would become a hero himself in the South Pacific by saving the lives of his PT crew and who would go on to be the Commander in Chief of all the Armed Forces, John F. Kennedy. It was a young girl's dream of adventure and soaring to new heights that made Amelia Earhart one of the foremost aviators in our country. Rudy's dream of playing football for Notre Dame may seem small in comparison to the achievements of those whom we call heroes. Yet his story is larger than life because of the many obstacles that stood between him and the attainment of his dream.

Not only was Rudy slight by major college football standards—only 5 feet 6 inches tall and 175 pounds—but his grades were not good enough to be accepted for entrance into the university. Financial considerations also played a role. As 1 of 12 children in a working class family, Rudy also lacked the financial resources to pay for college. After working in a foundry, where he saw a good friend lose his life in an industrial accident, Rudy decided life was too short not to pursue his dream.

At age 25, well past the traditional age of starting college, Rudy gained entrance to Holy Cross Junior College. Located just across the road from Notre Dame, he worked diligently to improve his grades so he might transfer to Notre Dame. He worked long hours at many different jobs to support himself, and he continued to dream of playing for the Irish. Rudy's dedication was rewarded and he was accepted for admission to Notre Dame.

Pleading his case with Coach Ara Parseghian, Rudy was allowed to join the team as part of the "meat squad," which meant being practice fodder for the much bigger and quicker players who were among the best in the country. Rudy remained undeterred. After 2 years of relentless battering and gruelling practice, Rudy's one and only moment came with 27 seconds left in the final game of his college career.

With new Coach Dan Devine's nod, Rudy stepped on the field at Notre Dame Stadium, the victory march playing in his ears and the roaring chant of "Ru-dee, Ru-dee" echoing from the crowd of more than 50,000. His story was well-known to his teammates, classmates, and the fans in the stadium that day, and all were cheering for him now. Rudy made the most of his opportunity—he sacked the quarterback on the final play of the game. His teammates hoisted him high on their shoulders and carried him off the field.

Mr. Speaker, Rudy's story is now a Hollywood movie. People everywhere will have the opportunity of seeing the story for themselves. I trust that they will be moved by Rudy's courageous story. Rudy Ruettiger continues to share his story with all who will listen. He continues to live in South Bend and is a motivational speaker. Not every child will grow up to be President, a great aviator or a football player at Notre Dame. But Rudy's story is testimony that the American dream is alive and well, and that—if one is willing to pay the price—no dream is impossible.

PULASKI DAY PARADE TO CELEBRATE  
POLISH-AMERICAN PATRIOTISM

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 23, 1993

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues an important event which is to take place on October 3 in New York City. This event, the Pulaski Day Parade, will celebrate Polish-American patriotism by paying tribute to Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski who gave his life for the cause of American freedom in our Revolutionary War.

During his lifetime, General Pulaski earned a reputation as an honorable man, a gallant soldier, and a highly capable general who always preceded his soldiers into battle. His courage was, and remains, legendary. Despite the fact that he led a short life, historians have recognized General Pulaski as a visionary military leader, a soldier of liberty, an intrepid fighter, and the epitome of a cavalry man. When General Pulaski was mortally wounded in the Battle of Savannah on October 11, 1779, at the young age of 32, America lost one of its greatest friends and supporters.

General Pulaski was a soldier of Polish nationality who came to our country because he believed in the cause of individual freedom and democracy. In the end he made the supreme sacrifice for his adopted country. This parade serves as a living reminder of General Pulaski's dedication and courage, and as an opportunity to reflect on the many achievements of Polish-Americans over the history of our Nation.

PERSONAL REQUEST

HON. PETER A. DeFAZIO

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 23, 1993

Mr. DeFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I respectfully request a leave of absence for the remainder of today, Thursday, September 23, 1993. I understand that this absence may result in missing votes on the Transportation appropriations bill and the Defense Authorization.

Mr. Speaker, as you know, earlier this year I was appointed to chair a task force on the Bonneville Power Administration. Many of the issues related to the BPA have a tremendous impact on the northwest economy. In late July, the task force scheduled a hearing in Boise, ID, on Friday, September 24, 1993. The hearing will examine the status of efforts to rebuild declining stocks of Columbia River Salmon.

The hearing is scheduled to begin at 8 a.m. in the morning. The last available flight tonight that will get me to Boise before 8 a.m. on Friday leaves from National Airport at 5 p.m. today. Therefore, in order to fulfill my responsibilities to chair the task force hearing in the morning, I request a leave of absence for the remainder of today.

BOSNIA

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 23, 1993

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, it was almost 30 years ago that the cries for help and screams of agony of Kitty Genovese went unheeded by her neighbors as she was brutally slain outside her home. Of the 38 people who later admitted to hearing the young woman's pleas, not one called the police until after Kitty Genovese's harrowing 35 minute ordeal had ended, leaving her dead.

According to a New York Times report, the murder of Kitty Genovese did not occur swiftly,

but spanned more than half-an-hour. During that time, her attacker was twice interrupted by the sounds of neighbors' voices and the flash of apartment lights. Twice, the prospect that someone would come to Kitty Genovese's rescue caused her attacker to flee. But twice, the attacker returned when no neighbors, no police, no assistance actually materialized. Undeterred, Kitty's murderer returned a final time to finish what he had started, finding Kitty at the back of her building where she had crawled in hopes of finding safety. Tragically, there was no hope for Kitty Genovese and there, near dozens of her own neighbors, her killer delivered the final blow.

Mr. Speaker, today Bosnia continues its struggle against the repeated assaults of Serbian and now Croatian forces just as Kitty Genovese battled against a senseless act of violence 30 years ago. On several occasions, we have witnessed those aggressors stay their assaults at the prospect that Bosnia would be aided by the international community. But, like Kitty Genovese's murderer, each time they have returned to try to finish their crime—the annihilation of an independent Bosnian State and the eradication of the Bosnian Moslem people—when Bosnia's neighbors have failed to act decisively.

Mr. Speaker, it is true that inaction generally is not considered a crime. The inaction or indifference of Kitty Genovese's neighbors was certainly incomprehensible, and may have been immoral, but it was not illegal. Inaction in the face of genocide, however, is decidedly both immoral and illegal. In the aftermath of the Holocaust, the world community agreed that when confronted with efforts to destroy in whole or in part a national, ethnic, racial, or religious group, it is not merely an option to act but a duty. The convention on the prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide makes it a legal obligation for states, including the United States, both to prevent and to punish acts of genocide. Yet here we are witnesses to the third attempt this century to annihilate a people within Europe. And the actions of the international community have only prolonged the disaster in Bosnia. And now the West is pressuring the Bosnians to agree to a plan that sows the seeds of future conflict, keeps alive the hatreds that set in motion the forces of this brutal war, rewards genocide, and promises the very real possibility of the ultimate expulsion of Moslems from the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina. And so we have a picture of the new world order.

A few weeks ago, I along with the Helsinki Commission's chairman, Senator DECONCINI, and almost a dozen of our colleagues from the Commission met with Bosnian President Izetbegovic. It was a somber meeting, for most of us in the room understood that too much time had been allowed to go by, too many people had been allowed to be murdered, too many cities destroyed, and too many expectations for rescue had been allowed to go unmet.

Nevertheless, President Izetbegovic pressed his cause as he has done relentlessly now for 18 months and as he had done just the day before at the United Nations Security Council. Once again he asked for the right to defend his country and people against genocide, for help in securing a peace that, at a minimum,

will give the Bosnians the chance to survive, and for the United Nations to enforce and thus give some measure of credence to its own resolutions. But at the U.N., his pleas for help were met by a silence as disturbing and as deafening as the acts of inhumanity taking place in Bosnia. Only the U.S. Representative, Ambassador Madeleine Albright, responded. But even the United States can take no pride in its role in this, as yet unfinished, tragedy. As Christopher Hitchens wrote in a recent Washington Post commentary:

There would have been excellent pragmatic reasons for defending the integrity of Bosnia: No destruction of a U.N. member State; no warrant for ethnocide; no spread of greater Serbia into areas of wild cross-border fantasy; no year-round violations of the Geneva Convention; no future war between NATO partners; and some others equally compelling. But one feels somehow dirtied by advancing these arguments. A highly evolved civilization has existed in Bosnia for many centuries. Not even now, in spite of hellish pressure, is there any serious intercommunal violence in the streets of multicultural Sarajevo. The Bosnians asked for the right to defend themselves, and were denied even that. So the pragmatic arguments should be tempered with humility, as we come to the realization that the Bosnians would have been better off with no American pledges at all.

While I believe that we have not done all we can to prevent genocide in Bosnia, I do not believe that it is too late to act. But as I have said many times on this very floor and in letters to the administration, the United States must take the lead. We must support the Bosnians in getting a peace settlement they can accept—this means that Serb and Croat negotiators must take Bosnian amendments to the plan on the table or face the prospect of retaliatory measures. These measures include the immediate lifting of the international arms embargo as it applies to Bosnia and Herzegovina, in keeping with that country's right to self-defense as provided for under article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations. And we must not forget justice, to bring those directly responsible for directing or committing war crimes or crimes against humanity to account. Perhaps the most important aspect of the rule of law is not its ability to prevent wrongs—rather, it is the capacity of a system based on the rule of law to redress wrongs: That is what sustains our faith and commitment to it. If the international community rewards aggression and permits criminals to retain their gains with zero accountability then we shall have forged the contours of a new world order far worse than the old. For if we permit these people to prevail, the new era will be shaped by the voices of violence and vengeance; an unwillingness of democracies to back up stated commitments with effective action and an ineffective United Nations.

Let there be no mistake; this is not simple moralizing. Inevitably, our interests in Europe will be tested by this conflict as it spreads. We have just seen renewed fighting in Croatia, Kosovo remains the victim of unabated repression, the situation in Sandzak is worsening and tensions throughout the region are markedly high. Moreover, nationalist demagogues elsewhere can look to feeble international action in the former Yugoslavia as encouragement of their own brutal plans for the treatment of minorities and neighboring peoples.

Mr. Speaker, for decades experts have struggled to find out why so many people listened, or watched, the killing of Kitty Genovese but failed to do anything. It was both the inaction and number of bystanders that raised so many fundamental questions about our society: The value of human life, the willingness of individuals to take responsibility for one another, and the terrifying prospect that others might stand by and watch us be destroyed.

Perhaps, years from now, diplomats and policy pundits will gather around a table and wonder how was it that so many of Bosnia's neighbors and friends stood by, watched and listened to its desperate cries for help, occasionally turned on a searchlight or shook a fist at its attackers, but ultimately let it be destroyed.

#### FATHER MAURICE NUTT MAKES HISTORY

#### HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 23, 1993

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to pay special tribute to an outstanding member of the St. Louis Archdiocese, Father Maurice Nutt.

Father Nutt was recently christened the 32d pastor of the historical St. Alphonsus "Rock" Catholic Church of St. Louis, one of the largest African-American Roman Catholic parishes in the United States. Thirty-year-old Father Nutt now hails as the youngest priest to preside over a parish in the entire country and he is St. Rock's first African-American pastor.

Maurice Nutt grew up attending St. Rock Church—a city landmark built in 1867 that did not admit blacks until 1947—where he began serving as an altar boy at the age of 5 and most recently was the associate pastor. Father Nutt attended Carver Elementary School in St. Louis before going to high school in Wisconsin. He later received his bachelor degree from Holy Redeemer College also in Wisconsin where he majored in philosophy. He holds a master's in theology from Xavier College in New Orleans and a master's in divinity from Catholic Theological Union in Chicago. He is presently a candidate for a doctorate in ministry at Aquinas Institute of Theology in St. Louis. Father Nutt has been a theology professor at St. Louis University, a retreat director and youth minister, in addition to lecturing on Catholicism around the world. Today, largely because of Father Nutt, the celebrated St. Rock is a progressive parish that merges Afrocentricity with the traditional, making for a spirit filled Mass that calls for standing room only. Committed to the community, St. Rock also has an extensive outreach program to help meet the needs of its parish.

From altar boy to parish pastor, Father Nutt has not only made headway, but history as well. My fellow St. Louisans and I are very proud to claim him as our own.

THE 80TH ANNIVERSARY OF ST. NICHOLAS ROMANIAN BYZANTINE CATHOLIC CHURCH

**HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 23, 1993

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the 80th anniversary of the establishment of St. Nicholas Romanian Byzantine Catholic Church in East Chicago, IN.

Sunday, September 26, 1993, will mark the 80th anniversary of the completion of the church, located at 4301 Olcott Avenue, in East Chicago. The celebration festivities will be held at the Knights of Columbus Hall in East Chicago at 12 p.m., immediately following the Sunday Mass.

The church, erected in 1913, was dedicated to the worship of God in the tradition of the Romanian Byzantine Greek rite, in unity with the Pope in Rome. The founding members and first parish council members to be honored include: Parish president, Dumitru Silagi; notary, John Sancya; and founding members Vasile Sinas, Michael Cinko, George Boudi, Dumitru Chivari, Florian Dragos, Mihai Tunas, John Ardelean, John Boian, Theodore Pop, Michael Morasan, Louis Bank, Sr., Michael Nestor, Nicholas Hoble, Louis Bank, Jr., Vasile Tripp, John Kovach, Vasile Buda, John Angyus, Sr., and George George.

St. Nicholas has been blessed with a very distinguished succession of resident pastors originating with Father Aurel Bungardean in 1914, who was succeeded in 1920 by Father Alexander Bungardean in 1914, who was succeeded in 1920 by Father Alexander Popp. In late summer of 1921, Father Victor Crisan assumed the pastorship until 1933, when Father Victor Vamos was appointed. Two years later, in 1935, Father Anthony Dunca replaced Father Vamos, and served as St. Nicholas' resident pastor until 1943. For 51 years, from 1943 until his retirement in 1992, Father George C. Muresan reigned as pastor.

I would also like to extend congratulations to Dr. George T. Stroia for his honorable appointment as parish administrator. A lifetime member, Dr. Stroia is the son of Elizabeth Drag, one of St. Nicholas' original members, and grandson of George Boudi, a founder of the church.

Over the years, many men and women have generously contributed to the maintenance and renovation of St. Nicholas Romanian Byzantine Catholic Church. I would like to commend every parishioner of St. Nicholas, past and present, for their commitment to preserve their ethnic heritage through worship in the Romanian Byzantine rite. May this 80th anniversary celebration prove to be a most joyful occasion. May God bless you all.

HONORING DR. ELEANOR K. CHOW FOR HER 23 YEARS OF SERVICE TO THE MONTEBELLO UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT BOARD OF EDUCATION

**HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 23, 1993

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Dr. Eleanor K. Chow for her 23 years of dedicated service to the Montebello Unified School District Board of Education.

Dr. Chow was first elected to the board in a special election in January 1971. She has been reelected a number of times, serving several terms as president of the board.

Born and raised in California, Dr. Chow completed her elementary and secondary education in the Montebello Unified School District. She is a graduate of the University of California, Los Angeles and holds an honorary doctorate of law degree from Pepperdine University. She has a son and two daughters.

Dr. Chow has dedicated her career to the field of education. In addition to her duties as a member of the Board of Education, she is currently president of the board of directors of the Association of California Urban School Districts. She also sits on the California School Boards Association, as well as the board for the California Commission on Teacher Credentialing.

Through her participation in various educational, political, and community organizations, Dr. Chow has sought to promote equity for women and minorities. She is a past member of the National Women's Political Caucus and the National Organization for Women. Her involvement in the Korean American Association and the Asian Pacific Family Center keeps her current on issues in the Asian community.

Dr. Chow received many awards in recognition of her contributions in the areas of education and community service. In 1987, she was honored for her contributions to education at the mayor's annual observance of Asian/Pacific American Heritage. Los Angeles and the California Association for Health, Physical Education, Recreation and Dance accorded her the honor of Outstanding Community Member Award for 1991. In recognition of her efforts to promote literacy, she was selected to become a member of President Bush's Task-Force on Consumer Literacy Round Table.

Mr. Speaker, on October 1, 1993, colleagues and friends will gather at a special dinner to pay tribute to Dr. Chow for her contributions to the educational needs of the greater Montebello community. It is with great pride that I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting this exceptional individual for her outstanding service to the children and adults of the Montebello Unified School District.

BEGIN WAR CRIMES INVESTIGATIONS IN FORMER YUGOSLAVIA IMMEDIATELY

**HON. SUSAN MOLINARI**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 23, 1993

Ms. MOLINARI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce with my colleague, Congressman FRANK McCLOSKEY, an important resolution which calls on the President and the United Nations to immediately begin the formal investigation process into the thousands of war crime violations committed in the former Yugoslavia.

Mr. Speaker, time is of the essence. Since the U.N. establishment of an International War Crimes Tribunal last May, no prosecutor has been appointed, no official investigations have begun and no indictments have been wrought. Meanwhile, back in Bosnia, criminal activity continues to escalate with some 220,000 residents having been killed, well over 2 million refugees left homeless, and thousands of women brutally raped.

As we sit here today hoping that the international communities fulfill its promises and obligations that justice will be served, it appears more and more likely that politics will continue to take precedence over any resolute response.

In order for the war crimes tribunal to retain any credibility and ensure justice for the many victims of war crimes, the United States and United Nations must avoid the temptation to weaken the prosecutorial and investigation process in the name of peace. The resolution I introduce today works to expeditiously investigate such heinous crimes and ensure that evidence is not destroyed or lost and that witnesses and survivors do not disappear.

The keystone to a successful tribunal is the nomination of a strong managing prosecutor. It is the prosecutor who is not only responsible for leading the prosecution in each case, but who is also responsible for conducting the official investigations and gathering the evidence.

This resolution calls on the United Nations to get serious about these prosecutions by approving of a prosecutor by October 8, 1993 and setting aggressive deadlines in which to move forward. In addition, this resolution urges the United Nations to begin using the almost \$1 million earmarked for such investigation immediately to interview the victims and gather important legal evidence.

Perhaps most importantly, this resolution calls on our administration and the international community to withhold consideration of lifting the economic sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia—Serbia and Montenegro—until all indictments against those persons ultimately responsible have been issued and until those indicted have been turned over to the International Tribunal.

We must not let the human atrocities of this war go unrecognized. If we all truly believe in the words "never again" then the time to act is today.

## FEARS, HOPES AND NAFTA

## HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 23, 1993.

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues an editorial that recently appeared in my hometown newspaper, *The Flint Journal* which makes a compelling case against the present North American Free Trade Agreement. I believe this editorial raises several critical questions that each Member of Congress must consider before voting on this NAFTA.

[From the *Flint Journal*, Sept. 22, 1993]

## FEARS, HOPES AND NAFTA

Labor Secretary Robert Reich accuses those who attack the North American Free Trade Agreement of engaging in the politics of fear.

The thought apparently never occurred to him that nearly 6 million really good reasons exist why many Americans and communities should fear the dangerously flawed NAFTA. Those 6 million reasons are jobs and, more importantly the individuals, families and communities that depend on them. These important reasons were the focus of the anti-NAFTA rally sponsored by U.S. Sen. Donald W. Riegle, D-Flint, that featured Ross Perot last Saturday in Lansing.

Even the Clinton administration admits jobs will be lost and incomes reduced. On Sunday, presidential counselor David Gergen said the administration believes savings, from its plan to streamline government could be used to help retrain workers whose jobs are lost. Although some are skeptical the money will be available, Gergen insists it will be.

But questions put to Gergen and Reich at the National Conference of Editorial Writers convention earlier this month remain unanswered: Training for what? Jobs that don't exist? What good is that?

The importance of those questions rises with the number of jobs at risk—numbers NAFTA supporters downplay and distort. Perot and Riegle peg the figure at at least 5.9 million manufacturing jobs, including 239,500 in Michigan, based on a study by the Manufacturing Policy Project.

Carl Levin, Michigan's other U.S. senator, says: "The underlying premise supporting NAFTA is that U.S. exports to Mexico will increase and all exports create jobs. But this claim and NAFTA's very foundation is based on highly distorted export figures."

"First, these calculations are based on export figures alone. They conveniently ignore the job loss as resulting from imports from Mexico to the U.S."

"Second, even if you look only at exports, one-third of U.S. exports to Mexico go across the border for a few days or weeks for assembly and then come right back to America for consumption. The Department of Commerce classifies them as 'exports' but, in reality, they represent little more than trading with ourselves."

"What's more, one-third of U.S. exports that the Commerce Department shows going to Mexico don't represent jobs gained—they represent lost jobs to America. Many products used to be assembled in the U.S. and now are assembled in Mexico."

For example, says Levin, let's say an assembly plant in the United States closes, moves to Mexico and puts 1,000 Americans out of work. Some U.S. parts suppliers will

now start sending the parts to Mexico. They are now considered exports. The Commerce Department counts the activity as a job creator because some of the parts are exported for a brief period to a new Mexican assembly plant.

Levin says, "If every assembly plant in America picked up and moved to Mexico and still used some U.S. parts suppliers, the way the Commerce Department figures things, our exports and job growth would show a huge jump despite the catastrophic loss of U.S. assembly jobs. That kind of reasoning just doesn't make sense—and U.S. workers will lose out because of it."

Not only will U.S. workers lose out, so, too, will the communities they live in. And so will the U.S. economy because not only will Mexicans who earn much less be unable to buy the products, neither will an increasing number of Americans who lose jobs or whose standards of living continue to decline.

And as Perot asks: Does the United States really want its manufacturing base to continue to erode? A nation cannot remain a superpower without a sound manufacturing and industrial base.

Some NAFTA proponents say opposition is pointless because U.S. companies interested in taking advantage of Mexico's low wages, lower worker safety and environmental standards and other factors can leave, and have left, without NAFTA.

But as Perot argues in his new book "Save Your Job, Save Our Country," which he co-authored with Pat Choate, NAFTA has less to do with trade than it has to do with investment. "Its principal goal is to protect U.S. companies and investors in operating in Mexico."

And as U.S. Rep. Dale E. Kildee, D-Flint, has warned, NAFTA could prompt a flight of capital investment to Mexico at a time when America is in desperate need of investment.

That brings us full circle to Reich who told editorial writers: "If we play our cards right, American workers don't have to be competing with machines or with cheap foreign labor in performing low-skill tasks. The answer lies in racing upward instead—toward high value-products and higher-wage work."

But that takes investment—especially in communities that are already hard hit. And it takes time.

Reich also admits that unlike previous economic recoveries, in this one too many Americans are working in one or more temporary, part-time or low-wage jobs. Even these jobs are becoming scarcer. And a growing number of Americans are worried about job security.

Reich predicted NAFTA would win on its merits. We say it should be defeated for its lack of them. Now is not the time to gamble on NAFTA.

On Saturday in Lansing, Riegle and Perot did not engage in the politics of fear. They engaged in the politics of concern.

They also engaged in the politics of hope by reminding the crowd of 3,000 and the millions who watched the C-Span broadcast or followed the news that they have the power to defeat NAFTA.

## LET BOSNIA DEFEND ITSELF

## HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 23, 1993

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I had hoped we could meet here today and talk about steps

that had been taken to end the fighting in Bosnia.

I had hoped we could meet here and take a small measure of confidence that 18 months of genocide, of inhumanity, and of bloodshed in Bosnia were coming to an end.

But sadly, we gather here today no closer to peace in Bosnia than we were before.

Sadly, last Monday's meeting aboard the British aircraft carrier *Invincible*, where negotiators were trying to reach an agreement, broke down.

As a result, last Tuesday's meeting at Sarajevo airport, where international mediators hoped a peace agreement would be signed, was canceled.

So instead of marking a moment of hope for peace, the fighting rages in central Bosnia as if last week's cease-fire agreement didn't even exist \* \* \* and Sarajevo stands on the brink of surrender.

We are now facing a winter in Bosnia of continued fighting, disrupted humanitarian relief efforts and the specter of Serbian forces pursuing a final solution.

And once again we are left asking the difficult questions:

When will it all end?

How many have to die?

And the most damning question of all: How did we wind up in such a desperate situation?

Mr. Speaker, I'm afraid history will not answer that question kindly.

I'm afraid that history will record the inescapable truth that shortly after achieving freedom and democracy in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, the West failed to act when a brutal dictator perpetrated mass genocide in Europe.

Let's make no mistake about it: We are here because of a lack of political will on the part of our Western Allies.

Our Nation's response has been plagued by self-doubt and a lack of resolve.

But there should be no doubt that what is happening to the Moslems in Bosnia is genocide.

The statistics are staggering—over 200,000 people dead and more than 2 million refugees. But statistics don't bleed, people do.

And while we hem and haw, Bosnia bleeds. Just look at America's response to Bosnia: First, we pressure the Bosnians to accept the Vance-Owen peace plan \* \* \* a plan which to a large degree rewarded Serbian aggression.

And thinking that the international community would put pressure on the Serbs to negotiate a peace, the Bosnians agreed. But we failed to act and the bloodshed continued.

Next, we tried to establish "safe havens," which is a sugar-coated term to describe what are basically ethnic ghettos filled with refugees. Serbian artillery made a mockery of this idea while U.N. forces could only stand by and watch.

This summer, the U.N. Security Council had an opportunity to take a strong stand, but nine nations couldn't muster enough courage to approve air strikes and lift the arms embargo.

When the moment arrived to stand up and be counted—Britain, France, Russia, China, Japan, Spain, Brazil, Hungary, and New Zealand could only abstain.

Now, we are telling the Moslems that they should accept a partition of their country, fully rewarding Serbian aggression.

Not only did we fail to stand up to the Serbs, we prevented the Bosnians from defending themselves.

The arms embargo on the outgunned Bosnians make absolutely no sense at all.

To have imposed the arms embargo in the first place is incomprehensible. To have kept it in place for so long, and after so much suffering, is utterly shameful.

I believe that lifting the arms embargo is the very least we could have done.

Bosnian President Alija Izebegovic expressed this anguish the best, when he said: "Defend us or let us defend ourselves. You have no right to deprive us of both."

What can we do now?

Only actions, not words or good intentions, matter now.

To continue the arms embargo would condemn the Bosnians to a long cold winter of continued rape, slaughter, and starvation.

Beyond lifting the arms embargo, the U.N. war crimes tribunal appointed this weekend must vigorously pursue the barbaric butchers who are responsible for these unspeakable atrocities.

In addition, we must make absolutely clear to the brutal dictator of Belgrade, Slobodan Milosevic, that aggression in Kosovo will be met with a swift and strong response.

But now we must act to halt the bloodshed in Bosnia.

Our conscience demands it.

Our humanity demands it.

This is nothing less than one of the great moral challenges of our time.

And we've got to have the courage to meet it.

For humanity's sake, I pray that we will.

#### HOUSE BANKING COMMITTEE APPROVES LEGISLATION TO CURB INSURANCE REDLINING

### HON. JOSEPH P. KENNEDY II

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 23, 1993

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to report to my colleagues that H.R. 1257, "The Insurance Consumer Protection Act of 1993," was approved by the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs on September 22, 1993. H.R. 1257 addresses the problem of discrimination in the insurance industry.

The Banking Committee, during extensive hearings concerning the issue of insurance redlining, received compelling testimony regarding the affordability, availability, and adequacy, of insurance for minority and low-income citizens. The committee heard testimony that several agents were told by a company sales manager to "get away from blacks," and sell to "good, solid, premium-paying white people." Another agent was told by a company underwriter that "We don't write Blacks or Hispanics." This shocking anecdotal evidence was supported by 12 years of data submitted by Missouri State Insurance Commissioner Jay Angoff. This data was collected from insurers themselves and is similar to the data H.R. 1257 would collect elsewhere in the

country. It shows that, in the cities of St. Louis and Kansas City, low-income minorities had to pay more money for less coverage than their white counterparts, despite the fact that losses in minority areas were actually less than those in white areas. This evidence directly challenges industry assertions that minorities are too risky to insure. Based on this disturbing evidence, the committee was compelled to act on this important issue.

Prior to the committee markup, we received letters regarding this legislation from HUD Secretary Henry G. Cisneros and OMB Associate Director Christopher Edley. Copies of these letters are enclosed.

Secretary Cisneros expressed his "wholehearted support" for this legislation, and provided reasons why HUD should administer the program it would establish.

Mr. Edley's letter sets forth the principles that the administration supports in legislation to address insurance redlining. Virtually all of those principles are directly reflected in the provisions of H.R. 1257, including: reporting by census tract, reporting of the race and gender of policyholders, reporting of claims information, and reporting on a continual basis—that is without a sunset. These provisions are not contained in any other legislation introduced to address the insurance redlining issue.

Mr. Speaker, these are important issues and I am pleased that the administration has taken a position on them. At this point, I would respectfully ask that the letters enclosed from the Office of Management and Budget and the Department of Housing and Urban Development be included in the RECORD for the benefit of my colleagues.

[The material follows.]

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET,

Washington, DC, September 20, 1993.

Hon. JOSEPH P. KENNEDY II,

Chairman, Subcommittee on Consumer Credit and Insurance, Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Administration recognizes that the practice of insurance redlining can have severe economic impacts on both businesses and individuals, and as a result on whole neighborhoods and communities. To effectively detect and address the problem of insurance redlining, the collection of data assessing the availability, affordability and quality of insurance for individuals and small businesses is necessary. Any discrimination discerned from the analysis of these data would then be aggressively opposed.

Working with the Departments and Commerce, Housing and Urban Development and Treasury and other interested agencies, we have developed a set of principles that the Administration could support in final legislation addressing the problem of insurance redlining. I have enclosed these principles with this letter.

The Administration believes that insurance redlining is an important issue that deserves immediate attention and welcomes your Committee's action on this matter. The Administration urges Congress to act quickly on the insurance redlining provisions and separate other unrelated provisions that may impede enactment of final legislation.

Thank you for your consideration of the Administration's principles. If you have any

questions about these principles feel free to contact me at 395-3120.

Sincerely,

CHRISTOPHER F. EDLEY, Jr.

Associate Director for  
Economics and Government.

Enclosure.

#### ADMINISTRATION PRINCIPLES ON INSURANCE REDLINING

The following five elements outline the Administration's principles regarding the collection of insurance data.

1. Insurers (including Fair Access to Insurance Requirements—FAIR plans) should be required annually to disclose information to the federal government on the nature of their business activity:

The information should be reported by census tract or their statistical equivalent (if necessary by street address and zip code) and submitted in a machine readable format to facilitate efficient evaluation of the data.

The information should be collected at the individual policy level.

The information should include data on (1) pricing, number and total coverage levels of policies issued, denied, cancelled and renewed, (2) data on the number of insurance agents employed, terminated and relocated by region and (3) data on claims costs and other objectives economic variables as determined by the federal government.

The information should include (1) the race, gender and income level of all applicants and policyholders, (2) the race of agents and (3) other variables as determined by the federal government.

Administration of data collection/analysis should be modeled after Home Mortgage Disclosure Act data (HMDA) collection/analysis.

These data, consistent with the Freedom of Information Act, should be made available to the public for review.

2. The federal government shall compile, analyze and prepare an annual report of such data.

3. Disclosure of such information should be mandatory for all auto, commercial, small business and homeowners lines of insurance. Disclosure of private mortgage insurance shall be contingent upon a determination that insurers are not complying with the reporting requirements modeled after HMDA:

Disclosure requirements should be phased in over a few years to reduce extreme burden on insurers (particularly small insurance companies).

4. Failure to disclose information, submit data on time or provide follow-up data as required should result in a sufficiently large civil money penalty to discourage such occurrences.

5. Within a reasonable period of time after enactment of such legislation, an evaluation of the disclosure requirement and the data collected should be conducted and a report submitted to the President and Congress to determine the need to continue/modify such requirements.

#### DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT,

Washington, DC, September 22, 1993.

Hon. JOSEPH P. KENNEDY II,

Chairman, Subcommittee on Consumer Credit and Insurance, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN, I am writing to express my wholehearted support of Title II of the proposed Insurance Consumer Protection Act on insurance redlining. This legislation is necessary to address a major impediment to home ownership now experienced by low-income and minority persons.

I also want to state the reasons why we believe that the Department of Housing and Urban Development and its Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity should administer this program:

The Courts have supported the Department's position that insurance redlining is a violation of the Fair Housing Act for which the Secretary of HUD has enforcement responsibility.

The authority to test discriminatory insurance practices would mesh with the substantial experience FHEO has acquired in conducting testing under the Fair Housing Initiatives Program.

HUD's new oversight responsibilities relating to the secondary mortgage market (Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac), the Federal Housing Finance Board and the Resolution Trust Corporation closely relate to the insurance redlining issue.

In closing I would like to reiterate that this function provides an excellent fit with our existing fair housing and other programmatic responsibilities. I will provide to FHEO from existing HUD resources whatever is necessary to achieve these additional responsibilities.

Sincerely,

HENRY G. CISNEROS,  
Secretary.

TRIBUTE TO WENDELL W. YOUNG  
III

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 23, 1993

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise on this occasion to salute Wendell W. Young III, on the occasion of his being elected an international vice president of the 1.3 million member strong United Food and Commercial Workers Union, representing workers throughout the United States and Canada.

Wendell is currently serving as president of the Pennsylvania State Council of the UFCW. He has served as president of the Philadelphia area Local 1776 for 31 years, representing 24,000 workers in southeastern and central Pennsylvania.

I have known Wendell Young for years in his service as president of the local 1776 of the United Food and Commercial Works, and I cannot think of a more fitting tribute to Wendell than his being elected to an international vice presidency. He has committed decades of service and devotion to the members of his union, and his experience and knowledge will do nothing but strengthen the union as it forges ahead towards the turn of the century.

KETUBAH B'NAI B'RITH 13TH  
BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 23, 1993

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Ketubah B'nei B'rith on the celebration of its 13th year of service to southern California. Ketubah B'nei B'rith has been integral in providing humanitarian assistance to

worthy groups throughout the Greater Los Angeles area. This organization's uninterrupted commitment to service is a testament to its founders embrace of American values and ideals.

Ketubah B'nei B'rith will be celebrating its 13th year with a Bar/Bat Mitzvah party on Sunday, October 3, 1993 at the JW Marriott Hotel, 2151 Avenue of the Stars, Los Angeles CA. During the festivities, guests will be entertained by the renowned musical comedy star John Raitt, who has appeared in such Broadway favorites as Carousel.

A number of important participants in this organization will be honored at this ceremony, virtually all of whom are long-time constituents and friends of mine. W.C. Chastain, a leader in the world of business and commerce, will be honored as a patron of the Ketubah Contract, the newsletter of this group. Additionally, a special tribute will be paid to past presidents of Ketubah, including my dear friends Hy and Ethel Haves, Ketubah's founders. Hy also has the distinction of being the Honorary Mayor of the Palisades Highlands.

Other past presidents who will be honored include Darnold and Phyllis Blivas, the late Bob and Myrtle Ensel, Edwin and Susan Isenberg, Lou and Dorothy Miller, David and Rose Siegel, and Dr. William and Norma Zack. The current presidents of this association are Marvin and Ruth Levin.

The Ketubah Bar/Bat Mitzvah Party will also seek to raise funds for the organization, allowing it to continue its noble work on behalf of B'nei B'rith and the community. The Ketubah charitable fund is used to support the B'nei B'rith agencies, including the Anti Defamation League, B'nei B'rith Youth Organization and Hillel; plant trees in the B'nei B'rith International Forest in Israel; provide local services, including an annual Passover Seder for the elderly and indigent; and assist in furthering B'nei B'rith's programs political action, Jewish learning, and senior services.

I would like to strongly commend Ketubah B'nei B'rith for its important role in the southern California community, and wish it many more years of prosperity and service to humanity.

TRIBUTE TO FOURTH ANNUAL FATHER ROGER GIGLIO DINNER HONOREES

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 23, 1993

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mrs. Aida Rosa, Mr. Peter Castellana, Jr., Ms. Nancy Biberman, Ms. Ismene Speliotis and Dr. Earnest Drucker, who will be honored this coming October 1 at the fourth annual Father Roger Giglio dinner held by the Saint Benedict the Moor community-based AIDS and drug rehabilitation program in the South Bronx.

Aida Rosa, Principal of P.S. 30 in the South Bronx, is an outstanding educator who, in her commitment to increasing the learning capacity of her pupils, works actively—and successfully—to improve the overall quality of their

lives. She collaborates closely with educational, health and social service agencies, and as a member of Community Planning Board No. 1, and various other boards, plays a crucial role in gaining better services and living conditions for the entire South Bronx community.

Peter Castellana is the president of Western Beef, a chain of 14 food stores he and his brothers built with the aim of providing quality products at affordable prices to lower income communities. Mr. Castellana is involved in numerous social programs serving children, and under his direction Western Beef makes major contributions to community food banks.

Nancy Biberman and Ismene Speliotis are president and vice-president, respectively, of the Women's Housing & Economic Development Corp., or WHEDCO, not-for-profit corporation they founded to develop and operate interconnected housing and economic development programs for low-income women and their families. These highly talented and motivated individuals have made important contributions to New York City's low-income and homeless populations throughout their careers. As director and associate director of the Highbridge Community Housing Development Fund, they worked together to develop a 23 building, \$60 million, housing rehabilitation project for low- and moderate-income families in the South Bronx. Now with WHEDCO they are developing a comprehensive housing, job training, and economic development project called Urban Horizons, and are consultants to five community-based organizations developing special needs housing in the Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, and Queens.

Dr. Ernest Drucker, director of the Division of Community Health and professor in the Department of Epidemiology and Social Medicine at the Bronx's Montefiore Medical Center/Albert Einstein College of Medicine, is a leading figure in the field of social epidemiology, the study of the health consequences of social problems. Long an active voice on drug policy reform both domestically and internationally, he is editor-in-chief of the international journal "Addiction Research"; an editor of the "International Journal on Drug Policy"; and a member of the editorial board of the "American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse." Dr. Drucker is a member of the board of directors of Saint Benedict the Moor and of Housing Works, Inc., an AIDS housing organization in New York City. He is also a founder and chairman of the board of directors of the international medical relief and human rights organization "Doctors of the World."

Mr. Speaker, these individuals have demonstrated extraordinary dedication to the most vulnerable members of our society. Their efforts are an eloquent tribute to the spirit of the late Father Roger Giglio, who founded the St. Benedict the Moor Aids and drug rehabilitation program and was its driving force until his death several years ago. I hope my colleagues will join me in recognizing their outstanding contributions, as well as those of Saint Benedict the Moor, which will honor them on October 1.