

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

INTRODUCTION OF TAX  
LEGISLATION

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1993

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing with Representative JOHN LEWIS and Representative DAVE CAMP a bill to amend section 842(b) of the Internal Revenue Code which affects the taxation of foreign companies carrying on insurance businesses within the United States. This legislation is intended to correct certain technical problems and inequities in the current section 842(b).

Section 842(b) was added to the Internal Revenue Code as part of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1987 to address a concern that foreign insurance companies were able to minimize the amount of net investment income subject to U.S. taxation. Section 842(b) sets out rules for calculations of "required U.S. assets" and "minimum effectively connected net investment income." Under section 842(b), the net investment income of a foreign insurance company that is effectively connected with the conduct of an insurance business in the United States may not be less than the required U.S. assets of the company multiplied by the domestic investment yield applicable to the company for the taxable year. "Required U.S. assets" is the product of the foreign insurance company's U.S. insurance liabilities and the domestic asset-liability percentage. Once this minimum amount of effectively connected net investment income is calculated, the insurance company pays tax under the regime set out in subchapter L of the Internal Revenue Code, but using the greater of this minimum amount or the company's actual amount of effectively connected net investment income as the amount of its net investment income.

The amending legislation does not change the fundamental concept set out in the 1987 amendments but simply corrects certain technical problems and inequities. Current section 872(b) is inconsistent with our international obligations. The amending legislation modifies current section 842(b) in three mechanical ways.

The first two problems with current section 842(b) are due to the fact that Treasury has been using 2-year-old financial statement data from the annual statements of the domestic insurance companies—the so-called NAIC annual statements—as the representative domestic company data to determine the domestic asset-liability percentage and domestic investment yield. The domestic asset-liability percentage and the domestic investment yield are then used by the foreign insurance companies to calculate their minimum effectively connected net investment income. The amending legislation requires that Treasury

use domestic company tax return data, to the extent possible, from the same taxable year as the year for which the section 842(b) calculations are being done. Since foreign insurance companies are taxed on the basis of the domestic asset-liability percentage and the domestic investment yield calculated under section 842(b), it seems only fair and reasonable that the domestic ratios be calculated using the statement data. Furthermore, the use of domestic insurance company tax return data changes the calculation of the minimum amount of effectively connected net investment income so that it is based upon amounts of net investment income on which domestic companies have been taxed.

The third problem with current section 842(b) is that it does not take into consideration year-to-year investment yield fluctuations which are due to normal trading practice differences. The amending legislation provides for a carryover account to account for ordinary year-to-year differences in portfolio trading practices from company to company.

The use of 2-year-old data from domestic insurance companies to calculate the domestic asset-liability percentage and the domestic investment yield creates a serious distortion in calculating the appropriate tax liability for foreign insurance companies. The 2-year lag has created a particularly serious problem given the effective date of section 842(b). The first taxable year for which section 842(b) is applicable is 1988. Thus, 1986 investment yields will be used under existing section 842(b) to calculate the minimum which will be compared with the foreign insurance company's 1988 actual effectively connected net investment income. Investment yields for 1986 were much higher than the investment yields earned by both domestic and foreign companies in 1988. The 1986 domestic investment yield, as calculated by Treasury, was 10 percent. The comparable domestic investment yield for 1988 is 8.8 percent, a difference of 120 basis points. This problem can reoccur from year to year as yields fluctuate.

A second problem with current section 842(b) involves the source of the data being used by Treasury to calculate the domestic asset-liability percentage and the domestic investment yield. In both Notice 89-96 and Notice 90-13, Treasury stated that it utilized NAIC annual statement data to determine both the domestic asset-liability percentage and the domestic investment yield. Tax return net investment income can vary significantly from NAIC annual statement net investment income. Congress recognized this point in section 56(f)(1) which provides that, for taxable year 1987, 1988, and 1989, a corporation must increase its alternative minimum taxable income by 50 percent of the difference between financial statement income, as adjusted, and alternative minimum taxable income by 50 percent of the difference between financial statement income, as adjusted, and alternative

minimum taxable income computed without regard to section 56(f)(1). Using NAIC annual statement data for section 842(b) purposes has the effect of taxing foreign life insurance companies based upon the financial statement net investment income of domestic life insurance companies even though there is no assurance that the domestic life insurance companies have been or will be actually subject to tax on that amount of net investment income.

Perhaps the most significant difference between NAIC annual statement data and tax return data is in the calculation of net capital gains and losses. For NAIC annual statement purposes, gains and losses are calculated using NAIC asset values, not actual tax costs. NAIC asset values are subject to write-downs and write-ups, with conservative guidelines mandated for use in the preparation of the NAIC annual statement dictating more write-downs than write-ups. This results in a book value which is generally less than tax cost and therefore NAIC annual statement capital gains greater than capital gains on a tax basis. Such overstatements inflate the domestic investment yield. This inflation of domestic investment yield is inappropriate since the U.S. insurance companies are not being taxed on the gains calculated in this manner.

A third problem with section 842(b) which is addressed by this legislation involves the whipsaw effect of section 842(b)'s year-by-year comparison of the required minimum amount of effectively connected investment income and the company's actual net investment income.

Under current law section 842(b), in any taxable year, a foreign insurance company is subject to tax on the greater of first, its actual effectively connected net investment income and second, its minimum effectively connected net investment income, with the minimum being calculated using domestic company financial statement data from 2 years previous to the current year. This greater-of approach will result in the foreign insurance company being subject to tax on net investment income greater than either it or a representative domestic insurance company earns over any measured period of time.

For example, if foreign company investment yields over time are identical to domestic company investment yields during the same period but differ on a year-by-year basis, under current section 842(b), because of the greater-of approach of section 842(b), exacerbated by the 2-year lag and data collection problems, the foreign company will be subject to tax on a greater cumulative yield over the period than either it or the representative domestic companies earned during that period. A small difference in investment yield can create large distortions in the calculated minimum under section 842(b). This distortive impact can create a U.S. tax liability for a foreign insurance company that exceeds its U.S. net income.

A carryover account is needed even though the amending legislation eliminates the use of

● 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.

2-year-old data. The carryover account is needed to account for year-by-year differences in trading practices, year-to-year investment performance, portfolio mix, and the timing of realization of capital gains and losses between a foreign insurance company and the representative domestic insurance company which can result in significant year-by-year differences between the domestic and foreign yields, even where the yields are identical on a cumulative basis over time.

The use of a carryover account is necessary to ensure that trading differences and timing issues do not result in a foreign insurance company being subject to income tax on a cumulative amount of net investment income that exceeds both what the foreign insurance company and the representative domestic insurance company actually earned over the period of time. The carryover account would keep track, on a yearly basis, of the cumulative difference between actual effectively connected net investment income and minimum effectively connected net investment income. The intent of the carryover account is to ensure that a foreign insurance company will be subject to tax on the greater of its cumulative actual effectively connected net investment income and the cumulative minimum effectively connected net investment income. The greater-of concept is measured on a cumulative basis, not an annual basis.

While current section 842(d)(2) provides that Treasury shall issue regulations that provide for adjustments in future years where actual effectively connected net investment income in a year exceeds minimum effectively connected net investment income for that year, no regulations have been issued on this point. The amending legislation clarifies that adjustments would be made so that the foreign company will be subject to tax over the cumulative period on the greater of what it actually earns over the same period. If, due to poor investment performance, the foreign company earns less than the company would be subject to tax on the cumulative minimum. If the foreign company earns more than the cumulative required minimum over the period, the foreign company would be subject to tax on its cumulative actual.

Finally, in addition to the problems laid out above, current section 842(b) violates the non-discrimination articles found in many of our income tax treaties in that section 842(b) taxes a foreign insurance company less favorably than domestic insurance companies are taxed because, under the current section 842(b), foreign insurance companies are not taxed based upon their own investment results but instead are taxed based upon the investment results of their competitors with such results being calculated using 2-year-old financial statement data. The modifications described above are intended to make section 842(b) work in a manner that is fairer than the current section 842(b).

I have requested a revenue estimate from the Joint Committee on Taxation for this legislation and am awaiting a response. In these times of fiscal austerity, the revenue consequences of any proposal, even one firmly grounded in good tax policy as I believe this one is, may constrain the Congress in addressing a problem in the Tax Code. However,

I strongly feel that revenue costs alone should not prevent us from seeking to implement our Tax Code fairly. Finally, it should be noted that during markup of the 1990 reconciliation bill, a proposal similar to this one, was included in a list of 28 tax proposals the Joint Committee on Taxation determined were good tax policy and were relatively noncontroversial. For all these reasons, I urge the House to give serious consideration to these important reforms.

#### SUPPORT THE CREATION OF A NATIONAL RESOURCE CENTER FOR GRANDPARENTS

HON. WILLIAM J. HUGHES

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1993

Mr. HUGHES. Mr. Speaker, as the acting chairman of the House Select Committee on Aging, I rise today to introduce a bill which will create a National Resource Center for Grandparents. This bill, to amend the Older Americans Act of 1965 would create a central clearinghouse of information for millions of grandparents around our Nation, who are taking on the enormous challenges and responsibilities of caring for their grandchildren, or who are working to maintain lasting relationships with their grandchildren. My interest in this issue comes from a constituent of mine, Max Chasens from Margate, NJ. It was his testimony before the Subcommittee on Human Services of the Select Committee on Aging in 1982 that provided the initial leadership in what has become a nationwide initiative. This bill, introduced late in the 102d Congress by former Representative Thomas J. Downey, chairman of the Subcommittee on Human Services, has received great support from not only grandparents but also many organizations who work to advance intergenerational relationships and programs around the country, in particular Generations United, a coalition of over 100 national organizations on intergenerational issues and programs.

In addition, the bill has been endorsed by the National Coalition for Grandparents, a coalition formed by hundreds of grandparents support groups around the United States.

One might ask why we need a resource center for grandparents. After all, society has existed forever without one. What could be more natural than being a grandparent? I remember as a boy that my earliest recollections were of my grandfather. He was like another father to me. He was a member of our household until I left to get married. I could not have imagined life without his presence and his love. He was always there for me, but I was one of the fortunate. I had my parents and my grandfather at my side.

Unfortunately, times have changed and we are seeing a dramatic increase in the number of grandparents who are raising their grandchildren because the parents of those children cannot or will not. For whatever the reason, be it a dependency on drugs or alcohol, death, divorce, incarceration, grandparents are readily stepping in to fill the void that exist for their grandchildren.

Grandparents often require outside help to deal with the challenges of the nineties. The

National Resource Center for Grandparents would provide that extra assistance. Often grandparents who are raising their grandchildren are unaware that there are others who are experiencing similar joys, challenges and frustrations.

Sometimes grandparents need a hand in handling a specific problem or situation in their own community that affects their grandchild.

The National Resource Center, which would be established by grant or contract, would provide a toll free number to increase access to the information and assistance available from the center. This assistance would be provided by professionals and volunteers, some of whom would be grandparents themselves, and would consist of referral, financial or legal information regarding the raising of and their relationship with their grandchildren. In addition, the center would be required to collect and make available information regarding the many programs, projects and activities developed by public and private organizations relating to matters involving grandparent/grandchild relationships, including information on State laws on visitation and custody and what public assistance might be available to grandparents.

More than 3 million children in our country currently live with their grandparents or other older relatives, and in at least a third of these homes, the grandparent is the sole or primary caregiver. This is not a new phenomenon, but the changing structure of the family in our society has brought it to the forefront. The extra support provided to these grandparents by the Resource Center is the very least we can do to preserve our Nation's families.

The Select Committee on Aging's Subcommittee on Human Services has had a long history of involvement with the rights of grandparents. Although Congress has no general authority of family law matters, it has been responsible for bringing national attention to the problems grandparents experience in seeking visitation. Over the last 13 years, several hearings have been held that have dramatically illustrated the needs of grandparents and grandchildren. I remember a comment Mr. Chasens made when he testified about the enormous expenses he and his wife had incurred and the number of years they had spent in court trying to gain the right to see their granddaughter. He said "it is slow torture not being able to see a grandchild."

We have come a long way since that early hearing, and while all States do now have statutes addressing visitation, many are not uniform. The Select Committee on Aging still receives many calls and letters from grandparents daily who have spent years trying to see their grandchildren, so we know that this problem still exists.

It is very important to note that in all situations involving grandchildren, or children in general, the best interest of the child is the foremost priority in any given situation.

The creation of the Grandparent Resource Center does not in any way seek to drive a wedge between existing family units, but rather to strengthen those that are in danger of becoming unhinged. Its sole purpose is to provide basic useful information to grandparents who request it.

I urge my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring this legislation which will provide grand-

parents with basic survival tools as they strive to guide and provide for their grandchildren's best interest.

TRIBUTE TO KATIA ZAHARIN  
BARRETT

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1993

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Katia Zaharin Barrett, an outstanding individual who is being honored as an inductee into the San Mateo County Women's Hall of Fame.

Ms. Barrett began a career as a firefighter at the age of 31, after years of operating a successful consulting business. She is the first member of her family to attend college and is listed in Who's Who Among American Women. She is a graduate of San Mateo City Leadership Program, a softball player, and a musician who plays in a community band and in her church.

Mr. Speaker, Katia Zaharin Barrett is truly an outstanding citizen. I am privileged that she is part of my community and proud to enter these words of congratulations into the RECORD.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION  
FOR INCLUSION OF NONDISCRIMINATORY  
LANGUAGE IN HEALTH CARE REFORM LEGISLATION

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1993

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, no one doubts the importance of enacting health care reform in this session of Congress. Our goal, however, is not only to enact the most comprehensive reform in our history but to introduce fairness and access where it is now absent. Mental health and substance abuse extract needless tragedy and costs that cannot be left out of reform that meets these standards.

Therefore, today I offer a House concurrent resolution which draws attention to the serious plight of those who suffer from mental illness and substance abuse. A year ago, I hosted the first annual congressional mental health forum. This resolution is a direct result of the findings of that forum. The goals of the forum, which were fully met, were to: identify inequities in our current mental health care system; examine the impact of those inequities on victims of mental illness and substance abuse and on the health care system, and make recommendations to end public and private sector discrimination against the mentally ill.

This resolution is offered to help ensure that the 19 percent of adult Americans suffering from some form of mental illness will not be forgotten in health care reform; that the 12 percent of Americans under the age of 18, suffering from mental illness, will not be forgotten in health care reform, and that the homeless who suffer from mental illness will not be

forgotten in health care reform. This resolution also seeks to help reduce health care costs by encouraging treatment of mental illness and substance abuse before they extract the greatest costs, those incurred in hospitalization and those measured both in dollars and in human talent.

THE PUBLIC DOES NOT SUPPORT  
THE CLINTON PLAN

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1993

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, in the near future we will all be asked to vote on President Clinton's economic program. And contrary to recent reports in the unbiased Washington Post, support for Clinton's plan is three miles wide and only an inch deep.

A poll by Public Opinion Strategies conducted last week shows that only 15 percent of the public strongly supports the Clinton plan and 25 percent of the public needed to know more about the plan. We can safely assume they will not like what they learn. Fourteen percent generally oppose the plan and 12 percent strongly oppose the Clinton plan.

Additionally, when specifics are mentioned, the public is even less supportive. For example, a CNN poll shows that the proposed energy tax is opposed by a margin of 61 to 38 percent.

Clearly, the public opposes a massive new energy tax. There are not enough votes in either House to pass it, and what are the Clinton deficit numbers going to look like without it?

Interestingly, a majority of the public believes that the Clinton plan would reduce Government spending and a large percentage will be angry if their taxes go up.

What is going to be the reaction of the 47 percent of the public who believe that the President's plan is going to cut Federal Government spending when they find out the truth?

Already 28 percent of the public say they would be angry if their taxes go up. When the American people fully understand how much it is going to cost them, while doing very little to reduce the deficit, these numbers are going to become much, much worse.

MONMOUTH-OCEAN JEWISH WAR  
VETERANS PAY TRIBUTE TO  
COUNTY PROSECUTORS KAYE  
AND CARLUCCIO

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1993

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, March 7, 1993, in Red Bank, NJ, the Monmouth-Ocean County Council of the Jewish War Veterans of the United States of America will hold its annual Wyatt Earp Law Enforcement Day breakfast to honor their local law enforcement men of the year: Dan Carluccio,

Ocean County, NJ, prosecutor, and John Kaye, Monmouth County prosecutor. Sunday morning's event is being held to honor these two fine public officials, the chief law enforcement officers of their respective counties, for their law and order efforts to eliminate bigotry and anti-Jewish activity. The annual event also honors the memory of two legendary Jewish law men, marshal Wyatt Earp and former New York City police chief Jacob Hays.

John Kaye has served as Monmouth County prosecutor since 1983, after more than 10 years in private practice. His office employs 47 lawyers, 66 investigators, 26 agents, and 98 clerical support and other assorted professionals. He chairs the Child Abuse and Drunk Driving task forces, and sits on some 10 boards and commissions, including the Human Relations Commission, the county board of Drug Abuse and Alcoholism Services Board, and the board of directors of the Monmouth County Police Academy. He chaired the New Jersey Commission on Missing Persons in 1988-89. Mr. Kaye has also distinguished himself on the national level, as the assistant treasurer and member of the board of directors of the National District Attorneys Association. He served many years as the New Jersey delegate to the association's board of directors. He has been involved in preparing training courses for the prosecution of environmental crimes throughout the country.

Dan Carluccio was appointed Ocean County prosecutor last year. After more than 25 years of private practice in the Ocean County area, Mr. Carluccio joined the staff of Governor Jim Florio in 1990 as a liaison to more than 40 independent New Jersey and bi-State agencies. He later served as general counsel to the Casino Control Commission. Prior to becoming an appointed official, Mr. Carluccio served as a trial attorney. He also served 7 years as deputy public defender in Ocean County, as well as Dover Township municipal prosecutor and as an officer, trustee, and president of the Ocean County Bar Association.

Mr. Speaker, I can personally attest to the professionalism, integrity, fairness, and commitment to public service of these two fine men. I join with my friends at the Monmouth-Ocean Council of the Jewish War Veterans in paying tribute to these two dedicated law enforcement officials.

A TRIBUTE TO REV. DR. DONALD  
G. CAPP

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKEY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1993

Mr. VISCLOSKEY. Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor that I rise today to recognize Rev. Dr. Donald G. Capp for his extensive contributions to the First Congressional District of Indiana.

Rev. Dr. Donald G. Capp founded the Crisis Center, Inc., of Gary, IN, in 1973 as an extension of Rap Line, a volunteer crisis hotline. He retired as executive director of the Crisis Center, Inc., on January 1, 1993, and will be replaced by his wife, Ms. Shirley Caylor. Throughout his tenure, he implemented inge-

nious programs and astute concepts for the Crisis Center, Inc. The center has been instrumental in providing professional services to children, youth, and families in northwest Indiana. Among the benefits provided by the center are drug and alcohol counseling, a 20-bed shelter for runaway and homeless teens, an outreach program to assist teens in crisis, and "Teen Court", an innovative juvenile delinquency prevention program whereby teens act as officers of the court to determine the sentences for their peers.

Donald Capp also served as president of the Indiana Youth Services Association for 6 years. During that time, a State office for the network of 23 youth service agencies was established. He is currently president of the Lake County Coordinating Alliance, president of the Regional Governor's Commission for a Drug Free Indiana and vice president of the Indiana Conference on Social Concerns. Dr. Capp also served on the Indiana Social Service Block Grant Advisory Committee from 1985 to 1992, as well as committees on the homeless for the Indiana-Kentucky Conference, the United Church of Christ, the Indiana Youth Institute planning process, and the Indiana Human Service Initiative planning process.

Dr. Capp received the "Citizen of the Year" award through the Indiana Chapter of the National Association of Social Workers in 1988. He was also the recipient of the prestigious "Sagamore of the Wabash" award from Governor Evan Bayh of Indiana in 1990 for his outstanding service to youth in Indiana.

Donald G. Capp has a doctor of ministry from McCormack Seminary, University of Chicago, with a major in counseling and a minor in organizational development. He was ordained as a Presbyterian clergyman and he has served as pastor in churches in New Jersey, Michigan, and Indiana for both the Presbyterian Church and the United Church of Christ.

I sincerely commend the Rev. Dr. Donald G. Capp for his extensive efforts and contributions to the First Congressional District of Indiana. It is my distinct honor to wish Donald a most rewarding retirement and continued success in his future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO KATHLEEN RAND REED

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1993

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Kathleen Rand Reed, an outstanding individual who I represent from California's 14th Congressional District. Next week she is being honored as an inductee into the San Mateo County Women's Hall of Fame.

Ms. Reed is the first chair of the African-American Donor Task Force, an organization whose goal is to develop education models and vehicles for an increase of organ donors within the African-American community. She is president of Necronomics, a company specializing in the sociocultural and ethnic aspects of organ and tissue donation and procurement. She has produced a three-part radio series

called Culture in Health, and has served the Federal Government as a grant proposal reviewer for health policy. She is an honoree of the National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women, and her biography is included in Who's Who Among Black Americans, Who's Who of American Women, and Emerging Leaders in America.

Mr. Speaker, Kathleen Rand Reed is truly an outstanding citizen of the 14th Congressional District. I am privileged to represent her and proud to enter these words of congratulations into the RECORD.

LEGISLATION REGARDING THE TAX CODE

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1993

Mr. WELDON. Mr. Speaker, every time Congress alters our Nation's tax laws, it creates special tax transition rules. These rules, which are a necessary part of the legislative process, are sometimes misused to give tax breaks to influential friends and large corporations. Although it is intended to correct technical or grammatical problems in the Tax Code, the transition rules also can hide private provisions. For example, it has been estimated that approximately \$10 billion of tax breaks were stuffed into the 1986 Tax Reform Act.

The problem is not that the Committee on Ways and Means can insert these provisions, but it is the manner in which they do it. Some transition rules are needed to help correct general inequities that affect thousands of taxpayers. Some, however, are designed to benefit only the friends or campaign contributors of Members of Congress. The process holds no one accountable.

In this era of huge Federal budget deficits, the American public has a right to know who benefits from these personalized tax breaks. My legislation would simply require the Committee on Ways and Means to identify the sponsor, beneficiary, and the projected revenue loss of these targeted provisions. It does not prohibit transition rules.

As we begin to consider President Clinton's economic plan, it is imperative that we take the important steps to safeguard the Tax Code from special interests. I believe that the current system is grossly unfair to those who pay their fair share of taxes each year. Is it fair that we pay more just so that well connected individuals or corporations can pay less? I do not think so. I am confident that my bill will help to solve this serious problem.

TROOPS PERFORMANCE IN SOMALIA DESERVES RECOGNITION

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1993

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to urge my colleagues to cosponsor my legislation, House Concurrent Resolution 26, the bi-

partisan initiative to recognize the outstanding efforts of the United States troops in Somalia.

This resolution simply commends the United States military forces for successfully establishing a secure environment for the humanitarian relief operations in Somalia.

The U.S. military has contributed immeasurably to Operation Rescue Home. Over 20,000 American service men and women have been deployed. Their families were alone for the holidays. They have faced real hardships, come under enemy fire and lost lives. Their service has honored all Americans and has significantly lowered the death rates due to starvation in Somalia.

Please join the following members in cosponsoring House Concurrent Resolution 26: Representatives DREIER, BENTLEY, DUNCAN, MCDADE, SHAYS, ROHRBACHER, PAYNE of New Jersey, ACKERMAN, HASTERT, STEARNS, STUMP, BATEMAN, WALSH, WELDON, DORNAN, RANGLE, FRANK of Massachusetts, LANCASTER, WAXMAN, MONTGOMERY, MCKEON, MCHUGH, FAWELL, BEREUTER, ZELIFF, FROST, HANCOCK, BAKER of Louisiana, TORKILDSEN, UPTON, KOLBE, LIPINSKI, LLOYD, KOPETSKI, SPRATT, BACHUS of Alabama, GREEN, HINCHEY, WILSON, BARTLETT, EMERSON, SPENCE, BEILINSON, BROWN of Florida, VUCANOVICH, LEWIS of Florida, SERRANO, CLINGER, DELAURO, SCOTT, GILMAN, COLLINS of Michigan, MORELLA, KING, SKEEN, SISISKY, and BALLENGER.

THE DEBT FOR DEMOCRACY ACT OF 1993

HON. DAN GLICKMAN

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1993

Mr. GLICKMAN. Mr. Speaker, the most important foreign policy challenge facing us today is securing the peace of the cold war. It will take energy, commitment, and innovation on our part to make sure that the historic reforms underway in Russia and the other States of the former Soviet Union [FSU] continue.

One of the first tasks in meeting this challenge is ensuring that the governments in the independent states can feed their people and that they have the resources to invest in the reform process. Right now those objectives are in peril. The legislation I am proposing today, the Debt for Democracy Act of 1993, will help get the reforms back on track.

Its mechanism is simple: The legislation gives the President the authority to write down the debt the states of the former Soviet Union owe the United States for food purchases in exchange for steps those governments take to dismantle their militaries and to encourage additional progress on the road to the development of market-oriented economies.

In addition to immediate steps to get the flow of United States food to Russia resumed, this legislation will give the administration the ability to construct a long-term strategy to solidify the liberalization process. Besides the enormous foreign policy issues at stake and the overwhelming need for the United States to meet this challenge, this legislation will ensure, on the same long-term basis, that Amer-

ican farmers continue to have access to this critically important market.

Problems in the former Soviet Union abound. They are threatening its transformation to a free and market-oriented society. Ethnic rivalries and political reactionaries continue to undermine President Yeltsin's grip on power. Hyperinflation-fueled discontent is disrupting conversion to a market economy. And, making matters worse, its heavy debt burden siphons all available hard currency away from much needed purchases, such as food. News reports and reports from our own Government sources reveal that, for hard currency, military arms are being sold to some of the world's most troublesome quarters.

The Agriculture Department's export guarantee loan program, the GSM-102 Program, has been the single most important source of U.S. aid to the FSU. It has made up approximately one-fourth of the \$24 billion Western assistance package promised to Yeltsin, making it possible for him to meet subsistence needs of a population beleaguered by convulsive changes.

However, Russia and Ukraine, which are responsible for their respective debts as well as jointly responsible for debt incurred by the former Soviet Union, are already \$500 million behind on payments under the GSM 102-Program. By the end of the year, both will owe nearly \$3 billion. The stress this debt places on an already collapsing economy is draining Yeltsin's ability to invest in liberalization and much needed food imports. In fact, because his country has defaulted on virtually every loan, governments are unwilling to extend Yeltsin more credit, hindering him from importing large quantities of food.

Chronic food shortages could prove deadly to this fragile democratization process. For this reason, the Clinton administration needs to work quickly to refinance the delinquent debt and reinstate Russia to USDA's export programs. The existing loans under the GSM-102 Program, which are short-term loans made through private banks with Government guarantees, could be converted to USDA's other export loan program which allows repayment in as long as 10 years. Or the debt could be converted to direct government-to-government loans, allowing USDA to customize financing terms according to Russia's ability to repay.

But rescheduling is only a partial answer. At some point, Washington may have to face the fact that some of the debt may never be collected. If so, the Clinton administration and Congress need to ensure the United States gets some return for the amount it writes down. This legislation, the Debt for Democracy Act of 1993 creates a program patterned after the Latin American debt write downs whereby those governments swapped debt to the West in return for such things as programs to abate environmental degradation.

In the case of the former Soviet Union, however, this bill will allow the United States to trade food debt for agreements to dismantle nuclear weapons and military facilities. Russia and any other republic of the former Soviet Union owing the United States money could enter into either separate or joint agreements to destroy a specified number of missiles or curtail arms shipments, in return for debt forgiveness. In addition, in return for dismantling

arms, my bill will allow the United States to donate grain for the dismantling of nuclear arms and facilities.

The Debt for Democracy Act of 1993 will also allow debt to be swapped in ways to stimulate Russia's movement toward a market economy. United States companies could be offered equity in joint ventures with Russian or other republics' enterprises through plans in which the amount of debt forgiven would represent the investment the company might otherwise be required to make. In turn, the U.S. company would assume repayment responsibility for the credit.

The most troubling unknown for the United States and possibly the world is what is happening to all of their nuclear arms and capabilities and into whose hands are they falling. This country fought the cold war to safeguard against communism and nuclear attack. While the threat of communism has greatly diminished, if not vanished, the threat of nuclear attack whether against our country or another, is still a real concern. A concern likely to grow exponentially if we are not sure who exactly has access to the second largest nuclear arsenal in the world.

Once again, this country can benefit economically from utilizing food aid and the technical and business expertise of United States industry in helping the states of the former Soviet Union, notably Russia, get a handle on its food needs, as well as its attempts to dismantle or secure its arsenal. Also, the agreements signed under this program could aid in the transformation of a military factory to one for domestic needs, such as making baby food, clothes, or washing machines.

The Bush administration largely ignored the grain credit crisis during its last months in office, segregating it into a farm-issue-only compartment. Export stopped. Grain markets sagged. Now the Congressional Budget Office estimates that unless Moscow resumes buying from the United States, domestic farm expenditures will increase as much as \$1 billion. But those costs, and the costs of rescheduling or writing down the debt, will be minuscule compared to the potential costs if the United States loses the peace of its cold war victory because the reform process in the former Soviet Union reverses course.

In the end, this is not simply an agricultural problem, though farmers, who need this market, have an immense stake in solving it. The Russian question and its grain debt are the most significant foreign policy problems facing us today. Solving the problems posed by the dissolution of the Soviet Union means ensuring that we, in Congress and in the administration, will have the resources to focus, like a laser beam, on the United States economy.

I strongly urge my colleagues to support this legislation, an explanation of which will follow this statement. It will give the Clinton administration one more tool to use in helping the former Soviet Union meet its domestic needs and maintaining peace throughout the world.

#### SECTION-BY-SECTION EXPLANATION OF THE DEBT FOR DEMOCRACY ACT OF 1993

##### SECTION 1.—SHORT TITLE

Section 1 provides that the bill may be cited as the "Debt for Democracy Act of 1993."

#### SECTION 2.—PRESIDENTIAL AUTHORITY

Section 2 gives the President the authority to reduce the amount of debt an independent state of the former Soviet Union has incurred under any program under the authority to the Secretary of Agriculture or Commodity Credit Corporation.

To be eligible for a reduction in the debt, the state must enter into an agreement with the United States as provided for in section 3.

Additionally, section 2 gives the President authority to donate grain to a qualifying state that has entered into an agreement to reduce its debt.

#### SECTION 3.—AGREEMENTS

Section 3 sets out the two types of agreements under which qualifying states may have their debt reduced:

1. The state would agree to dismantle nuclear weapons or other military-related objects and facilities within the state.

2. The state would agree to give a US business entity an equity interest in a state-owned enterprise. The interest would be equal to the amount of debt reduced which the business would agree to repay.

#### SECTION 4.—IMPLEMENTATION

Section 4 provides that in order to protect the interests of the US, the President is authorized to provide technical assistance to a state that is party to a debt reduction agreement to monitor and assist in the implementation of the agreement.

Section 4 also gives the President the authority to renegotiate or cancel an agreement if it is not implemented properly.

#### TRIBUTE TO SISTER MARY EMMANUEL, S.N.D.

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1993

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Sister Mary Emmanuel, S.N.D., who is being honored as the 1993 Woman of the Year by Notre Dame High School in San Jose.

Sister Mary Emmanuel has been principal of Notre Dame High School for 14 years, and has supervised the education of more than 2,000 women. She has fostered an excellent academic climate at the school, and has expanded campus property and facilities.

Sister Mary Emmanuel is a model of a strong, independent, and capable professional woman for the students she serves. Her interest in her students and her community extends beyond the academic, and she exhibits her caring and love in many acts of kindness.

Mr. Speaker, Sister Mary Emmanuel is truly an outstanding citizen. I am proud to enter these words of congratulations into the RECORD.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE REGULATORY CONSOLIDATION ACT OF 1993

HON. HENRY B. GONZALEZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1993

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, today I introduce the Regulatory Consolidation Act of

1993, H.R. 1214. This act consolidates all the Federal bank and thrift regulatory functions into a single, independent commission.

Mr. Speaker, the current Federal regulatory structure for banks and thrifts is horribly scattered and disjointed. National banks are regulated by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency. Savings associations are regulated by the Office of Thrift Supervision. The Federal Reserve regulates bank holding companies, foreign banks, and State banks that are members of the Federal Reserve System and, at the same time, is charged with carrying out the Nation's monetary policy. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation regulates State banks that are not members of the Federal Reserve System and insures all banks and savings associations.

You should not be surprised to learn that the current patchwork system was not created as part of any cohesive regulatory plan. The OCC was created to help finance the Civil War, the Federal Reserve was established 60 years later as the Nation's central bank to administer monetary policy, the FDIC was established still later as an insurer—not a regulator, and the predecessor of the OTS was created to provide long-term, low cost funds to thrifts.

This disjointed and haphazard approach to Federal regulation has proven to be duplicative, inefficient, and expensive. The Comptroller General recently presented the Banking Committee with a highly critical review of the bank and thrift examination process, testifying that, "[E]xamination weaknesses are symptomatic of a regulatory structure that is not as effective and efficient as it should be in overseeing our depository institutions." The General Accounting Office report highlighted the inconsistencies in the quality and comprehensiveness of examinations among the regulatory agencies.

The savings and loan debacle illustrates the cost to the taxpayers of our current regulatory system. The banks and savings associations also pay for this duplicative and inefficient system. A bank holding company with national bank, State bank, and savings association subsidiaries undergoes OCC, Federal Reserve, OTS, and State examinations annually. Even Comptroller Bowsler, no fan of loosening regulation, noted that, "[O]ne of the things that drives these bankers nuts is the inconsistency and the arbitrariness that they see from the different banking agencies that come in to look at them." This legislation remedies the uncoordinated regulatory burden and its attendant costs imposed upon our insured depository institutions.

The Regulatory Consolidation Act of 1993 creates a Federal Banking Commission. All regulatory functions of the OCC, OTS, FDIC, and Federal Reserve are transferred to the Commission. The Federal Reserve is free to focus solely on monetary policy and the FDIC administers the Federal deposit insurance funds. The OCC and OTS are abolished. The current system of regulation and insurance of credit unions remains unchanged.

Some argue that the Federal Reserve needs to retain some regulatory functions. A plan floated by the last administration would have large bank holding companies with the Federal Reserve; others propose having the Fed continue to regulate foreign banks. I be-

lieve that the Federal Reserve should concentrate on monetary policy only and will explore, through hearings, whether any bank or bank holding company regulatory powers are needed to carry out its monetary policy mission.

The new Commission will consist of seven members; the Secretary of the Treasury, the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the FDIC, and four public members, one of which would be the Chairman, appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. At least one Presidentially appointed commissioner must have had at least 2 years experience representing consumer or community interests on banking services, credit needs or housing and consumer financial protection.

I believe this arrangement strikes the appropriate balance between independence and executive branch control of bank regulation. Independence is vital—attempts by previous administrations to politicize regulation in order to promote their economic policy contributed greatly to the savings and loan crisis and a near tragic laxity in bank and thrift examination and supervision.

On the other hand, the executive branch has a strong interest in promoting a healthy and viable banking industry. Critical aspects of any administration's economic policy depend to a great degree on a safe and sound banking industry. Placing the Secretary of the Treasury on the Commission will provide the administration with an avenue to express its views. The institutionalized relationship between the independent regulator and the Treasury Department of the sort envisioned in my legislation is superior to the current system where the Treasury Department is charged with running the OCC and the OTS and influences the Federal Reserve and the FDIC through back room winks and nods.

The Regulatory Consolidation Act establishes a consumer division within the Commission to supervise and enforce consumer protection laws, including the Community Reinvestment Act. The consumer division recognizes that consumer protections, including availability of banking services and credit, are as important as safety and soundness. Insured depository institutions are required to meet the convenience and needs of the community they serve. The consumer division is designed to monitor institutions' performance under that test.

I am heartened by the number of my Banking Committee colleagues that have joined me as original cosponsors of the Regulatory Consolidation Act of 1993—Mr. VENTO, Mr. FRANK, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. MFUME, Ms. WATERS, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. RUSH, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, and Mr. HINCHEY. I wrote to President Clinton in late January urging him to support regulatory consolidation and pledging to work with his administration towards that goal. I am pleased to report that the initial response of the administration is a positive one. President Clinton's report, "A Vision of Change for America" states that, "The Federal Government is more complex than it needs to be. Often, many different agencies deal with the same issue, and individuals, businesses, communities, and States find it

impossible to have their problems addressed. Departments and agencies are already consolidating and simplifying their operations, and the administration will seek to rationalize and streamline functions Government-wide."

The massive job of regulating an increasingly complex financial community requires the full-time effort of an independent and thoroughly coordinated commission. Otherwise, we are setting the Nation up for another costly regulatory failure that may make the savings and loan disaster look like a walk in the park, and in the meanwhile, loading needless and excessive burdens on the banking system.

#### WHY ASK WHY?

### HON. THOMAS J. BLILEY, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1993

Mr. BLILEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to have the following editorial printed in today's RECORD.

[From the Richmond Times-Dispatch, Mar. 4, 1993]

#### WHY ASK WHY?

"Why ask why?" asks the beer commercial. On the other hand, "Why not?" Why not ask a sober politician why he wants to cut the deficit?

Balanced budgets may be a moral good, but few politicians since the late Harry Byrd, Sr., and the late Robert Taft have made balanced budgets a way of life. Although in rare instances a balanced budget is an end in itself, in most it appears a means to something else. Only the naive would doubt that today's debate regarding deficit spending involves issues transcending the equalization of income and outgo.

The political reasons for seeking deficit reduction reduce to two:

(1) To limit the scope of government per-diod;

(2) To allow government to grow.

Those who emphasize spending cuts seek the former; those who emphasize tax hikes the latter.

Regarding (1): Critics of Big Government see the deficit as a consequence of an arrogant leviathan grown too powerful for the Republic's good. Insufficient taxes do not create deficits; unrestrained spending does. When the government spends more, it controls more. More governmental control translates into less personal freedom. As leaders from the real Jefferson to Lincoln understood, there is no greater threat to liberty than to take from a man the earnings made from the sweat of his brow. Deficit "reduction" stressing tax hikes departs from an honorable tradition.

Regarding (2): Deficit reduction and making Big Government bigger are not incompatible. The deficit inhibits the creation of new spending programs and the expansion of existing ones. Even the looniest tax-and-spender suspects the government can borrow only so much. And he knows the citizenry will not tolerate an ever wider deficit. Thus he seeks deficit reduction as a means ultimately to expand the size of government—to give the state more power over the individual, to take from some to give to others. He may be willing to sacrifice a small program (the tea-tasters board) or a small practice (certain limousines) as political cover for

overall governmental growth. But the goal remains always in sight.

To his credit, Ross Perot sought deficit reduction not as a means but as an end. Can the same be said of the current economic plan? Why ask why? Because "why" may be the most important question of all.

**RICHARD A. WANNEMACHER, JR.,  
TIRELESS ADVOCATE FOR NEW  
YORK'S VETERANS**

**HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 4, 1993*

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, our Nation's veterans have always had a special place in my heart, and I'd like to give you one of the reasons why.

His name is Richard A. Wannemacher, Jr., a resident of Clifton Park, NY. He is a national service officer and commander of the Department of New York, Disabled Veterans of America [DAV]. All veterans in New York owe him a debt of gratitude.

Dick Wannemacher enlisted in the U.S. Navy in 1967. On July 10, 1969, he was severely wounded by a satchel charge in Saigon, Republic of South Vietnam. His wounds required disability retirement on December 1 of that year.

Back in civilian life, Dick joined DAV and enrolled in the VA's Vocational Rehabilitation Program in Buffalo. He earned an associate's degree in business administration at Erie Community College, a bachelor's degree in environmental conservation studies at Buffalo State College, and 17 credits toward an M.B.A. at Canisius College.

Even while in college, Dick was active in veterans affairs. He held every office in the Cheektowaga, NY, DAV, and became the first Vietnam veteran to serve as commander in the western New York Council of DAV. He joined that group's national service office in Buffalo in 1978.

In 1980, he was transferred to the Albany service office as a supervisor. The next year, he was appointed special projects director for the department of New York, and in 1982, legislative chairman.

Dick's reputation as a tireless advocate for veterans resulted in his being appointed to the Governor's Advisory on Veterans Affairs, Advocate for the Disabled and Accessibility to Polling Places. Dick has been instrumental in directing scholarship, service training, and employment problems for veterans. He also oversees the DAV's Emergency and Disaster Relief Programs in the Capital District. He is a long-time member of the New York State Joint Council of Veterans Organizations and serves on the boards of directors of the DAV National Service Foundation, as well as Vet Care, a local nonprofit organization. Other memberships include the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the Military Order of Purple Heart. Dick has still found time to accumulate more than 1,750 volunteer hours at the Samuel S. Stratton VA Medical Center, where he serves on the dean's committee.

His civilian awards include a New York State Conspicuous Service Medal, 1978 Out-

standing New York Veteran of the Year, and a 1978 Presidential Award for Outstanding Achievement of Vietnam Veterans. His military awards include the Purple Heart, Vietnam Campaign Medal with Bronze Star, and Vietnam Service Medal.

Dick is married to the former Cindy Bickel. Their two children, Jeffrey, 21, and Laura, 19, are both students at Buffalo State College.

So you can see, Mr. Speaker, what an asset Dick has been to the veterans community in the State of New York. He will be honored at a special ceremony March 20. I would ask all members to join me today in paying our own tribute to Richard A. Wannemacher, Jr., a great American who has served his country well as a veteran and on behalf of veterans.

**TRIBUTE TO SHARON GRAHAM  
NIEDERHAUS**

**HON. ANNA G. ESHOO**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 4, 1993*

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Sharon Graham Niederhaus, an outstanding individual who I am privileged to represent from California's 14th Congressional District. Next week she is being honored as an inductee into the San Mateo County Women's Hall of Fame.

Ms. Niederhaus, as director of Partnerships in Education, has developed over 100 K-12 Adopt-a-School business/education partnerships through the San Mateo County office of education. She organized and coordinated a Latina mentor program, and chaired the Palo Alto Junior League's corporate partnerships task force. She assisted the volunteer center of San Mateo County in developing its corporate partnership program.

Mr. Speaker, Sharon Graham Niederhaus is truly an outstanding citizen of the 14th Congressional District. I am privileged to represent her and proud to enter these words of congratulations into the RECORD.

**SHABBAT ZACHOR**

**HON. WILLIAM J. HUGHES**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 4, 1993*

Mr. HUGHES. Mr. Speaker, according to Jewish tradition March 6 is named Shabbat Zachor which means the Saturday of Remembrance. In recent years this day has been dedicated to reflecting upon the Jewish people of Syria.

Historically, people of the Jewish faith in Syria have suffered unequal treatment and have been the victims of restrictive policies. These people have been denied the right to travel freely. When travel was permitted, only one member of a family could travel at a time, in order to guarantee a person's return. Moreover, many Jewish people in Syria were required to post a bond before they could travel.

During the Middle East peace talks last April Syrian President Assad agreed to lift some of

the restrictions, and allow Jewish people to travel abroad. By October, however, less than 800 of the 2,000 applicants had been approved to travel abroad. Since October, the numbers have decreased to alarmingly low levels, and I fear that some restrictions have been reinstated since the disruption of the Middle East peace talks.

President Assad offered a commitment to lift the suspension of exit visas when he met with Secretary of State Christopher in February. I applaud his pledge and urge him to carry it out swiftly for the right to travel is essential to a free society.

**RECOGNITION OF THE FOURTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE ON HISPANIC ISSUES**

**HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 4, 1993*

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct honor to recognize the Fourth Annual Conference on Hispanic Issues, which was presented by the Northwest Indiana Hispanic Coordinating Council on Saturday, November 7, 1992.

The theme for last year's conference reflected upon 500 years of Hispanic presence, with an emphasis on family violence, substance abuse, educational achievement, gangs, drop-outs, vocational education, work training, and literacy.

Special guests at this event included Father Michael L. Pflieger, pastor at St. Sabina Parish in Chicago, IL and Ms. Socorro M. Roman, who spoke on the topic of the Year of the Woman.

Ms. Roman has gone to extraordinary lengths to promote community involvement and achievement among women, as well as the Hispanic population of northwest Indiana. Her accomplishments include membership in organizations such as the American Nurses Association, the Illinois Transcultural Society, the National Coalition of Hispanic Health and Human Services Organization and the National Association of Hispanic Nurses, of which she is the northwest Indiana chapter founder and president.

The Northwest Indiana Hispanic Coordinating Council is composed of leaders from over 40 different Hispanic organizations. Its goal is to improve the standard of life of residents of northwest Indiana and I commend this effort. Council president, Mr. Benjamin T. Luna has exhibited an exemplary role in promoting fraternal and cultural activity among Hispanics.

It is with great pleasure that I commend each and every individual who participated in this event. They serve as outstanding role models not only to the Hispanic community, but also to the community as a whole. Their dedication toward improving the quality of life for residents in northwest Indiana is acknowledged and sincerely appreciated.

**MONMOUTH COUNTY PRIVATE INDUSTRY COUNCIL HONORS LEADERS WHO HAVE FOSTERED ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL GROWTH**

**HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1993

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, March 6, 1993, the Monmouth County, NJ, Private Industry Council [PIC] will honor individuals from the fields of education, labor, and business who have made significant contributions to the social and economic growth of Monmouth County. The occasion is the Monmouth County PIC's second annual scholarship dinner dance in Aberdeen, NJ. The honorees—Dr. Webster Trammell, Jr., vice president for planning and development at Brookdale Community College, Mr. James Gratton, business manager and treasurer of Local 400 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and Ms. Jacqueline R. Cioffi, administrator of Meridian Medical Centre—have all done more than their share to further the development of our county.

The list of associations, memberships past and present in community and professional organizations, citations, and honors for Dr. Webster Trammell is a long one. In addition to his post at Brookdale, Monmouth County's community college, Dr. Trammell has been involved in such worthy and important causes as the Monmouth County Board of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services, the Monmouth County United Way, the Monmouth County Project Self-Sufficiency, the Greater Asbury Park Chamber of Commerce, the REACH Advisory Committee, and Monmouth Medical Center. He has also distinguished himself as a scholar and researcher on a variety of local and national issues.

Jim Gratton has lived in Monmouth County his whole life. He has been the business agent and business manager of Local 400 of the IBEW since 1968, and the president of the Monmouth-Ocean County Building Trades since 1973. He has been the president of the Service Trades Council, with its approximately 3,000 members, is a member of the executive board of the New Jersey State Building Trades and the Monmouth-Ocean Central Labor Council, and is an officer of the New Jersey State Electrical Works Association.

Jacqueline Cioffi is the owner and administrator of Meridian Medical Centre, formerly Oakhurst Medical Center, and Meridian Rehabilitation and Sports Medicine Centre in Eatontown, NJ. She also serves as president of the Freehold Township Women's Club, vice president of the Eatontown Chamber of Commerce, vice president of the Eatontown Industrial Park Association, treasurer of the Monmouth County Employer Legislative Committee, and is a member of the Western Monmouth Chamber of Commerce and the Monmouth/Ocean Development Council. She was nominated for Woman Entrepreneur of the Year by Inc. magazine and Merrill Lynch in 1991.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor and a privilege to join the Monmouth County Private Industry Council in paying tribute to these three fine

citizens who have done so much to advance the economy and the quality of life in Monmouth County. I also wish to pay tribute to the PIC, created through the Job Training Partnership Act, which has made great strides in creating jobs and opening up opportunities for all of the people of New Jersey.

**TRIBUTE TO JUDY BLOOM**

**HON. ANNA G. ESHOO**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1993

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Judy Bloom, an outstanding individual who is being honored as an inductee into the San Mateo County Women's Hall of Fame.

Ms. Bloom has served San Mateo County residents for 23 years. She is a founding member of the Advisory Council on Women, and chaired the feminization of poverty hearings in 1984. She has been active with Women's American Organization for Rehabilitation Through Training, and was a cofounder of the north peninsula section of the Jewish Community Relations Council and vice chair of the North Peninsula Jewish Community Federation 1990 campaign. Ms. Bloom was a director of the League of Women Voters for 16 years and has served on numerous education and child care task forces.

Since 1986 Ms. Bloom has been administrative assistant to Assemblywoman Jackie Speier. She was the first president and is still a board member of the Professional Business Women's Conference, Inc. In 1991, she was honored by the California Commission on the Status of Women, and is a recipient of San Mateo-Burlingame Soroptimists Women-Helping-Women Award.

Mr. Speaker, Judy Bloom is truly an outstanding citizen. I am privileged to be her friend and proud to enter these words of congratulations into the RECORD.

**A TRIBUTE TO SYRIAN JEWRY**

**HON. THOMAS M. BARRETT**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1993

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in remembrance and prayer for the Jewish community of Syria. It is on this day that Syrian Jews all over the world pray for the safety and liberty of their unfortunate brothers and sisters prohibited from travel by the Syrian Government.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights states in part, that all people have the right to leave any country, including their own, and return to their own country. Historically, Syrian Jews have been denied their basic human rights and civil liberties. Those who have been permitted to travel for health reasons or business have had to leave family members and monetary deposits to ensure their return. Additionally, Jewish involvement in political activity has been restricted, and Syrian Jews have been arrested, held without trial, and tortured.

In April 1992 the Syrian Government finally began allowing Jews to leave Syria. However, few permits have been granted since October 1992. The remaining 1,400 Jews in Syria continue to be denied the right to emigrate. We must not forget those who still await permission to leave Syria.

This day of commemoration, the Shabbat Zachor was first initiated in 1975 in Canada to memorialize the murder of four young Jewish women caught in their escape from Syria. Their deaths will be observed March 6, 1993, as the Sabbath day when Jewish communities recognize the oppressive treatment inflicted on their fellow brethren in Syria and the rescue of Jews from genocidal edicts.

Congregations throughout the world, including Congregation Beth Israel in my Fifth District of Wisconsin, have been asked to offer prayers for the remaining 1,400 Jews in Syria.

Again, I applaud the determination and tenacity of the Syrian Jewry.

Today, we—the leaders of the free world—are obligated to remember this ethnic community. We must continue to monitor the situation in Syria and press for greater protection for the rights of minorities. Those are the principles our country stands for—at home and abroad.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues, and fellow Americans to join me in observing the Sabbath of the remembrance and prayer for the Jewish community of Syria.

**TRIBUTE TO THE LITHUANIAN-AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LAKE COUNTY, IN**

**HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1993

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is with exceptional honor that I rise today in recognition of the Lithuanian-American Council of Lake County, IN and their commemorative program honoring the 75th anniversary of the Proclamation of Independence for Lithuania.

The Lithuanian-American Council consists of fraternal, religious, and cultural organizations throughout Lake County, IN. They have held annual commemorative programs to honor the proclamation since 1943. Mr. Albert G. Vinick was the dedicated organizer of this council in 1943, when the first commemorative program was held. His untimely death on December 3, 1989, precluded him from participating in the celebration when Lithuania formally declared its independence from the Soviet Union on March 11, 1991 and was later granted full diplomatic recognition by the United States and the United Nations.

I would like to salute Mr. Kazys Ciurinskas as the only remaining charter member of the council, as well as the following Lithuanian-American Council board members and directors for their dedication and earnest efforts throughout the years: Vincent J. Gumulauskis, Pete D. Auksel, Casimir Balt, Birute Vilutis, Walter Ruzga, Rev. Ignatius Urbonas, Aleksas Degutis, Alex Navardauskas, Dan Pauls, Frank Petrites, Brone Tampuskas, and Izidorius Tavaras.

Lithuanian-Americans maintain a strong and vital presence in northwest Indiana and it is a very special pleasure to acknowledge the council, as well as this most deserving celebration of independence.

CNN: 61 TO 38 PERCENT OF AMERICANS OPPOSE NEW ENERGY TAX—AVERAGE FAMILY OF FOUR WILL PAY AN EXTRA \$500 A YEAR

### HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1993

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, today I would again ask my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring legislation, House Resolution 50, in opposition to the proposed new energy tax.

Most Americans still do not understand the Clinton economic plan but they do understand and strongly oppose the proposed energy tax. This tax will fall squarely on the middle class.

As expected, President Clinton has not been truthful about the cost of this massive new energy tax on the average family. This tax will increase the cost of all goods and services by over \$320 a year. When this is added to the higher price of gasoline and home energy expenditures, the average family of four will pay an extra \$500 a year.

The proposed Btu tax will have a very negative effect on large and small businesses, jobs and consumers. The election year is only 10 months away, just enough time for the voters to understand that you voted for a plan that would increase the amount voters pay for heat, electricity, and gasoline and yet would only make a small dent in the deficit. Please join in cosponsoring House Resolution 50, in opposition to the proposed new energy tax.

### TRIBUTE TO PHYLLIS CANGEMI

### HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1993

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Phyllis Cangemi, an outstanding individual who I am privileged to represent from California's 14th Congressional District. Next week she is being honored as an inductee into the San Mateo County Women's Hall of Fame.

Ms. Cangemi is the founder and executive director of Whole Access, a nonprofit organization dedicated to providing outdoor recreation and education opportunities to people with disabilities. Ms. Cangemi has shared her knowledge at conferences all over the world, and has served on the California State Parks Accessibility Task Force.

Ms. Cangemi has been honored by the California Department of Rehabilitation and the Point Reyes National Seashore, and has received the J.C. Penney Golden Rule Award. Ms. Cangemi and her organization have been featured in several magazines, and Ms. Cangemi has published articles on access.

Mr. Speaker, Phyllis Cangemi is truly an outstanding citizen of the 14th Congressional

District. I am privileged to represent her and proud to enter these words of congratulations into the RECORD.

### LEGISLATION TO GRANT A MEDICAID WAIVER TO D.C. CHARTERED HEALTH PLAN

### HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1993

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce a bill to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to waive for 3 years the 75/25 requirement, described in section 1903(m)(2)(A)(ii) of the Social Security Act, as applied to D.C. Chartered Health Plan, Inc. This legislation is vital to the District of Columbia because it will allow D.C. Chartered Health Plan, a high quality health maintenance organization, to continue providing health care services to low-income residents of the District for whom there is no other care of comparable quality, especially at the cost.

D.C. Chartered Health Plan is a private, managed-care organization that has been in existence since 1986. Chartered's emphasis on preventive health care for its low-income patients has resulted in a decrease in the number of unnecessary emergency room visits and in overall improved health among its enrollees. Chartered's long-term commitment to quality health care for low-income people is further demonstrated by its work in providing free services, such as vaccinations and blood pressure checks, in some of the neediest Washington neighborhoods.

Under current law Federal Medicaid funds are available only to match State expenditures under risk-based contracts with HMO's and other prepaid plans if at least 25 percent of the enrollees in the plan are not Medicaid or Medicare recipients, the 75/25 requirement. Between 1988 and 1991, D.C. Chartered operated under an initial 3-year waiver of the 75/25 requirement as provided by law and had a comprehensive risk contract with the District of Columbia. During this time period Chartered saved the District at least \$3 million it otherwise would have spent with the traditional Medicaid Program.

As a relatively newly established HMO, Chartered has not yet been able to meet the 75/25 requirement because of the problems presented in competing in the commercial market against large, long established plans. Chartered's initial waiver expired over 1 year ago. Since expiration of the waiver, the District of Columbia Medicaid Program has maintained a cost contract with D.C. Chartered, with the hope that Chartered's waiver would be extended and thereby allow the District to renew its risk contract with Chartered. The cost contract poses particular problems because Chartered has significantly expanded coverage and access to Medicaid enrollees by seeking better primary care access to physicians and by providing outpatient coverage and transportation assistance, even where it would not ordinarily be provided by D.C. Medicaid. Under a risk contract Chartered was able to afford these benefits by assuring early

intervention and avoiding unnecessary and expensive institutional care. However, the terms of Federal requirements for a cost contract are not flexible in allowing or recognizing many costs that Chartered has found necessary in order to operate an effective prepaid program.

D.C. Chartered is the only prepaid organization participating in the D.C. Medicaid Program. Many of the valuable health services Chartered provides are above and beyond what is required by the Medicaid Program. Further, under the terms of Chartered's participation in the D.C. Medicaid Program, Chartered is subject to annual quality assurance audits, the results of which have been consistently outstanding. Unless Chartered is granted an extension of the waiver as this bill provides, its services may no longer be as widely available in the District, thereby leaving a huge void in the health care options for the neediest of District of Columbia residents. Further, the District government could not replace Chartered's services at the same level of cost and quality. In these fiscally tight, cost-conscious times, D.C. Chartered stands as a glimmer of hope. I urge my colleagues to support this bill when it comes to the floor.

### RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT RESOLUTION

### HON. BOB CLEMENT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1993

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, 2 weeks ago President Clinton presented to Congress an extensive and bold economic stimulus agenda for America. An agenda that is designed to encourage job and economic growth through investment in our Nation's infrastructure and other fiscal initiatives.

Today I am introducing the "Rural Economic Investment and Revitalization Resolution." The point of my resolution is simple. Rural America deserves recognition from both Congress and the President during the consideration of economic stimulus proposals.

Mr. Speaker, rural communities across America provide a vital role in the economic health and well-being of the United States. Twenty-one percent of the total U.S. employment is located in rural areas. Employment in these areas however, increased by only 12 percent between the years of 1979-89 while employment in metro areas increased by nearly 21 percent during this time.

Now, I encourage the job and economic growth of metro areas, but these statistics simply highlight the inequalities rural areas experience in economic development initiatives. These inequities were the major cause for nearly half of all rural counties in America to lose population in the mid-1980's.

Rural areas provide a strong traditional heritage which has continued to be vital to the American spirit. The United States Census Bureau defines 97.5 percent of the land area in America as "rural." This, combined with the fact that 24 percent of all Americans reside in rural areas, stresses the point that economic investment in rural development is investment in America.

The types of incentives which are required for improved economic growth in rural areas are infrastructure improvement, small business assistance and educational enhancement programs; all of which encourage economic revitalization.

Mr. Speaker, if America were a body then rural areas would surely be considered its heart. Congress and the President cannot afford to miss the opportunity to commit ourselves to rural America. To neglect rural America is to neglect the heart of America. We simply cannot afford not to invest in rural America. The importance of these areas in the revitalization of the American economy is unlimited. I strongly urge my colleagues in Congress to support this resolution.

THE FIRST-TIME HOMEBUYER  
AFFORDABILITY ACT OF 1993

HON. BILL ORTON

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1993

Mr. ORTON. Mr. Speaker, last Thursday I introduced the First-time Homebuyer Affordability Act of 1993 on behalf of myself and many other colleagues. The purpose of this bill is to increase homeownership opportunities for families and individuals struggling to buy their first home.

If enacted, this provision would allow the direct use of IRA funds—without tax or penalty—to make a down payment for a first-time home purchase. It would also allow a parent to use IRA funds for a loan or downpayment assistance to a son or daughter buying their first home.

Two weeks ago, President Clinton introduced his comprehensive economic plan. In the introduction to this plan, the President articulated a vision of fundamental change—"to invest in people, to reward hard work and restore fairness, and to recognize our families and communities as the cornerstones of America's strength."

One of the best ways to promote families and communities in our country is to raise our level of homeownership. The First-time Homebuyer Affordability Act of 1993 would do precisely that by addressing the fundamental problem young people face in buying their first home—accumulating the necessary cash to meet downpayment requirements. It does so by dynamically accessing the \$650 billion pool of funds currently found in IRA accounts.

Congress has already recognized the potential of opening up IRA funds for home purchase. Last year, we twice passed comprehensive tax bills containing a waiver of the 10 percent penalty for premature withdrawal of IRA funds for a first-time home purchase. Accessing IRA funds for this purpose only makes sense. After all, what better long-term savings and investment vehicle is there than the purchase of a single family home. For probably the majority of retirees, equity in a home is the single greatest asset. Therefore, I expect that as we debate and act on a comprehensive tax bill in the next few months, a penalty waiver will come under serious consideration.

Before we enact a penalty waiver, though, I would simply ask every Member of this body to consider in its place the approach found in the bill we are introducing today. I confidently believe that anyone who takes the time to analyze these two approaches will inevitably support the concept of home purchase investment within an IRA as a superior method of accessing IRA funds for this purpose.

To see why this is so, it is important to keep in mind a little-discussed disadvantage of the penalty waiver approach. Although penalty waiver proponents tout the advantage of avoiding the 10 percent withdrawal penalty, the IRA participant would still be required to pay income taxes on the amount withdrawn. This could be up to 31 percent in Federal taxes, plus State taxes, on the amount withdrawn—a cost of \$3,100 in Federal taxes alone on a \$10,000 withdrawal. In contrast, under our legislation, this enormous tax disincentive would be eliminated entirely, as funds for first-time home purchase would be used as an investment within the IRA account.

The mechanics of this proposal are quite simple. The owner of an IRA account directs his or her custodian to use IRA funds for one of the eligible housing options. When the house is sold, funds are restored to the account through repayment of the loan or the equity investment. These funds are then available for reinvestment, still tax-deferred, within the IRA account.

In the case of an individual using his or her own IRA funds for home purchase, the IRA account would in effect be engaging in an equity sharing arrangement with the account owner. When the house is sold, the IRA account is replenished, including the IRA's appropriate share of profit earned through a higher resale price.

In the case of parental assistance, a parent could use some or all of the funds in his or her IRA account to make a loan to a son or daughter to assist in making a downpayment. Periodically, interest payments on this loan would be made into the IRA account. When the house is sold, the principal is returned to the IRA account—available, still tax-deferred, for re-investment. In fact, this parental assistance provision is the most dynamic part of this legislation—an option not available under a penalty waiver.

Finally, a parent could assist a child with downpayment assistance through an equity sharing arrangement. The mechanics are similar to an individual using his or her own IRA account under an equity sharing arrangement.

The question naturally arises why this legislation is even necessary. After all, an individual is allowed to invest IRA funds in a mutual fund consisting of GNMA securities—which is simply a pool of mortgages of single family homes for thousands of other people. Remarkably, though, that same individual cannot invest in his or her own home or in a mortgage of a child's home. Technically, these are known as prohibited transactions. This is unfair and ultimately antifamily.

I do not believe this particular prohibition is consistent with the historical reason for establishing prohibited transactions. The first rationale for prohibited transactions is the prevention of self-dealing. This arose primarily as a result of corporate pension fund trustees'

abuse of pension funds for personal aggrandizement. When IRA's were instituted, many of the pension restrictions—including prohibitions against personal use and family transactions—were applied to IRA provisions. Since our bill provides for a narrow exemption for a laudable purpose, there is no risk of self-dealing.

The second rationale for prohibited transactions is the desire to limit IRA use to prudent investments. Congress has specifically prohibited uses which are considered speculative—for example, most collectibles. At the same time, Congress has specifically permitted uses for solid, proven investments. Investment in a single family home more properly falls into the latter category.

In short, the prohibition against IRA investment or loan for first-time home purchase is simply not warranted. The First-time Homebuyer Affordability Act of 1993 would remove that prohibition.

The advantages of this approach over the penalty waiver are numerous. Use of funds within an IRA account results in significant tax savings, in comparison to a penalty waiver. With that tax savings, the individual also has significantly more funds available for investment in a home. Finally, since the funds are not withdrawn from the IRA account, interest and earnings on the home investment continue to be tax-deferred during the period they are invested in the home and after funds are restored to the account.

There are also advantages to our economy. Adequate national savings is critical as a source of capital for productivity improvements and modernization so that American companies can compete internationally. IRA's provide an important source of such long-term capital. Homeownership investment within an IRA account prevents the leakage from the savings and retirement system that is in fact promoted under a penalty waiver and withdrawal. This preservation of retirement accounts will be increasingly important as Social Security resources become strained into the next century. Finally, increased homeownership through accessing the \$650 billion IRA pool will stimulate the housing industry and the national economy.

This issue will undoubtedly come before us in Congress in the next few months. We can say we are doing something to help promote housing in this country by passing a penalty waiver for a third time. Or, we can actually do something by enacting a truly effective proposal. I believe the choice is an easy one.

TRIBUTE TO MARIE HERMENIA  
MINOR DAVIS

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1993

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Marie Hermenia Davis, an outstanding individual who is being honored as an inductee into the San Mateo County Women's Hall of Fame.

Ms. Davis has been active in the struggle for civil rights since the age of 12 when she

was ousted from a movie theater for refusing to sit in the area designated for "colored people." She served on a President's Commission on Civil Rights, and coordinated a San Mateo County/NAACP/Bay Area Urban League program to raise scholastic achievement levels.

Ms. Davis is a soprano and has performed for numerous organizations. She received the San Mateo County Family Service Agency's Family of the Year honor in 1991.

Mr. Speaker, Marie Hermenia Minor Davis is truly an outstanding citizen. I am privileged to be a part of her community and proud to enter these words of congratulations into the RECORD.

ENDORSE CLINTON INDUSTRIAL PROGRAM: A BIG STEP FORWARD

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1993

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, on February 22, President Bill Clinton announced a turnaround in U.S. strategy toward the support and development of U.S. industry. By presenting to the American people a well-conceived program for technology, the President recognizes that the very future and well being—indeed the economic security—of the United States depends on how well this country is able not only to research and develop new technologies but to process and commercialize these technologies. In no small measure, President Clinton's Program, "Technology for America's Economic Growth, A New Direction to Build Economic Strength," is music to my ears. He is playing my song, a medley in fact that began 10 years ago when then-Governor Clinton appeared before the subcommittee that I chaired, economic stabilization, to plea for greater Federal, State, and local cooperation to explore and define a broad industrial policy, and how the States might become involved in formulating and implementing such a policy. Other witnesses who appeared with Governor Clinton in June 1983 in that series of hearings on industrial policy were no less than Robert Reich and Laura D'Andrea Tyson—all now architects and players in President Clinton's new technology directions. At that time, we all were singing from the same song book. Then years ago I said, "America's predominant economic position in the world is in jeopardy, and the consequences of continued decline in our industrial competitiveness will mean a permanently dislocated work force and reduced standard of living for most Americans." I also noted that "the last decade has sent an unmistakable message. It is now time—in fact, past time—to respond. If we sit back and do little but rely on truisms that ignore the current realities of global competition, then foreign industries and workers will continue to enjoy a critical advantage." During these intervening 10 years, the United States has lost precious time, opportunity, and resources in the competitiveness race. The result has been a sapping of U.S. economic strength and leadership. But we are not down for the count. We are fighting back. President Clinton's announced technology program will provide one

of the means for the United States to excel in the years ahead.

Let me comment specifically on one particular aspect of his program, and that is the section affecting small business. Too often small business is lauded as the backbone of the American economy, the central nervous system of new business formation and job creation. And too often small business is then ignored when it comes to policies and programs that actually support its efforts. President Clinton's technology program specifically recognizes small businesses and their needs. He has pledged to send legislation to Congress designed to provide incentives for "those who make high-risk, long-term venture capital investments in startups and other small enterprises." He also proposes to expand the existing network of State and Federal manufacturing extension centers that will provide assistance to a larger number of small businesses in their efforts to upgrade technologies and training systems.

In his strategy to turn around competitiveness and this country's approach to technology, the President has gone beyond the need to ensure the best in basic research. We have learned that this country cannot and will not prosper if we focus only on being the best researchers and inventors. We have witnessed time and again U.S. inventions—the video cassette recorder being most prominent—that have been swooped up by other countries and commercialized with great success. So while we cannot, and will not, abandon U.S. commitment to basic research, we must increase our attention to process technology and commercialization of our discoveries and innovations.

President Clinton spoke often during his campaign about regaining U.S. competitiveness in global markets. He has now acted on this pledge, and the United States will indeed be on the road to enhanced competitiveness with adoption of his proposals. His proposals, among others, to build clean cars and a superhighway information system are strategies that will do more than enhance the U.S. commercially competitive position. Such a focus on technology will support a cleaner environment; it will improve work efficiencies and bring new horizons to education. These spill-over effects to an improved policy approach to technology will affect and improve the lives of all Americans, not just the companies that promote and sell the technology products.

For those concerned about starting down the path of that much maligned term industrial policy, such fears are misplaced. We are not in the game of picking winners and losers; we are in the game of economic survival and strength. We cannot be strong selling potato chips while others are selling HDTV's. When the U.S. Congress decided to contribute a small amount of funds to help support the private-sector initiative, Sematech, it chose to ensure that the U.S. semiconductor industry and related semiconductor equipment industry survive and thrive. We now know that Sematech has made an incredible breakthrough on the next generation of semiconductors—ahead of the Japanese. Sematech has succeeded, and President Clinton has recognized this success by continuing funding for Sematech and using this consortium as a

model for Federal consortia funded to advance other critical technologies.

President Clinton's announced policy of ensuring that U.S. technology is in the forefront of innovation and commercialization is the commonsense approach to the Federal Government's role as the guardian of this country's future. This policy states the Government's intention to be vigilant about where we are heading as a nation and how our economic future will be shaped. I heartily applaud President Clinton's initiative and look forward to working with the administration in implementing a technology policy that is so critical to the strength of the United States.

JAMES MAYER AND ROBERT J. MORAN RECEIVE FREEDOMS FOUNDATION GEORGE WASHINGTON HONOR MEDAL

HON. G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1993

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, on February 16, in a ceremony at Walter Reed Army Medical Center here in Washington, two very special Vietnam veterans—James Mayer and Robert J. Moran—received prestigious recognition from Freedoms Foundation for their Red Cross volunteer work which greatly assisted disabled veterans upon their return from Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm in the Persian Gulf.

I have known Jim and Bob for a number of years, and I can relay to my colleagues with great certainty that more inspiring and generous individuals would be extremely difficult to find. Jim and Bob, both double-leg amputees, both employees of the Department of Veterans Affairs [VA] Voluntary Service, took it upon themselves to befriend, counsel, and assist our service personnel who were hospitalized at Walter Reed both during and well after the Persian Gulf war. Their efforts included frequent bedside visits and outings for Walter Reed patients, many of whom were coping with the loss of limbs. With the help of their wives, Debbie Mayer and Judy Moran, they even opened their own homes to these patients for overnight stays, meals, picnics, and recreational activities, all in an effort to help them summon the courage to cope with the challenges of their disabilities.

One of the honorees, Bob Moran, explained to Cable News Network [CNN] why they did it:

"Just to relate to [the patients] on a one to one basis of somebody that's been through it that life really does go on and that, if you're a person that can deal with it, cope with it, understand, learn and grow from it, there's an awful lot out there that you can enjoy \* \* \*. I'm not knocking people for having praise for the able-bodied, but my point is to not let any of these guys fall through the cracks."

Jim Mayer and Bob Moran responded to the needs of returning Persian Gulf veterans by helping establish the "Friendship Therapy Support Group" under the auspices of the Red Cross. They provided invaluable counseling services and served as role models for newly disabled servicemen and their family mem-

bers. As the program in their honor stated: "They demonstrated rare commitment and deep sensitivity in giving tirelessly to others." Several of the more than 70 former patients Jim and Bob helped, returned to Washington to see them honored by the Freedoms Foundation, their families, friends, and colleagues.

The Freedoms Foundation is an institution devoted exclusively to fostering an understanding of, and commitment to, the freedoms enjoyed by our citizenry. Since its founding in 1949, the Freedoms Foundation has worked to prevent erosion of the ideals and principles upon which our country was founded. Through its National Awards Program, the foundation recognizes individuals, organizations, and schools who through word or deed help to bring about a better understanding and appreciation of our Nation, suggest solutions to basic problems and contribute to responsible citizenship. The Foundation's National Awards Program's top award, in the category of individual achievement, is the George Washington Honor Medal, which was presented to Jim Mayer and Bob Moran for their efforts.

The following are excerpts from remarks about these two remarkable individuals from the February 16 award ceremony:

Chaplain (LTC) Ross B. Jackson: "Most gracious God, we give you thanks with our whole hearts for the gift of this nation, for the freedoms for which at our best we stand, and on this day especially for these two men, whose selfless example, whose strength and whose courage has been a source of help and inspiration to all of us. We thank you for the opportunity to honor them and to recall in so doing, those things, those qualities, those characters which make us great."

Major General Ronald R. Blanck, Commanding General, Walter Reed Army Medical Center: "This certainly is a special occasion as we honor two absolutely super individuals. \* \* \* We all share a common concern for those who serve and for those who sacrifice. Service and caring really is what it's all about. Walter Reed volunteers, like the Red Cross, make life better by giving of themselves."

Excerpt from CNN tape: "After the Storm:" "The wounded [at Walter Reed] have not been forgotten by the forgotten. Two Vietnam veterans have helped them heal using a double dose of laughter and the wisdom from hard-earned experience—Jim Mayer and Bob Moran proved there can be a joyous life, even after tragedy. Both are double amputees from the war in Vietnam. Because of their deep understanding of what faces these soldiers, they volunteered to help them \* \* \*. They are humorists, role models and listening posts for the Persian Gulf warriors."

Of the wounded, CNN reported: "They are all glad to be alive, but they don't want to be rejected because their bodies have changed. They want to be respected as soldiers who did their duty. And they want to serve as reminders that war is ugly, the price steep."

James W. Holsinger, Jr., M.D., Under Secretary for Health, Department of Veterans Affairs: "I am exceptionally proud of both Jim Mayer and Bob Moran. They are prime examples of the 210,000 Americans that serve in the Veterans Health Administration across this great land of ours."

Letter from Hon. Constance Morella, Maryland Representative: " \* \* \* As volunteers, you play a special and crucial role in our country. You inspire us with your energy, move us with your example and inspire

us with your enthusiasm for service to others. The veterans and citizens are infinitely richer by your commitment, and we are all deeply grateful \* \* \*."

Robert Miller, president, Freedoms Foundation: "Today is a very proud day for Freedoms Foundation \* \* \* to be able to present our top award to two very extraordinary individuals."

[Reading from the citation]: "During the past, Messrs. Mayer and Moran have distinguished themselves in exemplary service to the rehabilitation of war-injured veterans. As a result of impending hostilities in the Persian Gulf, they took the initiative and established a Friendship Therapy Support Group to assist returning disabled veterans and their family members. By mobilizing other veterans, their own wives and friends, in an innovative volunteer effort, they provided extraordinary relief and comfort to the veterans of Desert Shield and Desert Storm. By drawing on the experience as disabled veterans of the Vietnam War, they played a key role in the physical and psychological rehabilitation of veterans of America's most recent war. On behalf of the board of directors of Freedoms Foundation, it is my great privilege to present this award to you two great American citizens."

Chaplain (Col) Sanford L. Dresin: "Eternal and loving God, bless James Mayer and Robert Moran, for they have reminded us of our potential, fueled by the divine spark that kindles our humanity \* \* \*. May our loving and merciful God never challenge us the way he did Jim and Bob and those who they have helped. But should it occur, may we rise to the challenge as they did."

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues will join with me in applauding Jim Mayer and Bob Moran for their sacrifices in uniform and for their continuing distinguished service to America and support for their fellow veterans. I am very proud to know these two gentlemen. Their deeds let our disabled veterans, who perhaps could not take part in the national parades and other public acclaim for the able-bodied, know that they too are remembered and appreciated.

As Jim Mayer points out:

Right after Bob and I were wounded, our Army hospitalization separated us from our families. We also didn't have any clue then that there was a light at the end of the tunnel. Our volunteer group tried to fill both those voids for the wounded vets at Walter Reed.

Let us take what these two veterans and their fellow volunteers have done and assure that, in the event there is yet another generation of wounded and disabled veterans, the void is indeed filled and they receive the same type of respect and compassion from their Government and their fellow Americans that Jim Mayer and Bob Moran willingly and industriously provided on their own, with the help of some like-minded volunteers in the Red Cross. What these two amazing individuals have done and continue to do is an eloquent reminder of the patriotism and action upon which our country was founded. They exemplify what is good about America.

TRIBUTE TO SHELLEY KESSLER

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1993

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Shelley Kessler, an outstanding individual who is being honored as an inductee into the San Mateo County Women's Hall of Fame.

Ms. Kessler has worked in nontraditional careers and has been an advocate for women in the labor movement. She helped develop and is a board member of "We Do The Work", a national television program with positive portrayals of working people. She is president of the Western Workers Labor Heritage Festival and helped organize congressional hearings on job safety and workplace injustice. She participated in early organizing for the Airport Childcare Program and received a special award from the Independent Federation of Flight Attendants for her support during a national flight attendants' strike. She is now assistant executive officer of the San Mateo County Central Labor Council.

Mr. Speaker, Shelley Kessler is truly an outstanding citizen. I am privileged to be her friend and proud to have this opportunity to enter these words of congratulations into the RECORD.

TRIBUTE TO MR. CURTIS O. PATRICK

HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1993

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Curtis O. Patrick, a man who dedicated his life to public service in Antrim County which is located in Michigan's First Congressional District, which I represent.

Mr. Patrick passed away on July 26, 1991 and is being honored by his friends and family on March 6 of this year. This is an honor that is long overdue as the State of Michigan, especially the county of Antrim, has long reaped the benefits of his tireless dedication.

First and foremost, Mr. Patrick was a good Democrat. He was active in the party all of his life. He served on the Antrim County Board of Commissioners for 15 years. During his time on the commission, he was both a commissioner and chairman of the board. Throughout his tenure, his integrity and honesty was never above reproach. He was always respectful and respected by others.

It is important to note, though, that he was not just active in party politics. He was equally passionate about the larger issues facing his State and Nation. When Mr. Patrick was called to service in World War II, he went willingly and served with distinction. He later became a member and post commander of the George Puckett American Legion Post No. 264 in Mancelona. Mr. Patrick was also a member of the Mancelona Post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

He continued his community service through his involvement with the Antrim County Senior

Citizen Center in Manelona as well as the Commission on Aging. In this capacity, he passed on his caring and dedication to those in the community less fortunate than himself.

And Mr. Patrick was truly fortunate. He is survived by his wife Irene, his 9 children, 18 grandchildren, and a host of great-grandchildren. The State of Michigan, and particularly Antrim County and the city of Manelona will long remember his service. Mr. Speaker, the House of Representatives, where the citizens of the United States are served, is a fitting forum to pay tribute to a man who gave much of his life to the people of his community. I rise today to thank Mr. Patrick for his years of service, and to let his family know that our thoughts are continually with them.

#### YUGOSLAVIA: A HUMAN RIGHTS NIGHTMARE

### HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1993

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, we are all repulsed at the savagery and injustice which has taken place during the conflict in Bosnia this past year. Heinous and despicable forms of human rights abuses have been committed by warring factions who have shown complete disregard for the human dignity of the civilian victims of this war and have repeatedly and grievously contravened the Geneva Convention. Sadly, the litany of horrors devastating the lives of all those caught in this tragic situation grows longer every day.

Crimes against humanity, such as the murders of civilian men, women and children, rape, mass executions, torture and the forced expulsion of civilians from their communities in the name of "ethnic cleansing," are an affront to the human race. The international community has a responsibility to bring the alleged culprits in this conflict to trial if we are to make it clear that unspeakable atrocities are illegal and deplorable. While no party is blameless for human rights violations in this conflict, most of the evidence gathered by international observers indicates that the Bosnian Serb militias and their supporters in Belgrade have been chiefly responsible for the violence and turmoil. The rump government of Yugoslavia will remain isolated and excluded from the family of civilized nations so long as their political leaders endorse and support what can only be described as calculated cruelty against their former countrymen.

All reports of human rights violations are appalling, regardless of the gender of the victim. However, the stories which have emerged about the sheer scale and nature of the abuses committed against women, particularly Muslim women in Bosnia, during the conflict are offensive in the extreme. Human rights organizations have documented examples of the systematic brutality against women and children in Bosnia, including gang rape, the incarceration of women and girls impregnated by rape, the forcing of women into brothels, and murder of rape victims and of children in front of their parents. What most women in this country or any other civilized country would

consider to be their worst nightmare has become a daily reality for thousands of women in the Balkan conflict. This is clearly outrageous and must stop. Because of these almost unprecedented war crimes, I have co-sponsored a resolution in the House introduced by Rep. MOLINARI which expresses the Congress' strong opposition to rape and forced pregnancy and which urges the U.N. to explicitly list these forms of torture as war crimes within its charter. I am hopeful that this resolution will be adopted by the House soon.

For the past 10 years, I have served as Co-Chairman of the Congressional Human Rights Caucus, a bipartisan organization comprised of 220 members. The Congressional Human Rights Caucus is motivated by belief that the violation of the human rights of one individual is a threat to the rights of us all. In this regard, we all have an obligation to speak out and condemn all parties responsible for committing human rights abuses and to remind all governments that their first obligation is to protect the human rights of their citizens. If we remain silent in the face of human misery and suffering in Bosnia, then we have truly failed to learn the lessons of the Holocaust 50 years ago or of the genocide in Cambodia two decades ago. Although we have made progress since these dark moments in human history, the tales of atrocities coming out of Bosnia demonstrate that we must continue to strive to find better and more effective ways to promote respect for human rights throughout the world.

In closing, I would like to inform my colleagues that in honor of International Women's Day, the Commission for Women's Equality of the American Jewish Congress along with other organizations in the area will be holding a vigil on March 8th in Chicago to protest human rights abuses committed against women in the former Yugoslavia. I congratulate and commend the organizers of this event for speaking out against the systematic and widespread rape of women and girls in the conflict of Bosnia and for demonstrating their solidarity with these innocent victims.

#### POLKA WEEKENDERS CELEBRATE 25TH ANNIVERSARY

### HON. HELEN DELICH BENTLEY

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1993

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, and my fellow colleagues, I would like to take this time to commemorate the Polka Weekenders, Inc. on their 25th anniversary. The club was founded on March 9, 1968, and during the last 25 years it has been a large part of Baltimore's Polish-American community.

The Polka Weekenders boast a membership between four and five hundred individuals who are dedicated to promoting Polish culture throughout the country. The group entertains at Polish festivals and thrills everyone with their wonderful dancing. The Polka Weekenders have performed for audiences in all 50 States, as well as in Poland and Mexico. In addition, the Polka Weekenders always are happy to teach their dances to anyone.

Baltimore is a town rich with ethnic traditions and festivals. Every summer I look for-

ward to seeing many of my Polish friends at the festival. Not only is the food at the festival superb, I never miss the chance to see the very talented dancers. The Polka Weekenders amaze me with their skill and agility, and I relish the chance to join them for a step or two.

In addition to providing much of the entertainment, the group members are involved in making the festival such a success. They work as volunteers in the many booths at the festival. The blend of Polish dancing, Polish crafts, and Polish food help to draw huge crowds from all over the State of Maryland.

In its 25 year history, the Polka Weekenders also have done much charitable work in the community. This year, the organization plans to donate its time and money to the Kennedy Krieger Institute in Baltimore. Any organization which provides entertainment combined with benevolent work deserves special recognition.

The Polka Weekenders attempt to pass on to other Americans and their younger generations a love of Polish tradition and culture. It is so important for all of us Americans to preserve and promote our ethnic heritage.

Mr. Speaker, my fellow colleagues, it is with the utmost respect and admiration that I commend the Polka Weekenders on the group's 25th anniversary. May God bless them in the years to come.

#### TRIBUTE TO LOTTIE KIRK

### HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1993

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Lottie Kirk, an outstanding individual who I am privileged to represent from California's 14th Congressional District. Next week she is being honored as an inductee into the San Mateo County Women's Hall of Fame.

Lottie Kirk has been an outstanding role model for the women of her family. She has maintained contact with more than 100 family members, and has helped them to appreciate their heritage as African-Americans. She has helped members of her family during their difficult times, and has helped them to feel pride in themselves. She has provided shelter for those in need, and has helped to build healthy family relationships.

Mr. Speaker, Lottie Kirk is truly an outstanding citizen of the 14th Congressional District. I am privileged to represent her and proud to enter these words of congratulations into the RECORD.

#### TRIBUTE TO PLANNED PARENTHOOD

### HON. JANE HARMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1993

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today both as a Member of Congress and as a mother of four wonderful children to publicly applaud the work of the Planned Parenthood Federation of America. Planned Parenthood

provides high-quality family planning services and education programs to millions of Americans. Since its beginning 75 years ago, despite adversities ranging from funding cuts to physical harassment, Planned Parenthood has never swayed from its mission. It continues to provide some of the best family planning services and education programs in the Nation.

In my district, there is a group of volunteers called the South Bay Friends of Planned Parenthood. These dedicated women and men donate thousands of volunteer hours and support the local organization in a million ways. Because of their pro-choice activities, my constituents have had their meetings picketed by Operation Rescue and have been the targets of personal attacks.

Planned Parenthood will soon be opening a new clinic in the south bay. The majority of the community is welcoming the clinic and I have pledged my unwavering support. I firmly believe that every woman has the right to make her own decisions about what is right for her and her family.

My first act as a Member of Congress was to cosponsor the Freedom of Choice Act, which codifies the language of Roe versus Wade into law and once and for all guarantees the right to choose. As this legislation moves through Congress, it will face considerable opposition in the form of harmful amendments, but I will fight for its passage.

In addition to the issue of legality, however, the problem of access to services must be addressed. The right to choose does not exist for many rural, young, or poor women in this country. In addition, more technical training is needed, and more insurance coverage must be available as a necessary part of full reproductive care.

We have also neglected contraceptive research in this country for more than a decade. Until the approval of Norplant this year, American women had not been offered a single new birth control method since the introduction of the pill in the early 1970's. Women in other countries have many more choices than American women. A decade ago, more than a dozen pharmaceutical companies engaged in intensive research and development of new birth control methods, now there is only one.

There are other problems. In Los Angeles County, two out of every three eligible women do not have access to subsidized family planning services they need. There is no State or national standard for sex education programs in our schools. Many students desperately need information and guidance, and have nowhere to turn. I cosponsored H.R. 670, legislation to increase the funding for the title X program—the only Federal program that supports family planning programs for low-income women and men. If we really want to reduce the number of abortions, we must begin by supporting prevention.

Planned Parenthood understands this. Non-abortion related services—contraception, sexually transmitted disease testing, parental care, and other vital programs—comprise more than 90 percent of its total services. Planned Parenthood provides very effective teen pregnancy prevention programs and full option counseling for women facing an unplanned pregnancy.

We have only to look at other countries for examples of what works and what doesn't. In

Romania in the 1980's, both contraceptives and abortion were outlawed. During that time, Romania had an abortion rate 17 times higher than that of The Netherlands. The Netherlands has the world's lowest abortion rate because it has comprehensive community and school health education programs and easily accessible family planning services.

The new Planned Parenthood clinic in my district will go a long way toward dealing with these problems. Operation Rescue will send protesters, but the wonderful volunteers in the South Bay Friends of Planned Parenthood will also be there, escorting patients and making sure they get the care they need.

Abortion can be a divisive issue. We must remember to concentrate on the real solution: prevention. Ideally, all choices should be available and safe, and every woman should have the necessary knowledge to make the right choices for themselves and their families. With the help of the dedicated staff and volunteers of Planned Parenthood, we can make that dream a reality.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION REGARDING DRUGS AND FIREARMS

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1993

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation which would change Federal law to impose stiffer penalties on individuals convicted of lesser drug offenses while possessing firearms. I am pleased my bill has the endorsement of the Pennsylvania State Chiefs of Police and the National Association of Chiefs of Police.

Under current Federal law, a person convicted of a felony crime involving drugs and firearms faces increased criminal penalties and is also prohibited from legally owning a firearm. This is not the case, however for individuals convicted of less serious drug offenses.

My legislation is simple: It expands current law to treat individuals who commit less-serious drug offenses in the same manner as people involved in other drug crimes, such as drug-trafficking. Any person found guilty of a drug crime not currently classified as a felony, including simple possession of a controlled substance, and who possesses a firearm at the time of the offense, will face mandatory jail time and/or substantial fines in addition to any penalty imposed for the drug offense. For second or subsequent offenses, jail time and fines are mandated.

Furthermore, the guilty party will be prohibited from owning a firearm for 5 years. Exceptions to this rule can be made, however, depending upon the circumstances surrounding each individual's case. Present law states that a person convicted of a drug crime can petition to the Secretary of the Treasury for an exemption to the firearms prohibition if they can prove "that the circumstances regarding the conviction, and the applicant's record and reputation, are such that the applicant will not be likely to act in a manner dangerous to public

safety and that the granting of the relief would not be contrary to the public interest".

Certainly the time has come for serious efforts to convince people who use drugs that the cost of engaging in this activity is prohibitive. If my bill becomes law, individuals owning firearms for legitimate purposes—hunting, target-shooting, collecting, or personal protection—and who also engage in the use of illicit drugs, will think twice before participating in their drug-related endeavors, facing the prospect of enhanced penalties and the loss of their firearms following any drug conviction.

This legislation will not affect a law-abiding citizen's right to own a firearm. It will, however, increase the price of drug use for people who choose to continue this illegal and self-destructive activity. We all know that the drug problem is expensive to society as a whole; let's try to transfer more of the costs to those who use and abuse controlled substances.

JOSEPH A. EDGAR SCHOOL WINS NINTH AWARD OF EXCELLENCE

HON. GEORGE J. HOCHBRUECKNER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1993

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Mr. Speaker, it is a great pleasure to rise today to honor the Joseph A. Edgar Intermediate School of Rocky Point, NY for achieving its ninth award of excellence.

The children, teachers, parents, and staff of the Joseph A. Edgar Intermediate School are proud that their school serves as a shining example for New York State, as their school is the only one in the State to receive this award. I should also point out that there were only a handful of schools in the United States to receive the award of excellence. For the Joseph A. Edgar School to win this award in 9 consecutive years is truly a remarkable accomplishment.

The Joseph A. Edgar Intermediate School has maintained for the past 15 years a consistent 97 percent achievement level, and an even higher level in its State competence tests and schoolwide achievement tests. Some of the school's other accomplishments include: the 1991-92 National Drug Free Schools Award, an award for achievement with disadvantaged children, the New York State Teacher of Excellence Award in English, Reading, Science, and Elementary Guidance, and a Federal department model of excellence award in reading. This is in addition to being named one of the top 10 elementary schools in New York State.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to recognize the students and staff at the Joseph A. Edgar Intermediate School for their ninth award of excellence. They are a role model for students throughout Long Island, NY, and the United States. They should be very proud of their tremendous accomplishments.

TRIBUTE TO IRENE CHENG: YOUNG  
WOMAN OF EXCELLENCE

**HON. ANNA G. ESHOO**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 4, 1993*

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Irene Cheng, an outstanding individual who is being honored as an inductee into the San Mateo County Women's Hall of Fame.

Irene Cheng is an honor student at Mills High School and a National Merit Scholarship semifinalist. She is a writer, poet, violinist, and public speaker in both Mandarin and English. She serves her community as a peer counselor, a volunteer at a local hospital, a tutor and as president of the Interact Club, a service organization sponsored by the Rotary Club. She was chosen from 210 applicants for the position of student member of the California State Board of Education.

Mr. Speaker, Irene Cheng is truly an outstanding citizen and a model for her peers. I am privileged to be a part of her community and proud to enter these words of congratulations into the RECORD.

AMERICAN HERO MARINE PFC  
DOMINGO ARROYO, JR.

**HON. DONALD M. PAYNE**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 4, 1993*

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in honoring a true American hero, Marine PFC Domingo Arroyo, Jr. of Elizabeth, NJ, who sacrificed his life in the service of others as the first casualty of Operation Restore Hope in Somalia.

Private Arroyo was a young man full of determination, patriotism, and hope for the future. He entered military service to better himself and to make a contribution to his country. He was proud to be part of the humanitarian relief effort in Somalia, delivering food to starving people. Earlier, he had served in Operation Desert Storm.

Private Arroyo, a native of Puerto Rico, was known in his community as a fine young man who cared deeply about his family and who made friends easily. He will be greatly missed by all who knew him and will be forever remembered as a hero who gave his life for the highest purpose.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues will join me in expressing heartfelt sympathy to Private Arroyo's mother, Mrs. Ramona Ortiz; to his father, Domingo, Sr.; to his brother, Hector, and his brother Ramon, who is serving in the Navy. Let us pause to honor the memory of Private Arroyo. Our thoughts and prayers are with the family of this brave young man, and we hope that they will find comfort during this difficult time in knowing that his memory will live on and his sacrifice will not be forgotten.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO CULVER CITY

**HON. JULIAN C. DIXON**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 4, 1993*

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, I rise with great pride to pay special tribute to Culver City, which recently received the distinguished Calling on America 1991-92 Award from the National Organization on Disability [NOD]. Culver City, which is located in my congressional district, received NOD's top award of \$2,500 for a community with a population of less than 50,000.

The award was accepted by Ms. Patricia A. Hadley on behalf of Culver City, a member of the National Recreation and Park Association's [NRPA] Board of Trustees. Ms. Hadley was in Washington, DC for NRPA's midyear forum to construct its national issues agenda.

The Culver City disability program was judged by a panel of private citizens as being a broad-based initiative that educated the public about disability issues. In particular, the panel commended Culver City for publishing and distributing to all residents a quarterly newsletter about disability; sponsoring of a wheelchair basketball game during school hours against the varsity high school team; installing and audible crossing signal and providing funds for accessible picnic tables; improving accessibility to education, and providing funds for a job training program at a local junior college and \$80,000 in community block grant funds for two group homes. Culver City's comprehensive program excelled beyond the legal requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act by reaching out and providing equal access for the disabled in transportation, recreation, education, and housing.

NOD was founded in 1982 with the intent of promoting full participation of America's more than 40 million men, women, and children with disabilities in all aspects of community life. It is the belief of the National Organization on Disability that the best way to achieve full participation of people with disabilities throughout our communities is through local planning and action. As a result, NOD established its Community Partnership Program—a network of nearly 3,000 towns, cities, counties, and military installations nationwide that work to increase acceptance and full participation of persons with disabilities in all aspects of life. Culver City has been recognized as one such community.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in acknowledging and applauding the contributions of Culver City in developing outstanding local disability programs which fervently seek to expand the participation of people with disabilities in all walks of community life.

IRANIAN DENIAL OF BAHAI  
FREEDOMS

**HON. THOMAS S. FOLEY**

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 4, 1993*

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, it was with considerable apprehension that I recently learned

*March 4, 1993*

of a secret campaign by the Iranian Government to deny certain basic freedoms to those who profess the Baha'i faith. The policy in question is set forth in a confidential document promulgated by Iran's Supreme Revolutionary Council at the direction of Iranian President Rafsanjani and Iran's supreme religious leader, Ayatollah Khomeini, and obtained by the United Nations Special Representative for Iran, Reynaldo Galindo Pohl. On its face, it directs that the progress and development of Iranian Baha'i be blocked, that Baha'i be expelled from or denied admission to Iranian universities if they identify themselves as Baha'i, that they be denied employment for the same offense, and that a plan be devised to confront and destroy their cultural roots outside the country.

This is a chilling directive. It belies earlier indications of some diminishment in Iranian hostility toward the Baha'i. Worse, it manifestly demonstrates a deliberate, callous plan to deny members of the Baha'i faith basic freedoms and the means to earn a livelihood.

Mr. Speaker, it is the obligation of all nations that respect basic human rights to condemn any effort to implement this cruel policy. It is further the duty of those of us who enjoy the complete freedom to exercise basic human rights, and most particularly the right to speak out against injustice, to constantly remind the rest of the world of intolerance and inequity whenever they rear their ugly heads. Finally, we must continue to monitor and document the behavior of those who would deny human rights to the innocent and unprotected.

Mr. Speaker, I note with approval and support the efforts of members of the Baha'i to publicize this deeply troubling document. Today, in fact, the Baha'i community in the United States will hold a meeting here in the Capitol to brief Members and the press concerning the repression that could flow from the implementation of the secret Iranian Government policy directed against their coreligionist in Iran. We must use the power of our condemnation, and that of the rest of the world, to ensure that such a policy is halted forever.

TRIBUTE TO MONICA JIMENEZ:  
YOUNG WOMAN OF EXCELLENCE

**HON. ANNA G. ESHOO**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 4, 1993*

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Monica Jimenez, an outstanding individual who is being honored as an inductee into the San Mateo County Women's Hall of Fame.

Ms. Jimenez is a 15-year-old high school honor student. She serves her community through volunteer efforts at a retirement home and at a program for underprivileged children. She is cochair of the youth board at the volunteer center and has recruited other student volunteers. She also cochaired a county conference on youth and volunteer service. She is a member of her schools' swim team and drama club.

Mr. Speaker, Monica Jimenez is truly an outstanding citizen and a model for her peers. I am privileged to be a part of her community

and proud to enter these words of congratulations into the RECORD.

**BOROUGH OF SWARTHMORE, PA  
CELEBRATES ITS CENTENNIAL  
ANNIVERSARY**

**HON. CURT WELDON**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1993

Mr. WELDON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer a special congratulations to a community in my district. This year, the Borough of Swarthmore, Delaware County, PA celebrates the occasion of their centennial anniversary. This month marks the beginning of what will be a year-long celebration for the proud residents of this historic community.

The history of Swarthmore actually dates back further than the formal foundation of the borough to 1864, when Swarthmore College was founded as a coeducational Quaker College on property located in Springfield Township. This brought about the formation of the Village of Swarthmore. Eventually, the villagers petitioned Springfield Township and became a duly incorporated borough in 1893.

Today, Swarthmore Borough enjoys national prominence as the home of what is arguably the finest liberal arts college in the Nation. However, those who live in Swarthmore and elsewhere in Delaware County, know this small borough for its scenic beauty, its historic business district, and its hometown atmosphere.

Throughout its history, Swarthmore Borough has been blessed with residents who take great pride in being active members of their community. Examples range from the early days of the borough when the Country Weeks Picnic Association treated poor women and children from Philadelphia to a day in the country, to the formation of cooperative efforts with the college such as: "Associates of the Scott Horticultural Foundation" and "Friends of the College Libraries."

Throughout the years, Swarthmore's community organizations have been known to be on the leading edge of societal change. One of the earliest organizations in the borough was the Women's Suffrage League which promoted women's right to vote from 1890 through 1920 when that right was officially recognized. Following that, the League of Women Voters was formed to educate women about the political process. Today the league is a mainstay in our political process at all levels of government across the country.

Swarthmore has steadily grown from a village of 900 people to a borough of more than 6,000 residents today. It has grown from a borough with a few active community organizations to one with better than 60 organizations including the Lions and Rotary clubs, a village business and professional association, and various groups for children and senior citizens.

On March 8, 1993, the borough will re-enact its first borough council meeting. At that meeting, the residents will surely be able to sense the spirit of energy and enthusiasm the borough's first fathers must have felt when

Swarthmore began. As evidenced by the continued success of the borough, its people, its businesses, and its college, that spirit is alive and well today.

In closing Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to join with the people of Swarthmore in celebrating not only their 100th anniversary as a borough, but also the undying community spirit and neighborhood involvement of the residents that makes Swarthmore one of the finest places in the country in which to live, work, and raise a family.

**DESERT SHIELD/DESERT STORM  
MEMORIAL LIGHT IN COLUMBIA,  
NH**

**HON. DICK SWETT**

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1993

Mr. SWETT. Mr. Speaker, I want to call my colleagues' attention to House Joint Resolution 132, a resolution which I have introduced calling for recognition of the Desert Shield/Desert Storm Memorial Light at the Shrine of Our Lady of Grace in Columbia, NH. This resolution will provide for congressional recognition for the Memorial Light which the people of Coos County and the towns of Colebrook and Columbia have erected to honor those who were killed in the line of duty during the Persian Gulf war.

The Shrine of Our Lady of Grace in Columbia is of great significance to the veterans of Coos County. It is the site of traditional gatherings on occasions such as Veterans Day and Memorial Day for the communities of Berlin, Colebrook, Columbia, Dixville, Pittsburg, and Stewartstown. In 1990, veterans and others in each community worked hard to erect the memorial light and are now seeking to have it dedicated as a memorial of national significance for those who died in the defense of freedom in Operation Desert Shield and Operation Desert Storm.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this resolution so that the efforts of the people of Coos County to dedicate their memorial to those who made the supreme sacrifice in the Persian Gulf war can receive national recognition.

**RESPONDING TO CONCERNS OF  
MR. GEORGE BREAZEAL**

**HON. JAY DICKEY**

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1993

Mr. DICKEY. Mr. Speaker, I recently received a letter from a concerned constituent, George Breazeal of El Dorado, Arkansas. He expressed his outrage over the fact that former Members can buy their office furniture and equipment without disclosing the costs to the taxpayer—this requiring freshman Members to purchase new items needlessly at the taxpayer's expense.

Mr. Speaker, my constituents want Congress to set an example—they are giving me

their ideas because they know that the process of deficit reduction must begin right here in this House.

Therefore today I voice my strong support of H.R. 1026, a bill to repeal the first section of Public Law 93-462 to limit departing Members' purchases of office equipment and office furnishings from their district offices. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join with me in this bipartisan effort to secure passage of this legislation.

**TRIBUTE TO ERIN LEYDIG: YOUNG  
WOMAN OF EXCELLENCE**

**HON. ANNA G. ESHOO**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1993

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Erin Leydig, an outstanding individual who is being honored as an inductee into the San Mateo County Women's Hall of Fame.

Ms. Leydig is first in her class at Hillsdale High School, a class officer, and a member of the swim and track teams. She was her school's delegate to California Girl's State and was accepted to the accelerated high school student program at U.C. Berkeley. She serves as a volunteer for her church group and has traveled with the group to build houses in Mexico. She has participated in the Close Up Program in Washington, DC. She has run a kid's camp for the last two summers, and is in her 10th year of studying the piano.

Mr. Speaker, Erin Leydig is truly an outstanding citizen and a model for her peers. I am privileged to be a part of her community and proud to enter these words of congratulations into the RECORD.

**A TRIBUTE TO NEWTON I. STEERS,  
JR.**

**HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1993

Ms. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to a former Member of this House, the late Newton I. Steers, Jr., a towering figure in Maryland politics for more than a quarter-century, who died February 11, at his home in Bethesda, MD.

Newt Steers was known by many in this House who served with him in the 95th Congress. He was in the great Montgomery County Republican tradition of former Senator Charles Mathias and Newt's predecessor, Gilbert Gude.

Newt was a tireless advocate of community service who viewed his work in Government as a mission, not as a stepping stone to enhance his own standing. During his term in the House, he demonstrated by his many accomplishments his zeal—and his encyclopedic interests. Far ahead of his time, Newt crafted battered spouse legislation that included demonstration grants to set up shelters for women. A strong supporter of Israel, he pioneered legislation to speed up the naturalization process

for Soviet Jews. He pushed hard to preserve the pay and benefits of Federal employees. He was a firm voice for tax reform. And he was an active member of the Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, and the District of Columbia Committees.

Born in New Jersey, Newt graduated from Yale University and worked for DuPont before serving in World War II in the Army Air Services, which sent him to England, France, Belgium, and Germany. After the war, he earned a degree from Yale Law School and worked in private industry before taking a position in 1951, with the Atomic Energy Commission. Later, he helped form the Atomic Development Mutual Fund, which was highly successful. Ten years later, he launched his career in politics when he became involved in the legislative reapportionment movement in Montgomery County.

He served as a State senator for 6 years, Maryland's insurance commissioner for 2 years, and Maryland Republican chairman from 1964 to 1966. In 1982, he was the Republican nominee for Lieutenant Governor.

Newton Steers set a high standard for public service, and he made a lasting mark on political life in Maryland. I am proud to pay tribute to our former colleague and my Republican predecessor in this House from the Eighth Congressional District of Maryland.

THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE  
CINCINNATI HUMAN RELATIONS  
COMMISSION

**HON. DAVID MANN**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1993

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Cincinnati Human Relations Commission [CHRC]. The commission has been one of the front runners in the effort toward improving race relations in the city of Cincinnati. By working with local government, business, service, community, and religious organizations, the Human Relations Commission has promoted a better atmosphere for understanding between the races.

The commission advises city council on strategies to reduce tensions and disorder between groups throughout the Greater Cincinnati area. Through the exchange of dialog and ideas, the commission has greatly improved the quality of life of the citizens of Cincinnati.

The primary mission of the CHRC is the decrease of human relations conflicts. Issues faced by the commission are not unique to the city of Cincinnati. The problems of homelessness, drugs, youth violence, crime, and unemployment which we confront on a daily basis are found in every major city stretching from coast to coast. We are privileged to have an organization such as the CHRC to help the community and the local government to work together to tackle the difficult issues of our time.

I am proud to be able to honor the 50 years of dedication which the Cincinnati Human Relations Commission has given to the people of the city of Cincinnati.

IN MEMORY OF DR. WILLIAM L.  
GEE

**HON. NANCY PELOSI**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1993

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Dr. William Gee, founding president of the board of directors of On Lok Senior Health Services and a pioneer in the field of care for the elderly, who passed away on January 19, 1993.

At the age of 6, Dr. Gee arrived in San Francisco from Canton, China. After distinguished service in World War II, he received his undergraduate degree at U.C. Berkeley and his postgraduate degree at the U.C.S.F. School of Dentistry. He began and ended his practice in Chinatown, devoting a significant part of it to treating the indigent as a public health dentist.

In 1968, Dr. Gee was appointed by Mayor Joseph Alioto to the North Beach District Council, a group designed to explore and attend to the needs of members of the Chinatown-North Beach community. Soon after, he helped to found North East Medical Services, a low-cost clinic for the benefit of low-income and immigrant members of the Chinatown-North Beach community.

In 1973, Dr. Gee's leadership was instrumental in the founding of On Lok Senior Health Services, which was conceived and designed so that medical and social needs for seniors could be met under one roof. Dr. Gee was named founding chairman and president of the board of On Lok Senior Services, a position he held for 15 years until his retirement in 1987. His belief in the potential of On Lok enabled him to secure support and funding from Federal, State and private sources.

On Lok has become a national model for the program of all-inclusive care for the elderly, and is being replicated in programs across the United States. Even after his retirement, Dr. Gee traveled the country, assisting non-profit organizations in setting up programs like this. Planners have come to the city from throughout the world to study the innovative and effective ways On Lok cares for the elderly.

Dr. Gee's passion for assisting those in need was well known in the community. When asked about his philosophy regarding volunteering, Dr. Gee offered this response, "We aren't born into this world alone. If we don't help each other, who's going to do it? I was taught that you do your share without looking over your shoulder to see if others are doing theirs. The encouraging thing is that usually they are."

Mr. Speaker, the San Francisco community will gather on Thursday, March 4 to remember and celebrate the life and good works of Dr. Gee. Our Nation has benefited from his vision, his wisdom, and his leadership, and his contributions shall not be forgotten.

TRIBUTE TO CHARLA ROLLAND

**HON. ANNA G. ESHOO**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1993

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Charla Rolland, an outstanding individual who I am proud to represent from California's 14th Congressional District. Next week she is being honored as an inductee into the San Mateo County Women's Hall of Fame.

Charla Rolland is a school superintendent in San Mateo County. To promote equality of education, she has established two important programs: Outreach confidentially provides help with finances, transportation, translation, and child care for families in her school community, and the Casa Program which pairs adult mentors with students identified as being at risk. As a member of the Child Advocates Council, she is an advocate for two teen-age girls.

Mr. Speaker, Charla Rolland is truly an outstanding citizen of the 14th Congressional District. I am privileged to represent her and proud to enter these words of congratulations into the RECORD.

HONORING THE SELECTION OF  
PAUL W. ROBINSON AS THE VIL-  
LAGE OF DELTA'S CITIZEN OF  
THE YEAR

**HON. MARCY KAPTUR**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1993

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to join with the Delta Chamber of Commerce in congratulating Paul W. Robinson for his selection as the Village of Delta's Citizen of the Year.

Mr. Robinson has served his community admirably for close to a half-century. In 1949 he was elected the youngest mayor in Delta's history at the age of 31. He went on to serve two terms as mayor and for many years later was active on the Delta Board of Public Affairs and the Delta School Board.

Mr. Robinson's service to his community did not stop him from pursuing several other livelihoods. During his tenure as mayor, Mr. Robinson also had time to run a milk route, a paper route, farmed and started a career as an auctioneer and real estate salesman. The commitment and energy he brought to his community and his work are legendary among the citizens of Delta.

Paul Robinson, still more active than many men half his age, continues his work as an auctioneer and donates his talents to the Delta Rotary Club, Swanton Rotary Club, Swanton Athletic Boosters, Delta Assembly of God and the United Methodist Church of Delta for their annual auctions. Mr. Robinson also donates his talents as an auctioneer for area fundraisers to help his neighbors in need.

On March 13 when the citizens bestow this very deserved honor on Paul Robinson, they will be paying tribute to a man who embodies what is best about small town America. His

love of his family and his community are well known to all of those who have been touched by his energy and enthusiasm throughout the years. It is an evening that is sure to be remembered by Paul Robinson, his family and the citizens of Delta for years to come.

I join with my colleagues in the U.S. Congress in congratulating Paul Robinson on this honor and for his many years of service to Delta, OH, and our Nation.

SHABBAT ZACHOR—REMEMBERING SYRIAN JEWRY

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1993

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, this weekend the international Jewish community will be observing Shabbat Zachor, the Sabbath of Remembrance. Jews throughout the world use this day to remember four young Jewish women from Damascus who in 1974 were caught trying to flee Syria. These women—three sisters and their cousin—were raped and brutally murdered by the Syrian police, who left their bodies in the Jewish quarter of Damascus as an example to anyone else who would try to escape. As we recall the tragic murders of 1974, we must also focus on the Jews who continue to suffer under an oppressive Syrian regime.

For over 40 years the Jewish community in Syria has lived in constant fear, experiencing Government-sanctioned harassment and discrimination and being deprived of basic rights as citizens. Until recently, Jews were not permitted to leave Syria without posting a cash bond and leaving some family members behind to ensure their return. On April 27, 1992, after years of pressure from Congress and the executive branch, the Syrian Government lifted its restriction on travel. In the months that followed, more than half of the 4,000 Jews living in Syria were allowed to leave.

Since late October of last year, the floodgates of Syria have slammed shut. Over the last 5 months, only a small number of the community have been granted exit permits for travel, and the majority of the 1,400 Jews remaining in Syria are waiting to leave. These individuals are being held hostage by their Government, used as pawns in a political chess match with the United States.

As Syria and the United States prepare to return to the Middle East peace table, the plight of the Syrian Jews must not be forgotten. The United States must continue to apply pressure on the Syrian Government until every Jew who wishes to leave the country is allowed to do so. The persecution of this tiny community has gone on for far too long. As Jews and others worldwide remember the past, let us not forget the work that remains to be finished.

CLINTON DIDN'T TELL THE TRUTH HIS ECONOMIC PLAN IS WRITTEN IN RED INK

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1993

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I recommend that all of my colleagues carefully review the article I am inserting into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD today which accurately outlines the serious problems with the Clinton economic plan. The title of the article pretty much says it all "Experts: Plan Written in Red Ink."

In 10 months, the Members of this body face another election year and will be held accountable for voting for a plan that means more pain than gain for taxpayers. The Clinton plan is nothing short of a revolutionary rise in taxes masquerading as an attack on the deficit.

The one message I intend to deliver to the American public is that this plan is written in ink. It is the largest tax increase in history, it greatly increases Government spending and it does little to decrease the deficit. To quote the below article, "But even the economists who praise Clinton's efforts also say he has done little to cut the deficit."

EXPERTS: PLAN WRITTEN IN RED INK

(By J. Craig Crawford)

WASHINGTON.—At first, President Clinton's economic plan seemed so simple: raise taxes, cut spending and stem the tide of federal red ink.

But many economists have found something different in Clinton's 145-page blueprint called "A Vision of Change for America."

They see a plan for bigger government that seeks \$2 in tax increases for every \$1 in spending cuts over the next five years, while barely touching the red ink.

Veteran Capitol Hill economist Allen Schick sees a revolutionary rise in taxes—\$385 billion over five years—masquerading as an attack on the deficit, that yearly shortfall between what the government takes in and what it spends.

"The president is using the cover of the deficit to impose higher taxes to increase government spending," the University of Maryland professor said.

What's this? The deficit could be a mask for higher taxes and bigger government? Not so, say the president's defenders.

"We won't vote for any tax increases on the wealthy or anybody else unless there are assured cuts in spending," said Rep. Sander Levin, D-Mich, a member of the powerful House Ways and Means Committee.

And some economists give Clinton's plan high marks for at least being more straightforward than Presidents Reagan or Bush.

"It is much more honest," said Stanley Colender, director of federal budget policy for Price Waterhouse.

But even the economists who praise Clinton's efforts also say he has done little to cut the deficit.

"At least he stepped up to the plate," said Urban Institute economist Eugene Steuerle. "But when it comes to deficit reduction he's barely out of the batter's box."

Despite proposing the biggest tax increase in history, Clinton's five-year plan winds up making only a dent in the deficit.

If Congress gives Clinton everything he has asked for, the 1998 deficit would be \$241 bil-

lion—only an 8-percent drop from next year's estimated \$262 billion deficit.

What's going on here? All this sacrifice from taxpayers for an 8-percent dent in yearly overspending?

"He's eaten up the tax increases and spending cuts with more spending," economist Schick said. "In the end, you just get more spending."

Here's how it works:

The president promised more than \$300 billion in spending cuts over the next five years. But that included what the White House expects to save by raising taxes on benefits such as Social Security, and increasing Medicare premiums and fees for federal services.

A study by the nonpartisan Congressional Research Service concluded that Clinton's real spending cuts over the next five years are closer to \$200 billion.

But subtract from that what Clinton would add in spending—more than \$200 billion in new federal "investments" over the next five years. He plans huge increases for highways, mass transit, health care and job-training.

So, if the spending cuts and spending increases cancel each other out, what happens to the \$385 billion generated by Clinton's tax hikes between now and 1998?

Some of it takes a small bite out of each year's expected deficit. But most of Clinton's new taxes are devoured by his business tax breaks and the rising cost of Medicare and other entitlements.

SCARING THE TAXPAYERS

Here's what's happening: Washington has accumulated so much debt that frightened taxpayers could be persuaded to pay more to reduce it, even though their money might actually be used to make government—and the debt—bigger than ever.

It's happened before. In 1990, President Bush and Congress agreed to the nation's biggest tax increase so far on the promise that it would cut red ink.

Instead, the debt grew another \$1 trillion as federal spending soared.

The president is not shy about his belief in bigger government. Much bigger. As big as they have in Europe, the model he usually cites whenever talking about health care reform, workplace changes, or federal investment in industry.

Europeans pay more for government, but they also get more: inexpensive doctors and hospitals, widespread mass transit and low cost college tuition.

The Paris-based Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, a European think tank, released a study in December that blamed a "tax deficit" on troubled U.S. efforts to compete against nations with higher taxes that subsidize industry.

Clinton supporters now cite the study as proof that Americans are undertaxed, sending less than a third of their income to Washington. But add state and local taxes, and the average American pays at least 37 cents of every dollar earned.

"Investment" is the buzz word in Clinton's rhetoric that describes how he would have the federal government train workers and subsidize favored industries as the Europeans do.

Last week's White House policy paper on technology noted that federal spending on favored companies—known as industrial policy—is "notably weak" compared to Europe and Japan.

RAISING TAXES

Even if Clinton's tax increases make government bigger—instead of significantly cut-

ting red ink—could most Americans at least be assured that their taxes won't rise much?

Again, the president's numbers are tricky. Clinton told Congress he would "make sure that no cost is imposed on families with incomes under \$30,000."

That sounded all right to those who make less than that. But it turns out that Clinton's definition of family income is not the familiar statistic on your Form 1040 tax return: adjusted gross income.

Instead, the president's estimate of his tax proposal's effect was based on what is called "economic income." That includes your taxable earnings in addition to so-called unreported income, such as tax-exempt interest, employer-provided fringe benefits, children's wages and the potential rent on a house you own (even if you don't rent it to anyone).

Don't worry, they aren't going to tax your house. The White House just used the rental value of a home, and other possible sources of income, as a way of inflating the minimum worth of families that would be hit by planned tax increases.

Add all that to the mix and the Clinton administration grudgingly acknowledges that the proposed tax increases start hitting husbands and wives who jointly earn \$20,000 in taxable income.

George Bush must be grinding his teeth. Last Oct. 1 his losing reelection campaign ran a television advertisement calculating that Clinton would pay for more government by raising taxes on every family earning more than \$36,600 a year.

Now it turns out that Bush underestimated the number of Americans who would face a Clinton tax increase.

Clinton now claims that he was forced to change his tax plans in December after unexpectedly learning that he would inherit a \$346 billion deficit in 1993.

But last July he told Business Week that he expected deficits approaching \$400 billion. (And he was surely aware that in August the Congressional Budget Office predicted a \$350 billion deficit for the current budget year.)

Clinton responded angrily to Bush's campaign prediction of higher taxes on middle-income families.

"It is blatantly false," Clinton said in October. "It is a disgrace to the American people that the president of the United States would make a claim that is so baseless, that it is so without foundation, so shameless in its attempt to get support under false pretenses."

WHERE IT GOES

Where does President Clinton's new money go? Here's the breakdown of Clinton's 1994-98 "investment" increases (in billions):

Transportation (highways and mass transit) .....	12.5
Environment (wastewater-treatment projects) .....	12.4
Technology .....	17.3
Unemployment compensation .....	2.4
Education and jobs .....	52.3
Health care .....	36.0
Housing .....	68.9
Other .....	15.4
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>217.2</b>

Source: Congressional Research Service

Who pays under Clinton's tax changes?

Income group:	
Under-\$10,000 .....	-\$12
\$10,000-20,000 .....	0
20,000-30,000 .....	+24
30,000-50,000 .....	+190
50,000-75,000 .....	+430
75,000-100,000 .....	+590

100,000-200,000 .....	+980
200,000 or more .....	+16,000

Taking in more: All Tax Increases Under Clinton's Plan

Proposal 1994-98 total:

	<i>In billions</i>
Raise upper income rates .....	\$124.5
Remove cap on Medicare wage base .....	29.2
Medicare premium increase .....	11.6
Increase corporate rates .....	30.2
Impose energy tax .....	71.4
Collect unpaid taxes on service industry workers .....	6.2
Disallow unreasonable claims .....	1.9
Restrict deduction for business meals and entertainment to 50 percent .....	16.1
Reduce pension compensation cap .....	3.6
Disallow deductions for meals and real-estate expenses .....	1.7
Extend 2.5 cent per gallon gas tax .....	7.8
Extend estate tax rates .....	2.7
Deny deduction for club dues .....	1.2
Deny lobbying deductions .....	0.9
Alter international tax provisions .....	8.7
Increase fees for Harbor maintenance; SEC registration and other federal services .....	20.2
Tax 85 percent of Social Security benefits for upper income recipients .....	29.0
Other miscellaneous provisions .....	17.6
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>384.5</b>

Source: Office of Management and Budget

THE SMALL PROPERTY AND CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY EQUITY ACT OF 1993

HON. WILLIAM M. THOMAS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1993

Mr. THOMAS of California. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to be introducing the Small Property and Casualty Insurance Company Equity Act of 1993 in order to correct an obvious inequity that exists between the tax treatment of small property and casualty insurance companies and the current tax treatment of small life insurance companies. This important legislation, in modified form, was twice passed by the U.S. House of Representatives during 1992, once as part of H.R. 5674, and once as part of H.R. 11, the "Revenue Act of 1992".

Small property and casualty insurance companies play an essential function in the insurance industry by enhancing the level of competition within the industry and providing coverage in areas where other companies often fear to tread. However, small property and casualty companies are more at risk than are the large, diversified companies to the vagaries of nature—massive earthquakes, damaging hurricanes, and ravaging floods, such as those suffered in recent years by California and our Southeastern States. Small property and casualty insurance companies are also subject to surplus requirements that limit the amount of premiums they can write, thus making it difficult for such companies to grow.

Instead of imposing an impediment to the existence of small property and casualty companies, the tax law should at least provide a

level playing field for such companies in relation to small life insurance companies.

Life insurance companies have the benefit of actuarial tables to aid in the prediction of losses, which makes the life insurance business inherently less risky than the property and casualty business. Small life insurance companies—those with total assets of less than \$500 million—are entitled to the small life insurance company deduction under section 806 of the Internal Revenue Code, a provision which has been available to them since 1984.

The legislation I am introducing today will put small property and casualty insurance companies and small life insurance companies on an equal footing for tax purposes. Under the bill, the small company deduction now applicable to life insurance companies would be made available to property and casualty companies of similar size. Thus, a small property and casualty company with assets of less than \$500 million would be entitled to exclude from its insurance company income 60 percent of the first \$3 million of insurance company income earned each year. The special deduction would be decreased by 15 percent for every insurance dollar earned in excess of \$3 million. Thus, the small company deduction would phase out once insurance income reached \$15 million for the year.

The same limitations that currently apply to small life insurance companies, for purposes of determining their assets and their insurance income, would apply to the deduction allowable to small property and casualty companies.

I strongly encourage my colleagues to co-sponsor this important legislation and to work for its prompt enactment so that small property and casualty companies and small life insurance companies will be subject to equal tax treatment.

PLIGHT OF SYRIAN JEWS CANNOT BE IGNORED

HON. JERROLD NADLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1993

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, this week Jews across America will observe the Sabbath of Remembrance, commemorating centuries of discrimination and resolving to fight anti-Semitism at home and abroad. Next week, Jews across the world will celebrate Purim, recalling the triumph of the Jewish people over oppression and genocide. If history holds any lesson, it is that in the face of aggression, we must never remain silent. I rise today to fulfill this obligation. Mr. Speaker, on the eve of the Sabbath of Remembrance, I wish to call attention to the continuing plight of the 1,400 Jews of Syria, the vast majority of whom are trapped there against their will.

Last April, Syrian President Assad yielded to international pressure and allowed over half of Syria's 4,000 Jews to escape the Government-sanctioned discrimination and harassment they face every day in their country. While advocates of human rights applauded this historic action, we were dismayed when, in October 1992, the Syrian Government

abruptly reversed itself and shut the door on Jewish travel.

Mr. Speaker, the continuing plight of Syrian Jews is simply unacceptable. Families remain divided and communities torn apart. I call on President Assad to resume immediately the granting of passports and exit permits to the over 1,000 Jews still trapped in Syria.

I wish to applaud Secretary Christopher's personal intervention with President Assad in this matter. The plight of 1,400 Syrian Jews cannot be ignored. During this week of remembrance, we in Congress must not forget them.

TRIBUTE TO JAMES STANKEVITZ

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1993

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to bring to the attention of my colleagues, an outstanding educator from the Third Congressional District of Illinois. James Stankevitz was selected as one of the recipients of the 1992 Presidential Award for Excellence in Science and Mathematics Teaching. This is an accomplishment worthy of special recognition.

The Presidential Award which is administered by the National Science Foundation is designed to recognize and reward outstanding teachers who serve as models for their colleagues in the vital area of science and mathematics. I commend James on his enthusiasm and dedication as a high school science teacher.

I am sure my colleagues will join me in expressing congratulations to James for his outstanding achievement in teaching.

THE FEDERAL EMPLOYEES POLITICAL ACTIVITIES ACT OF 1993

HON. NORMAN Y. MINETA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1993

Mr. MINETA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 20, the Federal Employees Political Activities Act of 1993.

Federal employment should not mean second-class citizenship. Our 3 million postal and Federal civilian workers must be allowed to fully participate in our country's democratic process by revising the abstrusive Hatch Act that hinders these citizens' rights.

I have long supported reform of the Hatch Act, which unnecessarily discourages Federal employees from exercising their constitutional right to partake in the political process of our Nation. Since its implementation in 1939, there have been over 3,000 separate regulatory rulings in an attempt to interpret and enforce the Hatch Act. The bill before us today establishes a solid, workable structure for protecting Federal employees from political coercion while ensuring their rights as citizens.

While H.R. 20 would permit voluntary participation by Federal employees in political ac-

tivities during their off hours, it sets up specific guidelines to ensure that this privilege is not abused. The bill clarifies provisions to deter the use of Federal positions and information available to Federal employees for political purposes, and even strengthens prohibitions against political pressuring of Federal employees by their superiors.

As a cosponsor of H.R. 20, I truly believe this legislation offers a balance between concerns about political coercion in the workplace with the right of individuals to participate freely in the political process.

I have great respect for the valued service rendered to our country by Federal employees and I believe we must vigorously work to untie the political restraint that the Hatch Act places on these workers. Our Federal employees should no longer be afraid to exercise their basic rights as citizens of the United States of America. I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this bill.

LEGISLATION REGARDING SOCIAL SECURITY TAXES ON DOMESTIC EMPLOYEES

HON. E. CLAY SHAW, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1993

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing two bills that suggest several very basic and common sense changes that will make paying Social Security taxes on domestic employees less of a burden, and therefore more likely to occur.

My first bill proposes three simple changes: It would raise the threshold for paying Social Security taxes on domestic employees from the current \$50 per quarter to \$2,000 per year, index this threshold to account for inflation, and require paperwork and payments to be filed once a year instead of every 3 months. Individuals with regular domestic employees, such as a nanny or live-in housekeeper, would still need to pay taxes. Even for those reaching the higher threshold, however, filing would be less of a burden, making this tax more likely to be paid.

My second bill recognizes that, for a number of reasons, current law in this regard has been widely ignored. I certainly do not condone Americans who do not pay the proper taxes. However, it became clear from public discussion surrounding the nomination of Zoe Baird to be Attorney General that many Americans simply were not aware of this tax liability. Others ignored paying because of the paperwork burden and the ridiculously low threshold, recognizing that this law was apparently rarely if ever enforced.

These are not excuses for not paying, but they are reasons for us to consider raising the threshold, as the House Ways and Means Social Security and Human Resources Subcommittees has done today. Most Americans realize, rightly I think, that paying their neighbor's son \$10 per week through the summer to mow their lawn does not make them a small business owner. Our laws should reflect this simply fact, but unfortunately they don't currently.

My second bill therefore proposes extending a 6-month amnesty from penalty and interest payments for individuals who come forward and pay taxes they may owe on past domestic employees. Also, this bill requires the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit information about the employee and any earnings to the Secretary of Health and Human Services, so that the employee's wages can be credited toward future Social Security benefits. Domestic employees would get credited for the wages they earned, and their employers would be able to pay taxes they may have only recently found out they owe without additional penalty.

Mr. Speaker, Americans should obey the law, but unreasonable laws invite abuse. My bills will make observing this tax simpler and less burdensome for many Americans, which will also make them more likely to pay the taxes they owe.

SUPPORT DAVIS-BACON REFORM

HON. AUSTIN J. MURPHY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1993

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to reform the Davis-Bacon Act. For over 50 years, this important law has protected the U.S. Government and American workers from unscrupulous contracting practices. It assures that taxpayers can expect competent craftsmen on federally funded or assisted construction projects and at the same time guarantees a decent standard of living for workers in one of our last important blue collar industries.

I believe it is time for us to reaffirm our commitment to the principle of providing a level playing field for Federal contractors. Our constituents have a right to expect competitive contracts, quality construction, and competent craftsmanship when their tax dollars are invested in construction projects as well as the expectation that such projects will pay fair wages.

The Davis-Bacon Act mandates that all federally funded or assisted construction projects pay locally prevailing wages corresponding to the various types of trades or skills involved. The purpose of this act is to prevent Federal construction procurement from undermining living standards and local economies impacted by the presence of U.S. Government projects. The Davis-Bacon Act requires contractors to pay locally prevailing wages thereby eliminating any incentive to bring in low paid, unskilled workers from other areas. Consequently, local laborers and craftsmen have at least an even chance to compete for work on projects where Federal money or other assistance is involved.

My bill is the result of more than 4 years of effort to promote meaningful and timely reforms of the Davis-Bacon Act. Those individuals or groups who seek repeal of this law will no doubt be disappointed. Those who in good conscience advocate reform will, I believe, find a well-reasoned and balanced package of major concessions and adjustments as well as other improvements to the Davis-Bacon Act.

The bill I am introducing today is an extensive reform. Briefly, the bill modernizes the ap-

plication of the act, simplifies Federal construction procurement with a true small contract exemption, improves administration and enforcement of the act, and ensures continued prevailing wage protection for construction workers.

I encourage my colleagues in the House to pass true Davis-Bacon reform legislation. It is time for Congress to take a firm stand on the issue and resolve this matter once and for all. This bill represents the most comprehensive effort to make the Davis-Bacon Act reflect the realities of construction work in the 1990's. We cannot let another opportunity pass us by.

TRIBUTE TO LISA WOLFKLAIN

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1993

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Lisa Wolfkain, an outstanding individual who is being honored as an inductee into the San Mateo County Women's Hall of Fame.

Ms. Wolfkain has served with the San Mateo County Battered Women's Services since 1981. She has been president of the governing board and was instrumental in making the organization into a vital community resource. She has developed a new organizational structure, established a community office, employed high quality professional staff, and obtained a \$50,000 grant from the California Office of Criminal Justice Planning.

Ms. Wolfkain has applied her passion for justice to the business world where she has developed a human resources program that has grown from 5 to 180 employees in 5 years. Her accomplishments in the field of health care have been written of in several newspapers.

Mr. Speaker, Lisa Wolfkain is truly an outstanding citizen. I am privileged to be part of

her community and proud to enter these words of congratulations into the RECORD.

IN COSPONSORSHIP OF THE FREEDOM OF CHOICE ACT, H.R. 25

HON. PAT WILLIAMS

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1993

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, last week I added my name to the list of cosponsors of the Freedom of Choice Act. I do so because I believe the decision reached in the Supreme Court case Roe versus Wade in January 1973, is a sound one.

I would, however, like to make it very clear that I support this legislation because it continues the precedent set in Roe versus Wade, including the provision that permits States to regulate abortion after fetal viability. During the third trimester, the Supreme Court makes an exception to the States' authority when the preservation of the life or health of the mother, as determined by appropriate medical judgment, is at stake. States also have the authority to regulate abortion at the end of the first trimester to promote the health of the mother.

In signing this bill, it is my understanding the legislation preserves current State authority.

TRIBUTE TO KIMBERLY WILMS FRIEDMAN

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1993

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to pay tribute to Kimberly Wilms Friedman, who has spent so much of her time working with

Alzheimer's patients at Granada Hills Community Hospital and the Bernardi Center. She has dedicated her professional life to helping ease the pain and suffering caused by a cruel disease that remains incurable. Her work is an inspiration to us all.

At Granada Hills Community Hospital, Kimberly is the director of the Center for Alzheimer's Resource and Evaluation. The center provides a full range of services, including outpatient diagnosis, clinical drug trial information, education programs, and support groups for caregivers. Not surprisingly, Kimberly is regarded as an expert in the care and treatment of the disease.

The Bernardi Center is indeed fortunate to have had Kimberly as an advisor to its own Alzheimer's program. Her support and knowledge have helped the program continue to function effectively.

Kimberly is also affiliated with several groups that have been created to deal with the psychological and physical toll the disease extracts both from its victims and their families. She is vice president for patient and family services of the Los Angeles chapter of the Alzheimer's Association, a member of the board of directors of the Los Angeles chapter of the Alzheimer's Association and a cochair of the chapter's support group committee. Outside of this particular area of expertise, she is a member of the American Society on Aging and a cofounder and member of the steering committee of the San Fernando Valley Aging Network.

We all hope that someday a cure will be found for Alzheimer's, which is a leading killer of senior citizens. In the meantime Kimberly Wilms Friedman is doing all she can and more to bring comfort to those with the disease, as well as their loved ones. For this she deserves our gratitude and praise.