

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

ENABLE PRESIDENT ARISTIDE'S  
RETURN TO HAITI

## HON. ELIZABETH FURSE

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 1, 1993

Ms. FURSE. Mr. Speaker, I am outraged at today's New York Times report that participants in the coup that ousted President Aristide were on the CIA dole. That kind of meddling in the affairs of a country which has held a democratic election, and elected a credible leader such as President Aristide, contributes to the kind of violence we are seeing in Haiti today. If we are to support democracy in the world, we must overcome our past practices of supporting unrepresentative, dictatorial, and in some cases murderous regimes. I ask unanimous consent to include the New York Times report in the RECORD.

President Aristide has called for a total blockade of his country as the only way to bring the military thugs in power there to their knees. He also requests that no outside military intervention be brought to bear in his country.

The United Nations, the Organization of American States, and the United States all called for Mr. Cedras to step down October 15. I grew up in South Africa and I have seen the power of economic sanctions. I support President's Aristide's call for further sanctions. And I believe we must examine our country's various foreign policy initiatives which sometimes work at cross-purposes.

The payoff of Haitian hooligans is another example of the need to declassify as much of our national budget as possible. This declassification will allow us to support democracy in its truest form.

[From the New York Times, Nov. 1, 1993]

KEY HAITI LEADERS SAID TO HAVE BEEN IN  
THE C.I.A.'S PAY  
(By Tim Weiner)

WASHINGTON, October 31.—Key members of the military regime controlling Haiti and blocking the return of its elected President, Jean-Bertrand Aristide, were paid by the Central Intelligence Agency for information from the mid-1980's at least until the 1991 coup that forced Mr. Aristide from power, according to American officials.

As part of its normal intelligence-gathering operations, the C.I.A. cultivated, recruited and paid generals and politicians for information about everything from cocaine smuggling to political ferment in Haiti, they said.

Without naming names, a Government official familiar with the payments said that "several of the principal players in the present situation were compensated by the U.S. Government." It was not clear when the payments ended or how much money they involved, although they were described as modest.

## REPORTING CALLED ONE-SIDED

Supporters of Mr. Aristide said the payments proved that the C.I.A.'s primary

sources of information in Haiti were Mr. Aristide's political enemies, and they criticized the agency's reporting on Haiti as one-sided.

Michael D. Barnes, a former member of Congress who is a spokesman for Mr. Aristide, said, "Given what the C.I.A. has done in the past two weeks, namely the attempted character assassination of Jean-Bertrand Aristide, it wouldn't be surprising to learn that the C.I.A. had been working with his political enemies in Haiti for many years."

But Representative Robert G. Torricelli, a New Jersey Democrat who serves on the House Intelligence and Foreign Affairs Committees and who confirmed the payments, defended the intelligence relationships as crucial to United States policy-makers in trying to gain an understanding of Haitian politics.

"The U.S. Government develops relationships with ambitious and bright young men at the beginning of their careers and often follows them through their public service," he said. "It include people in sensitive positions in the current situation in Haiti."

A member of Congress familiar with the recruiting of sources of information within the Haitian Government said the information received was a mixed bag. "There are things we should have been getting for the money which we didn't get—for example, on the narcotics side," he said. Members of the current regime are suspected of receiving lucrative payments from drug traffickers to protect shipments of cocaine passing through Haitian airfields en route to the United States.

The C.I.A.'s activities in Haiti also included a covert operation, authorized by President Ronald Reagan and the National Security Council, which involved an aborted attempt to influence an election held in January 1988, the officials said.

Haiti was then under the control of a military ruler, Lieut. Gen. Henri Namphy, who assured the Reagan Administration that the elections would be free and fair. But the ballot was widely perceived as rigged by the military, and the campaign was marked by killings of civilians.

## ARISTIDE URGED BOYCOTT

Mr. Aristide, who was not a candidate, had urged a boycott of the election. The operation undertaken by the C.I.A. aimed at seeing the election go forward, the officials said, but it also involved plans to slip campaign money to candidates. In a rare action, the payments were blocked by the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, the officials said. The attempt was first reported today by The Los Angeles Times.

In the 1980's, the United States undertook covert operations and military actions throughout the Caribbean and Latin America to support pro-United States and anti-Communist governments. Several prominent figures in the region were on the United States intelligence payroll during the decade.

## OVERTHROWN IN A COUP

The officials who described the payments to Haitian generals and politicians said they

were not intended to install any one leader as the President of Haiti.

In 1990, in the first free election in 20th-century Haiti, Mr. Aristide won 67.5 percent of the vote in a field of 10 candidates. He was overthrown in a September 1991 coup. The military regime controlling Haiti has blocked his return—which was to have taken place Saturday under an accord negotiated by the Clinton Administration and signed by the military leaders last summer—with a widespread campaign of intimidation, violence and murder.

Supporters of Mr. Aristide say the C.I.A., which does not make policy but which can influence policy-makers through its reporting, has undermined the chances of his return. In recent briefings to Congress, Brian Latell, the C.I.A.'s chief analyst for Latin American affairs, has described Mr. Aristide as unstable and as having a history of mental problems.

In a 1992 report widely circulated in Washington, Mr. Latell described a meeting with Lieut. Gen. Raoul Cédras, Haiti's current military dictator, and praised him as one of "the most promising group of Haitian leaders to emerge since the Duvalier family dictatorship was overthrown in 1986."

The Clinton Administration, in turn, questioned the C.I.A.'s analyses and praised Father Aristide as a rational and reasonable man.

The officials who described the payments to generals and politicians in the current regime in exchange for information said they were a normal and necessary part of gathering intelligence in a foreign country.

"These relationships are crucial so that we can anticipate changes in volatile societies," Representative Torricelli said. He said the quality and quantity of information the C.I.A. provided on Haiti was generally praiseworthy.

But Robert Pastor, the chief National Security Council officer for Latin American affairs from 1977 to 1981, said, "It appears that the portrait of Aristide is seriously flawed. Whether that is in part due to intelligence contacts that began as a result of these operations is a legitimate and important question that needs an answer."

THE NAGORNO-KARABAKH  
CONFLICT CONTINUES

## HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 1, 1993

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, while the attention of the world is focused on the latest crisis, older crises continue. For example, in the last few weeks, many commentators have decried and issued warnings about Russia's destabilizing activities in Georgia. These warnings are justified, and I share the concern of those who see Russia reasserting its hegemonic control over former Soviet Republics by instigating and perpetuating ethnic warfare.

But other ethnic conflicts in the former U.S.S.R. which erupted in the late 1980's still

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

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

have not been resolved. In fact, the oldest such crisis, in Nagorno-Karabakh, drags on, seemingly resistant to the efforts of international mediators. While the level of armed hostilities has fallen, and Azerbaijan's government has reached cease-fire agreements through direct talks with the Karabakh Armenians, a political solution to the conflict remains distant.

In this connection, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues an article in the *New York Times* on October 27. The author, Mark Uhlig, was a *Times* correspondent from 1988 to 1991. While the article does not offer guidelines to the most difficult problem in territorial disputes—namely, how to proceed if one side is unwilling to negotiate over border changes—it is a thoughtful analysis which I urge my colleagues to read. Mr. Speaker, I ask that it be submitted in its entirety in the RECORD.

[From the *New York Times*, Oct. 27, 1993]

#### THE ENDLESS WAR

(By Mark A. Uhlig)

STEPANAKERT, AZERBAIJAN.—Bloody upheavals in Moscow and the Republic of Georgia have given outsiders a new appreciation of the lethal forces at play in the struggle to redefine the former Soviet Union. But such insights scarcely qualify as news for the people of Nagorno-Karabakh, where thousands have died in fighting since Soviet rule there began to collapse in 1988.

Pitting a defiant Armenian enclave against ethnically Turkish Azerbaijan, which surrounds it, the Nagorno-Karabakh war has the tragic distinction of being the former Soviet Union's most prolonged and deadly internal dispute. It has devastated major cities and displaced 500,000 people in a humanitarian disaster affecting Armenia, Azerbaijan, Russia, Turkey, Iran and Georgia.

The dispute also vividly demonstrates Russia's longstanding tactic of exploiting ethnic conflicts as a means of consolidating its regional influence. It was precisely that goal that led Stalin to attach Armenian-dominated Karabakh to its hostile Azeri neighbor in 1921. Despite Armenian protests, the arrangement survived until 1988, when the enclave's governing body petitioned President Mikhail Gorbachev to unite Nagorno-Karabakh with Armenia.

Mr. Gorbachev responded by sending Soviet troops to carry out the forced relocation of Nagorno-Karabakh Armenians, and Azeri forces encircled Nagorno-Karabakh with a punishing military siege. Since mid-1992, however, ethnic Armenian troops have pressed the offensive, creating a land corridor to Armenia and pushing outward to occupy nearly one-fifth of Azerbaijan.

The effect of this advance, like the Azeri predations that preceded it, has been to turn once rich mountain valleys and productive towns into depopulated wastelands. In the occupied zone of Azerbaijan, the road to Agdam, once a thriving Azeri city of 100,000, is littered with the charred hulks of tanks and armored personnel carriers from both sides. Antitank mines laid by the retreating Azeris dot the highway and have been marked with stakes by Nagorno-Karabakh forces, obliging visitors to trace a careful slalom for several miles. In Agdam, only scorched facades remain in the looted commercial district, save for a sky-blue mosque, which the invading troops spread in a gesture of conqueror's largesse.

The extent of recent gains by the Nagorno-Karabakh forces has prompted many out-

siders to portray them as the aggressors, despite their inferior numbers. But the most conspicuous winner in the recent battlefield shifts has been Russia, which has extended and withdrawn its forces in Azerbaijan to prod that oil-rich republic to join the Commonwealth of Independent States.

At the height of the Nagorno-Karabakh forces' offensive into Azerbaijan this summer, the Azeri army mutinied against Azerbaijan's President, Abulfaz Elchibey, who had opposed membership in the C.I.S. He was replaced by the former Communist Party boss, Geidar Aliyev, who brought the country into the confederation in late September. One cue, Russian troops are said to be preparing to return to Azerbaijan to help stabilize Mr. Aliyev.

Fearful of undercutting Russia and anxious to keep the crisis from spreading, the United States and other Western powers have reflexively demanded that Nagorno-Karabakh accept its status as an Azeri territory. But such an approach does nothing to cure the instability of that Soviet-imposed relationship, and cannot hope to provide the basis for a lasting peace. Until proposed solutions move beyond Stalin's map and Russia's self-interest, the bloodshed in Transcaucasia is likely to know no boundaries at all.

#### BIPARTISAN HEALTH CARE REFORM ESTABLISHING A NATIONAL INFORMATION SYSTEM TO SUPPORT HEALTH CARE REFORM

#### HON. THOMAS C. SAWYER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 1, 1993

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, Congressman DAVE HOBSON and I recently introduced H.R. 3137, the Health Care Information Modernization and Security Act of 1993. Senators BOND and RIEGLE introduced a companion bill in the Senate (S. 1494). This bill is a bipartisan, bicameral effort to address the problems of excessive paperwork and substantial administrative costs associated with health care services. It will be a crucial component of our Nation's efforts to reform our health care delivery system. The data infrastructure envisioned in the bill is not only essential to reform, it is also compatible with each of the reform plans under consideration.

Our proposal would establish the framework for a national health care information network by adopting uniform data collection standards. Those standards will ensure that the data used by health care providers is timely, accurate, and consistent. They will also ensure that the data is comparable from place to place. That comparability is the key to universality and portability.

At the same time, Americans want a system they can trust. That's why a primary focus of our bill is ensuring the privacy of patient health care records. The bill would impose strict penalties for violations of the privacy and confidentiality of a person's medical records.

First, Americans want good information. In order to create a useful information network, the Government must set uniform standards for collecting data. Consistent, widely accepted standards for the collection and use of data

are a necessary foundation for any health information system. Hospitals, physicians, and other users of the network need to share a common set of accepted standards so they can communicate, so that they are speaking the same language. And the information they use should be accurate and up to date.

Second, Americans want a system they can trust. H.R. 3137 would ensure that strict privacy and confidentiality requirements are in place. Americans want to be sure that their health care records will only be used by the medical professionals they have chosen to help treat them. That's why our legislation calls for stiff penalties for violating the privacy and confidentiality of a patient's records.

Creating a national database will result not only in a reduction in overall health care costs, but will also save patients and providers valuable time—time often spent completing and processing claim forms. This means Americans will not have to fill out piles of forms each time they visit a new doctor or go to the hospital. And doctors won't have to spend valuable time filling out papers, when they could be treating patients.

In order to accomplish these two primary goals—useful information and privacy—H.R. 3137 would establish a Health Care Data Panel. This panel will develop and implement uniform standards for data collection within 9 months after enactment of the bill. The panel will also be responsible for developing privacy and confidentiality requirements and imposing criminal and civil penalties for violations of these requirements. Specifically, the panel would develop civil fines and penalties, as well as recommend to Congress appropriate criminal penalties.

Finally, the panel, in consultation with industry experts, will develop regulations that would govern the operation and management of the electronic data system. The objective of the regulations is to ensure the use of uniform processes to yield accurate data, as well as the privacy of individuals who are receiving health care services.

Overall health care costs are spiraling. Clearly, concern about costs is a primary reason why the Nation is moving toward comprehensive health care reform. Rising costs mean lower wages for American workers, higher prices for the products they purchase, and more expensive premiums that force many Americans out of the health care system. A substantial portion of these costs, 25 cents out of every hospital dollar, goes to administration alone and does not buy any patient care.

Equally important, health care claim forms and related paperwork are confusing for both consumers and providers, and time-consuming to fill out. By reducing paperwork and simplifying the system through an integrated information network, we can curb escalating health care costs and save valuable time. This legislation represents a fundamental step toward the goal of providing affordable, high-quality, efficient care for every American.

IN CELEBRATION OF 25 YEARS OF  
SUCCESS: GONZALEZ &  
TAPANES, INC.

### HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 1, 1993

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Armando Gonzalez and Gustavo Tapanes, who this year celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of their partnership, which has since grown into one of the most successful wholesale grocery distributorships in the country. On the evening of November 6, 1968, friends, family, and associates will gather at the Meadowlands Sheraton Hotel in East Rutherford, NJ, to join in the celebration of Gonzalez & Tapanes' 25 years of success.

The history of Gonzalez & Tapanes is a true American success story. Armando and Gustavo, both of whom had left their native Cuba to seek a new life of freedom in the United States, established their partnership on October 16, 1968, with just \$500 and a handshake. At the time, Gustavo Tapanes had been working in an auto parts factory by night and marketing a small line of groceries out of the trunk of his car to local bodegas by day. Armando Gonzalez headed to New Jersey hoping to find a partner to work with as a sales representative for a specialty foods marketer based in Miami. Gonzalez and Tapanes pooled their resources and immediately their business began to grow. From one car, they expanded to two, and through their own hard work, they were able to reinvest their profits into the business. In just a few weeks, they were able to expand into a warehouse in West New York, NJ, at the modest rent of \$75 a month. Within months, they had hired their first salesman, who brought his truck to the business. A short time later, more salesmen and independent vendors joined the effort, and Gonzalez & Tapanes, Inc. was on the road to success.

Today, Gonzalez & Tapanes, Inc. has two major distribution locations, one in North Bergen, NJ, and one in Miami, FL. Their New Jersey location is a 55,000 square-foot building and complex, storing over 1 million pounds of frozen goods, and another half-million pounds of refrigerated items. During the mid-1980's, Swanson/Campbell, Sarah Lee, Kraft, and a host of other national brands entered into agreements for the wholesale distribution of Gonzalez & Tapanes products. The business has grown to over 100 employees, boasts over 3,000 retailers, and provides warehousing and supplies to several hundred distributors and jobbers in a 50-mile radius of the plant, as well as to others in Virginia, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, and Florida.

As the Hispanic Market News noted:

Without the specialized wholesale services provided by Gonzalez & Tapanes, the small independent supermarket and bodega retailer could not keep the price of his groceries competitive with the larger chains of supermarkets. Therefore, in fact, G&T is directly responsible for supporting and maintaining business for small retailers, who in turn, support the quality of life for the com-

munities they serve. This is a direct and quantifiable multi-million dollar boost to New Jersey's Economic "Bottom Line."

Mr. Speaker, Armando Gonzalez and Gustavo Tapanes arrived in the United States from their native Cuba to pursue the American dream, and they have achieved extraordinary success. I ask that my colleagues join me today in celebrating their success, and in extending my best wishes for another prosperous quarter-century.

### THE TAX SIMPLIFICATION AND TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS ACT OF 1993

### HON. DAN ROSTENKOWSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 1, 1993

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce today H.R. 3419, the Tax Simplification and Technical Corrections Act of 1993.

This revenue-neutral legislation is based largely upon H.R. 13, the Tax Simplification Act of 1993, and H.R. 17, the Technical Corrections Act of 1993, as introduced earlier this year. In preparing this bill, I have worked with the members of the Ways and Means Committee on a bipartisan basis to make necessary modifications to the previously introduced legislation in order to update it and to ensure revenue neutrality.

The bill simplifies tax laws relating to individuals, pensions, partnerships, international operations of U.S. corporations, tax-exempt bonds, estates and gifts, and a variety of other tax matters. These provisions will simplify life for the taxpaying public, return preparers, tax administrators, and the courts, without disturbing major policy objectives or increasing the deficit.

The bill also makes necessary technical corrections to recently enacted tax legislation, including the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993, and other legislation within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Ways and Means. It is my understanding that, with the exception of those 1993 act technicals and corrections of mere clerical errors, every tax-technical-correction provision in this bill has already passed the Congress.

This legislation was developed on a bipartisan basis by the committee's staffs and the staff of the Joint Committee on Taxation, with assistance from the appropriate executive branch departments and agencies, and the Office of the Legislative Counsel.

This legislation is long overdue. Almost all of the provisions in this bill passed the Congress last year as part of H.R. 11, the Revenue Act of 1992. Unfortunately, that legislation was vetoed by President Bush. The simplification provisions are the culmination of an ongoing major initiative that I announced nearly 4 years ago to simplify the tax laws. While there are many more improvements that I would like to make to our tax system, it is important to move forward with these limited housekeeping measures rather than to wait until a broader bill can be enacted.

The Committee on Ways and Means will be meeting in the near future to consider further

legislative action with respect to this bill. It is my hope and expectation that this legislation can be supported on both sides of the aisle, and that its ultimate enactment will mark an important step forward in the much-needed simplification and improvement of the tax laws.

### TRIBUTE TO ROBERT H. ELROD, PRESIDENT-ELECT OF NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF REALTORS

### HON. BILL McCOLLUM

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 1, 1993

Mr. McCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure today to be able to pay tribute to a citizen of my district who has been recognized by his peers with election to the highest office of his national association. Bob Elrod of Windemere, a small Orlando suburb, will be installed on November 16 as president of the National Association of Realtors and I take this opportunity to congratulate him.

Bob Elrod is a former State Senator in Florida who has played a vital role in the development of the Orlando area, both as a widely respected civic and political leader and as real estate broker in the community. Bob is a former president of both the Greater Orlando and Florida Associations of Realtors, and with his election to head National Association of Realtors, he will represent the largest trade and professional association in the world with over 750,000 members.

Bob has been an outstanding member of the central Florida community, contributing his time and energy both in the realms of business and politics and to the betterment of us all. Mr. Speaker, I again congratulate Bob on his election and I know that all of the Orlando area wishes him well in his tenure as president of the National Association of Realtors.

### CONGRATULATIONS TO THE NEWTON ALL-STAR YOUNG WOMEN'S SOFTBALL TEAM

### HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 1, 1993

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I salute the Newton All-Star softball team for a home-run season that led them to the 1993 Babe Ruth National Championship title. The Newton All Stars achieved this title by defeating teams from four States, including the defending national champions.

The young women of the Newton All Stars seized the opportunity during the Babe Ruth Softball Tournament to showcase not only their athletic abilities, but their sincere passion for the game of softball. The Newton All Stars exemplify the meaning of team work through the dedication and sportsmanship they have demonstrated throughout their 1993 season. As a former teacher and coach, I believe these young women are not only champions in sport, but they serve as role models for their peers and adults. They are an example to us

all of what can be accomplished through hard work and determination. I hope others, children and adults alike, will be encouraged to participate and learn from the rich experience of being involved in sports.

The Newton All Stars ended their championship season with a record of 30-10. The team spent all but two of their summer weekends on the road, seeking out the best competition possible. While on the road, the team won many titles including the Clinton and Wabash Valley Tournaments and the Mattoon Bagelfest. These young women also include as part of their winning record second place finishes at the Terre Haute and West Terre Haute tournaments.

I would like to enter into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the names of the team members and managers who have worked so diligently to achieve the Babe Ruth National Championship title so they may receive the recognition they deserve.

Elizabeth Beals, Jill Birch, Julie Burton, Manager Ray Burton, Heather Harding, Alexa Hartigan, Manager Dan Hartigan, Nancy Lidy, Michelle McCrory, Peggy Meinhart, Jennifer Radke, Jenny Stanley, Julie Stanley, Amanda Wallace, and Jessica Wilson.

#### UNITED STATES IS LEADING WESTERN ARMS MERCHANT

**HON. STENY H. HOYER**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 1, 1993

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, as we look with horror upon the carnage that relatively unsophisticated weapons have made possible in Bosnia and Herzegovina, controlling the flow of arms to the region would seem to be one of the more obvious steps to take the prevent or limit spillover into a wider Balkan conflict.

However, in a cold-war hangover, the United States is leading the pack of Western arms merchants and governments helping Greece and Turkey build up their arsenals. The world's top two arms importers, according to the United Nation's newly inaugurated Register of Conventional Arms, Greece and Turkey are both NATO allies and historical antagonists. With the Soviet Union dissolved and Russia militarily weak, it seems clear that the only purpose for such buildups is either to threaten the other—a NATO ally—or to cast a longer shadow over the Balkans. Neither is in the interest of the United States.

The challenge of balancing the United States' commercial and foreign policy interests in weapons promoting stability at lower force levels and peaceful resolution of disputes is not one which we have yet faced squarely. As the world's leading arms exporter, and as the country to which many states under threat look for security guarantees, the United States has a particular role to play. Greece and Turkey participate with the United States and other major arms exporters and importers in not only developing the United Nations register but in further expanding its provisions among the members of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe [CSCE]. The United Nations Register was designed to be a

source of information, and thus public and governmental pressure, on states that import or export weapons indiscriminately. Some of that pressure could usefully be turned on Greece and Turkey, but also on the United States to seriously question what national interests are being served by these sales of conventional weaponry and what objectives are in fact being met.

#### PACIFIC INSULAR POLICY

**HON. RON DE LUGO**

OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 1, 1993

Mr. DE LUGO. Mr. Speaker, as you know, the Northern Mariana Islands [N.M.I.] is the only jurisdiction in the American political family whose people are not represented here in the people's house.

This fact imposes a special responsibility on us to listen to the commonwealth's representative in Washington and other elected leaders on matters that affect their islands—and that is something that I try especially hard to do in my capacity as chairman of the subcommittee with basic responsibility for insular issues.

And we should listen to N.M.I. leaders on both matters directly concerning their islands and those with a more general relationship, such as policy regarding the western Pacific region.

The current edition of Pacific Islands Monthly magazine—a helpful publication on the region—includes a thoughtful column on United States policy regarding the N.M.I. and other areas of the region, particularly Guam, written by key assistants to the commonwealth's governor and lieutenant governor.

It provides an important perspective of which Members should be aware. And, without meaning to endorse all of the points it makes, I want to include it in the RECORD so that our colleagues can be exposed to them.

One observation that the column makes that I do want to underscore, however, is that the Department of the Interior has had a one-size-fits-all mentality in its past handling of matters regarding the U.S. insular areas.

This observation has a particular relevance now that the Department's outstanding new Secretary, Bruce Babbitt, has agreed to informally reconsider the role it should have in insular affairs with those of us who represent the insular areas. Many of us have been concerned that a plan developed within the Department to give the agency a major new responsibility to lead the entire executive branch in the handling of matters affecting the insular areas carries with it vestiges of this mentality.

Recognizing the different circumstances, needs, and aspirations of the insular areas, we are cautious about efforts to coordinate the various policies affecting the insular parts of the American political family, as if a single policy can be fixed.

Our goal, by contrast, is to ensure that the different insular members of the American political family receive the consideration they should as national policies of all sorts are made and reconciled.

As, I think, our great new President would be willing to accept, it is time to replace the

outmoded strictures of past Federal-insular relations with new approaches that allow insular areas to chart their own course within the American family. The column argues this and, I think, this probably also means that the change should not include paternal structures.

I am hopeful that the Department's new policymakers will also recognize this.

The column follows.

[From the Pacific Islands Monthly, October, 1993]

#### IN SEARCH OF A PACIFIC POLICY

(By Tim Bruce and Mike Malone)

The American-flag islands of the Northern Marianas and Guam need a rational Pacific policy from President Bill Clinton. Located 1300 south of Japan, this Western Pacific archipelago offers a policy agenda to the new US president. Here is a prescription for success. No Bashing: Harsh US trade measures perceived as hostile by Asia, particularly by Japan or China, may reawaken irrational xenophobic sentiments. The results could be an economic Cold War or worse.

Proudly flying the stars and stripes, but looking to Asian neighbours for bread and butter, these flag-islands host up to a million Japanese tourists annually. Guam and the Northern Marianas hope mainland economic frustrations won't drive Clinton to a season of Asia-bashing. "Politically, each morning we face Washington DC," says Lorenzo Guerrero, Governor of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. "But by noon we're looking to Japan, the country that sustains our economy." Senator Joe T San Augustin, Speaker of the 21st Guam Legislature, put it much the same way: "Politically, we face east (Washington); economically, we face west (Asian Pacific Rim)."

The first casualty in a US-Asian Cold War will be loss of Japanese investment in the US flag islands. Last year 900,000 Japanese tourists spent nearly \$1.2 billion in the Marianas. With a total land mass the size of Dallas, Texas, the islands receive only 33 per cent fewer Japanese tourists than annually visit the entire US mainland. The economy of the mainland United States might survive such a Cold War; in fact even be stimulated by it but economies in Guam and the Northern Marianas will be devastated. Investment partnership with Asian neighbours has brought the islands close to economic self-sufficiency. A sour US-Pacific relationship will reverse the progress made since direct air links to Japan brought prosperity. Clinton must accept that in foreign policy Japan lacks a helmsman, is unpredictable and, if pushed, likely as not to veer into excessive nationalism.

Maintain a military presence: The United States now has fewer than 100,000 troops in Asia. A military pullout will remove the United States as key player in the Pacific and signal the end of US interest in the region's political future. The last time the US made a signal like that—setting a timetable for Philippine independence—Japan invaded Luzon. As the world fragments into trade blocks, there will be ever-increasing opportunities for hostile confrontations. A convincing American military capability is needed in Pacific East-Asia to keep peace among highly competitive Asian countries in times of aggressive economic maneuvering. Case in point: China's designs on Spratly Island oil.

Get active economically. If the United States intends to be a Pacific power, it must be active economically. As US assistant

trade representative for Asia and Pacific Affairs, Sandra Kristoff, said: "One of the major changes in the new world order is that economic policy is now foreign policy. Everything revolves around economics and will continue to do so." If the United States can't play in the Asian-Pacific economic league, it will be a second rate power. Some believe World War II never finished. What we see is a lengthy battle in a century-long competition between the US and Japan for control of the Pacific and Asia. Japan's economic victory at the end of this Century may become as significant as the American military victory in the Forties.

Japan's pre-war finance minister, Korekiyo Takahashi, understood well: "It is much harder to nullify the results of an economic conquest than those of military conquest." If Clinton means to see the US a Pacific power, he should: back the efforts of outfits like the Overseas Private Investment Corporation which encourages American investment in the Pacific; ask Congress to expand the Trade and Development Program; make good on Bush's much ballyhooed and unfulfilled promise to establish a Joint Commercial Commission for cooperative-development of Pacific nations. Lastly, put some real resources into the Pacific Basin Development Council, key to stimulating political-economic development in the US flag islands.

Respect local sovereignty. Loyal outpost of the United States from the Spanish-American War through the horror of World War II, the territory of Guam asks for a well-earned elevation to unique Commonwealth status within the US political family. The Northern American political family, bargained for full autonomy under a Commonwealth Covenant. Yet, Uncle Sam's inflexible paternalism has denied islanders in Guam and the Northern Marianas real control over local affairs. The 15 islands in the Marianas chain found the Bush administration largely deaf to requests for custom made political arrangements. In search of respect, the NMI has been forced to litigation, and Guam forced to negotiate a bureaucrat labyrinth to Commonwealth status. The Republican White House let the "one size-fits all" mentality of the Department of the Interior deal with the islands. Some local leaders hope for a repeat of the Carter days, when Democrats opened with fresh ideas and dealt sympathetically with the islands' desire for local marine jurisdiction.

Asian nations watch to see if they can live with Clinton. If the man from Arkansas means to announce a sincere interest in new forms of Pacific cooperation, he can start with his own US flag islands. To demonstrate to Asia that the US means to lead in innovative political arrangements for the 21 Century, it should grant Guam the Commonwealth status it has so long desired and withdraw Federal claims of the Northern Mariana's ancestral marine resources.

In a stroke, and without spending a dime, the new Democratic administration can establish its leadership in flexible political arrangements in the Asian-Pacific. Economic success will follow.

#### SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees

to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

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

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, November 2, 1993, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

#### MEETINGS SCHEDULED

##### NOVEMBER 3

- 9:00 a.m.  
Labor and Human Resources  
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business. SD-430
- 9:30 a.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
To hold hearings on the nomination of Martha Anne Krebs, of California, to be Director of the Office of Energy Research, Department of Energy. SD-366
- Governmental Affairs  
To hold hearings to examine Federal mandates on State and local governments. SD-342
- Indian Affairs  
To hold hearings on S. 720, to clean up open dumps on Indian lands. SR-485
- 10:00 a.m.  
Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on the effects of potential restructuring in the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). SR-253
- Labor and Human Resources  
To hold hearings to examine methods for meeting the health care needs of all Americans. SD-430
- Select on Intelligence  
To hold closed hearings on intelligence matters. SH-219
- 2:00 p.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 297, to authorize the Air Force Memorial Foundation to establish a memorial in the District of Columbia or its environs, S. 455, to increase Federal payments to units of general local government for entitlement lands, S. 761, to revise the "unit of general local government" definition for Federal payments in lieu of taxes to include unorganized boroughs in Alaska, S. 1047, to convey certain real property in Tongass National Forest to Daniel J. Gross, Sr., and Douglas K. Gross, and H.R. 1134, to provide for the transfer of certain public lands located in Clear Creek County, Colorado, to the United States Forest Service,

the State of Colorado, and certain local governments in the State of Colorado.

SD-366

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe  
To hold hearings to review events taking place in Russia and possible future events, and their implications for U.S. policy.

SD-628

##### NOVEMBER 4

- 9:00 a.m.  
Office of Technology Assessment  
Board meeting, to consider pending business. EF-100, Capitol
- 9:30 a.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
Mineral Resources Development and Production Subcommittee  
To hold oversight hearings on ocean mining policy. SD-366
- Governmental Affairs  
Regulation and Government Information Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on making Government operate more efficiently and effectively, focusing on the use of electronic delivery of Federal services. SD-342
- Rules and Administration  
Business meeting, to consider the nomination of Michael F. DiMario, of Maryland, to be Public Printer, Government Printing Office, S.J. Res. 143, providing for the appointment of Frank Anderson Shrontz as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, S.J. Res. 144, providing for the appointment of Manuel Luis Ibanez as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, S. 716, to require that all Federal lithographic printing be performed using ink made from vegetable oil, H.R. 877, to authorize the establishment of the National African-American Museum within the Smithsonian Institution, and to consider other pending committee business. SR-301
- 10:00 a.m.  
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs  
To hold hearings to examine issues relating to discrimination in the financial lending industry. SD-538
- Environment and Public Works  
Superfund, Recycling, and Solid Waste Management Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to examine superfund liability issues. SD-406
- Finance  
To resume hearings on the Administration's proposed Health Security Act, to establish comprehensive health care for every American. SD-215
- Foreign Relations  
To hold hearings to review foreign policy issues. SD-419
- 2:00 p.m.  
Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Aviation Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 787, to require the Secretary of Transportation to issue an air worthiness directive related to dense and continuous smoke in aircraft, and S. 1469, to require air carriers to provide 90 days' notice to the

Secretary of Transportation, the appropriate State agencies, and affected communities prior to the termination, suspension, or significant reduction of air service.

SR-253

2:30 p.m.

Select on Intelligence

To hold hearings to examine the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA).

SD-628

NOVEMBER 5

9:00 a.m.

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings on the nomination of Robert S. Gelbard, of Washington, to be Assistant Secretary of State for International Narcotics Matters.

S-116, Capitol

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations

To hold hearings to review the Immigration and Naturalization Service's criminal alien program.

SD-342

NOVEMBER 9

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on the use of risk analysis and cost-benefit analysis in setting environmental priorities.

SD-366

10:00 a.m.

Foreign Relations

Business meeting, to mark up proposed legislation for reform in emerging new democracies and support and help for improved partnership with Russia.

Ukraine, and other New Independent States, and to consider pending nominations.

SD-419

2:00 p.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

Agricultural Research, Conservation, Forestry and General Legislation Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine U.S. Forest Service proposals to define and implement ecosystem management and how it compares with efforts underway by the Bureau of Land Management to implement their version of ecosystem management.

SR-332

NOVEMBER 10

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-366

10:00 a.m.

Finance

To hold hearings to review the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations.

SD-215

NOVEMBER 16

9:30 a.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 1146, to provide for the settlement of the water rights claims of the Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe in Yavapai County, Arizona.

SR-485

Special on Aging

To hold hearings to examine health care reform issues, focusing on prescription drug price competition.

SD-G50

NOVEMBER 18

9:30 a.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 1345, to provide land-grant status for tribally controlled community colleges, tribally controlled postsecondary vocational institutions, the Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development, Southwest Indian Polytechnic Institute, and Haskell Indian Junior College.

SR-485

2:30 p.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on H.R. 734, to provide for the extension of certain Federal benefits, services, and assistance to the Pascua Yaqui Indians of Arizona.

SR-485

NOVEMBER 19

9:30 a.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 1526, to improve the management of Indian fish and wildlife and gathering resources.

SR-485

POSTPONEMENTS

NOVEMBER 3

3:00 p.m.

Conferees on H.R. 1268.

To assist the development of tribal judicial systems.

EF-100, Capitol