

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE FEDERAL INSURANCE
SOLVENCY ACT OF 1993

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 10, 1993

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce H.R. 1290, to Federal Insurance Solvency Act of 1993, a bill similar to one I first introduced in the 102d Congress as H.R. 4900. This bill provides for national standards for the financial condition of insurers and reinsurers in interstate commerce.

When we buy insurance, we buy a promise—a promise to pay for hospital care in the event of a car accident or illness, to provide for a family's support and child education in the event of a parents death, to provide an annuity for the retirement years—or any of the myriad other occurrences for which a person seeks protection. The insurance company collects premiums today in return for the promise of payments it will make tomorrow. The essence of this transaction is trust: trust in the integrity of the insurer and trust in the system of regulation of the financial condition of the industry to be sure that this promise will be kept. This trust has not always been justified.

Over the past 5 years, the Energy and Commerce Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations has studied the causes of insurance company insolvencies. We have discovered that insurance companies can be inviting targets for mischief, scoundrels, and fraud, and that, under the current regulatory system, they can be terribly mismanaged over long periods of time. Any of these situations can cause an insurer to fail, leaving policyholders unprotected and promises unmet.

Although insurance regulation has traditionally been within the purview of the States, even the State insurance commissioners have in recently twice concluded that they find State regulation wanting. First, the State insurance commissioners, through their voluntary association, the National Association of Insurance Commissioners [NAIC], have attempted to establish a national certification program for State solvency regulation. However, many States have not yet been certified under this program, even though the deadline for nationwide certification is January 1994. Also, as my subcommittee hearings have shown, the NAIC program is inadequate and does not really require the State to meet tough uniform standards. Moreover, the NAIC has no institutional ability to ensure that even the States that have been or will be certified will effectively or consistently continue to follow the NAIC standards in the future.

Second, in December 1992, the NAIC urged national regulation by asking Congress to enact the Federal Non-U.S. Insurer Act, to regulate foreign insurers and reinsurers, thereby admitting that the States are not up to the task.

The key problem is that the NAIC is a voluntary organization without enforcement authority, and no single State has the authority or capacity to regulate the entire industry. No matter how good the intentions or the people, no matter how hard the effort, the States acting individually or acting through the NAIC cannot adopt or enforce compliance with national standards.

Clearly, as even the NAIC recognizes, the real issue is not whether there should be national regulation of the financial condition of insurers, but rather how this national regulation should be done and by whom.

I believe that national financial standards for insurers should be established in the most straightforward and effective manner—and that is by the Federal Government. My bill provides for uniform, national standards for all insurers that operate in interstate commerce. Every insurer that sells a policy across State lines will be subject to these uniform, national financial standards. This bill is based on one essential fact: the financial condition of an insurer is the same wherever that insurer operates. If the Smith-Jones Insurance Co. sells insurance in California, North Dakota, and Florida, its management, its investments, its underwriting criteria, its risks—everything about the finances of that insurer—support each policy, no matter where that policy is sold. There is no different source of money for the insurer to pay for the protection of the policyholder in California than for the policyholder in North Dakota or Florida.

The Federal Insurance Solvency Commission will develop these national standards. Each insurer will remain free either to seek a Federal certificate of solvency with financial regulation only by the Commission, or to remain subject to State regulation for financial condition. An insurer that chooses State regulation of financial condition will be subject to enforcement of the national standards by each State in which the insurer operates. Because all insurers will be subject to the national standards established by the Commission, consumers will be assured that any insurer they use will have strong enough financial condition to back up its promises with performance.

Federal certificates of solvency will be available to large and small insurers alike. Each federally certified insurer will be a member of a National Insurance Protection Corporation so that if the insurer fails, the policyholders will be protected. An insurer that chooses State regulation of financial condition will remain in the State guaranty funds of any States in which the insurer operates.

This legislation also federalizes the regulation of reinsurers. The \$23 billion U.S. reinsurance market is the world's largest. This market is fully in interstate commerce and, with multiple domestic reinsurers and with an additional 1,800 foreign reinsurers that accounting over 40 percent of U.S. reinsurance pre-

miums, only the Federal Government can set and enforce policy in this market.

Reinsurers insure the coverages provided by insurance companies. They do so by obtaining funds in many financial markets around the world. The regulatory, financial, and investment issues involved in reinsurance regulations are not local, but global. They involve such vital national priorities as access to fair and open financial markets throughout the world. Even more important, for the sake of consumers the insurers must have sufficient access to good reinsurance so that insurance in the U.S. is both available and reasonably priced. Only the Federal Government is equipped to operate at this international level to ensure the effectiveness of regulation and the needed access to these markets.

By centralizing the regulation of reinsurance, this bill will encourage financially sound international reinsurers to enter the U.S. market and continue to provide such essential coverages as medical malpractice, environmental liability, war risk, aviation, marine hull and cargo, and catastrophe reinsurance protection. At the same time, this legislation contains major new safeguards to protect American consumers, including the establishment of significant financial standards, jurisdictional requirements, and reporting obligations on these entities. At the same time, with its strict regulatory requirements, this bill will discourage bandits who have sought to prey on U.S. entities, and the qualification requirements and the Commission's expansive investigatory authority will make the United States a much less attractive hunting ground for these elusive, underfunded, and sometimes fraudulent, operators.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that a more detailed explanation of the bill be included to follow my remarks. That statement sets forth the particular means by which this legislation would:

Establish Federal standards for all insurers in interstate commerce;

Authorize Federal certificates of solvency for insurers;

Regulate the reinsurance market;

Establish a National Insurance Protection Corporation to protect the policyholders of federally regulated insurers that become insolvent;

Establish a National Association of Registered Agents and Brokers to provide for Federal registration of insurance agents and brokers; and

Set Federal standards and procedures for the rehabilitation and liquidation of insurance companies.

The insurance industry is very complex and we need to be sensitive to that complexity in crafting a new Federal regulatory system. Many details, and perhaps even major new issues, may well need to be examined as this process moves forward. In fact, the new version of that bill reflects a response to issues

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raised and comments received since introduction of the first version in 1992. I know that this bill will continue to be much debated, and I invite this debate. I want to hear how this bill could be further improved, and encourage those who care about this debate to join it.

FEDERAL INSURANCE SOLVENCY ACT OF 1993

The Federal Insurance Solvency Act of 1993 establishes an independent agency to regulate the financial condition of insurance and reinsurance companies in the United States. Its purpose is to ensure that policyholders receive the coverage they pay for when they purchase insurance. This Commission, which will be named the Federal Insurance Solvency Commission and is modeled on the Securities and Exchange Commission, will establish national standards for financial soundness and solvency for all insurers and reinsurers in interstate commerce. The Commission will be the sole regulator of financial condition for the insurers and reinsurers that it certifies for solvency. Each state will be required to impose these national standards on any insurer that the state regulates for financial condition. The Commission will be self-funded and will carry out the functions specified below.

FEDERAL CERTIFICATES OF SOLVENCY FOR INSURERS

The Federal Insurance Solvency Commission will be authorized to establish national standards for financial soundness and solvency for all insurers in interstate commerce. The Commission will establish strong financial standards that will include net worth requirements and procedures for monitoring the financial condition of insurers. The financial standards will vary depending on the size of the insurer, the type of business done by the insurer, and whether the insurer is domestic or foreign.

One of the main goals of the bill is to ensure that there will be sufficient insurance available in the U.S. marketplace so that policyholders will have reasonably priced insurance choices in a competitive environment. At the same time, while not favoring large or small companies or domestic or foreign companies, the standards and monitoring requirements will ensure that any insurer operating in interstate commerce will fulfill its promise to pay policyholders for their claims, whether for personal injury arising from a car accident, replacing a home destroyed by a hurricane, or paying an annuity to a pensioner.

The Commission will be authorized to grant a federal certificate of solvency to any insurer that meets the national standards for financial condition and solvency. The Commission will monitor federally certified insurers for their compliance with the national standards, and will be required to suspend or revoke the certificate if the insurer fails to comply with these standards or if for any reason the insurer is no longer financially secure enough to continue to do business.

The State insurance regulator will be required to impose the national standards established by the Commission on any insurer regulated for financial condition by that State. The State insurance regulator will monitor these insurers for their compliance with these standards, and will be required to suspend or revoke an insurer's state insurance license for failure to comply with the standards or if the insurer is for any reason no longer financially secure enough to continue to do business.

A foreign insurer will be able to enter the U.S. insurance market in the same manner

as a domestic insurer. A foreign insurer may also enter this market either by establishing a trust fund that meets standards set by the Commission in an amount adequate to ensure payment of U.S. policyholders or by fully funding all U.S. liabilities in forms approved by the Commission. This extra level of protection from foreign insurers is necessary to ensure that the funds are there to pay U.S. policyholders in the event the foreign insurer has difficulty with its business outside the United States. These foreign insurers will also be required to submit to U.S. legal jurisdiction; to provide for a recipient for service of process in the U.S.; and to allow the Commission to review all corporate financial records if there is reason to believe the U.S. operations of the insurer company might be financially threatened by the insurer's non-U.S. operations.

A federal certificate of solvency will authorize a domestic or foreign insurer to write business throughout the United States with no other regulation of its financial condition by any State. A federally certified insurer will also be able to obtain from the Commission a surplus lines approval and a certificate to provide reinsurance if it meets the additional standards to do so. Insurers regulated for financial condition by a State will remain subject to financial regulation by any State in which the insurer operates, for only in this way can each State assure itself and its citizens that the insurer is properly regulated by the other State.

All federally certified insurers will be members of the National Insurance Protection Corporation. This Corporation will ensure the payment of claims on insurance policies in the event a federally certified insurer becomes financially impaired or insolvent. Insurers regulated for financial condition by a State will remain subject to the state guaranty fund requirements of any State in which they operate.

CERTIFICATES TO PROVIDE REINSURANCE

A reinsurer is an insurer of insurance companies. As an important step in ensuring that policyholders have their claims paid, all insurers in the United States will be allowed to take credit for reinsurance only if the reinsurance is provided by a federally certified reinsurer.

There are two ways to obtain a federal certificate to provide reinsurance. First, a reinsurer may obtain a certificate to be a professional reinsurer. This certificate will be available to those reinsurers that do only the business of reinsurance (that is, they do not write direct insurance for policyholder). To obtain this certificate, the professional reinsurer will have to maintain a minimum net worth of \$50 million, a minimum which could be set higher by the Commission depending on the type of business the reinsurer writes. A reinsurer that obtains this type of reinsurance certificate will not be subject to any state regulation except for taxation and corporate governance.

Second, a federal reinsurance certificate will also be available to any state-licensed insurer, to any insurer that holds a federal solvency certificate, and to foreign reinsurers. To obtain this reinsurance certificate, the applicant will have to meet higher net worth requirements, based on the type of business it does, than those set in the national standards for insurers, and will have to submit to Commission regulation and monitoring of financial condition. In the alternative, applicants licensed to do the business of reinsurance in their State or country of domicile may obtain the certificate if they meet a different set of requirements,

which include either establishing a trust fund in the amount of all U.S. liabilities or full funding of the risks they have covered in the United States. In either case, the Commission is authorized to require the reinsurer to establish an extra trust fund to guarantee payment on those risks if this is needed to ensure payment of all claims. Both the trust fund and the full funding will have to meet the standards set by the Commission, and the reinsurer will have to submit to the Commission oversight as to U.S. operations.

Holders of either type of reinsurance certificate will be subject to full monitoring of financial condition by the Commission, which will consist of monitoring of the trust fund or full funding if those approaches are chosen. All foreign reinsurers that obtain reinsurance certificates will also be required to submit to U.S. legal jurisdiction; to provide for a recipient for service of process in the U.S.; and to allow the Commission to review all corporate financial records if there is reason to believe the U.S. operations of the reinsurer might be financially threatened by the reinsurers non-U.S. operations.

RELATIONSHIP OF FEDERALLY CERTIFIED INSURERS AND REINSURERS TO STATE REGULATORY AUTHORITY

Federally certified insurers will not be subject to any state regulation of financial condition because this will be regulated solely by the Commission. They will remain subject to the corporate governance and tax laws of the States in which they are domiciled and do business. If a State chooses to regulate the rates of insurers, such rates will apply to federally certified insurers in the same manner as they apply to insurers regulated for financial condition by that State. Federally certified insurers will also be required to participate in state-established residual risk pools and will generally be subject to state market conduct and policy form regulation. Federally certified insurers will not participate in state guaranty funds because they will be members of the National Insurance Protection Corporation.

There will be a partial exception from certain state regulation for highly capitalized insurers that provide commercial insurance to large insurance buyers. The partial exception will be from state regulation of market conduct, rates, and forms. The Commission will be responsible for market conduct regulation for this type of insurance. There will be no regulation of rates and forms.

This exception will be available only for highly capitalized property and casualty insurers, that is, such insurers that have more than \$50 million in net worth or in a trustee surplus account. Moreover, this exception will apply only when the highly capitalized insurer provides commercial insurance to a large insurance buyer. A large insurance buyer is a purchaser that has a net worth of at least \$10 million and agrees to buy insurance under this provision. As to this commercial insurance, only beneficiaries, not the buyer, will be able to make claims against the National Insurance Protection Corporation (see below) in the event of the insurer's insolvency, and then only if the large insurance buyer is itself bankrupt. Otherwise, the buyer must pay all the insurance claims owed by the insolvent insurer.

States will be explicitly prohibited from discriminating against federally certified insurers as to taxes, or any other regulatory activity. States will also be explicitly prohibited from imposing barriers to the withdrawal of an insurer from either a line of business or all business in a State. The Com-

mission will be authorized to direct any State to stop any regulatory or other action that substantially threatens the financial soundness of federally certified insurers operating in that State.

Federally certified professional reinsurers will be subject to regulation by the appropriate States as to corporate governance and taxation. They will not be subject to state regulation as to their reinsurance activities.

Holders of federal reinsurance certificates will be subject to regulation by the appropriate States as to corporate governance and taxation. If they obtain a federal solvency license to provide insurance, their sole regulator for financial condition will be the Commission. The reinsurance activities of federally certified insurers will not be subject to state regulation. Their insurance activities will remain subject to state regulation in the same manner as any other federally certified insurer. If the certified reinsurer does not obtain a federal solvency license, then it will remain fully subject to state insurance regulation.

NATIONAL INSURANCE PROTECTION CORPORATION

All federally certified insurers will be required to join a nation-wide self-regulatory organization supervised by the Commission that will cover the claims of the policyholders and beneficiaries of those federally certified insurers that become insolvent. This organization, to be known as the National Insurance Protection Corporation (NIPC), will have an organizational structure, procedures, and requirements that are substantially similar to those of the Securities Investor Protection Corporation, which was established by the Securities Investor Protection Act of 1970 and operates under the supervision of the Securities and Exchange Commission. The Corporation will be pre-funded by member insurers with risk-based assessments.

NIPC will be divided into three divisions:

1. Property and casualty insurance, which will include personal and commercial insurance except that sold to large insurance buyers or by a holder of a surplus lines approval under the requirements of the bill;
2. Life and health insurance; and
3. Commercial insurance sold to large insurance buyers.

NIPC will have limits on the amount of recovery of a single claim. Categories 1 and 2 will each be divided into funds (a personal fund and a commercial fund for category 1; a life fund, a health fund, and an annuities fund for category 2). Claims will be paid first from the fund in a division that covers the type of claim. If that fund is insufficient, claims will be paid from the other fund in the division. Divisions and accounts may borrow from each other and the Corporation will be authorized to borrow to pay claims in the event funds are inadequate to cover current claims. The Corporation and its obligations will not be backed by the full faith and credit of the United States. The Corporation, and the accounts within it, must be repaid from assessments on member insurers of any account that becomes inadequate.

NIPC will be pre-funded through assessments on member insurers, and assessments will be risk-based. The Corporation, with the approval of the Commission, will set a maximum that NIPC can collect through prefunding, as well as an annual cap on the amount of additional assessments that might be needed to cover the claims arising from insolvencies. Assessments will continue to be levied until the refunded maximum is reached and, in the event of insolvencies, until all claims are paid.

If a State imposes premium taxes on insurers, such State will be required to provide a premium tax offset or credit (or any other similar offset or credit) to the same extent that it provides an offset or credit for assessments for its state guaranty fund.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF REGISTERED AGENTS AND BROKERS

Insurance agents and brokers will be allowed to become members of the National Association of Registered Agents and Brokers (NARAB). The purpose of this organization will be to reduce duplicative regulatory requirements that are now imposed on agents and brokers that seek to do business in more than one State.

NARAB will be a nationwide self-regulatory organization that will operate under the supervision and oversight of the Commission, which will have the authority to review and modify its bylaws and rules. NARAB's organization, procedures, and requirements are substantially similar to those of the National Association of Securities Dealers, which was established pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and operates under the supervision of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

NARAB will have the authority to establish membership criteria as to the integrity, personal qualifications, education, training, and experience of members. States will continue to have the authority to regulate member agents and brokers as to those matters, such as market conduct, but will not be able to impose additional requirements in those areas subject to regulation by NARAB.

REHABILITATION AND LIQUIDATION

The Commission will be responsible for the rehabilitation and liquidation of all federally certified insurers and reinsurers. As to the federally certified foreign insurers and reinsurers, this authority will extend to the assets in the U.S. trust fund and the Commission will have legal authority to proceed against the foreign company in U.S. District Courts to recover any amounts due that exceed the assets in the trust fund.

State-licensed insurers which are not federally certified will be rehabilitated or liquidated by the responsible State regulator in the appropriate U.S. District Court. The procedures for rehabilitation and liquidation for state-licensed insurers will be those established by this Act for federally insurers and reinsurers.

AMERICAN HEART MONTH

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 10, 1993

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, this past Valentine's Day I had the privilege of participating in a signing ceremony at Hains Point National Park as President Clinton proclaimed February as American Heart Month. This ceremony was followed by an American Heart Association-sponsored run-for-heart. Other participants included Vice President And Mrs. Gore, my colleagues MEL REYNOLDS of Illinois, and DAVE MCCURDY of Oklahoma, and 60 some volunteers and staff from the American Heart Association.

In recognition of the seriousness of cardiovascular diseases, including heart attack and stroke, Congress issued a joint resolution in

1963 requesting that the President annually issue a proclamation designating February as American Heart Month. This year's proclamation signing by President Clinton was the first time this ceremony was made into an outdoor event.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to report that American Heart Month was also marked in my home State of New York by the participation of over 1 million volunteers in educational and fundraising programs in support of the goal of reducing the costly incidence of heart disease. From the "America's Greatest Heart Walk" in Utica to South Nassau Community Hospital's "Eat to Your Heart's Content" culinary competition, to the flurry of television and radio interviews, public service announcements, and special reports that blanketed the New York City area, events in New York demonstrated the vast, positive contribution of American Heart Month to our Nation's fight against heart disease.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to remind by colleagues about the seriousness of cardiovascular diseases. Despite progress, cardiovascular diseases, including heart attack and stroke, remain the No. 1 killer in the United States and a leading cause of disability. According to the American Heart Association, each year over 930,000 Americans die from cardiovascular diseases—that is a death every 34 seconds. Cardiovascular diseases take an enormous toll on our economy. The AHA reports that more than 1 in 4 Americans suffers some form of cardiovascular disease at a projected cost in 1993 of \$117.4 billion in medical expenses and lost productivity. According to the association, based on a lifespan of 74 years, cardiovascular diseases accounted for 4.9 million years of potential life lost in 1989.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to emphasize that older men are not the only victims of cardiovascular diseases. These diseases remain the leading cause of death for both men and women in this country. The American Heart Association points out that over two times as many women die from cardiovascular diseases in the United States each year as from all forms of cancer. According to AHA statistics, heart attack alone remains the No. 1 killer of American women, claiming almost three times as many female lives as breast and lung cancers combined. In addition, the AHA reports that each year about 30,000 babies are born in the United States with congenital heart defects, which kill about 10 percent of these infants in the first year of life. Also, the AHA stresses that whereas stroke is the third leading cause of death in the United States and the leading cause of serious disability, women represent over 60 percent of stroke deaths each year.

Unfortunately, Federal funding does not reflect the seriousness and large financial expense to our Nation of cardiovascular disease. For fiscal year 1993 we appropriated \$701 million for cardiovascular research at the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, and \$67 million for stroke research at the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke. By way of comparison, we appropriated \$1.8 billion for the National Cancer Institute and \$1.1 billion for AIDS research at the National Institutes of Health. I urge my colleagues to pro-

vide significant growth in funding for cardiovascular research to take advantage of promising research opportunities in the battle against our Nation's costly No. 1 killer.

Mr. Speaker, I insert this year's Presidential proclamation in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

AMERICAN HEART MONTH, 1993

(Proclamation by the President of the United States of America, February 14, 1993)

Approximately every 34 seconds, someone in the United States dies of some form of heart and blood vessel disease. Heart attack, stroke, and other cardiovascular diseases kill nearly one million Americans every year.

Heart diseases and stroke exact an incalculable toll in human pain and suffering. More than 70 million Americans, young and old, currently suffer from one or more forms of cardiovascular disease. Stroke is the leading cause of serious disability and the third leading cause of death in the United States. Heart diseases and stroke also cost our Nation more than \$117 billion in terms of health care expenses and lost productivity.

The Federal Government, through the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, and the American Heart Association have spent millions of dollars on research into cardiovascular diseases and educational programs. That investment was greatly enhanced by the dedicated efforts of the Association's 3.7 million volunteers.

We know how important it is to educate people, particularly young people, about the use of tobacco products. We also know that controlling blood pressure, eating a diet low in fat and cholesterol, and exercising regularly are all prudent ways of reducing the risk of cardiovascular diseases.

Advances in both the treatment and the prevention of heart and blood vessel diseases have resulted in great progress. From 1980 to 1990 age-adjusted death rates from heart attack declined 32.8 percent and during the same years the death rate from stroke dropped 32.4 percent.

Although significant progress has been made in the struggle to overcome cardiovascular diseases, we must not become complacent. We must strengthen and renew our commitment to winning this battle.

In recognition of the need for all Americans to become involved in the ongoing fight against cardiovascular diseases, the Congress, by Joint Resolution approved December 30, 1963 (77 Stat. 843; 36 U.S.C. 169b), has requested that the President issue an annual proclamation designating February as "American Heart Month."

Now, therefore, I, William J. Clinton, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the month of February 1993 as American Heart Month. I invite the Governors of the States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, officials of other areas subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, and the American people to join me in reaffirming our commitment to combatting cardiovascular diseases and stroke.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this fourteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-three and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and seventeenth.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

INTRODUCTION OF THE NATIONAL ENERGY SECURITY ACT OF 1993

HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 10, 1993

Mr. FIELDS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce today, along with our distinguished colleagues Congressmen BILLY TAUZIN and SOLOMON ORTIZ, the National Energy Security Act of 1993.

While the text of this legislation should have been incorporated within the Comprehensive Energy Policy Act of 1992, regrettably, Congress was denied an opportunity to debate the merits of this proposal. As a result, Congress approved an energy bill that does little, if anything, to encourage the development of our offshore energy resources or to stop our growing dependence on foreign oil imports.

This bipartisan legislation is a straight-forward attempt to deal with the serious problem of our growing dependence on foreign crude oil. It would allow us to protect our national security while reducing the risks of oil pollution in U.S. waters.

The Federal Outer Continental Shelf [OCS] Program has had an outstanding safety record for nearly 40 years. It is time we develop these resources and stop importing so much foreign oil to America on leaky foreign tankers.

If enacted, my bill would allow the President to lease certain OCS moratoria areas if several stringent conditions were met. These conditions are:

First, the level of oil imports would have to exceed 50 percent for more than 4 consecutive months, as determined by the Energy Information Agency.

Second, the President could only lease those OCS planning areas that have undergone sufficient environmental review to fully comply with the National Environmental Policy Act.

Third, the Minerals Management Service would have to certify that a proposed planning area has significant quantities of oil or gas resources.

Furthermore, under this bill, the President would be required to submit an annual report to Congress including a forecast of both oil production and domestic consumption and the steps he would take to reduce our dependence to less than 50 percent.

Mr. Speaker, there is an energy crisis in America. While it may not be as obvious as the gas lines of the 1970's, it is far more dangerous. We are systematically destroying any incentive to invest and to find the domestic energy resources we will need to survive in the future.

During the last 4 years, our dependence on foreign oil has increased from 27 to over 42 percent of our energy needs. Unless we find new oil and gas resources, that dependence will grow to 60 to 70 percent of our petroleum requirements by the year 2000. As a nation, we can ill afford to allow this to occur.

I would ask each Member to consider the following:

First, production from Prudhoe Bay, AK, which now provides 24 percent of our energy, is falling and this decline will rapidly accelerate during the next 10 years.

Second, the United States consumed an average of 17 million barrels of oil per day of petroleum products in 1992, and our consumption is expected to increase to 22.6 million barrels per day in the year 2010.

Third, the United States produced an average of 7.4 million barrels per day of petroleum products in 1992.

Fourth, as recently as 5 years ago, our domestic energy industry invested nearly 70 percent of its capital here in the United States. Today, more than half of this capital is spent abroad because the oil industry is being forced out by leasing moratoria, drilling bans, and other punitive actions.

Fifth, the Department of the Interior conducted an OCS lease sale in August 1992 in the western Gulf of Mexico. At that sale, it received the lowest number of leasing bids in the history of the Gulf of Mexico Offshore Program.

Sixth, according to the Department of Energy, the United States spends about \$100 million every day to buy imported oil. It is the single largest component of our trade deficit. In 1992, we spent \$52 billion to acquire imported crude oil and that represented nearly one-half of our total trade deficit.

Seventh, finally, the oil industry has been in a depression for the past decade. Domestic employment in oil and gas extraction fell from over 770,000 in 1982 to about 320,000 today. This is a loss of 450,000 jobs, which is more than the jobs lost in the automobile and steel industries combined. By comparison, there were over 16 million more private sector jobs in 1992 than 1982, a 22-percent increase.

While much has been written about OCS leasing and development, there is no evidence that OCS leasing is a danger to our environment. In fact, the OCS program is our Nation's safest energy extraction program.

Since 1975, when current Federal offshore safety regulations went into effect, about one one-thousandth of 1 percent of the oil produced in the Federal OCS has been spilled. This represents a 99.99 safety record. In addition, there has never been a blowout or a major oilspill from any oil exploration well drilled in U.S. waters.

In the past 15 years, nearly 5 billion barrels of oil have been produced from the Federal Outer Continental Shelf. Less than 900 barrels have been spilled. Indeed, urban runoff dumps more oil into the ocean than do offshore rigs.

Mr. Speaker, according to the National Academy of Sciences, oil from tankers and other forms of transportation account for 45 percent of oil pollution in the sea, while oil from offshore production is less than 2 percent.

Of the largest oilspills that have occurred in the waters of this Nation, only one was the result of OCS oil and gas activity, and subsequent technological advances have made another spill of that type virtually impossible. The remaining 59 oilspills were mainly caused by tankers, the majority of which were carrying imported crude oil.

While it may be good politics for some to prohibit leasing on nearly 500 million acres of our Federal offshore lands, this policy is a disaster for America because it costs jobs, threatens our economy, exacerbates our trade deficit, undermines our national security, and increases our dependence on foreign oil.

What is tragically ironic about the moratoria debate is that it is self-defeating because the net effect of leasing prohibitions is more tanker traffic and more oilspills. The real risk to our environment is in oil tanker transportation, not OCS development.

Mr. Speaker, under current law, our domestic oil industry must comply with 74 sets of Federal regulations and nearly three dozen major Federal laws concerned with environmental protection and safety.

Under the National Energy Security Act, none of these laws is waived. In fact, my bill would prohibit the President from leasing certain areas unless two additional conditions—the 50-percent import penetration level and the significant oil or gas resources test—are met.

Mr. Speaker, it is clearly not in our Nation's best interests that we obtain 60 percent of our crude oil from unstable foreign sources. At a minimum, the President should be given the authority to lease certain offshore areas when the level of imports reaches 50 percent.

In an emergency, which I have defined as an import level greater than 50 percent, our citizens must have access to the 25 billion barrels of oil and 204 trillion cubic feet of natural gas that the Minerals Management Service has estimated exist on the Federal OCS.

After all, these offshore Federal lands and the energy resources they may contain belong to the people, all of the people, of the United States.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, my bill would establish a fail-safe procedure, by allowing us to obtain stable and safe sources of domestic energy from the Federal OCS without endangering our coastal environment.

I ask my colleagues to review this legislation and to join with BILLY TAUZIN, SOLOMON ORTIZ, and me in urging the adoption of the National Energy Security Act of 1993. I hope the House of Representatives will have the opportunity to act on this proposal.

TRIBUTE TO JONEAL CLYTE WILLIAMS AND TO ROGER "CHIP" WILLIAMS

HON. JULIAN C. DIXON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 10, 1993

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to two very special individuals who on Sunday, February 7, 1993, were killed in an automobile collision in Charlotte, NC. Joneal Clyde Williams and her son, Roger "Chip" Williams are survived by husband and father, John Williams, a host of other relatives and many treasured friends and admirers.

Joneal was born in Union County, NC on November 19, 1938. She moved to Los Angeles as a young woman where she later graduated from Fremont High School. Following high school, Joneal took several extension courses offered by local universities in the Los Angeles area. In 1954, Joneal graduated from the Henrietta Beauty School with a degree in cosmetology. In later years, she would return to this institution as a licensed cosmetologist instructor. Joneal also taught cosmetology in

the Los Angeles Unified School District, where she was recognized by her peers as a teacher of teachers.

In 1964, Joneal and John opened the first of two Universal Colleges of Beauty in Los Angeles. A third college was opened in 1988 in Charlotte, NC. The Universal Colleges of Beauty have been instrumental in providing meaningful alternative career opportunities to hundreds of residents of the Los Angeles community.

Joneal was a warm, caring, and thoughtful individual who imbued anyone in her presence with a sense of joy and hopefulness. As a devoted member of the congregation of the Mt. Gilead Missionary Baptist Church, Joneal endeavored to inspire in her Sunday School pupils equal measures of faith, tolerance, compassion, and thanksgiving. Joneal believed that it was more important to show concern than to talk about it, and her commitment to Mr. Gilead was just one of the many ways in which she abided by this belief. However, this sense of responsibility to our community was not confined only to Joneal's church. She was also affiliated with several organizations in the Los Angeles basin including the Urban League, California Teachers Council, Southern Christian Leadership Conference, NAACP, and the National Heart Association.

On April 30, 1964, Joneal and John were blessed with the birth of their beloved son, Roger "Chip" Williams. Due to complications experienced at birth, Chip was a developmentally challenged young man. He was very special and a constant source of joy to his parents and to all who knew him. He gave love willingly, asking nothing in return, and showered unlimited bales of kindness on everyone.

Mr. Speaker, many adjectives come to mind when remembering Joneal and Chip, but perhaps none are more fitting than that they were just two very decent and caring human beings. I am grateful to have had the opportunity to call them my friends and express my heartfelt condolences to John, the many relatives, members of the Gourmet Club, and other treasured friends of Joneal and Chip.

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN MARKING REQUIREMENTS FOR SEMICONDUCTORS

HON. BILL ARCHER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 10, 1993

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, on February 17, I introduced H.R. 955, a bill which would remove the country of origin marking requirements for semiconductors and their containers classified in headings 8541 and 8542 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States. The products provided for under these headings include diodes, transistors, integrated circuits, and microassemblies.

While the cost of marking semiconductors is not great when amortized over a production run, the cost is significant in absolute terms. In addition, most of these components are small and often difficult to legibly mark with the requisite producer identification and his numbers,

grade, quality, electrical values, and other symbols, making it difficult to comply with the country of origin marking requirement.

Country of origin marking requirements are in part intended as a consumer protection measure. However, only a tiny fraction of semiconductors are sold at retail. Semiconductors are normally sold to customers who are unconcerned about their country of origin since the customers are usually manufacturers who incorporate them into other products without reference to the country of origin. These customers are concerned about the semiconductor's quality, which is more a function of its producer than its origin.

Further, since the basis for determining country of origin for semiconductors differs between the United States and the European communities for those semiconductors that are not wholly produced within one country, the United States marking requirement creates difficulties for those manufacturers trying to serve both markets. These producers may violate the laws of individual EC countries when shipping semiconductors to the EC that are marked according to U.S. standards since those countries do not require marking, but only that a product not be mislabeled.

For example, the producer may diffuse circuit patterns on a wafer in one country, mount and encapsulate the chips in a second country, and import the semiconductors to the United States for final testing. These products may then be sold to domestic manufacturers or foreign purchasers. In this case, the United States considers the semiconductor the origin of the second country, and under current law, it must be marked accordingly. The EC, on the other hand, considers the origin of the semiconductor to be the first country. In order not to violate EC law, the producer would have to remove the U.S. required marking before export from the United States, which is a possible violation of U.S. law.

The elimination of the U.S. marking requirement is a simple way to solve this problem.

For all these reasons, country of origin requirements serve no useful purpose and simply adds to the cost of producing and selling semiconductors in the international market.

H.R. 955 passed the House last year in H.R. 4318, a miscellaneous tariff bill, and in H.R. 5100, the tax bill, but was not considered by the Senate.

TRIBUTE TO HARMON "HARM" ANDREWS, JR.

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 10, 1993

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise here to pay tribute to a good friend of mine from the 17th Congressional District of Ohio whose family business in Warren has been a landmark for years. I am speaking of Harmon Andrews, Jr., businessowner and car collector.

Harm Andrews graduated from Harding High School in January 1937. His father owned a corner gas station in Howland, OH with a small 12 by 16-foot gas station. Upon graduating, his father let him run the station

and acted as his silent partner. Business was slow until he added a frozen custard and ice cream machine.

In March 1942, Harm volunteered for the Army Air Corp. He began his military career where everyone does, as a private. Exactly 4 years later he left the Army as a first lieutenant. The experience in the army as an aircraft maintenance man really helped him with his hobby as a car collector.

After the war, in 1949, his brother joined him as a partner after buying out his father. In keeping with that tradition, Harm sold his store to his son in 1987.

About 30 years ago, Harm had saved enough money to buy his first antique car, a 1926 Chrysler that he still owns today. Despite the great times he had with that car, his heart yearned to own a Stanley. He found a 1913 version that he could afford, but hardly drive. He scorched the burner twice in learning to drive this classic car. A driving tour with steam vehicles took care of that and 5 years later he bought a 1910 Stanley Model 70. Eventually he came to own, several cars including a 1900 Mobile steam car, a 1902 Dayton—made in Dayton, OH—a 1912 Stanley 4-passenger car, two Packards from the early Depression, and a 1959 Cadillac 4-door sedan.

Mr. President, I had the honor to ride with Harm Andrews last year Fourth of July parade in my district. Mr. Speaker, Harm Andrews is a generous, kind, hard working man who has realized the American dream here in America. I was very happy to ride with him. He is a great man. May God bless him, I wish him well.

CAL THOMAS COLUMN EXPOSES DECEPTION OF CLINTON PLAN

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 10, 1993

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, it is possible to fool the American people, or at least some of them, but not for very long. Sooner or later, the polished charm and salesmanship skills of President Clinton are going to fail him, and that's going to happen precisely when the American people have been educated to the truth of Clintonomics.

Most of our national pundits lack the necessary grasp of history or economics necessary to undertake this task. There are exceptions, however, and one of them is Cal Thomas.

I'll stop here, Mr. Speaker, and submit a recent column by Mr. Thomas in today's RECORD. It was published February 20 in the Albany Times-Union, and I would advise all Members to read it.

[From the Albany Times-Union, Feb. 20, 1993]

THERE'S NO WAY WE SHOULD PAY MORE TAXES

(By Cal Thomas)

President Clinton has proposed the biggest tax increase in history, and, in perhaps the biggest presidential flimflam yet, he contends that he is slashing the deficit by cutting spending in some categories and advocating new spending in others. This is like

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

proposing to reduce your credit-card bill by not spending \$200 at your favorite department store—then spending \$200 dining out.

President Clinton says he wants to cut government spending by about \$250 billion, while adding government programs that cost nearly the same amount. He claims the new revenue—additional money extracted from those making over \$30,000 a year—will be used for "investment." This simply means more will be spent on resurrecting old government programs with a track record of failure—like job training and bridge repairs. It is a more sophisticated approach than welfare, but unless people get real jobs in real businesses, they remain on the government payroll, which means the taxpayers still subsidize them.

The President's proposal presumes, with no historical evidence to prove it, that Congress will use any new revenue to reduce the deficit.

Of the last four big tax increases—in '82, '84, '87 and '90—none lowered the deficit and reduced spending. Not a dime from the \$30 billion raised in the 1990 budget deal with Congress reduced the deficit. The Democratic Congress spent it as fast as it came in. Given Clinton's broken campaign promise not to burden the middle class with new taxes, why should the President be believed when he says a tax increase will be linked to a spending cut and a deficit reduction?

Since 1947, every \$1 in new taxes has resulted in \$1.59 of additional spending, according to the Joint Economic Committee. Giving Congress additional funds is like giving an alcoholic a bottle of booze, hoping he has the will power not to drink it.

The 1980s were a fraud, the President contends. Are 18 million new jobs created by the private sector, which had more money to invest because of lower taxes, fraudulent? Presidents from Herbert Hoover to George Bush imposed substantial tax increases and the economy suffered every time. Better models would be John F. Kennedy and Ronald Reagan, both of whom cut marginal tax rates, leading to record economic expansions.

If President Clinton attacked waste in government, rather than the overstressed wallets of taxpayers, who already work more than four months of every year just to pay their tax bills, he would have bipartisan support and achieve a significant victory over deficit spending. The Government Accounting Office has identified more than \$180 billion of government waste. The House Government Operations Committee has catalogued \$300 billion of waste. Why is the President talking about "sacrifice" and "contribution" when the subject ought to be waste?

Even adjusted for inflation, federal spending is more than 40 percent higher today than in 1980. Higher taxes on corporations, savers and investors will shut off access to new capital and could destroy jobs and reduce our international competitiveness. Democrats love to tax corporations. The President wants to raise the corporate rate to 36 percent for those companies earning more than \$10 million taxable income annually. He forgets that corporations, if they are to continue to make profits (the only reason they exist), must either raise prices or reduce costs by laying off workers when faced with higher costs, which higher taxes will bring.

Recall what happened as part of the 1990 budget agreement when yachts were hit with a luxury tax. Fewer boats were purchased because the price increased, so yacht makers

laid off workers, who had to apply for unemployment compensation. That effectively eliminated the goal of the higher tax.

The overly taxed American people should emulate their President in his declared war on the deficit and his definition of patriotism. When Bill Clinton had an opportunity to demonstrate his patriotism in the traditional way, he avoided the draft and protested against the military and his country while on foreign soil. "Hell no, we won't go," his like-minded friends chanted nearly 30 years ago.

Now, those of us who believe the patriotic thing to do is to force our government to live within our means should coin another phrase and refuse to send another dollar above what we are now paying until government makes real and substantial reductions in spending. We should chant, "No way, we won't pay."

BTU TAX IS A BAD IDEA

HON. JON KYL

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 10, 1993

Mr. KYL. Mr. Speaker, President Clinton's proposed new tax based on the heat content of fuel, as measured in British thermal units [BTU's], ought to be rejected out of hand. It is regressive, inflationary, and punitive, particularly to rural areas and the West.

Mr. Speaker, every American will feel the impact of this tax either directly or indirectly, and it will hit hard. People will see the cost of a gallon of gasoline increase by about 8 cents, and that may be one of the more obvious costs that they'll see.

Virtually every good requires energy in its production or transportation to market, so costs will not only be imposed on manufacturers and shipping companies, but also passed on to consumers in the form of higher prices. Taxes hidden away in the prices of goods are the easiest for politicians to pass, but it is precisely because they are hidden that they are the most insidious of all.

An electric utility, like Arizona Public Service [APS], which anticipates a jump in fuel costs of over \$70 million annually, will have to seek rate relief, and its customers, too, will ultimately pay. APS estimates that average residential customer bills will increase by 4.05 percent per month.

There is another side-effect as well. APS estimates that the costs of electric power for commercial users would rise an estimated 4.4 percent, and industrial customers in Arizona would pay another 6.2 percent. That will help drive up the costs of American-made products in overseas markets, making U.S. goods less competitive. That will cost American jobs.

Phelps Dodge, a major global copper producer with operations in Arizona, expects the price of copper to rise by a penny per pound. That translates into increased costs of about \$12 million annually for Phelps Dodge in Arizona alone. Unlike other companies, however, which can pass the costs on to customers, Phelps Dodge is constrained by the fact that the copper market is global and prices are set on the international market. If it increases prices, it loses sales. So, in order to absorb the increased costs, Phelps Dodge would

have to cut back on such things as exploration or new employment, or possibly even lay off existing employees. People can lose their jobs.

The Btu tax is a bad idea, no matter how you look at it. It will hit the elderly and poor particularly hard; it will fan the fires of inflation, and maybe even cost jobs. The President ought to withdraw it, and if he does not, this House ought to reject it.

THE INFORMATION SUPER HIGHWAY

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 10, 1993

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington report for Wednesday, March 3, 1993 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

THE INFORMATION SUPERHIGHWAY

One of the more intriguing of President Clinton's initiatives is his plan for a national superhighway for information. This high-speed computer network aims to do for the flow of information what the railroad did for the flow of goods in the 19th century and the interstate highway system did this century. The President proposes a joint government-private sector initiative to establish and maintain a technology infrastructure that would link schools, businesses, private homes, libraries, laboratories, and other institutions. This network would allow a student in Vevay, through his or her personal computer at school or at home, to reach into an electronic Library of Congress and have access to thousands of books, records, videos and photographs; or a family doctor in Seymour who needs a second opinion to transmit instantly a patient's entire medical record, including x-rays and ultrasound scans, to a specialist in New York. These types of links could serve to strengthen the U.S. economy and improve the quality of life for Americans.

Existing Systems: The U.S. presently has an extensive information highway. Started in 1969 as a Defense Department initiative to link a handful of universities, research laboratories and military bases, the system now encompasses 9,000 interconnected networks over existing telephone lines that link 500,000 computers and over 10 million users worldwide. Many American universities, including Indiana University and Purdue, government laboratories and industrial research facilities share information through this network, which is known as Internet. A growing number of businesses are now providing electronic mail and other information services to companies and individuals over the Internet system.

However, the current network does not have the capacity to carry the volume and complexity of information generated by today's most powerful computers. A state-of-the-art supercomputer is 100,000 times more powerful than the personal computer, and can perform complex functions, like simulating three-dimensional images of DNA molecules and storm systems. For example, the Landsat satellite, guided and aided by supercomputers, is capable of photographing the entire surface of the Earth every two weeks, but after 20 years of operation, 95% of the images collected by Landsat have never been

seen by human eyes. These images could be invaluable to Hoosier farmers, environmental scientists and educators at Indiana's colleges and universities, and others, but no electronic means currently exists for getting them from the government's supercomputers to researchers throughout the U.S.

Information Superhighways: President Clinton proposes to build a new information superhighway to take advantage of the powers of supercomputers and the abundance of new information services. The government would construct over the next decade an enormous network of fiber-optic cable and sophisticated switchers that could carry data at thousands of times the speed of today's digital systems which run over copper phone lines. Once completed, the system would be operated by private industry and regulated by the government as is the case with Internet.

This superhighway would provide a "backbone" for a national communications network which could be extended to homes and businesses using additional cable lines such as state highways flow off the interstate system. Such a system could help companies collaborate on research and design for advanced manufacturing, improve scientific research, and put educational resources at the fingertips of American teachers and students. Many rural communities in the 9th Congressional District could benefit from expanded access to these and other information services.

Congress acted last year to finance the development of advanced technology that may be the basis for the information superhighway. The High Performance Computing Act authorizes \$2.9 billion over five years to develop an enhanced and expanded version of Internet. When completed, the network would be able to process almost 70 times more information than Internet. The new law also authorized additional funding for five federally financed "testbed" centers where industry and university researchers are developing technologies that could be used in an information superhighway, including the use of fiber optic cables and the development of more sophisticated computer programs to process large volumes of data.

Policy Debate: Critics have numerous concerns with the project. They say that a market does not exist to support the information services offered by a superhighway. They contend that the private sector, not the government, should take the lead because government moves too slowly, is often subject to political pressures, and has a mixed record on picking winning technologies (the SST and synfuels are two notable failures). They also point out that the existing information highway could be upgraded more gradually to meet future demands for information services, rather than making a more immediate investment that could cost hundreds of billions of dollars.

I support investment in technological innovation like the information superhighway for a number of reasons. First, the superhighway project could spur the development of new information technologies, products and services, which, in turn, will create more jobs and boost productivity. Second, the federal government should take a lead role in this effort because private industry may be unwilling or unable to make the necessary investment. The federal government built Internet, and should invest in the next generation of computer links. Third, it is a necessary response to competitive pressures in the global marketplace. The Japanese government reportedly has committed to invest-

ing over \$120 billion by 1995 to develop a communications infrastructure, and plans to invest another \$150 billion to establish model programs for business and residential users.

Conclusion: I support President Clinton's plan to redirect research funds from the military to civilian purposes like the information superhighway. This joint government-private sector initiative is essential to improving the technology base and competitive position of U.S. companies. The U.S. has been the world's leader in computing and communications technology. From faxes to personal computers, this technology has had an astonishing impact on our lives. It has also contributed to improved productivity in our economy. An information superhighway holds out enormous promise, and the High Performance Computing Act is a good first step in assessing the viability of this initiative.

TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM CUSTIS SYPHAX, JR.

HON. JULIAN C. DIXON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 10, 1993

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay a special tribute to William Custis Syphax, Jr. who passed away on Monday, February 1, 1993, at the age of 83. He is survived by his beloved wife of 47 years, Mrs. Orianna Collins Syphax.

Following a distinguished career of 36 years with the U.S. Department of Labor, Mr. Syphax retired on June 30, 1973, as acting chief of the department's Division of Placement in the Manpower Administration. In later years, Mr. Syphax, a fourth generation Washingtonian, served as the retired veterans employment representative for the Labor Department.

Mr. Syphax served in the U.S. Army from September 20, 1943 to May 25, 1946. As an officer in the Air Corps, he was in charge of civilian personnel at Tuskegee Army Air Field in Tuskegee, AL.

Throughout his professional career and well into retirement, Mr. Syphax devoted a majority of his spare time in service to the Washington Urban League. He served as chairman of the league's veterans committee and as co-chairman of the league's employment committee, led the organization's successful program which resulted in the dismantling of employment barriers in Washington, DC hotels, banks, and building and loan associations. In addition, Mr. Syphax directed the Urban League's Job Bank. He was also a long-time member of the board of directors for the Metropolitan Washington Area Health and Welfare Council.

Mr. Syphax's significant contributions to the Washington Urban League were recognized by the organization in 1968 with the Volunteer in Community Service Award. In 1970, he received the Meritorious Service Award presented by the Metropolitan Washington Area Health and Welfare Council.

In addition to his devoted wife, Mr. Syphax is survived by a brother, Dr. Burke Syphax, a host of other relatives, and many friends and admirers.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to have this opportunity to provide my colleagues with but a brief glimpse of the many distinguished contributions rendered to the citizens of our Nation's capital by Mr. William Custis Syphax. I now ask my colleagues to join me in extending heartfelt condolences to Orianna Collins Syphax, Dr. Burke Syphax, other members of the Syphax family, and the treasured friends and admirers of Mr. William Custis Syphax.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY 1993

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 10, 1993

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise to call the attention of our colleagues to the fact that St. Patrick's Day is nearly upon us. This feast is not only the national holiday of the Republic of Ireland; it is also a special day for the Irish and the Irish at heart throughout the world.

One thousand five hundred years have gone by since St. Patrick converted the Emerald Isle to Christianity. It is altogether fitting and proper that St. Patrick be remembered on this day, for he has served as a constant inspiration to the Irish people for the past 15 centuries.

Tragically, the need for constant inspiration in Northern Ireland is great. Unemployment remains the highest in all of Western Europe. And, while changes have been made in the Fair Employment Act, we must make certain that the deep-rooted economic and religious discrimination in Ireland is ended.

For this reason, I continue to heartily support the MacBride Principals for American firms doing business in Northern Ireland. These principals of fair employment and anti-discrimination serve as a model for a future generation of employment opportunities.

Further, since American companies provide for over 10 percent of employment in Northern Ireland, we have the opportunity and moral obligation to fight against the discrimination in Northern Ireland.

Mr. Speaker we must continue to condemn, in the strongest manner, all forms of terrorism and senseless violence by all sides of the conflict in Northern Ireland. Over the past 20 years, the armed struggle in Northern Ireland has led to numerous tragic innocent deaths.

After over 20 years of violence, I call upon both sides to the struggle to give peace a chance—to take the first step and see where it leads. Additionally, it is incumbent upon the British Government to recognize that the dissatisfaction of the nationalists arises from centuries of abuse and discrimination. For this reason, I also call upon the British Government to focus on the issues of discrimination and ensure that the well-meaning fair employment laws for Northern Ireland are adhered to. Additionally, the British Government must end the violence of its own troops and police forces. Without trust and understanding, peace and justice can have no hope.

Mr. Speaker, on a more positive note, this week I had the pleasure to attend the annual Project Children dinner. This dinner, which

grows in size each year, serves to raise the funds necessary to bring nearly 1,000 children to the United States each summer in order to give them an opportunity to learn a different way of life, one in which Catholics and Protestants live together with no thoughts of violence or hatred.

Many years ago, I had the pleasure to be with Denis Mulcahy as the very first Project Children arrived from Ireland in Greenwood Lake, in my district. Over the years, it has been a pleasure to watch this organization grow and progress. Today, Project Children has grown enormously and has hosted to date over 6,000 children from Ireland.

Ultimately, the hope for all of us for peace in Ireland lies with the children. While we all know that there are no easy answers to the problems in Northern Ireland, we hope and pray that the youngsters who are touched by Project Children will make a difference there one day.

One of the highlights for many Members of Congress each summer is welcoming to the Capitol over one hundred Irish children brought to the United States by Project Children. Children from both the Protestant and Catholic communities travel to the United States to stay with an American family for the summer months. This invaluable experience affords them an opportunity to live away from the "troubles" and learn a new way of understanding.

Mr. Speaker, let us take advantage of this St. Patrick's Day to reflect on the positive events that have taken place throughout the world during the past few years, and to resolve to strive to eliminate the "troubles" of Northern Ireland and work toward a just and long-lasting peace for the too long-embattled Island of Ireland so that they too may enjoy the fruits of liberty, justice, and freedom.

H.R. 956, LAS TARIFF

HON. BILL ARCHER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 10, 1993

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, on February 17, I introduced H.R. 956, a bill which makes a technical change in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule to clarify the classification of linear alkylbenzene sulfonic acid [LAS]. This bill is necessary to correct an inadvertent tariff reduction that occurred when the U.S. converted its tariff system from the TSUS to the HTSUS—from 3.7 cents/kg.+15.9 percent ad valorem under TSUS to 7.2 percent under the Harmonized Tariff Schedules.

The conversion to the Harmonized Tariff System was never intended to significantly alter the tariff treatment of a product. My bill simply clarifies the tariff treatment for linear alkylbenzene sulfonic acid by establishing an 8-digit breakout under HTS 3402.11 with the same tariff rate it had under the TSUS. This would assure a tariff-neutral conversion for that product and avoid further injury to U.S. producers of this product.

Last year, this bill passed the House on two separate occasions, first as part of H.R. 4318 and then, it was one of only a handful of non-

controversial, revenue-neutral tariff bills included in the House-passed version of H.R. 5100, the tax bill. When the Senate made the decision not to act on any tariff bills, the LAS bill, along with other miscellaneous tariff bills, did not gain final passage.

BAPTIST HOME IS BENEFICIARY OF TALENTS AND DEDICATION OF TED AND CARL DAHLSTROM

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 10, 1993

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I've gotten word about two rather extraordinary men who, beyond the immediate beneficiaries of their work, have gotten little public recognition. I hope to rectify that here today.

Ted and Carl Dahlstrom are brothers in their eighties who have dedicated the past 20 years of their lives to the Baptist Home in Rhinebeck, NY.

Many times they took it upon themselves to pay for the improvements to the 75-acre parcel of land. Their role in building a gazebo was only one example.

Officials of the Baptist Home have taken great pride in making the facility one of the best nursing homes in the State of New York. The Dahlstroms have played no small role in this success, not only in their contribution of trees but in the design of buildings needed for the home's operation.

The two brothers recently sold their Millbrook home and moved to Camp Hill, PA to be with their sister. Naturally, they built the house. I have been told that the distance from Camp Hill to Rhinebeck prevents them from attending board meetings, but that they are planning to attend the annual corporate meeting in April. Home officials are planning a book of remembrance for the two brothers, and I would like to let them know that their years of dedication have impressed this House as well.

Mr. Speaker, Ted and Carl Dahlstrom have taken a small corner of this world and made it a better place to live and work. If only there were more people like them. Let us therefore rise for our own tribute to Ted and Carl Dahlstrom, two outstanding Americans.

TRIBUTE TO REV. TORRENCE ROBINSON

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 10, 1993

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Rev. Torrence Robinson, who on the 14th of this month will have served 10 years as pastor of the Gethsemane Baptist Church in the Bronx.

I rise on this occasion not because of Reverend Robinson's record as a clergyman. Though I understand that he has been an outstanding leader of his congregation, it is not my place as a government official to honor him on those grounds.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in tribute to Rev. Robinson because in the time that he has served as pastor of the Gethsemane Baptist Church, Rev. Robinson has rendered outstanding service to the south Bronx.

Reverend Robinson has been an untiring advocate for the low-income tenants of his community. In this role he has visited with tenants to advise them of their rights, met with management companies to negotiate in the tenants' behalf, and accompanied tenants to housing court to assist them in the proceedings.

Reverend Robinson has instituted community outreach programs and made door-to-door visits to hundreds of residents to learn their problems and offer assistance in finding solutions. The Reverend has recently expanded upon this initiative to found the Fairmount Development Center, a not-for-profit corporation designed to channel available funding into a local job training program to turn welfare recipients into carpenters, plumbers, electricians, and data processors.

Reverend Robinson has also been strongly involved in helping young people avoid a life of drugs and crime by coordinating recreational outlets with local schools and making referrals for a drug treatment program in Connecticut. He has also completed an agreement with the National Center on Institutions and Alternatives by which inmates from the Spofford Correctional Facility in the Bronx will be able to return to their homes and schools and serve their sentences by performing community service through the church. In addition to these initiatives, Reverend Robinson plans to open an after-school program to provide tutoring and assertive college counseling.

Mr. Speaker, in addition to all of these institutional initiatives, Reverend Robinson has repeatedly gone to great lengths to bring the force of compassionate involvement to bear in a number of instances when tragedy has struck individuals in the community.

Mr. Speaker, for all of these reasons I believe Rev. Torrance Robinson deserves our recognition and gratitude on this happy occasion.

THE ALARM BELLS ARE SOUNDING

HON. JON KYL

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 10, 1993

Mr. KYL. Mr. Speaker, alarm bells are going off at the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation [PBGC].

If Congress hits the snooze button as it did with savings and loans a decade ago, the taxpayers can expect to be hit with the bill for another huge bailout. The time to resolve the problems confronting the PBGC is now, before another bailout bill comes due.

Mr. Speaker, the PBGC was established nearly 20 years ago to insure certain pension plans, and help protect workers against fraud or the mismanagement of their pension funds. More than 32 million workers are now covered by plans insured by the PBGC.

Like Federal deposit insurance, pension fund insurance is a good idea. But, it is also

an idea that can result in tremendous costs to taxpayers if the Federal Government does not rigorously ensure that pension funds are properly run and adequately funded, and can ultimately pay the pension benefits that have been promised.

The problem is, about 15,000 plans are now underfunded by an estimated \$51 billion, and about \$12 billion of that is in plans sponsored by companies that are financially troubled. That deficit gap must be closed as promptly as possible so that taxpayers are not put at risk. The Treasury isn't a bottomless till to be used to fund the pension promises that companies are not prepared to meet and employees know they cannot afford.

Mr. Speaker, the alarm bills are sounding. Will Congress turn off the alarm with a solution, or just hit the snooze and let the problem continue to grow?

CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 10, 1993

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, March 10, 1993, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT

Sometimes I feel that the failure to support children is an epidemic. I hear daily from parents dissatisfied with the child support system. Custodial parents, usually mothers, complain about difficulty collecting court-ordered support payments. Non-custodial parents complain that their support payments are too high and that they are denied visitation with their children. My chief concern is the financial and emotional well-being of the children. I am persuaded that despite efforts to improve child support enforcement, State and Federal systems are inadequate. The failure of absent parents to pay child support has devastating economic and emotional consequences for children.

Background: Divorce, custody, and child support decisions have traditionally been governed by State law. In order to obtain child support, the custodial parent must obtain a court order specifying the amount to be paid by the noncustodial parent.

Today 1 in 4 children grow up in single-parent households, and almost half of them live in poverty. Many of them do not receive support from the absent parent. In 1989, only 25% of the ten million single mothers in the nation received all of the support they were owed. Furthermore, over 40% of single mothers have never obtained a child support order. The deficit between child support owed and paid was about \$5 billion in 1989. Critics of the current system also argue that child support awards are set inconsistently and often too low. The average amount of child support received by families in 1989 was under \$3,000, even though almost all married fathers contribute more than this to their families. Although many parents act responsibly, what strikes me most is that as a group fathers do not contribute as much to the support of their children as they should, and many mothers cannot afford to pursue remedies through the courts.

Enforcement is even more difficult when the children and noncustodial parent live in

different States, sometimes resulting in multiple, conflicting child support orders. Although States try to cooperate to resolve these cases, questions often remain about which State has responsibility for the support order.

What Has Been Done? In 1975, as it became apparent that nonsupport was driving many families onto welfare, the Federal Government established the Child Support Enforcement [CSE] program. Under the program, Federal and State governments work to locate absent parents, establish paternity and support orders, and collect payments. Welfare recipients are required to participate in the program, and most of the support collected for their children is used by the government for welfare payments. Families not on welfare also may apply for CSE services.

Congress has added stronger enforcement methods through the years, such as obtaining parents' Social Security numbers upon the birth of their child; placing emphasis on establishing the paternity of children born outside of marriage; and collecting child support payments through automatic wage withholding and intercept of tax refunds and unemployment compensation. Beginning in 1994, all new child support orders will be enforced through wage withholding. Last year the Congress made it a federal crime to willfully fail to pay support to a child living in another state and required consumer credit reports to include information on child support delinquencies, thus hindering delinquent parents in obtaining loans or other types of credit. Today the CSE program handles almost 8 million cases for welfare families and 5 million cases for non-welfare families, collecting about \$7 billion in 1991.

Reform Proposals: First, paternity establishment must be improved. Aided by genetic testing, states have made progress. But nationwide, over half of the fathers of children born out of wedlock remain unidentified. Some states are achieving success by asking fathers to voluntarily acknowledge paternity at the hospital after a child's birth. Second, a national databank to help locate delinquent parents should be established. Third, the capability of the Internal Revenue Service to collect child support should be expanded in several ways, such as requiring employees to report child support obligations on income tax withholding forms. Fourth, states should be encouraged to adopt a model state law drafted by a congressional commission to clarify which state has jurisdiction over child support orders involving parents and children in different states. Fifth, efforts should be made to enforce visitation orders, since parents who spend time with their children are more likely to pay support.

Sixth, consideration should be given to creating national child support guidelines. In order to ensure more consistent awards, the federal government required states in 1984 to develop guidelines—for example, a percentage of the noncustodial parent's income—which generally determine how much support a parent should pay. Many noncustodial parents feel that the guidelines are too generous and inflexible. The Indiana Supreme Court recently revised the state's guidelines, lowering the payments expected from some parents. But guidelines differ substantially from state to state.

Seventh, some propose experimenting with child support assurance. Under this proposal, the government would guarantee single-parent families a minimum benefit, and would collect child support owed by the noncustodial parent. If the amount collected were in-

sufficient to meet the guaranteed benefit, the government would provide the rest. Supporters of this idea argue that children's support is so crucial that it must be guaranteed beyond what even the most efficient child support enforcement program can provide. I worry, though, that such a program could serve as a disincentive for noncustodial parents to pay support, since their children would receive assistance anyway.

Conclusion: Fortunately, millions of parents do pay child support fully and regularly. But it is clear that many children are not receiving the support they need and deserve. Increasing child support collections will reduce childhood poverty and welfare dependency, and help to firmly establish the key principle of parents financial responsibility for their children. But government efforts cannot serve as a replacement for family responsibility. The most fundamental changes we need cannot be legislated. We need to help families stay intact; we need for parents who divorce, or never marry to always act in the best interests of their children and understand their moral obligations to them. But if they fail to do so, society must enforce those obligations by making it clear that the failure of parents to care for their children will not be tolerated.

COMMEMORATION OF THE 34TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE TIBETAN PEOPLE'S NATIONAL UPRISING OF 1959

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 10, 1993

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, 34 years ago the Tibetan people rose up against the Chinese Government that conquered and brutally subjugated their nation. It is estimated that 80,000 Tibetans were killed in Lhasa that day. His Holiness, the Dalai Lama, fled Tibet and has since resided in India. In a few weeks His Holiness will be visiting Washington and will spend some time with us in the Congress. I urge my colleagues to meet with His Holiness in order to have the benefit of his perspective regarding communist China.

Today the Dalai Lama will be addressing his people concerning their plight. I am deeply honored to be asked to share his statement with you and I request the full text of his statement be printed in the RECORD at this point:

THE 10TH MARCH STATEMENT OF HIS HOLINESS THE DALAI LAMA ON THE COMMEMORATION OF THE 34TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE TIBETAN PEOPLE'S NATIONAL UPRISING OF 1959

Today, as we commemorate the 34th anniversary of the Tibetan people's national uprising of 1959, we find the world around us in a uniquely promising moment of change. I believe that many of the recent changes work in favor of the aspirations of the Tibetans and of oppressed people elsewhere in the world. Millions who lived under the repressive yoke of communism and other forms of dictatorship are now free and democratic aspirations are on the rise in all continents.

The Tibetan people continue to resist subjugation and colonization with courage and determination. No amount of repression and propaganda has lessened their yearning for a life of freedom, peace and dignity.

On this anniversary, I pay homage to the brave men and women of Tibet, who laid

down their lives for the freedom of our country, and I call upon every Tibetan to renew our dedication until we have regained our rights and freedom.

As we adjust to the changing global scene, we need to focus our efforts on four fronts. Firstly, we must continue to engage the Chinese Government in a dialogue that is mutually beneficial and will eventually lead to earnest negotiations to peacefully resolve the question of Tibet. Secondly, we need to intensify our efforts to further educate the world community of the problems of Tibet. International concern and pressure are conducive to bringing about a change in the Chinese Government's position on negotiations and respect for human rights. Thirdly, because the new economic policies in Tibet will have a profound impact on the very survival of the cultural identity of the Tibetan nation, we must carefully study and monitor these developments. Fourthly, the democratization of the Tibetan Administration-in-exile and the implementation of democracy at the grassroots level must be further encouraged.

Last June, direct contact with Beijing was again established. The Chinese ambassador in New Delhi informed us that in the past the Chinese attitude toward the Tibetans had been "conservative" and that if Tibetans were to adopt a "realistic" stand, the Chinese Government could be "flexible." Responding positively to this rapprochement and an invitation for a Tibetan representative to visit Beijing, Kalon Gyalo Thondup was sent to Beijing. The Chinese Government conveyed to Kalon Gyalo Thondup their inflexible, hard-line position with strong pre-conditions for negotiations.

I have responded to the Chinese Government expressing my disappointment with their position. Nevertheless, I stated my wish to send three representatives to deliver a detailed note from me explaining my views and efforts through the years to promote negotiations for the mutual benefit of the Tibetan and Chinese people. I believe it is now time for the Chinese Government to make a genuinely meaningful proposal on how they wish to see Tibet and China live in peace. We, on our part, have gone to the fullest extent to facilitate a sincere, meaningful and substantial dialogue.

For centuries Tibet and China have lived as neighbors, and I am convinced that we can find a way to live in peace and friendship in the future too. I have always believed that this is possible and worthy of our efforts. In this spirit I have, over the years, personally met with Chinese brothers and sisters throughout the world. I have encouraged my fellow Tibetans to engage in friendly discussions with members of the Chinese communities abroad. I am also greatly pleased with the increasing contacts and friendly dialogue between the exiled Tibetans and the members of the Chinese democracy movement. As a result, there is a growing understanding of the just aspirations of the Tibetan people and therefore, sympathy and support for Tibet among our Chinese brothers and sisters.

Last year we were also able to establish direct official contact with Taiwan. In the past, there has been considerable misunderstanding between Dharmasala and Taipei which resulted in mistrust and an absence of formal relations. Today, with Taiwan on its way to becoming a genuine democracy, it is my hope that the establishment of direct ties will pave the way for a mutually beneficial relationship.

Recently, there has been a number of international conferences discussing not

only the violation of human rights in Tibet, but also on the question of the legal status of Tibet and the right to self-determination of the Tibetan people. Furthermore, a number of governments and parliaments have sent fact-finding delegations to Tibet; have adopted resolutions expressing grave concern about the continuing human rights abuses in Tibet; and have urged for direct negotiations between the Chinese and Tibetans. These are clear indications that the issue of Tibet has moved from the political fringe and is gaining greater international attention. Many people throughout the world who believe in compassion, justice, non-violence and in the ultimate triumph of freedom and democracy support our cause. On behalf of my suffering people, I express our deep gratitude for this support and solidarity. We are especially indebted to the government and people of India for their continuing hospitality and kindness.

Despite these encouraging and hopeful developments, the situation in Tibet continues to remain bleak. Merciless repression of the slightest political dissent is the order. The demographic aggression of Tibet through a policy of population transfer continues unabated, escalating the marginalization of the Tibetan people and the assimilation of the Tibetan way of life into the Chinese mainstream. Cultural genocide is being committed, intentionally or unintentionally. Tibet, an ancient country on the roof of the world, is fast becoming a Chinese colony.

China's recent announcement of turning the so-called Tibet Autonomous Region into a special economic zone is, in principle, welcome. However, there are reasons to fear the long-term impact of the new Chinese policy on the survival of the cultural identity of the Tibetan people and on the environment of Tibet. If the best interests of the Tibetan people are not kept in the forefront, there is a real danger that this policy will only promote and intensify the transfer of more Chinese into Tibet. This will further reduce the Tibetans into an insignificant minority in their own country, thus completing the thorough colonization of Tibet which will have serious consequences to its fragile environment.

It is against such a background that I appeal to Tibetans and friends of Tibet everywhere, and to international agencies eager to undertake projects in Tibet, to always bear in mind the need to protect and to safeguard the well-being of the Tibetan people and our unique culture and identity.

To those of you who intend to involve yourselves in the development of Tibet, I must emphasize the special attention needed in the fields of education, health and development in the rural areas. You must also discourage the indiscriminate exploitation of Tibet's natural resources and, above all, ensure the full involvement of the Tibetan people if your efforts are meant to benefit the Tibetans.

Since the dramatic events of 1959, we in exile have always aspired for freedom and democracy. In spite of our limitations, we have made significant progress in the practice of democracy. I am very keen and committed to the idea that genuine democracy must prevail in a free Tibet.

I have publicly declared that in the future I will not hold any official position in the government of a free Tibet. I have made such a decision in order to facilitate the development of a healthy democracy. The promulgation of my "Guidelines for Future Tibet's Polity and the Basic Features of Its Constitution" is a reaffirmation of my vision of

a free Tibet as a peaceful and truly democratic country, dedicated to demilitarization and non-violence.

Throughout human history, dictators and totalitarian governments have learned that there is nothing more powerful than a people's yearning for freedom and dignity. While bodies may be enslaved or imprisoned, the human spirit can never be subjugated or defeated. As long as we uphold this human spirit and determination, our aspirations and beliefs have the power to ultimately prevail. The sweeping global changes in recent years reaffirms my beliefs and I am more optimistic than ever before that freedom and peace for the Tibetan people is now within our reach.

With my prayers for the well-being of all sentient beings.

THE DALAI LAMA.

H.R. 1194, THE MEDICARE OUTPATIENT DIABETES SELF-MANAGEMENT TRAINING ACT OF 1993

HON. MICHAEL J. KOPETSKI

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 10, 1993

Mr. KOPETSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to talk about one of the most prevalent, chronic diseases affecting our country's citizens, diabetes. Diabetes is the fourth leading cause of death by disease in the United States, but more than half of the estimated 14 million people who have diabetes don't even know it. If left untreated, diabetes can cause great damage to the body, including the nervous system, kidneys, and circulatory system. It can lead to strokes, blindness, the amputation of limbs, as well as death. Although there is no cure for diabetes, it can be successfully treated through a combination of diet, exercise, and oral medications or insulin.

All too often, however, diabetes goes untreated. In my State of Oregon, the direct and indirect cost of diabetes in 1990 was roughly \$285 million. Nationally, diabetes results each year in some 54,000 lower-extremity amputations, at least 15,000 new cases of blindness, and some 2.8 million hospitalizations. The national costs of diabetes in 1990 were conservatively estimated at \$25.7 billion.

Mr. Speaker, a primary objective for Congress and the administration this session is the enactment of major health care reform. With reform, we are trying to do two things: increase coverage and constrain costs. The most effective means of doing this is to keep people well, thereby keeping them out of the hospital. Diabetes provides a classic example of how this can be done, because it is a chronic disease in which patients can play a large role in their own treatment. Given quality training, diabetes patients can manage their condition. People with diabetes can learn how to balance and manage their insulin injections or other medications, and how to manage their diet and exercise to prevent complications.

Unfortunately, Medicare currently pays for this self-management training only if it is done in a hospital setting, or in a rural health clinic. This runs counter to the principle that when possible, services should be provided in a less-costly outpatient setting rather than in a

hospital. Training diabetes patients to take care of themselves on an outpatient basis should be done both to reduce the costs of hospital use and to enable those patients without access to a hospital or a rural health clinic to self-manage their cases. This is simply common sense.

Mr. Speaker, to address this issue I have introduced H.R. 1194, the Medicare Outpatient Diabetes Self-Management Training Coverage Act of 1993. This bill will extend coverage for eligible diabetes outpatient self-management training beyond the current Medicare restrictions that limit reimbursement to hospital-based or rural health clinic settings, and will require the implementation and development of coding guidelines to facilitate uniform payment. My bill will also link reimbursement to meeting quality standards for diabetes outpatient self-management training programs, to be based upon National Diabetes Advisory Board standards.

Last year the Congressional Budget Office estimated that this bill would cost \$155 million in its first year of enactment, while saving \$40 million. I believe this underestimates the savings from preventing needless hospitalizations, blindness, amputations, and the like.

The Maine Diabetes Control Program showed a 32-percent reduction in hospitalizations and a 32-percent reduction in hospital length-of-stays after outpatient education, resulting in a \$3 saving for each \$1 spent on outpatient education. It is estimated that increased outpatient education will save Medicare roughly \$150 million annually just in reduced need for amputations.

I urge my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring this legislation. Diabetes is a silent killer. We have the ability to stop it. Lets help give patients the power to treat themselves.

MONDAY COUNCIL CLUB CELEBRATES 100 YEARS OF MAKING CAIRO, NY, A NICER PLACE TO LIVE

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 10, 1993

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, the Monday Council Club has made the Greene County town of Cairo, NY, a better place to live for 100 years.

All I need to do is list the accomplishments of the Monday Council Club to give Members an idea of how dedicated this group is to serving the community.

The Monday Council Club of Cairo has established the Cairo Public Library, the Cairo Golden Agers, and the Amblyopia Clinic for preschool-age children which was first run by club members only, but is now run in conjunction with kindergarten screening at the Cairo Elementary School.

The club has also distributed "Tot Finder Seals" and "Vials of Life" in conjunction with Price Chopper Markets. Since 1940 the Monday Council Club of Cairo has given an English award at the Cairo High School, and since 1989 has given a peacemaker award to the sixth grade at the Cairo Elementary School, where the club also sponsors a health contest.

The Monday Council Club of Cairo, along with the district and State federation, also sponsors contests for students in the fields of art, creative writing, sewing, and music.

Mr. Speaker, the Monday Council Club of Cairo joined the State Federation of Women's Clubs in 1912, and the General Federation of Women's Clubs in 1916. But the local club was an asset to the community long before that, having been formed in 1983, with 12 charter members.

Mr. Speaker, I am extremely proud of this organization, because it typifies the spirit of voluntarism which is so central a part of American life. It's with a sense of that pride that I ask all Members to join me in wishing a happy 100th birthday to the Monday Council Club of Cairo.

THE MULTIPLE EMPLOYER HEALTH BENEFITS PROTECTION ACT OF 1993

HON. THOMAS E. PETRI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 10, 1993

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing H.R. 1272, The Multiple Employer Health Benefits Protection Act of 1993, to properly regulate and, thus, keep alive hundreds of self-insured multiple employer health plans which provide needed health care benefits to thousands of employees and their dependents. These plans, which can range from jointly trustee and large employer plans to those typically run by business associations like the auto dealers, realtors, printers, bankers, and chambers of commerce, are defined under ERISA as "multiple employer welfare arrangements," or MEWA's. At a time when increasing access to health care is of great concern, we should be taking these needed steps, as part of omnibus health care reform or otherwise, to prevent the shutdown of existing viable health plans.

My colleagues, Representatives MATTHEW G. MARTINEZ, WILLIAM F. GOODLING, STEVE GUNDERSON, HARRIS W. FAWELL, CASS BALLENGER, SUSAN MOLINARI, BILL E. BARRETT, JOHN A. BOEHNER, FRED GRANDY, F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER, Jr., MICHAEL G. OXLEY, CONSTANCE A. MORELLA, TOM LEWIS, and JOE BARTON have joined me in sponsoring this bill which addresses important ERISA enforcement and health care access issues.

In short, the legislation clearly defines the role of the Department of Labor in regulating the reserve funding of those health benefit MEWA's which seek a Federal exemption.

Since the enactment in 1983 of the ERISA preemption amendments sponsored by former Representatives Burton and Erlenborn, the States have had the authority to regulate MEWA's. However, it has only been in the last several years that the States have accelerated their enforcement activity in this area. The basic argument favoring MEWA legislation is that for too long the States have failed to regulate these entities in a vigorous and uniform fashion. However, in accepting their responsibility, some States have chosen to throw out the baby with the bathwater, thereby threaten-

ing the very existence of long-standing multiple employer health plans like those maintained by the United Agribusiness League and other associations.

The choice is simply stated—should States be allowed to shut down all MEWA's as unlicensed insurers or should reasonable funding standards be applied uniformly to true employer-sponsored health plan arrangements to allow them to continue to exist, but in a sound operating fashion? The thrust of the legislation introduced today is to ensure the latter.

As a result of hearings held by the Subcommittee on Labor-Management Relations last June 16, this legislation has been fashioned as a comprehensive solution to the complex MEWA problem. The solution draws on the most workable parts of the four bills introduced in the last Congress which were designed to address this issue.

First, as under S. 2843, (Nunn), the status of certain collectively bargained multiple employer arrangements is clarified by retaining new ERISA preemption from State law. Non-exempted entities could still seek a Federal exemption if statutory reserve and other regulatory requirements are met. In like manner, as under H.R. 4919, (Hughes/Boehlert), the ERISA status of certain large company plans is clarified. An option for franchise and other plans to seek a Federal exemption is also provided if statutory reserve and other regulatory requirements are met.

Second, as under H.R. 4919, (Hughes/Boehlert) and S. 2843, (Nunn), certain employee leasing healthcare arrangements would be given ERISA status if strict definitional, statutory, and regulatory standards are met.

Finally, as suggested by the Department of Labor under H.R. 5386, certain employer association plans could apply for a Federal exemption from State law. However, as under H.R. 2773—my own 102d Congress bill—and H.R. 4919, such arrangements would have to meet new eligibility, reserve, and other solvency requirements.

Specifically, the bill adds a new part 7 to title I of ERISA which allows MEWA's providing health care benefits to obtain a Federal exemption from the U.S. Department of Labor. Arrangements with exemptions would be subject to uniform standards under ERISA regarding reporting, disclosure, fiduciary requirements, and new funding/reserve requirements. Health benefit MEWA's choosing not to obtain an exemption from the Department would be required to register and report to the Department and to each State in which they operate. New entities could not commence operation without an exemption. The bill also clarifies the ability of the States to regulate any MEWA which lacks an exemption from the Department of Labor, which should make it easier to close down unsound plans.

The most recent report by the Labor Department inspector general urges the Congress and the Department of Labor to make ERISA enforcement of MEWA's a legislative priority. It is in this spirit that I urge my colleagues to study this issue closely and support the early enactment of these important ERISA health plan and enforcement measures.

Mr. Speaker, I insert a section-by-section explanation in the RECORD at this point:

SECTION-BY-SECTION EXPLANATION OF H.R. 1272

The bill adds a new Part 7 to Title I of ERISA which allows certain multiple employer welfare arrangements (MEWAs) providing health benefits to receive an exemption from the Department of Labor to become an ERISA multiple employer health plan (MEHP). Entities eligible for such an exemption include certain collectively-bargained and "single-employer" plans that otherwise fail to meet criteria exempting them from the MEWA definition. Also certain employer associations and employee leasing arrangements may also qualify. Arrangements receiving an exemption would be subject to uniform standards under ERISA regarding reporting, disclosure, fiduciary requirements, and new funding/reserve requirements. Regulations would be promulgated by the Department of Labor in connection with these standards. Arrangements operating a multiple employer health plan would be required to notify the states in which they operate. In addition, all other MEWAs providing health care would be required to register and report to the Department of Labor and to each state in which they operate. The bill also clarifies the ability of the states to regulate any multiple employer welfare arrangement which lacks an exemption from the Department of Labor. States could enter into agreements with the Department regarding the enforcement of the federal statutory and exemption standards.

Sec. 701. Definitions.

This section defines insurer, participating employer, excess/stop-loss coverage, qualified actuary, fully insured arrangement, plan sponsor, state location of covered individuals, domicile state, and multiple employer health plan.

Sec. 702. Exempted Multiple Employer welfare Arrangements Treated as Employee Welfare Benefit Plans and Exempt from Certain Restrictions on Preemption.

A self-insured health benefits MEWA obtaining an exemption under ERISA section 703 would be treated as an employee welfare benefit plan which is exempt from the state regulation that is currently permitted under section 514(b)(6). Exempted MEWAs would be referred to as multiple employer health plans.

Sec. 703. Exemption Procedure.

This provision amends ERISA's preemption provisions to allow the Secretary of Labor to exempt from state insurance regulation certain MEWAs which provide medical care benefits and which are not fully insured. This authority is modeled after the authority granted to the Secretary to issue exemptions from ERISA's prohibited transaction provisions.

The Secretary shall grant the exemption, if a complete application is filed demonstrating compliance with the eligibility provisions of section 704, and the Secretary finds that the application is administratively feasible, not adverse to the interests of covered individuals, and protective of the rights and benefits of such persons.

Sec. 704. Eligibility Requirements.

Subsection (a) sets forth the information required to be eligible to receive an exemption from the Secretary of Labor. A filing fee is required to be paid at the time of the application. Among the items of information to be supplied are: the name of the sponsor and the identity of the members of the plan's "operating committee"; the states in which the arrangement intends to do business; documents and evidence of the arrangement's governance; a funding report showing the

adequacy of reserves and contribution rates; and a complete actuarial statement prepared by a qualified actuary on the arrangement's costs of coverage and current and projected actuarial status.

Subsection (b) sets forth additional requirements which must be met by both the sponsor and the arrangement before an exemption can be issued. The association, chamber of commerce, or similar business group sponsoring the arrangement must meet certain thresholds of operation and be established as a permanent entity. The operating committee of the plan must also meet certain membership requirements and accept responsibility as the plan's "named fiduciary" under ERISA. The plan's written documents must incorporate reserve/funding and other requirements not less stringent than the ERISA minimum and must provide that all future plan participants be employees or dependents of participating employers who are members or associate members of the plan sponsor.

Subsection (c) authorizes the Secretary to deny the issuance of an exemption if the sponsor or any person associated with the arrangement is subject to "disqualification." Persons may be subject to disqualification for a variety of reasons including misrepresentation, fraud, and misappropriation of funds.

Subsection (d) allows franchise networks to become eligible for an exemption if certain requirements are met.

Subsection (e) extends Part 7 exemption eligibility to collectively bargained health arrangements which fail to meet the new collectively bargained plan exception from the MEWA definition (see section 5 of the Act).

Subsection (f) extends Part 7 exemption eligibility to certain employer and "related employer" plans which fail to meet the new single-employer plan exception from the MEWA definition (see section 4 of the Act).

Sec. 705. Additional Exemption Requirements.

Under subsection (a) MEWAs may be required to notify the Secretary of material changes in the information submitted with the application for a certificate of compliance.

Under subsection (b), the ERISA annual reporting requirement is to include updated actuarial and financial information.

Subsection (c) requires each plan to engage a qualified actuary to report and provide information on behalf of all plan participants.

Subsection (d) requires each plan which is issued an exemption to file a notice with certain states in which it operates.

Sec. 706. Disclosure to Participating Employers.

The section requires exempt multiple employer plans and other MEWA's to provide prospective participating employers with information indicating their scope of coverage, rates of contribution, self-insured status, and whether they have an exempt status.

Sec. 707. Maintenance of Reserves.

This section requires each multiple employer health plan to establish and maintain minimum unearned contribution reserves and unpaid claim reserves in an amount not less than 25% of expected incurred claims and expenses. A margin for error and additional reserves for any other obligations of the arrangement would be required in amounts recommended by the plan's qualified actuary.

In granting an exemption it is expected that the Secretary will require additional solvency safeguards in appropriate situa-

tions, such as excess/stop-loss coverage, escrow accounts, or retroactive contribution assessments. In addition, the Secretary is to take into account the presence of any excess/stop-loss coverage in setting minimum reserves.

Sec. 708. Corrective Actions.

Under subsection (a), in order to avoid a suspension or revocation of an exemption, the operating committee of each multiple employer health plan shall determine semi-annually whether the reserve/funding requirements of section 707 are met. If there is reason to believe that such requirements may not be met, then the operating committee is required to obtain recommendations for corrective action from the plan's qualified actuary and report to the Secretary as to the nature and effect of the corrective actions actually taken by the committee. The Secretary is generally authorized under ERISA to enjoin any act or practice violating any provision of Title I, or to obtain other appropriate equitable relief to redress any such violation and enforce the provisions of Title I and the terms of the arrangement.

Subsection (b) requires the operating committee of a terminating plan to provide notice to the Secretary and submit a plan for winding up the affairs of the arrangement which will result in the timely payment of plan obligations. The Secretary may take action to terminate an arrangement which is in violation of the reserve requirements and which can reasonably be expected to fail to pay benefits as obligated.

Sec. 709. Expiration, Suspension, or Revocation of Exemption.

Subsection (a) requires a three-year renewal for each exemption.

Under subsection (b), the Secretary may suspend or revoke an exemption after a showing of cause and after notice and an opportunity for hearing.

Under subsection (c), an exemption may also be revoked pursuant to a court proceeding brought by the Secretary.

Employers and others must be notified of any suspension or other actions taken.

Sec. 710. Review of Actions of the Secretary.

This section provides for the appeals procedure to be followed in connection with the denial, suspension, or revocation by the Secretary of an exemption. Notice and an opportunity for a hearing is required in the case of a suspension or revocation.

Sec. 3 of the Act. Scope of Preemption Rules.

This amends ERISA section 514(b)(6)(A)(ii) by inserting "but only, in the case of an arrangement which provides medical care described in section 607(1) and with respect to which an exemption under part 7 is not in effect," before "to the extent not inconsistent with the preceding sections of this title". This further clarifies the ability of the states to regulate MEWAs which do not possess an exemption under Part 7.

Sec. 4 of the Act. Single Employer Arrangements.

This provision clarifies the exception to the definition of a MEWA for single employers by defining the minimum interest required for two or more entities to be in "common control" as a percentage which cannot be greater than 25%. In addition, employees and dependents of a former common control member, for example in a spin-off situation, could be retained in the plan for up to one plan year without violating the common control requirement. Also, a plan would be considered a single-employer plan

if less than 5% of the covered employees are employed by other affiliated employers.

Sec. 5 of the Act. Collectively Bargained Arrangements.

This provision clarifies the exception to the definition of a MEWA for collectively bargained multiple employer arrangements. As under S. 2843 introduced by Senator Nunn in the 102nd Congress, a test is provided to determine whether an employee welfare benefit plan or other arrangement established pursuant to a collective bargaining agreement constitutes a MEWA. Under current ERISA provisions, a plan or other arrangement found by the Secretary of Labor to be established pursuant to a collective bargaining agreement is excluded from the definition of a MEWA. Some MEWA promoters, however, have tried to use this exclusion in order to market participation in collectively bargained plans by offering individuals "associate membership" in a "union". Although the "union" sponsoring the plan does not enter into a collective bargaining agreement with the employers of these associate members, and in many cases apparently does not represent the associate members for any other purpose, the promoters of these plans have claimed that they nevertheless fall under the collective bargaining exclusion because the benefit plan being marketed was originally established pursuant to a collective bargaining agreement.

This section therefore attempts to separate these activities from those of legitimate unions whose plans are expanded as the result of true collective bargaining on behalf of represented employees by setting limits on those participants which legitimately can be covered by a collectively bargained plan or arrangement. It would thus prevent promoters from taking a so-called union benefit plan and marketing it nationwide as an insurance product.

Sec. 6 of the Act. Employee Leasing Health Care Arrangements.

The legislation addresses abuses in employee leasing arrangements that are merely in the business to sell health coverage. It also prevents fraudulent MEWA operators from labeling themselves as leasing arrangements in order to escape MEWA regulation. This section creates a presumption that all employee leasing arrangements are MEWAs, subject to rebuttal by the employee leasing arrangement. The employee leasing arrangement has the burden of proof in such a rebuttal.

Under ERISA section 711, (1) Arrangements must meet the following requirements in order to rebut the MEWA presumption: (a) the lessor must be in business for at least 3 years; (b) the arrangement cannot solicit, advertise, or market its services through licensed insurance agents or brokers; (c) applicants of employment must be informed that the employer is a lessor and must consent in writing to this form of employment; (d) if an employee of the lessee is offered employment by the lessor, refusal will not constitute resignation or job abandonment; (e) the lessor must retain ultimate authority to hire, terminate, and reassign its employees; (f) the lessor is legally responsible for payment of wages, payroll-taxes, and employee benefits; (g) the lessor's right of direction and control is limited only to the extent necessary for the lessee to be responsible for the supervision of the work performed by the leased employees, consistent with the lessee's responsibility for its product or service; (h) the lessor arbitrates employee grievances, consistent with the terms of the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947; and (i) the lessor

cannot employ or cover under its health plan certain other persons.

Employee Leasing Healthcare Arrangements meeting such requirements may then apply for an exemption as described above.

Sec. 7 of the Act. Enforcement.

Under subsection (a), the Secretary may assess a civil penalty up to \$1,000 per day for refusal to file required information.

Under subsection (b), section 502(a) of ERISA is amended to allow states to enjoin any act or practice which violates any provision of the new Part 7 over which such state has authority under a cooperative agreement or otherwise.

Under subsection (c), ERISA section 501(b) is amended to provide for criminal penalties for willful misconduct regarding an employee leasing healthcare arrangement.

Under subsection (d), the Secretary of Labor is given authority to seek a court cease activities order.

Subsection (e) amends ERISA section 503 to require each MEWA plan to specifically provide that the named fiduciary be responsible for carrying out the claims filing procedure.

Sec. 8 of the Act. Filing Requirements.

Multiple employer welfare arrangements providing medical benefits are required to file a registration statement each year with the Department of Labor.

Sec. 9 of the Act. State and Federal Roles. A state may enter into cooperative agreements with the Secretary of Labor as provided in New ERISA section 506(c) to enforce compliance with the provisions of ERISA title I. The Secretary shall enter into such agreements in order to improve enforcement. The Secretary is also to provide technical and other assistance to the states.

Sec. 10 of the Act. Effective Dates.

The amendments made by this Act will take effect January 1, 1994. In addition, sponsors of existing multiple employer welfare arrangements who have applied for an exemption will be able to continue operating until an exemption is granted, if the Secretary does not find the application to be materially deficient within 90 days after receipt.

PATIENT RECOGNITION AND EMPOWERMENT DAY

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 10, 1993

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today so that we may join the South Bronx Mental Health Council, Inc. in honoring its many special patients on its second annual patient recognition and empowerment day.

On January 29, 1993, the South Bronx Mental Health Council, Inc. paid tribute to those of its patients who have made outstanding progress in their efforts toward recovery. To a degree not well understood by the general public, people disabled by mental illness must work with their attending mental health professionals to achieve their own recovery. It is hard work for all concerned.

And it is particularly hard work in a community such as the south Bronx, where the prevailing climate of poverty often contributes to the distress of the largely minority patient base.

Mr. Speaker, in 1990 we passed the Americans With Disabilities Act, legislation which, by

removing barriers to employment, facilitates the entry of our Nation's disabled into the mainstream of American life. We can make another contribution to this same goal by joining the South Bronx Mental Health Council, Inc. in recognizing and supporting the achievements of those patients who have made progress in overcoming their mental disabilities.

IN HONOR OF YOLANDA RUIZ ON HER RETIREMENT

HON. JULIAN C. DIXON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 10, 1993

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay a special tribute to Yolanda O. Ruiz, who is retiring after 20 years of devoted service to the county of Los Angeles. The southern California congressional delegation also joins me in saluting Ms. Ruiz who has effectively served as the county of Los Angeles' legislative liaison in Washington, DC.

Over the years, Yolanda has represented the views and concerns of the county of Los Angeles Board of Supervisors. She has clearly earned the respect and admiration of those of us in Congress who have had the pleasure of working with her.

Ms. Ruiz is a versatile, competent, and well respected individual who overcame enormous social odds. She was born in El Paso, TX, and grew up in the barrios of east Los Angeles, with three brothers and three sisters. Her mother was a seamstress in a sweat shop in the garment industry in Los Angeles and her father barely earned minimum wages as a laborer on the railroad.

Yolanda held numerous jobs to pay for her college education. She married Carlos Ruiz and together they raised seven sons—Daniel, Donald, Carlos, Richard, Anthony, Michael, and Nicholas. In 1971, Ms. Ruiz began an illustrious career with the county of Los Angeles when she, her husband and their children moved to Washington, DC.

In addition to working for the county and raising her family, Yolanda has been actively involved in the PTA, Little League, the Red Cross, her homeowners association, voter registration drives, community assistance for Spanish-speaking persons and a variety of civic and social organizations. Most of us are familiar with Yolanda's unflinching support of the California State Society as a past president, vice president, and presently, the society's treasurer. In an age when our young men and women are desperately seeking role models to help guide and direct their lives, individuals like Yolanda Ruiz stand out as a living testimony that hard work and dedicated service reaps a positive goal.

Mr. Speaker, we will miss Yolanda as she retires from the county of Los Angeles. However, we are pleased that we had the pleasure of knowing and working with such a gracious, dedicated individual. She has completed a remarkable career in public service. My colleagues and I wish her continued success in her future endeavors.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

AS AN ANTI-CRIME MEASURE, THE BRADY BILL IS A 100 PERCENT FRAUD

HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 10, 1993

Mr. FIELDS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit for the RECORD an editorial by Charley Reese which appeared in the Orlando Sentinel on March 4, 1993. Mr. Reese reveals the truth about the Brady bill's effect on decreasing criminal activity—100 percent fraud. Guns will remain available to those the Brady bill attempts to exclude and honest Americans will be inconvenienced by this futile government regulation.

AS AN ANTI-CRIME MEASURE, THE BRADY BILL IS A 100 PERCENT FRAUD

(By Charley Reese)

Well, they have reintroduced the Brady Bill again. This proposed law would require an honest, law-abiding citizen who wishes to purchase a handgun from a federally licensed dealer to wait five days before he or she could pick it up.

It is nothing more than an inconvenience, and I would not get too excited about it except that I am incensed by public fraud. As an anti-crime measure, the Brady Bill is 100 percent public fraud.

First of all, it is already against the law for a minor to purchase a firearm. Therefore, no member of any youth gang would be inconvenienced one second or prevented from acquiring a firearm by the Brady Bill. Obviously, being underage, they do not buy their firearms from licensed dealers anyway.

Second, many states with high crime rates already have waiting periods, some longer than the five days the Brady Bill would require. In California, for example, there is a two-week waiting period, which many people in Los Angeles discovered to their horror when armed mobs began to threaten them.

In more honest days, it used to be said that one advantage of our federal system was that, as states tried various things, we could see whether they worked. States have tried waiting periods, and the evidence is overwhelming that, as an anti-crime measure, they do not work at all.

Third, it is already against the law for any convicted felon to purchase or possess a firearm. Therefore, convicted felons, who commit about 80 percent of the crime in America, will not be prevented by the Brady Bill from acquiring a handgun, nor will they be inconvenienced.

The only people in America that the Brady Bill will inconvenience is honest citizens who wish to purchase a handgun for a legitimate reason.

Now, all the people pushing the Brady Bill are surely not stupid. They know that not in any of the horror stories they like to cite would the Brady Bill have prevented the crime. Not one schoolyard shooting, not one drive-by shooting, not the shooting of Jim Brady himself would have been prevented by the Brady Bill. Brady was shot with a firearm legally purchased by John Hinckley weeks before he used it. Underage kids, teenage gangs and convicted felons buy their guns on the street or steal them.

So if the people pushing the Brady Bill know, as they must if they are not stupid as a stone, that it will not prevent crimes, then you have to ask yourself, why are they doing it?

Well, there are a couple of reasons. Some of these people are just scheming to deprive all Americans of the right to buy and own firearms because they are scared of common folks. The politicians, for the most part, are just doing what they often do in other areas—pretending to legislate by passing legislation they know will be ineffective but which nevertheless allows them to posture to the public.

But then, America, on the whole, is becoming a dumb and incompetent society, and most dumb and incompetent societies are riddled with superstitions, fads and irrational notions. Unable or unwilling to confront the complexities of human behavior, which is what crime is, many people have developed a superstitious fear of guns, which, after all, are inanimate objects and have been plentiful in American society from Day One, as Ross Perot likes to say.

The variable in our society today is not the gun, which has always been plentiful, and available; it is the increase in the number of people who will kill you for trivial reasons. If people would spend less time and fewer resources trying to put an hex on a piece of steel, they might figure out what's going on in our society that produces these killers. The Brady Bill is the equivalent of a voodoo doll or a love potion or a lottery charm.

It requires excessive optimism, however, to expect societies in the vortex of history's toilet bowl to act in a rational manner.

TRIBUTE TO ST. MATTHIAS SCHOOL

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 10, 1993

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the St. Matthias School in my 17th District of Ohio. This beautiful school with its wonderful church and congregation are celebrating their jubilee year beginning with festivities that started November 1. These celebrations will last for 6 months culminating with a dinner dance in April.

Mr. Speaker, St. Matthias School has been educating children in Youngstown for 75 years now. St. Matthias and its Slovak-Catholic community of parishioners have long demonstrated their commitment to quality parochial education by the integration of Catholic faith and culture. The faculty and staff of St. Matthias believe that a parish school must reflect the teachings of the Catholic Church, rich in its traditions of Christian values, and cherishing the background of its ethnic culture.

Mr. Speaker, St. Matthias School offers a well rounded Catholic education with 13 full-time certified teachers, a student/teacher ratio of 28 to 1, many service projects and extra-curricular activities as well. Some of the best leaders and role models of Youngstown are products of St. Matthias School.

I congratulate them on their jubilee year and wish them the best in the future. I know that the alumni of this great school are very proud.

FINDING MORE CUTS IN THE
BUDGET

HON. TIM HOLDEN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 10, 1993

Mr. HOLDEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to praise my colleagues on the House Budget Committee for agreeing to and finding more cuts in the budget. The last account I had was that we will cut spending by between \$63 billion and \$90 billion beyond what the administration proposed over the next 5 years. I have been an active participant in the process to find more cuts and I applaud the commitment I have seen to find some more cuts. I strongly believe that this commitment demonstrates that we in Congress are trying to do what many of our constituents want.

Mr. Speaker, our constituents are also demanding that Congress show some leadership and demonstrate willingness to reduce some of its expenses. I will introduce today a bill that cuts each Member's franking allowance by 20 percent as a way to show such willingness on our part.

My bill is simple: The factor used to determine each Member's franking allotment will be reduced from a factor of 3 to a factor of 2.4, a 20-percent reduction. This bill will not eliminate the flexibility in the Legislative Appropriations Act which accommodates each Member's particular costs of mailing—geography, population, density, etc.

If we are calling on Americans to sacrifice then Congress, too, must lead by example. A 20-percent cut will not impinge on any Member's ability to communicate with his constituents in a responsible manner. Nor will it stop a Member from using his franking budget in whatever manner he or she deems appropriate.

Mr. Speaker, because American business and American households have had to cut back and tighten their belts because of our recent recession, then Congress can do no less. I want Congress to lead by example, and I think this bill puts us squarely on that road.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN LESLIE

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 10, 1993

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues the story of a true modern day hero, a good samaritan, John Leslie.

John, a former constituent of mine who grew up in Fairfax, VA, recently took the California bar exam. Not only did John finish the exam, but he saved a man's life in the process.

About an hour into the exam, another student taking the test, a stranger to John, became gravely ill. John, and another test taker, rushed to the man's aid and administered cardiopulmonary resuscitation. Before the paramedics could arrive at the test site at the Pasadena Convention Center, the ill man had

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

gone into respiratory arrest, and his heart stopped beating, twice.

Thanks to John, the man is alive today to take the exam again. Amazingly, after the paramedics took the ill man to the hospital, John returned to his seat and finished the exam.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating John Leslie for his valiant effort and his willingness to help another while sacrificing personal gain. What a wonderful world this would be if everyone were like John Leslie, a true modern day hero.

Mr. Speaker, I respectfully ask that a recent article from the Fairfax Journal be submitted at this point in the RECORD.

[From the Fairfax Journal, Mar. 2, 1993]

NORTHERN VIRGINIA NATIVE SAVES MAN IN
EXAM HEROICS

(By Angela Rucker)

An appearance on The Tonight Show. Interviews with CNN, CBS and National Public Radio.

John Leslie didn't expect all this attention after saving the life of a man who passed out in the middle of taking the California Bar Exam.

Leslie, who grew up in Fairfax County and graduated from Marshall High School in 1982, was taking the test last Tuesday at the Pasadena Convention Center. He was one of about 600 other test takers in the huge room.

About an hour into a three-hour test one of the test takers took ill.

"When I got to him it was pretty obvious he was having a seizure," said Leslie, who now lives in Los Angeles.

He and another bar exam taker—who, as it turned out, was a nurse—got up from their tests to tend to the man.

"He went into respiratory arrest and his heart stopped * * * twice," Leslie said.

Leslie, 28 knew cardiopulmonary resuscitation and performed it until paramedics could arrive. The sick man is doing well now.

After all the hoopla, Leslie and the others had to return to the bar exam. It's only offered two times a year.

"I tried to get settled down and finish the exam," but couldn't quite do it, he said.

Test officials have told Leslie they'll take his "extenuating circumstances" into consideration when the test is scored.

After high school, Leslie entered the Manhattan School of Music. After graduation, he played saxophone professionally before enrolling at Whittier College School of Law in Los Angeles.

Since the event, Leslie says he's been in the spotlight.

Does he feel like a hero?

With a laugh, he answered, "I don't, but the more the media talks to me * * *."

CYSTIC FIBROSIS

HON. OLYMPIA J. SNOWE

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 10, 1993

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues a letter I recently received from Breeze Gammelin of Ellsworth, ME.

Breeze has two family members who are afflicted with cystic fibrosis. She is concerned that few people know about cystic fibrosis.

March 10, 1993

Therefore, I would like to share her letter because it provides a wealth of information about this disease. I hope my colleagues will learn as much from it as I did.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE SNOWE: Would you please help to increase our nation's awareness of Cystic Fibrosis (CF)? I feel that, since this disease is the most common inherited disease among whites, more people should know about it.

Cystic Fibrosis is caused by a gene flaw that prevents the body from properly processing chloride, which is important for the body. This results in a thick mucus that accumulates in the lungs, intestines, and pancreas. It interferes with breathing and fosters frequent infection that leads to death.

I realize that we are very close to discovering the cure, according to a Dr. Ramsey who was quoted in Time Magazine, but I still think more children as well as adults should be aware of this awful disease. The reasons we need awareness are as follows:

1. One in every twenty Americans (more than twelve million people) are unknowingly carrying the defective gene, and could therefore possibly produce a CF child.

2. Both parents must carry the defective gene of CF in order to produce a child with the disease. (Most likely, the parents are unaware that they are carrying the gene, for they may not have the disease themselves.) When a child is conceived, he/she has a 25% chance to have CF, a 50% chance to be a carrier, and a 25% chance to be a non-carrier.

3. CF afflicts about 30,000 Americans and kills much more than 500 a year. (Two of these victims were in my family.) In addition many family members are affected.

4. I did a survey of eighteen eighth graders. Only one half had ever heard of CF, and, of that half, less than a quarter knew what it was, and yet one day they may have a CF child.

I'm aware that there is a little education on Cystic Fibrosis, but I really think there should be a lot more. I hope that from this letter you will see how little people know about CF and how important it is that they are taught more about it.

Sincerely,

BREEZE GAMMELIN.

THE SECRET FILES OF J. EDGAR
HOOVER

HON. MICHAEL G. OXLEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 10, 1993

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, I was deeply offended by a recent PBS "Frontline" program, entitled "The Secret Files of J. Edgar Hoover," based on the book "Official and Confidential: The Secret Life of J. Edgar Hoover." In my opinion, this taxpayer-subsidized broadcast exhibited an obvious bias against the Bureau and the late Mr. Hoover. It is also my opinion that the so-called evidence on which both the book and the program were based is of highly dubious authenticity. I believe that the production of this program was unprofessional and not in keeping with the tenets of good journalism. Furthermore, it is my opinion that its broadcast reflects poorly on the reputation of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

Mr. Speaker, "The Secret Files of J. Edgar Hoover" was nothing more than a foul piece of

slander, directed against one of the greatest figures in modern American law enforcement. As a former special agent of the FBI who worked under Director Hoover, I believe this demeans the Agency and all who have served in it.

Mr. Speaker, I received a copy of a letter to Sheila Tate, chairman of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, written by the editor of the official magazine of the Society of Former Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I include it in the RECORD for the edification of my colleagues.

SOCIETY OF FORMER SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, INC.,

Quantico, VA, February 17, 1993.

Ms. SHEILA TATE,
Chairperson of the Board, Corporation for Public Broadcasting, Washington, DC.

DEAR MS. TATE: I am very disturbed by the PBS "Frontline" program on Feb. 9, 1993 entitled "The Secret Files of J. Edgar Hoover" which was based on the Anthony Summers book "Official and Confidential: The Secret Life of J. Edgar Hoover." As a tax payer and a retired career FBI Agent, I find this one-hour production to be among the most unprofessional and unethical presentations and damaging to the journalism and news media profession.

A discredited British author teamed with an array of conveniently deceased sources of information, a convicted perjurer, a Watergate burglar, a dismissed FBI Agent, and some minor underworld friends of dead mobsters projecting second- and third-person hearsay and alluding to never seen fatal photographs is certainly not becoming to the Corporation of Public Broadcasting or the code of American ethics and fair play.

Ordinarily, it is my policy to express opinions or protests concisely. However, in the view of the mass of incredible false charges and the degree of venom in the "Frontline" program and the book, I am presenting for your evaluation some observations of our preliminary investigation and rebuttal.

The author, Anthony Summers, in his 1980 book "Conspiracy", published in London, accused CIA of involvement in the assassination of President Kennedy and CIA official David Atlee Phillips (under the pseudonym of Maurice Bishop, which he never used) of being a contact of Lee Harvey Oswald. This false accusation was excerpted in the London Observer and later repeated in a book "Death in Washington" by two other authors. Mr. Phillips sued for libel and in 1966 in Britain's High Court he was awarded substantial libel damages and the London Observer was forced to publicly retract and apologize and agreed to pay the damages.

The 5-year libel suit in the U.S. concluded in 1966 with the authors and publishers of "Death in Washington" having to issue a retraction in U.S. District Court in Washington, D.C. and pay libel damages. After Mr. Phillips died Mr. Summers repeated on Ted Koppel's "Nightline" the very accusations he had admitted to a British Court as being false. In this instance a major metropolitan newspaper is here quoted: "Irresponsibility isn't quite the word we would use to describe Mr. Summers' conduct. Another word better fits him: he is a coward who slandered a man who can no longer defend himself." Both targets, Phillips and Hoover, could not sue for libel.

One of the prime allegations is that the Mafia with incriminating photographs blackmailed J. Edgar Hoover and precluded any investigation of the Mafia. Discounting

the fact that no photographs have ever surfaced, this is unfounded. Mr. Hoover insisted on the FBI having jurisdiction before investigative activity and without jurisdiction a police agency would be taking the first step toward being a "national police force" which he adamantly opposed. From the early 1930's the Bureau pursued organized crime figures under the Hobbs Act, The White Slave Traffic Act, Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property and other laws. In 1958 the FBI got limited jurisdiction and the Top Hoodlum Program was instituted by Mr. Hoover. Then in 1961 the Interstate Transportation in Aid of Racketeering Act finally gave the FBI greater jurisdiction against Organized Crime.

Was Mr. Hoover intimidated and blackmailed into inaction by the Mafia? After the ITAR jurisdiction organized crime convictions from FBI investigations increased annually from 131 in 1965 to 183 in 1972 when Mr. Hoover died. On April 11, 1988 FBI Director William Sessions testified before the Senate Permanent Committee on Investigations on "RE Organized Crime: 25 Years After Valachi" and reported FBI success against the Mafia over the years since 1961, including the arrest, indictment or jailing of the following Mafia leaders or heads of Mafia Families:

- 6/165—Sam Giancano, Chicago Boss, contempt of court, 1 year;
- 11/10/67—Johnny Dioguardo, Federal Bankruptcy Fraud, 5 years;
- 3/8/68—Ray Patriarca, New England Boss, ITAR-Racketeering;
- 3/21/68—Sam DeCavalcante, Elizabeth, NJ Boss, arrested for extortion;
- 8/8/68—Carlos Marcello, New Orleans Boss, assault on FBI Agent, 2 years;
- 11/26/68—Stefano Magaddino, Buffalo Boss, Federal gambling law violation;
- 7/9/69—Nicolò Licata, Los Angeles Boss, Federal charge of contempt, jail;
- 5/9/70—John Cerone, Chicago Boss, Federal gambling laws, 5 years;
- 4/26/72—Anthony Giardana, St. Louis Boss, convicted, Interstate gambling.

In addition Mr. Hoover personally directed the FBI successful investigation of the April 5, 1958 blinding by lye of columnist Victor Reisel after which numerous Mafia figures were indicted and convicted. Note that these court actions resulted from prior years of FBI investigation. What happened to the incriminating photographs and where were the alleged blackmailers of Mr. Hoover while their top leaders were going to jail? Any reasonable observer would have to realize the absurdity of the Mafia blackmail charge leveled by Anthony Summers and PBS.

The claim of "overwhelming evidence of homosexuality of Mr. Hoover" is baseless and, if he were alive, libelous. Certainly these rumors were existent but always with the preface that "although no evidence can be found." Mr. Hoover was prominent in the kleig lights of scrutiny for over 50 years in Washington, D.C., the home base of the greatest investigative reporters in the land. A certain front page by-line would be the reward for any reporter substantiating these rumors but not once in half a century was any of the press corps able to do so. Throughout the history of the FBI, the acknowledged premier law enforcement agency, not one of the professional FBI Special Agents, even the few disciplined or disgruntled ones, ever brought such a vicious charge or any such evidence.

In the "Frontline" program the main witness to this allegation was one Susan Rosenstiel (also known as "Snow White" in

some circles), an acknowledged convicted perjurer who was reported in the media as also convicted of bad check charges and whose statements seemed to be prejudiced by hatred of her former husband and his attorney who focused on her reputation and conduct in a bitter five-year divorce proceeding. These charges, like other accusations, come decades later when those involved are deceased and unable to respond.

We will be disseminating rebuttals of the many false charges to our 8000 membership throughout the country and the media but one more is of interest. The "Frontline" program alleged that Mr. Hoover had a "free ride at taxpayers expense all his life" and that the Mafia gave him "horse race tips and fixed races for him" as well as not accepting money when he lost. Under these conditions he should have been a millionaire. Yet how can the author and "Frontline" program director explain how the court probate records after his death lists his estate at \$376,676.76—a modest total for the average middle-income person in a similar life-time career.

This detailed letter, only part of our rebuttal material, is furnished for your consideration and action in relation to the Sigma Delta Chi Code of Ethics which states: "The news media should not communicate unofficial charges affecting reputation or moral character without giving the accused a chance to reply."

Sincerely yours,

LAWRENCE J. HEIM,
Editor, The Grapevine.

MINOR BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS PARK AMENDMENTS ACT OF 1993

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 10, 1993

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to make a number of minor boundary adjustments to units of the National Park System and make other miscellaneous changes involving programs and functions of the National Park Service. I am pleased that the ranking member of the Subcommittee on National Parks, Forests and Public Lands, Mr. JAMES HANSEN of Utah, has joined me as an original cosponsor of this measure.

The bill I am introducing today is a non-controversial housekeeping bill consisting of minor boundary adjustments and clarifications in various programs of the National Park Service. All of the provisions of this bill were passed by the House in the 102d Congress as part of S. 2563 as amended. However, the 102d Congress adjourned prior to the Senate taking action on this measure.

Title I contains seven minor boundary adjustments suggested by the National Park Service including Yucca House National Monument in Colorado, Zion National Park in Utah, Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore in Michigan, Independence National Historical Park in Pennsylvania, Craters of the Moon National Monument in Idaho, Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument in Idaho and Wupatki National Monument in Arizona.

Title II extends the advisory commissions at Kaloko-Honokohau National Historical Park in Hawaii and the Women's Rights National His-

torical Park in New York and eliminates the authority of the Army Corps of Engineers to deposit dredging spoils in Fort Pulaski National Monument in Georgia.

Title III makes several permanent changes in authorities which had previously been carried in annual appropriations bills. Provisions include repealing a sentence in the 1912 Appropriation Act for the Department of the Interior which requires congressional approval for building construction expenditures in excess of \$3,000 in a national park unit; authorizing funds for transporting children to and from units of the National Park System in connection with organized recreation and interpretive programs and other educational activities; additional language pertaining to the Secretary's authority to use aircraft to remove feral burros and horses from units of the National Park System; and an increase in the authorization for the Volunteers in the Parks Program from \$1,000,000 to \$1,750,000.

Title III also clarifies the National Park Service's authority to establish cooperative park study units [CPSUS] with institutions of higher learning for mutually beneficial research on park resources and use. NPS has established CPSUS at 24 institutions across the country to assist the National Park Service in conducting research appropriate for NPS resource management needs. Finally, the bill amends the Museum Properties Act of July 1, 1955, by allowing the NPS to dispose of unneeded museum properties under appropriate circumstances. This would reduce the number of objects gained through land acquisitions and stored and maintained by NPS that have no national or historical significance.

THE LINE-ITEM VETO AND REPUBLICAN VIEWS ON CLINTON BUDGET

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 10, 1993

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, last week the Rules Committee submitted its letter to the Budget Committee in compliance with the requirement that committees submit their views and estimates on the President's budget. The committee noted that the President, in his February 17 budget vision submitted to Congress, asked for an expedited rescission, and indicated that it would consider this and related proposals that are within the jurisdiction of the committee.

The minority members of the Rules Committee exercised their prerogative to file its views as well for the purpose of differentiating between various expedited or modified rescission proposals and a true, line-item veto which the President supported as a candidate.

At this point in the RECORD, Mr. Speaker, I include the additional views submitted to the Budget Committee by Rules Committee Republicans. The views follow:

ADDITIONAL VIEWS OF MR. SOLOMON, MR. QUILLEN, MR. DREIER, AND MR. GOSS

(To accompany the Rules Committee's "Budget Estimates and Views" submission to the House Budget Committee)

In his campaign book, "Putting People First," candidate Bill Clinton wrote, "To

eliminate pork barrel projects and cut government waste, we will ask Congress to give the President the line-item veto." (p. 25)

In his message to a joint session of Congress on February 17, 1993, President Clinton was silent on the line-item veto. However, in the accompanying document entitled, "A Vision of Change for America," can be found the following under the heading, "Unnecessary Spending":

"The President intends to work with Congress to enact a modified line-item veto that will enable a President to reject wasteful items from an appropriations bill and will require Congress to cast a separate vote on those items. Items that have broad support will survive; but over time millions, perhaps billions, of dollars will be saved by the defeat of items without broad support." (p. 113)

And, under the heading, "Budget Enforcement Proposals," the President's "Vision" document mentions that, "the budget will support enactment of enhanced rescission authority legislation that would require expeditious Congressional action on Presidential rescissions, similar to H.R. 2164 as passed by the House last year." (p. 106)

We do not know whether the President is talking about the same thing when he refers to "modified line-item veto" and "enhanced rescission authority," though it does seem clear that he is confusing the latter with so-called "expedited rescission authority" as passed by the House last year as H.R. 2164.

However, if that is what the President has in mind when he refers to a "modified line-item veto," then he has bought a bill of goods wrapped in deceptive packaging.

While many Republicans supported expedited rescission authority proposals in the previous Congress through our cosponsorship and votes, we have no illusions that this is anything close to being a true, line-item veto with real teeth.

All the expedited rescission approach does is to accelerate, consolidate and force votes on the current Budget Act impoundment process. It still requires a majority of both Houses to approve any presidential rescission package. Put another way, it permits a majority of either House, as few as 51 Senators, to block a President's spending cuts by rejecting the rescission approval bill.

That is why we in the minority, and some of our Democratic colleagues, have consistently introduced and cosponsored either line-item veto constitutional amendments or a "legislative line-item veto" which is also called "enhanced rescission authority." Both the constitutional amendment and the enhanced rescission legislation (see, for instance, H.R. 24, 103rd Congress, introduced by Rep. Solomon) ultimately require a two-thirds majority of both Houses to override the President's item vetoes and force the money to be spent.

The President should be under no illusion that he is gaining anything by the expedited rescission authority being dangled before him by the House majority leadership. It is our hope that he will still recognize it as a fast-track to defeat for his attempts to cut wasteful pork-barrel spending, and will instead embrace a true line-item veto as he did as a candidate.

And we hope the Rules Committee will see fit to allow the House an opportunity to vote on both approaches at the appropriate time—preferably in connection with the first supplemental or the debt limit bill, along with a chance to vote for a balanced budget, constitutional amendment.

GERALD B. SOLOMON,
JAMES H. QUILLEN.

DAVID DREIER,
PORTER GOSS.

SUPPORT OF ENVIRONMENTAL STUDY OF HIGH BREAST CANCER RATES ON LONG ISLAND, NY

HON. GEORGE J. HOCHBRUECKNER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 10, 1993

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the Waxman amendment, which authorizes the study of environmental factors that may cause the high rates of breast cancer in Suffolk and Nassau Counties on Long Island, NY.

Mr. Speaker, New York State has the second highest incidence rates of breast cancer in the country. Within New York State, Long Island has more breast cancer cases per women than the State as a whole. In addition, according to the Suffolk County Office for Women, Suffolk County has the highest mortality rate for breast cancer of all counties in New York State. Although studies of this region have been performed in the past, no reason for the high occurrence of this disease on Long Island has been discovered.

Among women in the United States as a whole, more new cases of breast cancer are diagnosed than any other cancer, and breast cancer is second only to lung cancer as a cause of cancer death. The American Cancer Society estimates that in 1992, 180,000 new cases of breast cancer were diagnosed among women in this country and that 46,000 deaths from breast cancer occurred. On the basis of current incidence rates, the American Cancer Society estimates that the chance that a woman will develop breast cancer at some point during her lifetime is now a staggering one in nine.

Due to these alarming figures, and considering the unique prevalence of such cancers on Long Island, the natural place to conduct a study of this nature is Long Island. A study of this region would best assist researchers in determining what factors play a part in the cause of this disease.

Mr. Speaker, breast cancer has quickly become an issue of great concern to women in this country, and to all Americans as a whole. A study of this nature could go a long way toward alleviating such concerns, and provide peace of mind to thousands of Americans. I strongly urge my colleagues to support this important amendment.

LEGISLATION ALLOWING VETERANS TO PARTICIPATE IN STATE VETERANS HOME LOAN PROGRAMS

HON. MICHAEL J. KOPETSKI

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 10, 1993

Mr. KOPETSKI. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to enable all veterans to participate in State-run veterans home loan

programs. These primary mortgage home loan programs provide below market rate mortgages to veterans for first time home purchases. Oregon, Texas, California, Alaska, and Wisconsin all operate their own veterans home loan programs.

Currently, the Internal Revenue Code contains a strict definition of which veterans can participate in State-operated programs. To be eligible, a veteran must have served before January 1, 1977, and must have served less than 30 years ago.

Mr. Speaker, this exclusion prevents all Persian Gulf war veterans from participating, and will shortly prevent Vietnam war veterans from participating. Roughly 4,000 Oregon Persian Gulf veterans can't get a loan through the State program, and pretty soon the State's 122,000 plus Vietnam veterans won't be able to participate. Excluding these veterans from their State-run home loan programs sends exactly the wrong signal to past, present, and future servicemembers. The veterans home loan program was designed as a thank you to returning servicemembers. Surely, if some veterans are worth thanking for their service, then all veterans are.

This can also be looked at as a development issue. When tax exempt bonds are issued, the proceeds are used to finance the construction or purchase of a residence. As the construction is paid for, the dollars become taxable more than once as they flow through the community. I need not remind my colleagues that encouraging home construction can help create jobs.

I urge my colleagues to help ensure that all veterans are given the chance to participate in their State's home loan program. Please join me in cosponsoring this legislation.

HOME CARE WEEK RESOLUTION

HON. MARILYN LLOYD

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 10, 1993

Mrs. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a resolution to designate the weeks of November 28 to December 4, 1993 and November 27 to December 3, 1994 as National Home Care Weeks. I join my distinguished colleague, Senator HATCH who introduced this measure in the Senate, in commemorating the organizations and professionals who provide this extremely vital health service to millions of Americans.

Especially at this time when the Congress and the administration are actively working to reform the American health care system to ensure quality, affordable care for all Americans, it is important that we recognize the important role that home care plays in our health care system.

Since 1982, Congress has honored home care during the week following Thanksgiving. It is fitting that we honor home care during this time because the holiday is a time that brings families together to share in their joys, their hopes, and their traditions. Home care keeps families together by allowing a loved one to receive needed care in the familiar surroundings of his or her own home. This Thanks-

giving, countless thousands of home care recipients will be able to spend their holiday in the midst of their families. Furthermore, millions of elderly will live out the remainder of their lives with dignity and a sense of independence thanks to assistance provided by home care providers. Forced institutionalization due only to incontinence and transferring problems is simply wrong. Assistance with these and other activities of daily living is one of the main functions of home care.

As the 103d Congress takes up the issue of providing long-term care to the millions of elderly, chronically ill children, and disabled in America, it is my fervent hope that home care be the first and most essential component of any program. Home care provides cost-effective treatment of maladies that, left untreated, often lead to more costly acute care and long-term institutionalization. Given our continuing battle with rising health care costs and the fact that we must rein in these costs if we hope to provide our Nation with appropriate health care, we must work to identify and develop these cost-effective means of health care delivery.

Home care is much more than preventive medicine. It is the most humane form of health care. It is also the form of care preferred by the vast majority of elderly. According to a national poll conducted by Louis Harris and Associates, fully 78 percent of those polled said they preferred to receive care in their homes over care in a nursing home. In short, home care is the preferred form of care, the most cost-effective form of care, and the most appropriate form of care for millions of elderly, chronically ill children, AIDS patients, and disabled Americans.

This resolution honors the numerous health professionals who provide compassionate and much needed care for elderly and disabled individuals in their homes. The individuals and organizations who make such a very worthwhile contribution to society deserve to be honored. Moreover, it is our hope that, by commemorating the cause of National Home Care Week, we may bring increased attention to this valuable service and the potential it holds for meeting the long-term care needs of our Nation. I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this resolution.

The text of the resolution follows:

H.J. Res. —

Whereas organized home care services to the elderly and disabled have existed in the United States since the last quarter of the 18th century;

Whereas home care is an effective and economical alternative to unnecessary institutionalization;

Whereas caring for the ill and disabled in their homes places emphasis on the dignity and independence of the individual receiving these services;

Whereas since the enactment of the medicare home care program, which provides coverage for skilled nursing services, physical therapy, speech therapy, social services, occupational therapy, and home health aide services, the number of home care agencies in the United States providing these services has increased from fewer than 1,275 to more than 12,000; and

Whereas many private and charitable organizations provide these and similar services to millions of individuals each year prevent-

ing, postponing, and limiting the need for them to become institutionalized to receive these services: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the periods commencing on November 28, 1993, and ending on December 4, 1993, and commencing on November 27, 1994, and ending on December 3, 1994, are designated as "National Home Care Week", and the President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe such weeks with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

CARMINE CABELL: SELF-MADE SUCCESS STORY GIVES BACK TO COMMUNITY

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 10, 1993

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, March 14, 1993, La Fontana Ristorante in New Brunswick, NJ, will be the scene for the Premier Champagne Gala in celebration of the 250th anniversary of Moet & Chandon, considered France's most illustrious and prestigious champagne distillery. The proceeds from this gala event will benefit New Jersey's Specialty Acute Care Children's Hospital.

Much of the credit for organizing Sunday's event belongs to the owner of La Fontana, Mr. Carmine Cabell. This phenomenally successful 32-year-old restaurateur was recently profiled in Corporate New Jersey magazine. Born and raised in New Jersey, Mr. Cabell was forced by the difficult circumstances of his childhood to become a go-getter in the classic sense, a self-made businessman whose hard work and creativity have led to the creation of three highly successful restaurants. In addition to La Fontana, Mr. Cabell also owns Al Dente in Piscataway, NJ, and the Feast of San Gennaro in Franklin Park, NJ.

From his high school days, when he worked all night and attended school during the day, through the years when he put himself through college, carrying a full academic load while working 50- to 60-hour weeks, Mr. Cabell's success has been based largely on a good old-fashioned work ethic. After school, Mr. Cabell bought a neighborhood bar with his savings and converted it into a tuxedo-service Italian restaurant. Eventually, he developed a 10-year plan, a grand scheme to create a formal restaurant, a more casual eatery, and a fast food outlet. The formula for his success: relentless work. The 90- to 100-hour work-weeks are the norm, and a vacation is out of the question.

What truly sets Carmine Cabell apart is his efforts to give something back to the community. He has created the Angeltree Foundation, which has been granted legal foundation status by the State of New Jersey. The current goal of Angeltree is to raise funds for the State-sanctioned Children's Hospital in Newark, where the focus will be on prenatal and neonatal medical care and research. This is obviously a most generous and praiseworthy goal, something that would be considered remarkable by most of us. But those of us who

know Carmine Cabell recognize that this type of dedication is right in character. It is an honor and a privilege to pay tribute to this fine man and good friend, and to share some of his achievements with my colleagues in this House and in the pages of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

TRIBUTE TO DR. BERNARD
HARRIS

HON. FRANK TEJEDA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 10, 1993

Mr. TEJEDA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a remarkable individual whose impressive list of career accomplishments is continually expanding. In fact, next week's scheduled space shuttle mission will take Dr. Bernard A. Harris, Jr. where only a select few have ventured.

It is not difficult to see why NASA selected Dr. Harris as an astronaut in January 1990. A graduate of Sam Houston High School in San Antonio, Dr. Harris went on to receive a bachelor of science degree in biology from the University of Houston and a doctorate of medicine from Texas Tech. He completed a residency in internal medicine at the Mayo Clinic as well as a National Research Council fellowship at NASA Ames Research Center, and trained as a flight surgeon at the Aerospace School of Medicine at Brooks Air Force Base, San Antonio.

Dr. Harris has received numerous special awards, including a certificate of merit from the Governor of Texas, a citation for achievement from the city of San Antonio, a citation from Who's Who Among Rising Young Americans, a NASA outstanding performance rating and two NASA sustained superior performance awards.

Aside from his sparkling resume, I am most impressed by Dr. Harris' demonstrated desire to educate our Nation's youth. He is an assistant professor at the Baylor College of Medicine, a clinical professor at the University of Texas School of Medicine, and an adjunct professor at the University of Texas School of Public Health.

Dr. Harris' next teaching assignment, however, might be his most interesting. He will be teaching from space, and some of the students will be in his mother's classroom at Meadow Village Elementary School in San Antonio. Several other astronauts and Dr. Harris will communicate by amateur radio to students in six States across the country.

I know that Dr. Harris' mother, Mrs. Gussie H. Burgess, and her students in San Antonio have been eagerly studying about space in preparation for the big day. I hope her students and students throughout San Antonio and the Nation will also take a close look at Dr. Harris' career and accomplishments. I submit that our youth could not find a finer role model than Dr. Bernard Harris.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TAKING A CHUNK OUT OF THE
CREDIT CRUNCH WALL

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 10, 1993

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, today is a very important day for the small business community and, as chairman of the Small Business Committee, I am very pleased that it has finally arrived.

President Clinton has just announced a package of credit crunch initiatives that will go a long way to removing the stranglehold that excessive regulation has placed on the flow of credit to small business. The small business sector is this country's economic lifeblood. As small businesses have been denied necessary credit, the job creation, and economic expansion that smaller firms have contributed to our economy have also disappeared.

Since our consideration of the S&L bailout legislation in 1989, I have consistently argued that the thrift crisis engendered a regulatory overreaction. Excessive restrictions placed on our financial institutions have inhibited banks and thrifts from lending and helped create the severe credit crunch our smaller enterprises have confronted for so long. To quote the President, "care has been confused with regulatory excess that has been too much of a burden for everyone."

Faced with reluctant lenders, small businesses have, in turn, been unable to provide the job growth which we have come to expect and depend on to spur economic growth. As the President pointed out, "if you had to put in a sentence why this has been a jobless recovery it's because small business job creation hasn't offset big business job losses. And that is the central challenge we face." Today, we begin to meet that challenge as we finally see a large chunk taken out of that credit crunch wall.

I commend the President's remarks to my colleagues.

The President: Thank you very much. Thank you very much, Secretary Bentsen, other members of the Cabinet and distinguished members of the House and Senate of both parties, and the businessmen and women and the bankers who are here today.

I am in debt to many people in this room and throughout this country who raised to me in many ways over the 16 months in which I was engaged in the campaign for the presidency and question of the credit crunch. From the beginning of that campaign in New Hampshire, across the country to Illinois, and Michigan down to Florida, across to California, and in all points in-between, I repeatedly ran into small businessmen and women, I repeatedly met bankers themselves who said they wished that something could be done to open up credit again to credit-worthy loans to generate jobs in the private sector.

Today we are taking a step to speed the economic recovery that will increase jobs by increasing access to credit for the main engine of our economy—small and medium-sized businesses. At the same time, by strengthening our banking system, our plan will move us beyond the banking problems of the last decade. The initiative avoids the regulatory excess and duplication we've

seen, and focuses on real risks within our financial institutions, and on fair lending, equal opportunity, and credit availability.

Every day, small business is a big part of all of our lives. It's the coffee shop on the corner, the florist down the street, the stationery store that carries office supplies, the dry cleaner, the contractor who will remodel a kitchen—many are businesses with fewer than 100 employees. Many more employ fewer than 20 people. But they keep communities and neighborhoods vibrant and vital. They are the industry in a cottage, in a garage, in a spare bedroom. They are downtown in every town, and sometimes they grow into very large enterprises indeed.

Small business includes small farms, the agricultural community. Their contribution is evident every day on our tables. But it is much more. They are the cultivators of an essential part of our history, our heritage, our culture. Small business is also high tech—the industries of tomorrow—from computer software to communications, to biotechnology and environmental testing, all enterprises that create high-wage, high-skill jobs, for Americans today, and they will be there tomorrow.

And small business has been the route to a better life for immigrants who set up a family business. For men and women who save as they work for others until they can venture off on their own. Often a small business is actually an outgrowth of the global economy. As larger firms downsize to remain competitive, they contract out to smaller firms. And many talented people who once worked for large companies are now going off on their own to seize opportunities in smaller enterprises, building businesses for themselves.

Owning one's own business is a cornerstone of the American Dream, fortified by hard work, determination, and creativity. My first experience in life with business was in my grandfather's little grocery store. He was the symbol of hope and opportunity to many people with whom he dealt in many ways, six days a week at all hours of the day and night.

Today's small businesses are a barometer of the economic recovery. And as the strength of this recovery has been diluted by the inability to create jobs, it is clear that it's largely because small companies are still having a hard time.

If you look at this chart here, you can see the number of small business failures. Just since 1985—119,000 in '85-'86; 118,000 the next year; 111,000 in the next two-year period. But in '91-'92, almost 185,000 small business failures.

These businesses have been hit especially hard by the recession and by a problem not of their own making that can be summarized by two fearsome, but now well-worn words: credit crunch. Small companies are simply unable in too many cases to get loans from banks. And I want to show this—if you look here, the growth in commercial and industrial loans in '85-'86, and billions of dollars in the last two years, down to a negative \$36 billion.

Now, if these businesses can't begin or expand or try new ventures, that means stagnation for our economy, lost opportunity, and sometimes ruin for entrepreneurs. Indeed, I've met businesspeople in this country in the last year and a half who have never missed a payment on a loan and still had the loans cancelled. These problems are America's problems. When small businesses aren't prospering, they create fewer jobs, and that means fewer jobs for America.

If you look at this last chart, you will see the real essence of why this has turned out to be, so far, a jobless recovery. In '85-'86, there was a positive change in small business employment of 2.4 million; '87-'88, 2.8 million; '89-'90, 3.2 million; but down in '91-'92, 400,000. Now, in every year of the 1980s the Fortune 500 companies have reduced employment by several hundred thousand people a year in the United States. But all during the '80s that reduction was more than offset by the creation of new jobs in the small business sector until the last couple of years.

If you had to put in a sentence why this has been a jobless recovery it's because small business job creation hasn't offset big business job losses. And that is the central challenge we face as we take advantage of the incredible things going on now in the big and small business sector with productivity increases. With the aggregate indications that we're in an economic recovery we have to look for ways, all of us together, to try to help to spur small business and medium-size business job growth so that we can put some jobs back into these impressive economic figures of the last quarter.

Nearly two-thirds of all of our workers are employed by small businesses. And as I said, millions of jobs in the last decade were created by them even as larger employers were downsizing, contracting out or moving employment offshore.

We cannot afford not to try to resume this trend in the 1990s. We know that if we create a reliable and secure system of credit for America's small businesses, they'll create jobs for Americans and profits for themselves. That's why we have offered incentives like investment tax credits for small employers, the new business capital gains tax, urban enterprise zones and a network of small business community development banks.

In our country you can become successful if you have a better idea that you can turn into reality. But that reality can only occur if credit is available for most Americans. And we think we have a better idea for getting lenders and creditworthy borrowers together.

What we propose does not involve any changes in legislation. These steps can be taken quickly because they have been agreed to already by the four federal bank and thrift regulatory agencies: the Comptroller of the Currency, the Federal Reserve, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and the Office of Thrift Supervision. Today I'll outline the basics of the plan, but the four bank and thrift regulators are issuing a joint interagency policy statement today that sets out more of the details. It will be available to all of you—and most of you will understand it. I don't know if I left the implication that I didn't.

What we have done, first of all, is to reexamine our examination system, a system that bankers often felt has become too excessive in the wake of the banking and savings and loan failures of the '80s. With this plan our examiners will be directed to do what they do best and not to spend endless hours on pointless paperwork. It will strengthen our oversight by shifting our regulatory attention from unproductive and repetitive procedures, redirecting our resources to better use so that bank examiners will be able to seek out the real risks in today's environment. They'll go after bad loans and troubled banks. That means improved safety and soundness. But they will reduce the credit crunch because they will reduce attention to things that do not deserve them.

We will not, I will say again, we will not reduce attention to important regulation or to proper reserves for problem loans. The plan will not lower the capital requirements established in accordance with international standards. It will not cause a single bank to fail. And it will not cost the deposit insurance funds one dollar.

Through a proper allocation of our regulatory resources, we will be able to focus more on examination procedures to further meaningful compliance with the Community Reinvestment Act, and to promote fair opportunities for all of our people while reducing the hassles for all creditworthy loans.

Above all, borrowers can go to their banks expecting fair and equal treatment and a reasonable application process. Fairness is a goal for many good reasons, including the fact that women and other minorities have been very bullish for small business and for America. Female-owned companies now employ 11.5 million Americans.

A side effect of the savings and loan disaster was a reaction that forced many banks into a thinking mode that didn't distinguish between a good risk and a bad risk where small businesses were concerned. They were afraid to. This was a problem, especially for community bankers who frequently had to decide whether they could loan money to other members in their own community. Even if a banker could personally vouch that an applicant was a person of good character and an unblemished credit record and a good business track record, the loan might still be turned down because the banker felt his hands were tied by tight restrictions.

So while we ask bankers to give the small businessmen and women credit, we'll give the bankers some credit too, as they consider loans to small and medium-size companies in their own communities and neighborhoods. They will be encouraged to use their judgment to determine whether a borrower is creditworthy. And we're telling bankers that as long as their institutions and their practices are sound, they shouldn't be afraid of the regulator. If they disagree with a decision by a regulator, they'll now have a recourse, a workable and prompt appeals process.

To bankers across the nation, we say you are a pillar of our neighborhoods and communities. We know the demands of rebounding from the last decade have often been painful for many of you. Your comeback has been nothing short of amazing. But there is more work to do. And we need you to go get it done. And if it gets done, there will be something to show for it—the kind of broad-based economic growth that benefits all of us.

And we further say to bankers across the land that if you make sensible loans, the government should not come down on you. That's why we're taking this action today. We want bankers to get back into the business of lending money, and we're going to work with them to make it happen. We're also making clear that taking collateral as part of a business loan should not be so burdensome or costly to discourage borrowers or lenders from making sound credit decisions. Often the only collateral a would-be borrower can offer is real estate. Of course, we learned the hard way in the '80s that we had to be careful where loans involving commercial real estate are concerned.

But care has been confused with regulatory excess that has been too much of a burden for everyone. The changes we propose will strike a balance so that we can have both safety and credit availability. These changes will also address the paper crunch in getting

a small business loan. It simply shouldn't be as burdensome to get a \$25,000 loan as it is to get a \$25 million loan. It makes no sense for a small or medium-sized business borrower, or for an individual, for that matter, to be required in every case to produce a pile of paper like this one—pretty thick—when a loan can be made safely in many cases, particularly by banks who have demonstrated judgment in their business practices with merely a promissory note and a financial statement and possibly a short credit application like this.

So under the current system, the paperwork—and I expect every one of you to come back and show me your measured envelopes here—we've got to prove that the difference is what we're asserting it is today. Under the current system, the paperwork is often daunting to the applicant and discourages banks from making smaller loans. Streamlining the process will make it easier to free up credit without compromising security. This is action that everyone, conscientious regulators, community-conscious banks and growing businesses can embrace. With this approach we want to marry the ingredients for a thriving business climate. Right now banks are healthier than they've been in years—1990 was a record year for bank profitability. And these profits have been used to put banks in the strongest position they've been in, in a quarter of a century.

At the same time, interest rates have gone down. Just three years ago the average interest rate on a small business loan was 12 percent. So far the average is eight percent. The climate for business ventures has been made even sunnier by economic growth that we've seen in the last quarter. That's a by-product of the optimism for the growth that we are pressing for now with all the economic initiatives that are before the Congress and the country.

So both supply and demand for business loans are there. And would-be small business owners are right to feel they have the wind at their backs. Now that we have banks in the strongest positions they've been in, in a quarter century, they ought to be able to give us the strongest economic boost we've had for small business in a quarter century. Until now the problems has been that everyone has had to face a 10-foot wall called the credit crunch. This action that this administration is taking today should take a big chunk out of that wall. The result should be a flow of billions of dollars of economic stimulus that doesn't cost the American taxpayers one red cent. The payoff will be in new jobs and in reversing the charts that I have shown you today.

At the same time, by encouraging new small business ventures, we'll be laying the groundwork for a smarter work force that can compete more effectively in the global economy. Getting financing to these businesses is absolutely essential to the future growth of America. We'll see the benefits and so will our children.

This administration is firmly and unequivocally committed to the private sector as the engine of economic growth in America. We have no illusions, no abstractions, no preoccupations. We know that this is what works in this country. In America we put people first, first by having a prosperous economy founded on a thriving private sector. What's good for America is good for business, and we are determined to make the climate for business and for growth better and better and better, beginning today, where so many of you have told me for so long we ought to begin with a real assault on the credit crunch.

AND NOW SOME GOOD NEWS

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 10, 1993

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, it is a rare occurrence lately, that one can open their newspaper and find a story to warm the heart, rather than sadden it. Such a story occurred recently in my home district of Philadelphia. A loving father was reunited with his long lost daughter, saving her from the succession of foster homes she had lived in, and providing her with a real family environment. So often, public resources are wasted tracking down parents who are avoiding responsibility for their children. I wish to enter this story into the RECORD in order to remind everyone of the true meaning of parenthood and family.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Mar. 7, 1993]

DETERMINATION UNITES A FAMILY

(By Martha Woodall)

Tomika Lewis was 14 years old when her fragile world fell apart.

It happened on June 20, 1991, when the grandmother who had given her a loving home since the day she was born died of a heart attack. Tomika's grandfather was too ill to keep her. The man she called Daddy refused to take her in. Her mother couldn't; ravaged by drugs and poor health, she herself had no home.

After bouncing from one aunt to another, fitting in nowhere, Tomika drifted into the city's child-welfare system and a succession of foster homes. Even while she dreamed of being part of a family again, she didn't really believe dreams came true for children like her.

But then the phone call came. A stranger named Andrew Robinson was telling her he was her real father. That he had just found out. That he wanted her to live with him, his wife, Dylesta, and their five children.

A bad joke, Tomika figured. But Robinson went on to wage a determined campaign to claim his newly found daughter from the city Department of Human Services. And a week ago, he plucked her out of foster care and whisked her to his Sharon Hill home, where she has taken her place at the family's custom-made table for eight.

Her improbable rescue has stunned veteran lawyers and DHS officials, more accustomed to chasing down errant dads. Even Tomika knows the odds were against it.

"I am happy he came through to say I was his child," she said. "Some men wouldn't do that. They would try to deny the fact."

That never occurred to Robinson, 38, a Navy veteran who owns a contracting business.

"I can't understand a man denying his child," he said. "I have tried not to shun that responsibility. That is important to me. I want to give all my kids a chance in this world."

Andrew Robinson and Janice Lewis were high school sweethearts. But after he graduated from South Philadelphia High in 1972 and joined the Navy, she wrote him a letter announcing that she was marrying someone else.

Three years later, the Navy transferred Robinson to Philadelphia to be near his dying father. He ran into Lewis, who was separated from her husband, and "the thing got kindled up," as he put it.

They lived together for several weeks, then broke up. Lewis went back to her husband.

Over the years, Robinson saw her from time to time on the street, once or twice with her two daughters.

In early January, he glimpsed the older one walking by the South Seventh Street garage where he keeps scaffolding and ladders. She smiled at him, teasingly said, "Hello, Dad," and moved on.

Robinson had not ever given a thought to the girls' ages. He was sure this one was at least 18, too old to be his daughter. But the younger one? "Something just clicked in my head," he remembered. "I'm the type of person, I started wondering."

That night Robinson sat at his kitchen table without even removing his coat and said quietly to his wife, "Dylesta, there's something I have to tell you."

He described the strange encounter, how it had rattled him and made him wonder whether he might have another child.

"Let's find out," his wife said. "If you have a child, then she is my child, as well."

Robinson dug out his military records to pinpoint the months that he and Lewis had lived together. By his reckoning, if they had had a daughter, she would have been born in May 1976 and would now be 16.

He tracked Lewis down at St. Agnes Medical Center in South Philadelphia, where she was hospitalized with pneumonia, heart problems and epilepsy. She confirmed his suspicions.

"You couldn't look at Tomika and see she was your child?" he recalled her asking. "And she broke down crying, saying she had meant to tell me down through the years."

Lewis had told her husband that Tomika was his and put his name on her birth certificate. But she knew all along, she said recently, that Robinson was the father.

Later, when she ran into her old boyfriend on the street, "I would always want to tell him, but by then I knew he was married, and he had his own children," Lewis said. "I didn't want to cause a disturbance with that."

Lewis told Robinson that Tomika was in foster care, but she did not know how to reach her.

Back home in Sharon Hill, all five Robinson children, from 3 to 13, urged their father to search for Tomika. "I didn't know how they were going to react," Dylesta said. "But all the kids said to him, 'We have to find out if she is yours, so we can get her.'"

In keeping with its policy of confidentiality, DHS refused to disclose Tomika's whereabouts. So Robinson played detective and, within two weeks, got her phone number.

On Jan. 21, he called.

"I was kind of shocked," Tomika said. "I thought someone was playing a joke on me."

The next day she headed for St. Agnes, where her mother set her straight. Tomika recalled that when she demanded to know why the truth had been kept from her, Lewis replied simply that "she did not want me to go without a father."

A few days later, Robinson went to the McDonald's at Broad Street and Hunting Park Avenue, where Tomika worked part time. From a distance, he studied her features. She was short like her mother, barely 5 feet tall. But she looked like his younger sister. He couldn't help grinning.

Tomika was so unnerved to see this strange man smiling at her, she nearly burned the burgers. "I thought, 'Who's this lunatic?' He started laughing and smiling, and I started laughing."

Her manager came back and announced her father was waiting to see her.

"And I said, 'My dad!' That must be why he's looking at me."

The two got acquainted while visiting Janice Lewis in the hospital. Tomika telephoned Robinson for long talks and began calling him Daddy. He obtained permission from DHS to visit her. He introduced her to the rest of his brood and took her to the Philadelphia Home Show.

And when he was convinced that she wanted to join his family, he vowed to obtain custody from DHS.

His attorney, Tina Weber, set to work. The case was complicated by the fact that Robinson's name did not appear on Tomika's birth certificate. But Robinson told DHS he would undergo any blood tests or DNA testing at his own expense to establish paternity.

Last month, he and Weber met with Tomika's social worker and other DHS officials. But Lewis, hospitalized again, could not attend. DHS officials said they would have to interview her before they could proceed.

Nothing happened. The DHS worker said she was having a difficult time reaching Lewis, who had left the hospital. But Lewis contends that she was available at her sister's home. Both she and Robinson said they called the worker repeatedly, but their calls were not returned.

Robinson said he even volunteered to take Lewis to DHS offices, but "they said, 'This is our business; it's none of your business'—in so many words. I called every supervisor. I went up there in person. When I was home sick in bed, I was calling. I called DHS all day—several days in a row. Anybody I could speak to—I talked to them about the problem."

On Feb. 18, two days after a reporter made inquiries, DHS officials began returning Robinson's calls.

One week later, he was granted temporary custody of Tomika, who moved into her own first-floor bedroom that night. On Tuesday, the high school junior transferred from Olney High School to Academy Park High School in Polcroft.

"I am really happy," Janice Lewis said last week. "Her situation will be much better."

Robinson, although elated by the outcome, remains puzzled that DHS did not move more quickly.

"I just never thought I would have so much problem trying to do what was right," he said. "But I am still thankful because I'm sure this is not the worst scenario."

Maxine Tucker, DHS deputy commissioner for children and youth, said she had no knowledge that social workers had been slow to act. "He was certainly persistent, which I am glad to see," Tucker said. "My hat is off to this father."

Tomika is marveling, too—that Robinson resumed his relationship with her mother after that "Dear John" letter.

"But thanks for getting back with her anyway," she said with a laugh. "At least you got something out of it."

Robinson will seek permanent custody of Tomika during a Family Court hearing on May 17—just 12 days shy of Tomika's 17th birthday.

Eventually he will undergo a blood test to establish paternity and change Tomika's birth certificate. Neither he nor Janice Lewis has any doubt that he is Tomika's biological father. But if it turns out he's not?

Said Robinson, "I still want her."

KILDEE HONORS JACOB LAWRENCE

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 10, 1993

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I am privileged to rise today to pay tribute to an extraordinary American artist whose distinguished works have broken barriers and fostered greater understanding among our peoples for more than 50 years.

With his breakthrough series of paintings, "Migration of the Negro," Mr. Jacob Lawrence became a pioneer for civil rights and human dignity. It was 1941. Segregation in America was reality. No black American artist had ever been represented by a New York gallery until New York's prestigious downtown gallery presented to America Mr. Lawrence's "Migration of the Negro." The exhibit brought Mr. Lawrence immediate acclaim at age 24. His works then, and since, connected with audiences who saw through his talent the everyday reality of the poor and their struggle for freedom and justice. Mr. Lawrence knew this reality firsthand, growing up in Harlem during the Great Depression. It is important to note that if not for the Works Progress Administration Federal Art Project, which served as a school for Mr. Lawrence, America might have been deprived of his enormous talent.

I share with others in my hometown of Flint a great sense of privilege and honor to have him appear at the Flint Institute of Arts at the Jacob Lawrence American Painter Exhibit, co-sponsored with Pierians of Flint, Inc., from April 2 through April 4, 1993. It is a particular honor for me to cochair the exhibit with our distinguished Mayor Woodrow Stanley. I commend the cosponsors and the Steering Committee for their wisdom and dedication in bringing Mr. Lawrence and the exhibit to Flint for all to see and learn.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in celebrating the talent and contributions of Mr. Jacob Lawrence, truly an American painter and patriot extraordinaire.

THE PROPOSED FISCAL YEAR 1994 BUDGET AND ADDITIONAL BUDGET CUTS

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 10, 1993

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, on March 5 I submitted to the House Budget Committee the following testimony regarding the proposed budget for fiscal year 1994:

As we all know, the United States is faced with a dire fiscal situation. Our national debt, which currently impedes our country's progress, could paralyze us in the very near future. If we do not address our economic problems now we will be saddling our children and our grandchildren with a financial crisis that could be the downfall of our Nation.

I applaud President Clinton for his efforts to meet the economic challenges facing this Na-

tion head-on. His proposal, as outlined in "A Vision of Change for America," offers this country an opportunity to begin to reverse the economic quagmire we have been struggling with for years.

While nobody is eager to pay more in taxes or receive less in services, I believe that the American taxpayers are willing to make concessions if they feel that their sacrifices are going toward reducing the deficit and that any new taxes are fair and equitable. I do not think that these are unreasonable nor unattainable requests.

Having reviewed President Clinton's proposal, I would like to make it clear that I intend to support the package—it is clearly a step in the right direction. I would, however, like to urge the President as well as my colleagues to look for more areas to reduce spending. If we are truly serious about reducing our deficit, which I believe we are, we need to do everything we can to ensure that the American taxpayers are getting the most for their money.

This being said, I am enclosing a list of additional spending cuts that I believe we can and should pursue in our efforts to reduce the Federal deficit. This list is not complete, as I shall continue to look for programs or areas that I think can be eliminated or reduced until our budget is balanced. I support these cuts in addition to the cuts proposed by President Clinton.

Furthermore, I would strongly urge both Congress and the administration in the next year to take a very hard look at the waste that has been perpetuated through corporate and academic welfare. We all hear the examples, such as seemingly irrelevant studies by the National Science Foundation or the fact that the U.S. Department of Agriculture gave millions of dollars to McDonalds to establish and promote their fast food restaurants in foreign nations.

We must remain vigilant in our efforts to reduce spending and to reduce the deficit. The future depends upon it.

Additional cuts proposed by Congressman Paul E. Kanjorski: March 5, 1993

	5-year savings ¹ (billions)
Domestic spending programs:	
Reduce spending for intelligence activities	\$21.9
Eliminate the Space Station program	11.35
Reduce deficiency payments to farmers participating in USDA commodity programs by lowering target rates	11.2
Impose a royalty payment on communications users of the radio spectrum	10.3
Raise the proportion of each farmer's base acreage ineligible for deficiency payments from 15 percent to 25 percent	3.9
Eliminate the Superconductor program	3.8
Eliminate the Export Enhancement Program	3.15
Extend existing customs users fees	2.4
Eliminate production of the Advanced Solid Rocket Motor system	1.95

Additional cuts proposed by Congressman Paul E. Kanjorski: March 5, 1993—Continued

	5-year savings ¹ (billions)
Extend existing nuclear regulatory fees	1.17
Eliminate the 0/92 and 50/92 programs for participants in USDA commodity programs	1.45
Reduce the overhead rate on federally sponsored university research	1.15
Require the Department of Energy to raise rates for federal hydroelectric power to speed debt repayment (millions)	970
Eliminate the Market Promotion Program (millions)	900
Charge the beneficiaries of the U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration and the Trade Promotion Activities of the International Trade Administration (millions)	890
Raise recreation fees at federal facilities (millions)	890
Eliminate the support program for wool and mohair (millions)	760
Charge royalties and holding fees for hardrock mining on federal lands (millions)	560
Increase FCC user fees (millions)	400
Extend existing patent and trademark fees (millions)	350
Eliminate unnecessary Congressional committees and subcommittees and reduce the amount of mail sent under the Congressional "frank" (millions)	300
Extend existing coast guard user fees (millions)	250
Eliminate below-cost timber sales from National Forests (millions)	250
Index nuclear waste disposal fees for inflation (millions)	250
Raise fees for grazing rights on federal lands (millions)	240
Extend existing vessel tonnage charges (millions)	195
Extend existing rail safety fees (millions)	155
Raise charges for federal water (millions)	75
Reduce USDA subsidies for export marketing (millions)	65
Reduce the budget of the Export Administration (millions)	55
Eliminate the Cost of Living Adjustment for Members of Congress for FY 1994 (millions)	2.1
Total	81.277
Foreign assistance programs:	
Eliminate Title I Sales and Title III Grants to foreign nations	3.66
Reduce foreign development assistance	3.07
Reduce security assistance to foreign nations	2.78

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

FAIRNESS FOR HOMELESS VETERANS RESOLUTION

HON. BOB STUMP

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 10, 1993

	5-year sav- ings ¹ (bil- lions)
Eliminate overseas broad- casting and reduce ex- change programs	2.68
Reduce State Department funding and eliminate re- dundant foreign affairs ac- tivities	1.85
Reduce overall spending on foreign assistance by 10 percent (millions)	950
Eliminate debt restructuring under the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative (millions)	490
Eliminate the National En- dowment for Democracy (millions)	150
Total	15.63
Defense programs:	
Cut Star Wars to a basic re- search program	28
Focus missile defense forces on Theater Defenses	22.8
Terminate production of the Trident II (D5) missile sys- tem	15
Cancel the Air Force's F-22 Aircraft Program	14.9
Increase support of U.S. forces by host nations	9.62
Reduce Air Force Tactical Fighter Wings to 18	7.8
Scale back the Department of Energy's weapons pro- duction and maintenance activities	6.3
Retire all ICBM's by elimi- nating Minuteman III	3.29
Reduce the Attack Sub- marine Force to 40	2.9
Use early retirement to re- duce the number of mili- tary personnel	2.87
Reduce Armed Forces re- cruiting by 5 percent in 1994 and 8 percent in 1995 ..	1.5
Reduce DOE nuclear weap- ons research and testing budget by 10 percent in 1994 increasing to 40 per- cent by 1997	1.5
Eliminate HAP, through which DOD gives away sur- plus heavy equipment to foreign nations (millions) ..	125
Eliminate DOD funding for the World University Games, Summer Olympics, and the World Cup	85
Total	116.69
Total proposed cuts by Congressman Paul Kan- jorski	213.597

¹Savings amounts have been derived from a variety of sources, including the Congressional Budget Office, the Library of Congress, Congressional Quarterly magazine, and the budget of the United States for fiscal year 1993.

March 10, 1993

TRIBUTE TO JOHN B. ZERBE

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 10, 1993

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to John B. Zerbe, who is retiring as president and chief operating officer of Hershey Entertainment and Resort Company [HERCO].

A native of Lykens, Dauphin County, John Zerbe is a graduate of the Pennsylvania State University and a 4-year veteran of the U.S. Air Force. He has spent 24 years of his life associated with HERCO and other Hershey interests. He held management positions at Hersheypark and Hersheypark Arena, Hershey Recreation Center, the Hershey Education and Cultural Center, and Hershey Estates.

John's talents and skills did not go unnoticed, and in 1981 he became managing director of the Baltimore Convention Complex and was responsible for managing the Baltimore Convention Bureau, Baltimore Convention Center, Baltimore Arena, and Festival Hall. John initiated and oversaw the expansion of the convention center, improvements to the arena, construction of a parking garage adjacent to the arena, and the building of Festival Hall. During his tenure, John was named executive aide and chief of staff by then-Baltimore Mayor William Donald Schaefer, where he helped restructure the management of the city's Lexington Market, the radio station at Baltimore Community College and the city's Office of Promotion and Tourism.

John later served as executive vice president of the Miss America Pageant and as assistant secretary and director of State marketing in the State of Maryland's Department of Economic and Employment Development. While there, John oversaw the office of tourism development, office of sports promotion, film commission, Maryland Magazine, and Maryland State Games.

John came back into the Hershey fold when, in 1988, he was named executive vice president and chief operating officer for HERCO, and was later elected to the post of president and chief operating officer.

John has also served the community ably, as he was president of the Hershey Rotary Club, the Pennsylvania Parks and Recreation Society, and the National Association of Miss America State Pageants, vice president of the Dauphin County Parks and Recreation Commission and chairman of the Derry Township Parks and Recreation Board.

I want to congratulate John for his many years of hard work and service to HERCO and the community at large. I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing John the best for whatever lies ahead, and in hoping that his retirement is a long and happy one.

Mr. STUMP. Mr. Speaker, studies show that at least one-third of America's homeless are veterans. For many of these veterans, psychiatric and medical problems exacerbate circumstances which have led to their living on the streets or dependence on homeless shelters. The status of "veteran" tells you something about them: at one time they held steady, responsible jobs. VA has proven that they can again.

Experts are discovering that where there is a comprehensive approach to the problems of homelessness, more of the homeless achieve successful reintegration into society. VA homeless programs, in addition to providing crisis intervention, emergency shelter and meals, the components of most homeless programs, provide for comprehensive rehabilitation of the homeless person. VA utilizes its medical resources such as substance abuse treatment, various forms of psychiatric intervention and basic medical care and combines these with social services, job training and transitional housing to provide a comprehensive array of services; and they work. The Dallas VA Medical Center received an award for Excellence in Human Services Programming from the Community Council of Greater Dallas. In Arizona, the homeless veterans program at the Prescott VA Medical Center documented that 63 percent of those who go through their program meet all the criteria of successful reintegration into society—double the national average for similar programs. This is not unusual for VA—many VA homeless treatment programs boast similar awards and achievements.

Yet, even though one-third of the homeless are veterans and VA homeless programs are some of the best around, the VA receives less than 5 percent of the money appropriated for McKinney Act homeless programs.

Providing VA so small a percentage of funding to assist homeless veterans is difficult to reconcile with the high percentage of veterans among this population. Because of that relatively limited support, VA specialized programs, while achieving some success, do not yet serve many communities with substantial numbers of homeless veterans, and in other communities lack the resources to reach the numbers of veterans needing assistance. Additional McKinney Act funding would provide opportunities to expand and link other programs and initiatives, such as compensated work therapy and transitional housing, with existing rehabilitative efforts. Since one-third of the homeless are veterans, VA should get a proportional amount of resources for treatment. I hope my colleagues agree that veterans deserve equal treatment and support this resolution for proportional distribution of homeless program funding.

THE FISCAL ACCOUNTABILITY AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL REFORM ACT OF 1993

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 10, 1993

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, today, Congressman MORAN and I, along with over 70 Members of the House, are introducing the Fiscal Accountability and Intergovernmental Reform Act of 1993 [FAIR]. I believe this truly bipartisan legislation will make the U.S. Congress more accountable for its actions by curtailing the passage of unfunded Federal mandates. These mandates have caused States like Pennsylvania, and local governments like York, Gettysburg, and Carlisle, PA, increased headaches as they would try to assess their obligations based upon their incoming tax revenues. Further, this legislation would also ease the burden on small businesses by curtailing needless and excessive Federal agency redtape and regulation.

The idea of this legislation is simple, the U.S. Congress must become more accountable for its actions which in some cases has an adverse effect on States, local governments, and small businesses. For example, as the ranking member of the House Education and Labor Committee, I have consistently fought against legislation that would impose burdensome mandates on States, local governments, and small businesses. During the last Congress, my committee had jurisdiction over legislation to remove lead paint from the Nation's schools. I moved to lead the sponsors that this is a high priority and that it should be done. However, the bill did not include provisions to pay for this legislation. It was understood that this legislation would be paid for through the appropriations process. I disagreed with this because, I remember not too long ago that we proposed the same for asbestos removal and passed legislation providing for asbestos removal, but did not pass the dollars with the legislation. This type of unfunded mandate is one which handcuffs States, local governments, and small businesses.

I must stress, the idea behind this is not to impede legislation, rather it is to force the Congress to seriously consider the impact of any new legislation before the legislation is passed. It is a policy that the Congress must adopt to stop giving lip service to the idea of true reform.

This legislation will achieve this end by forcing the Congressional Budget Office to conduct an impact assessment on legislation that is reported out of committee for action on the House floor. This legislation would also require agencies prior to the implementation of any rule or any other major Federal action affecting the economy to perform an assessment of the economic impact of the proposed rule or action and seek public comment on the assessment. Finally this legislation would require that whenever there is more than one option, the agency must adopt the option with the least adverse economic impact or provide a statement of reason's why the agencies failure to do so is consistent with the purposes of this legislation.

I believe this legislation has the key ingredients for passage. It sends the proper signal, an ideal good government mission which makes the Congress more accountable for its actions and studies the impacts of legislation before it is passed. This legislation has bipartisan support of Members in the House. I also believe this bill would signal an end to closed door agency policy decisions which hurt many States, local governments, and small businesses.

I look forward to working with my colleagues, especially the gentleman from Virginia, Congressman JAMES MORAN to see this needed legislation passed in the U.S. Congress. The time has come for Congress to pass this FAIR legislation which will bring more accountability to the Government by the people. I would urge my colleagues to support this needed legislation.

HOUSE PAYS TRIBUTE TO VINCENZO PALMIOTTO

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 10, 1993

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I like to call them "quiet American heroes." They are men and women who aren't in the headlines every day, but who nevertheless leave a positive mark in their communities and work places.

Today I'd like to tell you about one of them, Vincenzo Palmiotto of Loudonville, NY.

Mr. Palmiotto recently retired as assistant district manager of the Schenectady office of the Social Security Administration. The best tribute he could possibly receive has already been rendered, and that's the best wishes of his coworkers mixed with regret at losing him to retirement.

Originally from Peekskill, Mr. Palmiotto is a graduate of Syracuse University. One of his undergraduate distinctions was being the third-ranked collegiate boxer in the country.

Mr. Palmiotto is also a veteran, another thing which makes him special to me. He served in the Korean war, and is also a retired major in the Air Force Reserves.

He joined the Social Security Administration in 1954, and joined their management team in 1959. He served at the Schenectady office from 1965 until his retirement this year.

His retirement will give him more time to spend with his wife, Ellen, their six children and many grandchildren. Like many of my quiet American heroes, Mr. Palmiotto is not only a solid family man but one who gives something back to the community. He is quite active in charity work at his church, another likely beneficiary of his additional time during retirement.

You see, Mr. Speaker, Mr. Palmiotto's attitude is that he has been blessed with fairly good health, and he wants to repay his good fortune by helping others. That's the kind of guy he is.

And that's why he has been so popular with his coworkers. District Manager Thomas M. McGovern says Mr. Palmiotto is the very embodiment of decency and honesty, a colleague who will be sorely missed.

Everyone who knows him feels that way about him. And that's why, Mr. Speaker, I would ask you and all Members to join me today for our own tribute, wishing many happy retirement years to Vincenzo Palmiotto, a dedicated public servant and my good friend.

FEDERAL INSURANCE ADMINISTRATION ACT

HON. JOSEPH P. KENNEDY II

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 10, 1993

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, HENRY B. GONZALEZ, and I introduced the Federal Insurance Administration Act, H.R. 1257. This legislation is intended to address several long-standing problems with the provision of insurance in our country. These problems call for a measured Federal response. It is our hope that this legislation provides that response, and in the process improves the safety and fairness of our insurance system.

Title I of H.R. 1257 establishes the Federal Insurance Administration as an independent executive branch agency. The FIA originally existed as an office within the Department of Housing and Urban Development. There it had responsibility for administering the Federal crime and flood insurance programs. It was removed to the Federal Emergency Management Administration, known as FEMA, as part of the 1978 reorganization of the executive branch. Both as part of HUD, and now as part of FEMA, the Banking Committee has had sole jurisdiction over the activities of the FIA.

Under H.R. 1257, the FIA will continue to administer the crime and flood insurance programs. These programs were created, as many of my colleagues know, to address the fact that, in high-crime and flood-prone areas, the private insurance market simply was not functioning to provide adequate and affordable insurance to residents of such areas.

Over the last several years, it has become evident that, in other ways as well, the market is not serving the interests of consumers, insurers, and overall economic stability. Therefore, H.R. 1257 gives the FIA additional responsibilities to remedy these market inadequacies. Title II of the bill establishes a process whereby foreign-owned insurers and reinsurers must be certified by the FIA before selling their products in the United States. This provision attempts to put an end to the proliferation of offshore, unregulated, undercapitalized, unethical, and irresponsible insurance providers in the United States. These companies collect hundreds of millions of dollars in premiums, usually from those for whom insurance is largely unavailable or unaffordable, like inner-city merchants. Yet, when significant amounts of claims are filed—as say, in the wake of the 1992 Los Angeles riots—these fly-by-night insurers disappear, without paying out a cent in claims. As a result, consumers and merchants are left with policies worth no more than the paper they are written on.

State insurance commissioners have long admitted their frustration over their inability to

adequately regulate offshore insurers. John Garamendi, the California Insurance Commissioner and perhaps this Nation's leading public official in the fight for a safer and sounder insurance industry, has said that "We need help from the Federal Government." His fellow insurance commissioners echoed that sentiment last Spring when they called for Federal legislation to regulate offshore insurers and reinsurers seeking to do business in the United States. H.R. 1257, by requiring that these offshore entities meet basic registration, solvency, and other business requirements, answers the States' call for Federal action.

Title III of the bill establishes a process to provide for the short-term liquidity needs of insurance companies. It is similar to legislation introduced by Chairman GONZALEZ during the 102d Congress. It would allow companies access to the discount window of the Federal Reserve, provided that they meet minimum financial resource and solvency standards set by the FIA, and that they show a need for short-term credit to avoid a liquidity crisis caused by policyholder withdrawals. It would provide insurers with access to a source of liquidity which neither they nor State regulators have been able to thus far provide.

The hope in creating this kind of liquidity facility is, of course, that it would not be used. Policyholders, knowing that their insurance companies could go to the Fed to meet short-term liquidity needs, would be less likely to panic at the first sign of trouble. At the same time, such a facility would provide a source of stability to insurers who are financially sound but ill equipped to handle an onslaught of policyholders seeking refunds. One need only look at the case of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co., a New Jersey-based company seized by State regulators in 1991, to understand the terribly damaging effect of policyholder runs. The company suffered large losses from its investments in commercial mortgages. Customers became unnerved and demanded immediate refunds. The company was unable to liquidate sufficient assets to meet this demand, and had to be seized by State regulators, even though it was solvent at the time of seizure. By providing liquidity assistance under title III, H.R. 1257 will offer a much-needed measure of protection to well-capitalized insurers who might otherwise be seized or forced to sell profitable assets because of policyholder withdrawals. In the end, policyholders will benefit, and insurers will not have to sacrifice long-term safety and soundness to meet short-term cash demands.

Title IV of H.R. 1257 is intended to gather information about where and to whom insurers issue policies. Recently, the Subcommittee on Consumer Credit and Insurance held a hearing into the problem known as insurance "red-lining". Witnesses testified to what can only be described as a massive, nationwide pattern of discrimination against low-income and minority consumers. This pattern has been documented in studies and surveys going back 25 years and continuing to this day. A recent study by the consumer group ACORN shows that urban minorities are far less likely to have homeowners insurance than whites. Those that do find insurance are paying more in premiums for less coverage—as much as 270 percent more for State-sanctioned home-

owners insurance than for standard private insurance sold to white consumers.

In the course of its preparation for the hearing, the subcommittee obtained confidential underwriting guidelines used by several insurance companies to underwrite automobile insurance in Texas. These guidelines set standards that have little if any relation to individual risk, but that have the clear effect—if not the intent—of excluding low-income and minority citizens from consideration for coverage. For instance, one company, Metropolitan Life, requires people seeking car insurance to own a home. Since most working families do not own a home, they have no chance to obtain auto insurance, even if they have excellent driving records. Another Dallas-based insurer, Trinity Universal told its agents not accept applications from anyone living in six designated Texas counties. It so happens that those counties are overwhelmingly urban and Hispanic, including Dallas, Fort Worth, Corpus Christi, El Paso, and the Rio Grande Valley, which is the single poorest area of the United States. Residents of these counties with unblemished driving and personal histories are simply out of luck if they seek a policy with Universal.

The presence of discrimination in the insurance industry would be no more surprising than its existence in any other sector of our society. It is a fact of American life. What is surprising, however, is that so little has been done thus far to detect it. H.R. 1257 will require the FIA to collect data from insurance companies on where they do, and where they do not, write policies—much like the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act requires lenders to produce data on mortgage loans. It will also give consumers the right to know why they have been turned down for insurance, much like the right they now have if they are turned down for credit. If sunlight is the best disinfectant, then these requirements will shed some much-needed light on industry practices, and put to the test any contention that discrimination does not exist.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1257 takes reasonable and responsible steps to address some of the very serious problems facing our insurance industry. I believe it deserves the support of the membership, and I look forward to receiving comments on it as we move through the 103d Congress.

TRIBUTE FOR THE NEWLY ESTABLISHED LONG ISLAND JEWISH SPORTS HALL OF FAME

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 10, 1993

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to respectfully offer my congratulations and tribute to the YM-YWHA of Suffolk County for establishing the Long Island Jewish Sports Hall of Fame. This new institution will honor those Jewish sports figures who have made a significant contribution to the world of sports with grace and distinction. The initial inductees are great sportsmen who achieved excellence in such sports as baseball, basketball, boxing,

wrestling, and swimming. Some of them have won truly prestigious sports prizes—from the Olympic Gold Medal to the Cy Young Award.

The sports figures that we honor challenged the old discriminatory stereotypes about the Jewish people—that nice Jewish boys and girls don't enjoy or participate in sports and that Jewish culture and traditions which emphasize intellectual accomplishments and the life of the mind allow no place for sport or physical activities. It used to be the joke that the role of Jews in sports could be written in a few short sentences. However, we know that in reality, many Jews, such as these inductees, have made key contributions to sports competition in the United States and abroad. Mr. Speaker, the Long Island Jewish Sports Hall of Fame will honor just a few of those wonderful Jewish sports figures who have special ties to Long Island.

Marv Albert: Mr. Albert, the voice of the New York Knicks and the New York Rangers, is a widely respected and hardworking sportscaster whose popularity quickly spread from the New York area to the rest of the Nation. At his peak workload in the 1980's, he announced the New York Knicks and Rangers games, boxing matches, football games, a pregame baseball show for NBC Sports as well as a sports segment at 6 and 11 o'clock on weekdays for WNBC-TV in New York. As Sports Illustrated recently noted, "Nobody takes sports-casting as seriously as Marv does, yet nobody seems to have as much fun doing it."

Ernie Grunfeld: This Romanian-born American basketball star played for the University of Tennessee from 1973 to 1977, where he averaged 22.3 points per game. He made the Sporting News All-America second team in 1977. Beginning in 1977, he played pro basketball with the Milwaukee Bucks, then with the Kansas City Kings, and the New York Knicks.

Art Heyman: A native of Rockville Center, Mr. Heyman became a three-time All-American basketball hero at Duke University—1961–63. He was Duke's highest scorer and averaged 25.1 points per game, with 1,984 total points. The Associated Press and the Sporting News voted Mr. Heyman 1963 college basketball player of the year. Mr. Heyman later played 4 years in the National Basketball Association and 3 in the American Basketball Association.

William "Red" Holzman: During the 1960's and 1970's he was a successful coach of the New York Knicks and led the Knicks to a pair of world championships. He also compiled one of the best records of any active coach in pro basketball. The Knicks eventually elevated Mr. Holzman to the dual post of general manager-coach.

Sanford "Sandy" Koufax: He was one of baseball's greatest pitchers. During his distinguished career with the Brooklyn and Los Angeles Dodgers, he set all-time records with four no-hitters in 4 years. He captured the earned-run title for 5 seasons in a row—1963–66. He won 25 or more games in 3 seasons. He had 11 shutouts in 1963 and was the strikeout leader four times with a record 382 strikeouts in 1965. He was voted most valuable player in 1963. He received the Cy Young Award in 1963, 1965, and 1966. He

also was inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame in Cooperstown, NY, in 1972.

Shep Messing: He starred as a two-time all-American soccer goalie at Harvard University. Afterward, he was the goalkeeper of the United States Olympic team in 1972 at Munich, Germany. He later joined the New York Cosmos soccer team, where he was recognized as a colorful and exciting player.

Henry Wittenberg: He was once considered one of the world's greatest wrestlers. Between the years 1938 and 1952, he won 400 consecutive matches. Mr. Wittenberg won two Olympic medals: a gold medal in the 1948 London games and a silver medal in the 1952 Helsinki games.

Max Zaslofsky: Mr. Zaslofsky began his career as a basketball star with St. John's University. From 1946 to 1956, he played pro basketball for the Chicago Stags and New York Knicks. In 1948, he led the NBA in scoring with a 21-point average. When he retired in 1956, he was the NBA's third highest all-time scorer with 7,990 points.

Mr. Speaker, I offer my hearty congratulations to all of these well-deserving inductees, as well as to the leadership of the Suffolk County YM-YWHA for its vision in honoring these praiseworthy individuals.

MENTAL ILLNESS AWARENESS WEEK

HON. RON WYDEN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 10, 1993

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. Speaker, the tragedy of mental illness affects 40 million adults and 12 million children in this country alone.

Over the past 9 years, the first week of October has been proclaimed Mental Illness Awareness Week. During this time many national and local grass roots organizations throughout the country sponsor activities directed to their members, volunteers, the media, legislators and the public to bring awareness to the plight of the mentally ill. Today, I am once again introducing a resolution to commemorate Mental Illness Awareness Week to keep the flame of hope alive for victims of mental illness.

Barriers to the recognition and treatment of mental illness persist, and we continue to pay the price. Inadequate treatment shows up in performance and absentee statistics in school and industry, in homelessness, in chronic physical problems, and in suicide, crime and accident reports. Mental illnesses claim tens of thousands of lives and cost the Nation \$273 billion annually.

Children are particularly vulnerable. The rate of completed and attempted suicides in adolescents continues to rise. Children with depression, anorexia, autism, and behavioral disorders experience the anguish of mental illness directly. But children are also indirect victims, suffering the consequences of impaired parenting by a mentally ill or drug or alcohol abusing mother or father.

There is much to be done. We must provide adequate funding for research and act as advocates for mental health, recognizing the di-

verse settings where mental illnesses are treated. We need to champion preventive and early diagnostic services and recognize the benefits of early treatment, a prerequisite of which is the goal of this annual proclamation: The formation of a national partnership to dispel the silence surrounding mental illness.

Mental Illness Awareness Week provides us with the opportunity to overcome the cruel stigma surrounding mental illness. It also helps to educate the public that treatment is available and can lead to increased productivity and improved quality of life for millions of Americans.

I thank my colleagues who have already joined this cause through their support for this resolution, and urge the Congress to move swiftly in recognizing again the plight and needs of the mentally ill.

THE OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF ENHANCED EXPLORATION AND DEEP WATER INCENTIVES ACT

HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 10, 1993

Mr. FIELDS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce today, along with our distinguished colleagues BILLY TAUZIN, DON YOUNG, BOB LIVINGSTON, and GREG LAUGHLIN, the Outer Continental Shelf [OCS] Enhanced Exploration and Deep Water Incentives Act.

Mr. Speaker, it is essential that we maintain a viable U.S. oil and gas industry, not only for the jobs it creates, but to enjoy some measure of energy independence. It is also in our Nation's best interest to have a secure domestic supply of oil and gas resources.

Unfortunately, unless the Congress reverses its misguided policies, we will be dependent on foreign sources for 60 to 70 percent of our energy needs by the year 2000. Clearly, to place our energy security in the hands of unstable foreign energy producers is irresponsible and intolerable.

Mr. Speaker, we must enact incentives to encourage the exploration and development of our most promising Federal lands. This legislation will keep our domestic industry alive by providing royalty relief to those producers who are willing to make the financial investments necessary to explore in deep water offshore areas. Without these incentives, domestic producers simply will not drill in these deep water and other frontier areas and our dependence on foreign oil will continue to grow.

According to the Department of the Interior, some 25.6 billion barrels of oil and 204.8 trillion cubic feet of natural gas may lie undiscovered under the Federal Outer Continental Shelf. A significant amount of those energy reserves are likely to be found in waters deeper than 200 meters.

While the technology exists to produce oil and gas resources in water depths greater than 200 meters, the capital investment necessary to develop a deep water project can easily exceed \$1 billion, which is 10 times the amount necessary to produce resources from a shallow water well.

The positive benefits for this Nation, however, are substantial. To date, the offshore en-

ergy industry has identified some 25 deep water tracts that contain, under the right conditions, commercially recoverable amounts of oil and gas.

By producing these resources, we will provide badly needed employment for up to 200,000 Americans, reduce our dependence on foreign oil, and lower our staggering trade deficit.

It is also important to note that the Mineral Management Services has estimated that deep water reserves could contain up to 8 to 10 billion barrels of oil. By comparison, Prudhoe Bay reserves totaled 10 billion barrels and they provide about 19 percent of our energy needs. It is imperative that our Nation have access to these untapped deep water reserves.

Mr. Speaker, our domestic offshore energy industry is in serious financial period. American companies are leaving for foreign markets, and they are taking American jobs with them. In the past 10 years, more than 450,000 men and women have lost their jobs in the energy industry. This staggering loss of American jobs is more than losses suffered by both the automobile and the steel industries combined.

Simply put, the U.S. energy industry is being driven out of the country by regulations, leasing prohibitions, the high cost of doing business, and an ever-shrinking amount of Federal acreage that is available for exploration.

As recently as 5 years ago, the domestic industry invested nearly 70 percent of their equity capital here in the United States. Today, those same companies are finding it much easier to negotiate with foreign governments, such as the Russian Republic, than to explore domestic onshore and offshore lands. In fact, they are now spending nearly 50 percent of their exploration budget outside of the United States.

What is ironic is that our Federal OCS is our Nation's safest energy extraction program. The industry must now comply with 74 sets of Federal regulations and nearly three dozen major Federal laws concerned with environmental protection and safety.

While opponents often equate OCS activity with oil spills, that comparison is unfair and grossly inaccurate. Of the 60 largest oil spills that have occurred in the waters of this Nation, only 1 was the result of OCS activity. The remaining 59 spills were mainly the result of tanker accidents.

Mr. Speaker, instead of encouraging the development of our energy resources, Congress has enacted OCS leasing moratoria which have locked up almost 500 million acres. During the debate on the Comprehensive Energy Policy Act provisions were included to place additional acreage off limits to development. Fortunately, common sense prevailed and those misguided provisions were dropped in the House-Senate conference committee.

Nevertheless, the existing prohibitions have made it virtually impossible for a company to lease, explore, and develop energy resources outside of the Gulf of Mexico.

Mr. Speaker, it is counterproductive to further impede the ability of our domestic energy industry to develop potential sources of oil and natural gas. By locking up millions of acres of

the Federal OCS and by refusing to allow access to the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, we are making it difficult, if not impossible, to achieve energy security for this Nation.

We must enact this royalty relief proposal as a first step to encourage companies to make the investments necessary to find and produce energy resources in water depths greater than 200 meters. I would urge my colleagues to carefully review this legislation and to join in this effort to enact the Outer Continental Shelf Enhanced Exploration and Deep Water Incentives Act.

**CONGRATULATIONS TO CLAY
CONSTANTINOU**

HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 10, 1993

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, it is with great respect and admiration that I address my colleagues in the House today, for I rise to extend my heartiest congratulations and warmest best wishes to Clay Constantinou, Esq., who is being honored by the Cyprus Federation of America.

Clay Constantinou was born in New York City in 1951 of Greek Cypriot immigrants. Two years later following the death of his mother, Clay's father decided to return to Cyprus with his two young sons.

Following his graduation from grade school in Karavas, Clay attended the American Academy High School at Larnaca. In 1968, Clay's family returned to the United States, where he completed his senior year. The family moved to Jersey City where Clay enrolled in Jersey City State College and received his bachelor of arts in 1973.

Upon graduation, Clay joined John Hancock Insurance Co. In 1976, Clay married his college sweetheart, Eileen Calamari. Two years later he entered Seton Hall School of Law and earned his juris doctorate. He immediately formed his own law firm and simultaneously enrolled in a graduate law studies program at New York University. In 1986 he received his masters in law degree. It was during this time that Clay and Eileen became the proud parents of their two children, Jennifer and Dan.

Clay is involved in numerous community organizations. He serves as a trustee on the board of directors for Jersey City State College Development Fund. He has served as supreme president of the Cyprus Federation of America, Inc., president of the American Academy Alumni Association of New York, Inc., and on the board of directors of the Cyprus Children's Fund, Inc.

His political involvement has seen him as national cochair and New Jersey State finance director of Clinton for President and of Dukakis for President and as a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1988 and 1992. Clay presently serves as a managing trustee to the Democratic National Committee and as a member of the board of directors of the New Jersey State Democratic Finance Committee.

Clay presently also practices law for the firm Wilentz, Goldman, and Spitzer, as well as

serving as a commissioner on the New Jersey Turnpike Authority and on the Essex County Utilities Association. In January 1993, Clay was appointed deputy treasurer and director of northeast political affairs of the Democratic National Committee.

He is truly one of the special few who make a difference in society. Clay is a man of the utmost integrity who sincerely cares about his neighbors, his community, and his country.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join in paying tribute to Clay Constantinou as a colleague and a friend, as he continues to provide invaluable service to his community and truly makes a difference in society. I extend my best wishes to him on this most special occasion.

**TRIBUTE TO GLEN AND SALLY
WOODIN**

HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 10, 1993

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Kalkaska, MI newly elected "Citizens of the Year," Glen and Sally Woodin. Both are longstanding pillars of the community and are very deserving of this award. Time and time again the community of Kalkaska has depended on Glen and Sally for their support, and each and every time they have responded with their time, effort and heart-felt concern.

Their commitment to the community is hard to measure on any conventional scale as their lives are so inextricably tied to Kalkaska and its citizens. Nevertheless, it is obvious that they are at the forefront when it comes to community service. Yearly, Glen and Sally take time at Christmas to distribute Christmas baskets and good will to the needy and less fortunate. Every first weekend in June they take time out to host the hospital and crosstrails annual benefit. Every second week in June, Glen and Sally attend the Miss Michigan pageant as ambassadors for the Greater Kalkaska Area. And while the Woodins wedding anniversary falls annually on the Trout Festival, they give up this weekend each year, forsaking travel or private time, to make sure that the festival runs smoothly.

Both Glen and Sally have their own specialized interests within the community. Sally is the president of Dancers Unlimited, a not for profit group that helps local dancers earn money to further their education in the fine arts—be it in Grand Rapids, Detroit, or New York City.

Glen volunteers his time to many service organizations around the area including the South Boardman American Legion Post, the Kalkaska VFW, and the Kalkaska Booster Club. He also served as an original board member of Kalkaska Hospice.

Mr. Speaker, these two individuals have been and continue to be invaluable to their community. They are truly deserving of all the thanks and gratitude they receive. They have continued to give freely of themselves without ever asking for anything in exchange. Very few people will ever affect as many in such a

positive way as Glen and Sally Woodin. It is an honor to pay tribute to them today.

**CYPRUS FEDERATION OF AMERICA
PAYS TRIBUTE TO CLAY
CONSTANTINOU**

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 10, 1993

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, March 13, the Cyprus Foundation of America will pay tribute to Mr. Clay Constantinou of Colts Neck, NJ. I cannot imagine anyone more deserving of this high honor. Mr. Constantinou is an American of Greek Cypriot descent who has contributed mightily to democracy and justice in the United States as well as working on behalf of the struggle for the freedom and self-determination of the long suffering Greek Cypriot people.

Clay Constantinou was born in New York City in 1951 of Greek Cypriot parents. Two years later, following the death of his mother, he moved to Cyprus with his father and brother. The Constantinou family remained in Cyprus until 1968, and Clay still fondly remembers growing up in the picturesque town of Karavas on the northern coast of the island. Sadly, Clay's idyllic memories were shattered by the brutal Turkish invasion of the region in 1974. Clay has dedicated much of his time, energy and immense talents to bringing an end to the injustice of the Turkish oppression in the land of his youth.

Clay Constantinou's life seems at times like a retelling of the classic American dream. Upon his return to the United States, he attended Jersey City State College, where he participated in numerous organizations and activities and particularly excelled as an athlete. After his graduation on 1973, he joined John Hancock Insurance in Millburn, NJ, where he quickly earned awards for quality and production. In 1976, he married his college sweetheart, Eileen Calamari. Two years later, he entered Seton Hall University School of Law, earning his J.D. in 1981 after leaving his mark as a leader in various student activities. He immediately formed a law partnership with one of his classmates and also found time to obtain a masters in law degree from New York University in 1986. He and Eileen also became the proud parents of two children, Jennifer and Dan.

Always active in Greek American issues, and in particular the Cyprus cause, Clay was elected supreme president of the Cyprus Federation of America in 1986, and served two consecutive 2-year terms. Today, he continues to work with others to end the Turkish occupation and division of Cyprus, to return the refugees to their homes and to reunite the island. It is his lifelong aspiration to experience the joy of returning to his beloved Karavas with his displaced family and friends to celebrate a free and united Cyprus.

Clay Constantinou has also been deeply involved in national politics here at home. In 1987 and 1988, he served as finance chairman of the Presidential campaign of Michael Dukakis. Four years later, he served as New

Jersey finance chairman of Bill Clinton's campaign for the White House. This year, he served as finance cochair of the 52d Presidential Inaugural and presided over New Jersey's Electoral College. He was a delegate to both the 1988 and 1992 Democratic National Conventions. He also worked for the successful campaign of New Jersey Gov. Jim Florio. In 1990, Governor Florio appointed Mr. Constantinou, a commissioner of the New Jersey Turnpike Authority, and he continues to serve in this capacity. In addition, in 1992 he was appointed a commissioner of the Essex County Utilities Authority, and currently serves as vice chairman.

Early this year Mr. Constantinou joined the law firm of Wilentz, Goldman & Spitzer as a partner, where he is continuing his practice in business transactions, corporate and commercial matters, and litigation.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor and a privilege for me to join the Cyprus Federation of America in paying tribute to Mr. Clay Constantinou, a man of great accomplishments who has worked so hard and shown such profound dedication to the betterment of both of his homelands.

REGARDING THE HURRICANE HAZARD REDUCTION ACT OF 1993

HON. E. CLAY SHAW, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 10, 1993

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing legislation that would help protect residents of hurricane-prone States from financial ruin if another catastrophic hurricane were to strike the United States.

After our experience with Hurricane Andrew, it is clear that we must start taking steps today to prepare for the possible financial consequences of another major hurricane. With a \$16 billion price tag, Andrew wiped out some insurers in the State of Florida. Experts claim that if Andrew had hit just a few miles north, covered losses might have approached \$50 billion, which no insurer could have withstood. The employment, tax, real estate, and public welfare consequences of such an event are barely imaginable, but we need to prepare in advance for the possibility of such a financial catastrophe. Experts believe that a similar disaster could befall other coastal communities from Texas to Maine if they were struck by major hurricanes.

My bill has a number of goals, including promoting better construction to limit future damage; providing incentives for the purchase of windstorm coverage in hurricane-prone areas; and creating Federal insurance and reinsurance trust funds, composed of premiums collected by private insurers. In addition, this legislation would authorize up to \$50 billion to be borrowed from the Federal Government to cover catastrophic losses exhausting the trust funds. Covered losses up to this amount could be borrowed from the Treasury, and would be repaid from future premiums.

My bill would also bring together State emergency planners, local building experts, hurricane engineers, and insurance and rein-

surance experts. Led by the Director of FEMA, business and government representatives would work together to develop a program that would both reduce damages from future hurricanes, and also make sure that the funds are set aside to provide for truly catastrophic losses. For losses that would otherwise bankrupt private insurers, the Federal Government would step in and make sure that claims are paid.

This issue is vitally important to my home State of Florida, and I am pleased to be joined by six Members of Florida's congressional delegation in introducing this legislation. While I expect that the majority of support for this legislation will come from representatives of coastal communities, I believe passage would benefit all Americans. By promoting improved building standards and hurricane planning, this legislation seeks to limit damages in future hurricanes, and also make sure that claims are covered. As a result, this would limit the need for and size of future emergency supplemental spending bills, as occurred after Hurricanes Andrew and Iniki and Typhoon Omar.

HONORING THE LONG ISLAND JEWISH SPORTS HALL OF FAME

HON. GEORGE J. HOCHBRUECKNER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 10, 1993

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to proclaim the establishment of the Long Island Jewish Sports Hall of Fame, which was established by and will be located at the Suffolk YM-YWHA.

The objective of the Jewish Sports Hall of Fame, which will open on March 21, 1993, is to honor Long Island Jewish sports figures who have distinguished themselves in the field of sports. Unbeknownst to some, a great number of Jewish athletes were born, raised, or live on Long Island, including such renowned sports figures as Marv Albert, Red Holzman, and Sandy Kofax. A display of each of the inductees' plaques and memorabilia will be housed at the Suffolk Y permanently.

Mr. Speaker, a Jewish Sports Hall of Fame will go a long way in fostering Jewish identity through athletics. I commend the Suffolk Y for such a creation, and for a job well done.

PURCHASING MONTH MARCH 1993

HON. TIM HOLDEN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 10, 1993

Mr. HOLDEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Purchasing Management Association [PMA] of Reading and the National Association of Purchasing Management as they celebrate March 1993, as Purchasing Month.

The purchasing and materials management profession plays a key role in ensuring the quality, efficiency, and profitability of business and government throughout our great country. Moreover, the purchasing and materials management profession is actively engaged in

both the private and public sectors and is found in both for-profit and non-profit organizations. Purchasing managers execute, implement, and administer contracts, they develop forecasts and procurement strategies, and they supervise and monitor the flow and storage of materials. All told, the purchasing management profession has a direct and positive impact on this country's economy and its competitive stance in the world.

The Purchasing Management Association of Reading was formed in 1925 to facilitate the overall betterment of the purchasing profession in Berks County. PMA-Reading currently has a membership of 125 active and enthusiastic purchasing managers. PMA-Reading is a positive force in the community—they support a scholarship program and conduct educational seminars and review classes for the Certified Purchasing Manager Certificate program.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues join me as I applaud and thank all of the purchasing and materials managers across the country and join them as they celebrate Purchasing Month.

INTRODUCTION OF A NATIONAL BIRTH DEFECTS REGISTRY

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 10, 1993

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to announce the introduction of a bill which, I believe, will help lay a foundation upon which future efforts at improving American health care can be built. Today, I am pleased to introduce a bill, in conjunction with Mr. SLATTERY and 22 of our colleagues, to establish a national birth defects registry.

In many ways, this legislation is a product of the tragedy which occurred in Cameron County, TX, last year, when a diligent nurse at one of the area hospitals noticed a high rate of spinal and neural tube birth defects in infants born along the border region of south Texas. The general term for these neural tube birth defects is known as anencephaly, which is a lethal birth defect, in which a baby is born with a partial brain, or no brain at all.

The number of anencephaly cases in my district last year resulted in great anguish and misery for the families, and the surrounding communities. When the matter was first brought to my attention, I was astonished that there was no national monitoring system with which to check to see if these birth defects were occurring elsewhere, or only in south Texas.

Although birth defects are the leading cause of infant mortality, the tragedy in south Texas has highlighted the fact that no reliable nationwide system for collecting information on babies born with birth defects exists. The majority of States, including Texas, have no surveillance or monitoring systems capable of tracking the occurrence of birth defects.

This bill, which I discussed with the chair of the President's task force on health care, Hillary Rodham Clinton, will establish a national monitoring system to enable comprehensive

birth defect statistics to be collected. Hillary Clinton is in full agreement with the concept of such a monitoring system, and I look forward to working with the task force on establishing such a monitoring system for birth defects among America's children.

HUMAN RIGHTS FOR ALL SYRIAN JEWS

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 10, 1993

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, in honor of the Sabbath of Remembrance and Prayer for Syrian Jews which was commemorated this year on Friday, March 5, I rise today to discuss the plight of the Jewish community in Syria.

Without question, the Syrian Government has one of the worst human rights records of any government in the world. Torture is commonly used as a means to repress political opposition and government forces frequently arrest and detain individuals who are perceived to be security threats. Many of those in prison have received an unfair trial for their alleged offenses. Basic freedoms, including the freedom of speech, press, and association, are virtually nonexistent.

In addition to this already poor political climate for human rights protection, the Syrian Government also consistently violates the civil and political rights of its small Jewish community. Up until April 1992, the nearly 4,000 Jews living in Syria were denied their fundamental right to emigrate. Once the emigration restrictions were lifted, more than 70 percent of the Jewish community left the country. However, since October 1992, the Government has issued very few exit permits, stranding some 1,000 Jews remaining in Syria.

Overall, the Syrian Government is especially harsh in the restrictions it places on Syrian Jews. According to the State Department country reports on human rights practices for 1992, Jews in Syria are generally barred from government service jobs, are prohibited from joining the military, and are the only minority whose passports and identity cards mention their religion. They are also under greater surveillance by government security forces than is the general population.

Despite recent human rights developments in Syria which were positive—notably the release of the Swed brothers who had been in prison since 1987 for illegally traveling to Israel and the release of thousands of other political prisoners—the Syrian Government must do more to demonstrate to the international community that it will adhere to international human rights standards. For example, it must not stand in the way of the right of Syrian Jews to emigrate, it must allow the Syrian Jewish community who chooses to remain in Syria to live their lives free from government persecution or discrimination, and it must protect and promote the human rights of all Syrian citizens. So long as these steps are not taken, Syria will continue to be perceived as an intolerant and undemocratic nation with an egregious human rights record toward its Jewish community.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

IN MEMORY OF ARTHUR ASHE

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 10, 1993

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, last month our Nation mourned the passing of one of the greatest sports heroes in history. Arthur Ashe distinguished himself as something far more exceptional than an ordinary sports star. By all recollections, Arthur Ashe was a gentleman with an unflinching commitment to the highest ideals.

A true champion of justice, Arthur Ashe gave much more than could be appreciated in his short lifetime. His legacy will live for generations. I commend the following thought provoking commentary by Bryan Burwell to my colleagues in Congress. The following appeared in USA Today on February 8, 1993.

HONOLULU.—For all his brilliance on the tennis court, for all the splendid magic Arthur Ashe could muster with that tennis racket in his hand, none of that seems important now.

When we lost Ashe Saturday afternoon to AIDS-related pneumonia, the greatest loss we suffered was not the loss of another star athlete. There are many more of those where he came from.

The assembly line from our city streets and country roads and suburban country clubs will surely churn out another athlete whose on-field skills will make any recollection of Ashe's tennis skills no more than a fuzzy memory.

But what I mourn today is the passing of Arthur Ashe the man, not the athlete. Too many athletes pay so much lip service to the notion of taking a stand. But Arthur Ashe spent most of his 49 years on this earth taking valiant stands against some of the world's injustices.

As a child of the South, he took on the institutional racism that threatened to hold him back but never did. He took on apartheid in South Africa and championed Nelson Mandela's cause long before it became a fashionable thing to do. He was an advocate of reform in amateur and college sports long before it was popular.

He gave. He fought. He protested. Even in the final months of his life, he was out there marching and protesting. And now that he is gone, Ashe's void as athlete/activist becomes even more glaring by the shameful absence of someone of substance among the current crop of professional athletes who is willing to step in and take his place as a fearless social champion.

Where is that new voice that is willing to challenge the status quo?

Where is that new voice that dares to question the obvious ills of both sport and society?

Where is that vibrant man or woman who dares to dictate what his proper social conduct should be rather than stand in silence for fear of ruining an endorsement deal?

How far along an enlightened path would major league baseball be if its sport was populated by a dozen men like Ashe?

With all this talk about minority hiring and the reluctance of baseball owners to step up and discipline Marge Schott appropriately, how quickly would those weak-kneed owners change their embarrassing ways if all the African-American and Hispanic players stood up and demanded changes?

March 10, 1993

If an Arthur Ashe were in the National Football League, would the NFL have dared to have been so brazen as to give referee Larry Nemmers—the man who is under investigation for calling New York Jets defensive back Erik McMillan a "nigger" during a game—an all-expenses-paid trip to Hawaii for Sunday's Pro Bowl as the alternate official?

If the NFL players truly held to the sort of beliefs that Ashe represented, wouldn't they have banded together months ago and demanded an immediate resolution of McMillan's charges? Wouldn't the name and face of Larry Nemmers be ingrained in their minds? Wouldn't the very sight of him send off rocket flares? Shouldn't today's socially aware NFL player have sat on Commissioner Paul Tagliabue's doorsteps and made this so-called "investigation" move at light's speed?

And how much better off would the sport of track and field be now if its athletes followed the example set by Ashe in the early 1960's when he helped turn tennis out of the dark ages and into the multi-billion-dollar industry it is today?

The clowns at the top of track and field's hierarchy like IAAF president Primo Nebiolo seem to think they—not the athletes—are the sport. They legislate against any attempt by the athletes to make a change.

But just think for a moment what would happen to world-class track and field if the cream of the sport simply said, "No more"? Let Nebiolo create all the rules he wants. But if the Carl Lewises, Jackie Joyner-Kerseyes or Mike Powells en masse stood up to that greedy dictator, just like Ashe did nearly 30 years ago in tennis, Nebiolo's fake rules would be meaningless.

But now that Ashe has passed away, so too has his feisty, intellectual, activist spirit. This giant will be missed. Sadly, hardly any of the athletes of this generation have any clue just how huge a voice he was or have the courage to take up where he left off.

H.R. 1280

HON. AUSTIN J. MURPHY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 10, 1993

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to cosponsor the new occupational safety and health reform bill introduced by the chairman of the Education and Labor Committee, BILL FORD. I am hopeful that this bill will receive more careful and complete attention from the White House than the last OSHA reform package. I commend Chairman FORD for once again showing his commitment to protecting the lives and health of America's workers, by reintroducing this legislation.

President Clinton reminded us in his State of the Union Address that putting people back to work will provide the greatest jump start for the American economy. But, putting workers into unsafe and unhealthy working environments benefits no one, least of all the worker. The President was right to highlight job creation so prominently in his economic program. I share with him the belief that if given the chance America's workers will lead the Nation out of bad times. If we intend to place our faith in economic recovery in the hands of American workers, then let's guarantee their safety

along with their success by mandating healthy productive workplaces in all industries.

As chairman of the Subcommittee on Labor Standards, Occupational Health and Safety, I intend to begin the process of review and careful consideration of this legislation very soon with a series of hearings. I guarantee that our hearings will focus on the goal of producing legislation that will ensure that workplace hazards are eliminated, hazardous operators are punished, and honest enterprises are allowed to operate free from excessive government bureaucratic interference. I am hopeful that our hearings will afford an opportunity for all interested parties to be able to come to the table and through full and frank discussion of these complex issues reach reasonable consensus.

SALUTE TO THE COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTERS

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 10, 1993

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the House Committee on Government Operations, which is charged with overseeing the economy and efficiency of all levels of government, as a member of the Congressional Black Caucus, and as a representative from the city of Detroit, where 27 percent of the population lacks health insurance, the delivery of health care services to the medically underserved has become one of my greatest concerns.

Today I take the floor to salute America's community, migrant, rural, and homeless health centers as the National Association of Community Health Centers conducts its 18th annual policy and issues conference here in Washington.

I had the distinct pleasure of meeting with Mary Stevens Ferris and Dr. Isabella Reyes of the Detroit Community Health Connection, William Cartwright and Florida Williams of the Detroit Primary Care Network, and Ricardo Guzman of the Community Health and Social Services [CHASS] clinic in southwest Detroit, in my offices yesterday. These people, whose mission can be described as nothing less than God's work, provide the services that represent the "safety net" for Detroit's medically underserved, and they are doing outstanding work. Their national association is one of the most effective advocacy groups I have worked with during my career in Washington, and I am very pleased with my relationship with them.

Mr. Speaker, over 600 federally funded community, migrant and homeless health care centers across the country provide health care services to almost 6.5 million medically underserved patients, about 40 percent of whom are Medicaid recipients. With limited support from the Federal Government, these facilities have over the past 27 years filled a critical gap in our rapidly eroding health care system. Detroit is home to several of these critical operations.

It gives me great concern that there is precious little attention being paid to the role of community health centers and primary care in

the debates on managed care in Medicaid or health care reform more generally.

I met yesterday with First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton, who chairs the President's task force on health care reform, to discuss H.R. 1200, the American Health Security Act, which I introduced last week with my friend and colleague, Representative JIM McDERMOTT of Washington State, and over 50 cosponsors last week.

The American Health Security Act would establish a State-administered, single-payer health system that offers universal coverage, strong cost containment, freedom to choose one's provider, progressive financing, and, importantly, a reshaping of our health care delivery system to emphasize primary care. It is the only major health care reform proposal that does this. It provides for:

A national goal that 50 percent of graduate medical residencies will be in primary care—family practice, general internal medicine, general pediatrics—within 5 years of enactment;

Significant new funding to the U.S. Public Health Service for existing programs supporting health professional education, nursing education, the National Health Service Corps, the maternal and child health block grant, preventive health block grant, community mental health block grant, substance abuse block grant, and grants for HIV services under the Ryan White AIDS Care Act;

A significant program of new revenues for nonprofit community health centers, migrant health centers, and other federally qualified health centers for the planning, development, and delivery of primary care in medically underserved areas, in addition to current appropriations for such facilities.

I am heartened that Mrs. Clinton took great interest in the act's emphasis on community health centers and primary and preventive care. We all can learn from the extraordinary work of community health centers across America the last 27 years in providing cost-effective, comprehensive primary care services as the Nation's course on health care reform takes shape.

Further, Mr. Speaker, I am alarmed by the increasing signals from the Senate Finance Committee that legislation on Medicaid-managed care will be revisited in the near future. I have so much confidence in community health centers because they were providing a cost-effective, managed continuum of care long before the concept of capitation or prepayment for Medicaid services was ever conceived. For the last 25 years health centers have been reaching the quality of care goals and cost savings that managed care advocates are looking for.

It is for this reason that Congress, led by Senator JOHN CHAFEE and the Senate Finance Committee, explicitly and solely protected FQHC's from growing utilization of managed care programs by State Medicaid agencies through the Social Security Act section 1915(b) waiver process in the Omnibus Reconciliation Act [OBRA] of 1989. Approval of a section 1915(b) waiver by the Health Care Financing Administration allows States to "lock in" or require Medicaid recipients to enroll in specific managed care plans. Such a waiver states clearly, however, that when establishing a managed care program, States must utilize

FQHC's as providers, and cannot deny FQHC's the reasonable cost reimbursement that Congress mandated they will receive from Medicaid agencies. No other health care provider has received such congressional recognition.

My interpretation of Medicaid managed care legislation, such as S. 2077, introduced by Senator MOYNIHAN in the 102d Congress, is that it runs counter to this special status granted to FQHC's and potentially does serious damage to the financial viability of these essential facilities. The result, I fear, of this legislation's enactment, might be diminished access to primary care for the medically underserved if the reimbursement needs of community health centers are disregarded and these facilities are effectively financially eliminated. This legislation may mean further destabilization of community health centers when the numbers of the uninsured are at an historic level and continue to increase—facilities Senator MOYNIHAN's Finance Committee sought to give financial stability through the FQHC provisions of OBRA 1989.

Unlike private physicians or clinics, health centers—due to their unique mission—require cost-based reimbursement and must be completely protected against risk-based payment plans if their survival is to be insured. Community health centers serve virtually only low-income patients, and are required by law to accept all comers. Much like disproportionate share hospitals, due to their geographic location, historical patterns of patient behavior, and the mission of these facilities, community health centers will continue to serve this population regardless of reimbursement rates or capitation arrangements. They thus have no bargaining power with managed care plans and are therefore forced to accept whatever payment rates and risk exposure these plans demand.

Further, community health centers are prohibited by law from establishing capital reserves and have few privately insured patients over which to spread costs of indigent care. They therefore have absolutely no capacity to absorb losses caused by Medicaid payments that are insufficient to cover their costs, explaining their need for cost-based reimbursement. Their only option is to use their scarce Federal funds—used to pay for health care for the uninsured—to cover the shortfall, or by curtailing or terminating services to those in greatest need of them. The same can unfortunately be said of critical community-based public health services, such as for persons with communicable diseases, school health services, sexually transmitted disease services, immunization clinics and prenatal care programs.

Under the new Primary Care Case Management [PCCM] System established by S. 2077, States can require Medicaid recipients to enroll in a PCCM System without going through the section 1915(b) waiver system—effectively eliminating all of the FQHC's current legislative mandated protections I mentioned earlier. The legislation then eliminates the requirement that PCCMs paid on a risk basis either: First, pay FQHC's their cost if FQHC's are subcontractors, or second, be paid at cost, if the FQHC is a prime contractor.

For example, Ohio uses the new PCCM option in Cleveland. The State Medicaid agency

has told all community health centers that it is paying a risk-based rate for primary care and that the centers can take it or leave it. The centers are no longer guaranteed their cost reimbursement—as Congress intended—and are no longer guaranteed to be "in-plan."

S. 2077 does not eliminate FQHC services as mandated services. But the PCCM provisions of S. 2077 virtually eliminate FQHCs' right to cost-based reimbursement in a PCCM System and their right to refuse a Medicaid contract that does not provide for it. To those policymakers who contend that cost-based reimbursement to FQHCs is "regressive" or "antiquated," I respectfully point out that this incentive was built into the statute because we need these centers so desperately. Community health centers are nonprofits in their purest form, and require unique support from governments for their unique mission.

At a time of contracting budgets and decreasing access to health care for the medically underserved, community health centers should be receiving additional support from Government at all levels rather than threats to their already tenuous financial condition. The Congress must cease in its attempts to balance the budget on the backs of our poorest citizens and the community health centers that serve them.

Mr. Speaker, I hope my colleagues will join with me in acknowledging the outstanding work of our Nation's community health centers, the National Association of Community Health Centers, and these facilities' critical role as we address our health care crisis.

MARYLAND STATE ASSOCIATION
OF B'NAI B'RITH

HON. KWEISI MFUME

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 10, 1993

Mr. MFUME. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, March 13, 1993 and Sunday, March 14, 1993, the Maryland State Association of B'nai B'rith will conduct its annual convention. B'nai B'rith is the oldest and one of the largest service organizations in the world.

B'nai B'rith was founded 150 years ago and its projects and philanthropy impact on the lives of millions of people, regardless of creed, race, age, sex, or nationality.

This organization is an outstanding example of America's most distinctive characteristic—volunteerism. By merging voluntary action with community service, B'nai B'rith has achieved an international reputation as a major benevolent force. For more than 75 years, B'nai B'rith members in Maryland have perpetuated the tradition of community service by conducting programs for disabled persons, working in hospitals and police stations, sponsoring housing for senior citizens, and providing constructive services and facilities for young people.

One particularly significant convention ceremony will involve honoring Mr. Len Stoler as B'nai B'rith Man of the Year. Mr. Stoler will be presented the Guardian of the Menorah Award by Mr. Ken Schiner, international president of the B'nai B'rith. Mr. Stoler is a prominent business entrepreneur in the Baltimore metropoli-

tan area, who has vigorously supported youth programs and has provided leadership to numerous civic and humanitarian projects.

Further highlights of the convention will include the installation of Mr. Len Liberman as the 32d president of the Maryland State Association and the recognition of Mr. Edward Friedman for his successful service as the 1992–93 State association president. Dr. Meir Rosenne, former Israeli Ambassador to the United States, will be the keynote speaker at the Sunday business session.

Other dignitaries participating in the convention will be Maryland Lt. Gov. Melvin "Mickey" Steinberg, and national and district five B'nai B'rith leaders Philip Kershner, Eugene Margolis, Stan Joffe, Alvin Singer, and Bernard Trieber.

Mr. Speaker, it is indeed an honor to call the Maryland State Association of B'nai B'rith to the attention of my colleagues. Thanks to organizations such as B'nai B'rith and individuals like the aforementioned honorees, our efforts as elected officials are extended much further and are enhanced through the interaction of public and private sector cooperation.

TRIBUTE TO ZACHARY AISHA
FREYBERG

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 10, 1993

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to extend my congratulations to Zachary Aisha Freyberg of Brooklyn's Midwood High School who was awarded 10th place in one of the Nation's most prestigious science competitions, the Westinghouse Talent Search.

Brooklyn should be proud of this talented and hard working young man, the only New Yorker chosen for the scholarship. Zachary was first selected as a finalist from over 1,662 high school seniors, and was then chosen for 1 of only 10 scholarships awarded.

Zachary analyzed blood cells called platelets to better understand heart attacks. His promise as a scientist has only just begun, and I know that this will be one of many successes to come.

KILDEE SALUTES SHERMAN
NAPHIER

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 10, 1993

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise now to pay tribute to Mr. Sherman Naphier on the occasion of his retirement after 37 years with the General Motors Corp. To honor this landmark achievement, Mr. Naphier's friends and family will come together for a roast this Saturday in my hometown of Flint, MI.

During Mr. Naphier's stellar career, he has worked at the Inland Fisher Guide Plant on Coldwater Road as well as with the local chapter of the UAW. As a member of the Unit-

ed Auto Workers Local 326, Mr. Naphier rose through the ranks of the union to assume several leadership positions. In 1982, Mr. Naphier was the first African-American in the Flint area to receive the international appointment as attendance coordinator for Local 326. In 1990, Mr. Naphier received an international appointment to the employee assistance program at Local 326. In addition, Mr. Naphier has also served as alternate benefits plan and alternate committee person at Local 326 and was elected to the fair employment personnel committee.

Yet, Mr. Naphier's list of accomplishments at the workplace represents only the tip of the iceberg of his contributions to the community. In 1989, Mr. Naphier, along with his wife Agnes, cofounded CARE to provide substance abuse prevention and treatment for the indigent of the north Flint area. Under the direction of the Naphiers, CARE has grown to become a pillar of the community, providing a vast range of resources to meet the escalating needs of the neighborhood. Mr. Naphier is also the president of the New Jerusalem Full Gospel Baptist Church senior church usher board and serves on the board of trustees for the church.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this moment to ask my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join with me in wishing Mr. Naphier much joy in his retirement. His selflessness has touched the lives of countless people and will continue to serve as a message of bright hope for the citizens of Flint.

TRIBUTE TO MR. GARY ANDERSON

HON. RICHARD J. DURBIN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 10, 1993

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. Speaker, Congressman POSHARD and I would like to recognize a great civic leader from Decatur, IL, Mr. Gary Anderson.

Gary Anderson has served the Decatur community for two decades as member and president of the Decatur Board of Education, mayor of Decatur for three terms, a founding board member of Partners in Education, and a member of the Decatur City Council.

Having obtained a bachelor of science degree in business administration from Northwestern University in 1963 and a law degree from DePaul University in 1968, Mr. Anderson has remained committed to public service while also serving as president of Decatur Title Corp. His dedication and commitment to education and business has greatly improved the quality of life in Decatur.

Mr. Anderson helped launch Partners in Education, a joint effort by Macon County business people and educators to improve the quality of education. He helped develop an affirmative action plan and was active in efforts to seek new approaches to dealing with functional illiteracy, juvenile crime, school dropouts, substance abuse, teen pregnancy, and youth unemployment.

Recently, Mr. Gary Anderson was selected as the Partners in Education honoree for its annual Partners Salute on March 1.

Gary Anderson has a rare quality in public life. His patience and sense of caring have enabled him to bridge many differences in the Decatur community and find compromise in the most difficult situations.

While compiling a fine record of public service, Gary and his wife, Jane, have raised two children who are a great source of pride. A son, Kyle Scott, is a second-year law student at Vanderbilt and Debra is a senior at Valparaiso University.

Gary Anderson should be congratulated for his years of leadership and public service to the central Illinois community. Congressman POSHARD and I would like to thank him and wish him the very best.

IN RECOGNITION OF HEROISM
ABOARD THE U.S.S. "DU PAGE"

HON. BUTLER DERRICK

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 10, 1993

Mr. DERRICK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and commend the heroic and unheralded actions of four brave men serving in the U.S. Navy during World War II. These four were Clarence E. Roberts, boatsmate, of Edgefield, SC; Albert Ramirez, seaman, of Lumpac CA; George Cannon, lieutenant, of Denver, CO; and Robert G. Miller, signalman, of Louisville, KY. The four men serving aboard the U.S.S. *Du Page*, an armed combat loaded transport operating in the Pacific and commanded by Capt. George N. Wauchope, USNR.

In early January of 1945 the *Du Page* was engaged in operations against Japanese forces in the Lingayon Gulf. Part of task force 78, the *Du Page* had sailed from New Guinea in late December carrying Army troops and supplies. By the time she reached the Lingayon Gulf on January 8, she and the ships accompanying her had survived numerous attacks by enemy airplanes, fended off repeated submarine attacks, and had managed to sink an enemy destroyer.

On January 9, the *Du Page* anchored and successfully disembarked its Army troops for an assault on San Fabian Beach, all the while repulsing repeated enemy aircraft attacks. Throughout the rest of the day, the *Du Page* took aboard Army and Navy casualties for treatment in her sick bay. During the night and next day, enemy suicide boats loaded with high explosives attempted to ram the ships belonging to the *Du Page's* task force.

As the *Du Page* prepared to leave the area on the evening of January 10, she again came under enemy aircraft attack. At 7:15 p.m. a Japanese kamikaze pilot in a twin-engine Nick crashed into the port wing of the ship's navigation bridge and continued aft on the bridge to the fantail, setting her on fire and causing extensive damage. It was at this point that Boatsmate Roberts, Signalman Miller, Seaman Ramirez, and Lieutenant Cannon distinguished themselves. Minutes after the plane's impact, Lieutenant Cannon indicated to the other men that he had found an unexploded bomb in the wreckage left by the plane. They determined that they must throw the bomb off the ship.

Putting themselves in the gravest danger, with the *Du Page* burning around them, the four men picked up the bomb, extracted it from the wreckage and threw it over the side.

Mr. Speaker, these four men ignored the immediate peril the bomb presented for the sake of their shipmates. The kamikaze attack on the *Du Page* caused 171 casualties, 35 of whom were killed. Had these men not put their own lives on the line and rid the ship of the bomb, it could have exploded on board, undoubtedly killing many more men, and completely incapacitating the ship. These men's selfless actions saved lives and allowed the ship to maintain its place and duties in the operation. Mr. Speaker, after the passage of almost 50 years, I am proud to finally bring attention to the courageous act of these men as they served their country in the massive struggle of World War II.

TRIBUTE TO HUGH CAMPBELL,
HERO OF PEARL HARBOR

HON. NATHAN DEAL

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 10, 1993

Mr. DEAL. Mr. Speaker, rarely should we use the time of this House to pay tribute to individuals. But there are certain circumstances when persons have distinguished themselves in the service of their country that is fitting and right to honor them here. I call attention today to one of those persons.

Hugh Lester Campbell, who died last week in LaFayette, GA, at the age of 79, was such a person. Although he was laid to rest in a ceremony with full military honors, the retired lieutenant commander of the U.S. Navy deserves to be mentioned here with distinction.

The day was December 7, 1941, and gun captain, Boatswain's Mate Campbell was standing by his station at gun 3 on the U.S.S. *Sumner*, waiting on his shipmates to go ashore to play softball. Then he saw the planes. In Campbell's words, "I saw the sky full of planes as they started diving toward Battleship Row. The planes were swooping and this plane came over the stern of our ship. I could see the pilot."

Campbell reacted quickly loading the gun, but it would not fire because the wire to the firing pin was not attached. So Campbell reached up to trip the firing pin manually, fracturing his hand from the recoil, and in doing so, shot down the first Japanese plane in the attack. The plane he shot down, according to the ship's log now in the Archives, was attempting a torpedo attack on the U.S.S. *California*.

Although his hand was broken, Campbell continued to fire his gun manually for 2 hours at the enemy planes, unloading 58 rounds and burning up the gun in the process. No one on the U.S.S. *Sumner* was killed, but Campbell watched as his former ship, the U.S.S. *Arizona* was torpedoed and continued to burn after the explosion. Campbell was awarded the Purple Heart for the injuries he received at Pearl Harbor, and he continued to serve throughout the war and afterward, commanding three ships.

Lt. Comdr. H.L. Campbell retired in 1957 after a 24-year career in the Navy and returned to his native Walker County where he served as county surveyor.

For his commitment to duty, for outstanding service to his country and to his community, we honor the memory of Hugh Campbell.

GUARANTEE FREEDOM OF THE
PRESS IN HONG KONG

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 10, 1993

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, a free, vocal and active press is of paramount importance to promoting and preserving democracy and in ensuring that the potential excesses of government are aggressively investigated, made public and kept in check. The Founding Fathers of our country recognized clearly this truth and included strong protections for the press in the Bill of Rights.

With the end of the cold war and the decline of the superpower rivalry the press is emerging from dormancy in many places to take its rightful place ensuring open, transparent government and safeguarding human rights and the rule of law. In Eastern Europe, the Baltics, the former Soviet Union, and certain places in Sub-Saharan Africa, to name a few, the free press is a growing and newly vibrant institution.

Under the evenhanded, sometimes disinterested leadership of the British, the Hong Kong press has been vibrant, aggressive, articulate and insightful—unafraid to tell any story. Today the Hong Kong news media uses the most modern telecommunications technology and includes nearly 70 daily newspapers, including 39 Chinese, and 2 English language dailies, over 600 periodicals, 2 private television companies, 1 government radio-television station, and 2 commercial radio stations. Keeping in line with the history of this economic powerhouse, freedom of the press also has an unmistakable commercial angle in Hong Kong. Rapid access to complete and reliable electronic and print information is essential for Hong Kong to remain an international business center and Hong Kong's press has risen to meet this need.

The Sino-British Joint Declaration of 1984 guaranteed that Hong Kong would be allowed to maintain its economic, political, cultural and social structures for at least 50 years after the transfer of sovereignty in 1997. Under this provision, the Hong Kong press should be allowed to operate without mainland interference until 2047.

Unfortunately, with the transfer just over 4 years away the global trend toward a freer press is reverse in Hong Kong. The Hong Kong press has been receiving subtle and not so subtle indications from the mainland that the Communist leadership in Beijing is monitoring it and does not appreciate stories that reflect negatively on the Communist leadership and its policies. I have been told by many sources, including Hong Kong reporters themselves, that the Hong Kong news media feel the pressure of this closer scrutiny and are,

with increasing frequency, practicing self-censorship both in reporting and editing news stories in print and on radio and television. This self-censorship is exercised by otherwise excellent, conscientious reporters who have a legitimate concern over Chinese retribution after 1997 and who, in many cases, have wives and families in Hong Kong.

A 1990 survey of 522 Hong Kong reporters conducted by the Department of Journalism and Communications at the Chinese University of Hong Kong showed that 7 of 10 of those surveyed thought press freedom would be curtailed in Hong Kong after 1997. At that time, 25 percent of Hong Kong journalists admitted that they were apprehensive when criticizing the Chinese Government. It is logical to conclude that these numbers have increased as the transfer of power has gotten closer and the mainland leadership has sought to become increasingly active in Hong Kong's affairs.

The Chinese have pursued a course designed to cast doubt and fear into the minds of Hong Kong's reporters, Chinese harassment of Washington Post reporter Lena Sun and other foreign journalists in Beijing is not lost on Hong Kong's journalists, and it is rumored among Hong Kong media types that the Chinese are compiling a journalistic blacklist for use after July 1, 1997.

On July 3, 1991, Mr. He Xin, a member of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, submitted a proposal calling for legal action against Hong Kong publications which made defamatory comments against mainland political figures. In this proposal, Mr. He asked the Chinese courts—the same ones that tried the Tiananmen Square protestors—to handle the libel cases against Hong Kong publications and to extradite individuals to the mainland for trials if necessary. It is messages like these that bombard the Hong Kong media and create a crisis of confidence among even the most dedicated reporters and editors.

Yesterday, I introduced a bill designed to alleviate the concern felt by some of Hong Kong's media and counteract the need for self-censorship among Hong Kong's professional press corps. This bill will extend 1,500 visas to Hong Kong reporters and their spouses and dependent children and would allow the reporters to exercise these visas any time between January 1, 1997 and January 1, 2002.

Individuals who are nationals of Hong Kong or China, whose principal employment or source of income for the 3 years prior to their application for this special visa has been the news media—including print, radio, and television—and whose welfare or safety is likely to be subject to threats or harassment due directly to the journalist's work in the news media in Hong Kong would be eligible for these visas. I anticipate that the 1,500 visas made available by this bill would extend special immigrant status to between 300 and 500 reporters and their immediate family members. While this is only a portion of the reporters working in Hong Kong, it is a substantial number for a colony with a population of 5.8 million and will form a core group immune from Chinese pressures.

The goal of this bill is not, of course, to encourage the Hong Kong press corps to emi-

grate to the United States. In fact, this bill will be a success if conditions in Hong Kong are such that no Hong Kong reporters feel the need to exercise their visas. The purpose of this bill is to preserve a free, vibrant press in Hong Kong by giving Hong Kong's reporters, editors, and producers the confidence to report the news fairly and accurately both before and after 1997, and by serving notice on the Chinese leadership in Beijing that the Hong Kong press will not be intimidated.

I believe that this bill is a simple and effective way to help preserve Hong Kong's freedom and vitality at this extremely important juncture. Promoting a free press in Hong Kong will help limit China's encroachment into Hong Kong affairs by highlighting Chinese activities and keeping Hong Kong's people informed and aware. I commend this bill to the attention of the Members of the House and encourage my colleagues to become cosponsors.

THE COMPREHENSIVE SAFETY
AND HEALTH REFORM ACT OF 1993

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 10, 1993

Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Comprehensive Safety and Health Reform Act, the first revision of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration since it was established in 1970.

The evidence of the need surrounds us. Two decades after we enacted OSHA, 10,000 Americans are killed on the job each year. There are 6,700 disabling injuries every day, and 390,000 new occupational disease cases are diagnosed each year. We have done little to reduce exposures to toxic chemicals. Most distressing, despite these statistics, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, under Republican Presidents for the last 12 years, has fought against effective enforcement of existing Federal protection.

I introduced a similar bill 2 years ago, and we held several hearings on it in the 102d Congress. But we were unable to enact it because of opposition from the Bush administration. Opponents criticized the bill because, they contended, Government cannot mandate good management-labor relations.

The fact is, work force injuries cost American business \$83 billion a year, according to a 1989 Rand Corp. study. The improvements we seek will not hurt employers who make safety a priority, but they will force changes on businesses that have been callous toward their employees. For the safety-conscious, we would not impose new requirements. For those employers who are not safety-conscious, we will demonstrate that worker safety is a key to success, that good practices will lower their costs and improve their productivity, their morality, and their employees' morale.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to outline the many improvements that would be made by the bill.

The first area of reform concerns employer and employee participation in making workplaces safer. A major problem on the job today is that workers have no voice in health

and safety issues. We intend to give them a bullhorn. Employers would be required to establish health and safety programs to reduce or eliminate hazards and to prevent illnesses and injuries. The programs would mandate health and safety education and training, whose absence is often the reason for injuries.

Employers of at least 11 full-time workers would be required to establish joint safety committees, comprised of employee and management representatives. Their task would be to review the safety and health program, conduct inspections, and recommend corrections.

These joint committees are of paramount importance, Mr. Speaker. If our OSHA reform bill had been the law in 1991, the 25 victims of the Hamlet, NC, poultry plant fire might have had a fighting chance to get out of that firetrap rather than die behind locked doors.

A joint committee and improved training also would have prevented the deaths of two workers at an Ionia, MI, bumper manufacturing plant in 1991. The company has been fined \$1 million for the conditions that led to the tragedy, but current law does not require immediate correction of those conditions. The same company was fined another \$250,000 last month after two more workers were almost killed, but it has yet to pay a dime. The injustice these victims and their families suffered cannot be allowed to continue.

The bill would give employees greater participation in enforcement proceedings before the Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission. Employees also would have a voice in settlements between OSHA and employers.

A key to making OSHA work is better protection of employees who blow the whistle on dangerous conditions. Employers would be prohibited from firing or otherwise retaliating against an employee for reporting unsafe conditions or for refusing to perform work that would expose the employee to a bona fide danger. It also would authorize the Labor Secretary to order reinstatement and assess back pay, compensatory damages, and attorney fees. Aggrieved employees could pursue litigation independently if the Labor Department failed to act on a discrimination complaint within 90 days.

A second area concerns OSHA's record in setting standards for hazards. Since its creation in 1970, OSHA has adopted fewer than 30 comprehensive health standards, and most safety standards have not been revised since the 1960's. The bill would strengthen and expedite the standard-setting process.

It would require OSHA to respond to petitions for health and safety standards within 90 days of receipt. If it found the standard warranted, OSHA would issue a proposed rule within 12 months and a final rule 18 months after that. OSHA's failure to do so would be subject to judicial review.

More than 2,000 chemicals are developed each year, yet OSHA regulates workplace exposure to no more than 600 toxins. The bill would require OSHA to update exposure limits every 3 years. The bill also would codify 425 revised exposure limits that were invalidated by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 11th Circuit last July.

The bill would require that OSHA standards address a significant risk to workplace health

or safety and reduce that risk to the extent feasible. The bill would require three generic standards: exposure monitoring of toxic substances, medical surveillance of exposed employees, and ergonomic hazards.

The third major concern is law enforcement. A targeted inspection program would be established for high-risk industries. Employers would be required to report, and OSHA investigate, within 24 hours all work-related fatalities and accidents resulting in the hospitalization of more than one worker. The bill requires employers promptly to correct imminent dangers identified by OSHA. Employers could be fined up to \$50,000 per day for noncompliance. This is a major change from current law, which allows employers to litigate through the entire appeal process before correcting major hazards.

Criminal penalties would be increased. Willful violations that cause death could bring up to 10 years in prison, and criminal penalties could be applied to willful violations that cause serious injury. Importantly, management personnel other than executives could be held criminally liable. As it stands, it is the front-line manager who orders workers to perform dangerous duties, but is free from responsibility if injuries and even death result.

I want to point out to my colleagues that under Federal law, it is a felony to maliciously harass a wild horse on Federal lands, but it is only a misdemeanor when an employee is killed as a result of the willful violation of a health or safety standard.

We would expand coverage of the law to millions of workers for the first time, including those in State and local government and employed in Federal nuclear plants under the jurisdiction of the Energy Department. As we have done in other areas of the law in recent years, Congress would extend health and safety protection to its own employees.

The bill improves the collection of employer data on work-related deaths, injuries, and illnesses. It guarantees victims of accidents, or their families, access to information on OSHA's investigation. And it requires OSHA to meet with victims or their families before sending a citation regarding their accident.

State plans would have to meet many of the updated Federal standards, such as the requirements for safety and health programs, joint committees, reporting, nondiscrimination protection, and access to information. OSHA would investigate complaints against State plans. The bill allows States to adopt additional safety and health requirements to protect the general welfare.

To help business comply with the law, OSHA would offer technical assistance, training, and consulting services to employers and employees, at cost. These fees would be used to expand compliance assistance OSHA provides to businesses.

The bill would create an Office of Construction Safety within OSHA, and add special safeguards for construction industry workers. General or prime contractors would have to have written safety plans for each construction project and an on-site safety coordinator to implement the plan.

To deal with the problems of worker's compensation, the bill would establish a 15-member Federal Worker's Compensation Commis-

sion. Its charge would be to examine compensation law and determine what changes are necessary to improve the system.

Mr. Speaker, every American has the right to a safe and healthy workplace. That was the principal behind OSHA when we established it, and it remains our goal today. It is time for us to take the next step to protect the health of workers in our factories and offices.

BASE CLOSURE

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 10, 1993

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, I am here today to discuss a very important issue. Not only is this issue critical to the future of 100,000 potentially displaced defense workers in California, but also to thousands of workers in various cities throughout this country whose economic livelihood hinges on the military.

Mr. Speaker, as my colleagues know, Secretary Aspin is scheduled to send a list of suggested shutdowns to the independent Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission this week.

The question involving the economic impact of these base closings is not one of partisanship and politics but one of need and obligation. California alone could lose up to \$300 billion in their annual defense payroll, plus another \$1.4 billion in defense contracts if these closings materialize. California is home to military installations, 17 of which are scheduled for closure or consolidation.

Currently, \$1.7 billion is allotted in fiscal year 1993 for defense conversion purposes. To ease the economic impact which California disproportionately bears, President Clinton announced that he will release \$500 million to compensate districts for economic hardships caused by these closings. However, the administration has yet to distribute any of this funding.

Subsequently, we are forced to sit back and anticipate Secretary Aspin's next move. Unofficial lists published in the press name nine more bases on the list slated for closure. According to the California Institute, California is shouldering 60 percent of the cuts pursuant to 1988 and 1991 rounds of base closures.

Just as we cannot rely on defense cuts alone to balance the Federal budget, we also cannot close a disproportionate amount of bases in California as we downsize.

HONORING THE RIVERDALE COMMUNITY CENTER AT M.S. 141

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 10, 1993

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride and pleasure that I recognize the 20th anniversary of the Riverdale Community Center at Middle School 141.

An organization that was born out of concern over the temptations that stalk our youth,

such as drugs and alcohol abuse, has grown into a place where children, teens, and adults can all enrich their lives.

The RCC was founded two decades ago by the Parents' Association of Middle School 141 to address the many serious problems facing the youth of the community. Today, the RCC is an integral part of the Northwest Bronx. Its free teen center programs serve over 1,500 teens each year, and hundreds of seniors, adults, and youngsters participate in more than 150 education courses. The RCC Outreach Program assists troubled teens before they get caught up in dangerous behavior.

It is this spirit of action and intervention that makes the Riverdale Community Center so unique. I commend all the people who have helped to develop these innovative and effective programs. Their efforts have touched many individual lives and enhanced the entire community.

IN RECOGNITION OF TIMOTHY J. SHOTMEYER

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 10, 1993

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, the Boy Scouts of America are a unique organization. When most think of the Boy Scouts, the image that immediately comes to mind is the young man dressed in his khaki uniform, escorting the elderly woman across the street. While I am sure that no Scout would pass up that chance to lend a helping hand, for the Shotmeyer family of Bergen County, NJ, Scouting has meant so much more. I rise today to ask my colleagues to join with me in recognizing the Shotmeyers' dedication to Scouting and specifically, to acknowledge the attainment of the rank of Eagle Scout, by Timothy Shotmeyer.

The Shotmeyer family has been involved with the Boy Scouts for many years serving local Scouting organizations on all levels. Henry Shotmeyer, Jr., of Wyckoff, NJ, was recently inducted to serve as president of the Passaic County Council of the Boy Scouts. His brother, Charlie Shotmeyer, of Franklin Lakes, is assistant scoutmaster of Boy Scout Troop 77 and serves as an executive board member of the Bergen County Council. The tradition runs deep in the family.

Today, I want to call the attention of my colleagues to the next chapter in the Shotmeyers' legacy with the Scouts as troop 77 holds an Eagle Scout Court of Honor for Charlie's son, Timothy J. Shotmeyer.

Tim Shotmeyer was the sixth member of troop 77, joining shortly after it was founded in September 1989. He is the first in T-77 to attain Eagle Scout rank. To demonstrate Tim's dedication to Scouting, one merely looks at his efforts to become an Eagle Scout. The long road to Eagle status requires a Scout to earn at least 21 merit badges. In his 3 years as a scout, Tim has earned 37 merit badges—a remarkable average of one a month—in such areas as American Heritage, Consumer Buying, Firemanship, and Personal Management.

A leader among his peers, Tim has served as senior patrol leader and was elected by his

fellow Scouts to the National Honor Camper Order of Arrow as an ordeal member of the Oratam Lodge. He now serves as an officer of the lodge.

Following his Scout pledge to "do my best to do my duty to God and Country" and "to help other people at all times," Tim has served in school as class vice president and homeroom delegate, and is a member of the band, Rotary Interact, Bible Club, Young Conservatives for a Stronger America, the Green House Club, National Rifle Association, Young Republicans of Sussex County and the YMCA Youth in Government. He has also earned the religious award of his faith: The God and Country Award.

Mr. Speaker, Scouting brings boys of common interest together and provides a camaraderie that builds friendships, strengthens families, and nurtures character. I can think of few who are better role models for our youths than the Shotmeyer family. That is why I urge my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join with the Bergen County Council of the Boy Scouts of America and me in congratulating Timothy J. Shotmeyer and his entire family as he earns the rank of Eagle Scout.

TRIBUTE TO FIVE OUTSTANDING AFRICAN-AMERICANS

HON. HERB KLEIN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 10, 1993

Mr. KLEIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay special tribute to five outstanding African-Americans from Paterson, NJ. On Sunday, February 28, 1993, the Integrity Lodge No. 51 honored Curtis Taylor, M.M. Burkley James, Martha Bolds Afetse, R.W. John D. Givens, and Rev. Dr. Gregory Turner. These citizens devoted tremendous time, talent, and energy to the enrichment and protection of the Paterson community.

Curtis Taylor is undersheriff of the Passaic County Sheriff's Department. He is an invaluable asset to the sheriff's department because of his tireless drive to continually enhance his ability as a law enforcement officer. His exceptional service has won him a medal of honor for distinguished performance of an act of gallantry beyond the call of duty, a citation from the New Jersey Senate for dedicated volunteer services to maintain law and order, and a certificate of appreciation in recognition to commitment and active participation.

M.M. Burkley James, Sr., a distinguished veteran of the U.S. Army and retired General Motors employee, has dedicated countless hours in community service. He is a member of several Masonic Houses, Adoptive Rites, and Concordant Bodies of the Prince Hall Family. And many people still remember his talents as a superb baseball player.

Martha Bolds Afetse has many responsibilities, one of which is as the founder and executive director of Community Action Day Care Inc. of Paterson, NJ. She is also the founder of the Paterson Sickle Cell Foundation and the Paterson Black Women's Health Projects. Her steadfast community involvement has earned her a magnitude of awards and certificates,

such as the Dr. George Washington Carver Award for Education, the Mayor's Award, and the Arthur Johnson Award for youth work. Her membership in organizations like the Youth Group-Core, Northside Addict Rehabilitation Center, Women for Political Action, and the New Jersey Policy Development Board have inspired many to fight for a better future for themselves and others.

Enterprising entrepreneur, John D. Givens is the owner and operator of Givens Chrysler Plymouth Inc., a first sergeant in the Army Reserve, and a teacher of auto mechanics at Middlesex Technical School. Under his leadership, Integrity Lodge No. 51 purchased the Masonic Building at 224 Martin Luther King Way, a scholarship fund was established and the George Bumpass Shrine Club was founded, just to highlight a few of his many contributions. He has fund-raised and organized for numerous events and is the recipient of many military and civic awards. I hope he is successful in this goal to establish a trade school for the urban community.

With a flock of 1,500, Rev. Dr. Gregory C. Turner has led the Christ Temple Baptist Church in several successful outreach ministries. They have uplifted the spirit of Paterson, as well as helped in feeding and clothing the needy. He continues to search for more ways to serve the community of Paterson, and he has received numerous civic awards.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Curtis Taylor, M.M. Burkley James, Martha Bolds Afetse, R.W. John D. Givens, and Rev. Dr. Gregory Turner for their unselfish contributions that have been an inspiration throughout the Paterson community. I am thankful that these exemplary citizens of New Jersey are continuing in their devoted work for the benefit of our community.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO PROTECT AQUIFERS

HON. DEAN A. GALLO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 10, 1993

Mr. GALLO. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing legislation to protect our Nation's sole source aquifers from potential contamination resulting from the siting of landfills.

We have learned from past experiences that it is easy to pollute our underground sources of safe drinking water and much more difficult to reverse the process of leachate seepage once it has begun to occur.

Each day, the United States consumes over 74 billion gallons of ground water for drinking and other uses. Contamination of this ground water with chemicals and other pollutants can be a serious environmental and public health problem. We especially need to be cautious when our landfills are placed over the sources of our precious ground water—sole source aquifers.

Most of the Superfund sites in my congressional district involve ground water pollution from a specific source, often a landfill. My bill will prevent future occurrences of this unfortunate pattern by requiring specific actions to certify protection before the damage is done.

In 1986, we passed the Safe Drinking Water Act amendments creating a national program to identify our sole source aquifers and now it is time to provide protections for these valuable sources of clean water. This year the Clean Water Act is due up for reauthorization. I am hopeful that Congress will take the necessary steps this year to provide the needed protection for our valuable sources of drinking water. I plan to offer my bill as part of the reauthorization process.

Currently, the States make most of the decisions that affect ground water protection and the States should be responsible for certifying that projects under their review are safe. My legislation is a significant step toward providing the needed protection by placing the responsibility for prevention with the States under Federal guidance.

Specifically, my bill would ban the construction of a landfill, surface impoundment, waste pile, or land treatment facility within the aquifer protection area unless the State developed a comprehensive plan for protection of the aquifer.

The plan must include a mapping of the sole source aquifer, an assessment of the relationship between land surface activities and ground water quality, management practices to be implemented in order to prevent the adverse impacts on ground water, and a program for State and local implementation of the plan to ensure the continued protection of the sole source aquifer.

In addition to the creation of a plan and a means to implement this plan, the State must during the development of the plan consult with and consider the comments of concerned individuals. The State must also conduct public hearings at places within the protection area to provide the opportunity for comment.

My bill will play an important role in protecting sole source aquifers and will provide our Nation with clean drinking water for future generations.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

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

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

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, March 11, 1993, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

MARCH 16

9:30 a.m.
 Energy and Natural Resources
 Mineral Resources Development and Production Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on S. 257, to modify the requirements applicable to locatable minerals on public domain lands, consistent with the principles of self-initiation of mining claims. SD-366

Environment and Public Works
 To hold hearings on environmental aspects of the North American Free Trade Agreement. SD-406

Judiciary
 Constitution Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on a proposed amendment to the U.S. Constitution relating to a Federal balanced budget. SD-226

10:00 a.m.
 Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
 To hold hearings with the Joint Economic Committee to review the Competitiveness Policy Council's Second Annual Report to the President and Congress. SD-538

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
 Communications Subcommittee
 To hold hearings to examine telecommunications infrastructure. SR-253

Joint Economic
 To hold hearings with the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs to review the Competitiveness Policy Council's Second Annual Report to the President and Congress. SD-538

MARCH 17

9:30 a.m.
 Armed Services
 To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1994 for the Department of Defense, and to review the future years defense plan. SH-216

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Transportation Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the National Transportation Safety Board. SD-192

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
 Communications Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on S. 335, to require the Secretary of Commerce to make additional frequencies available for commercial assignment in order to promote the development and use of new telecommunications technologies. SR-253

Foreign Relations
 To hold hearings on the nominations of Lynn E. Davis, of Virginia, to be Under Secretary of State for International Security Affairs, and J. Brian Atwood, of the District of Columbia, to be Under Secretary of State for Management. SD-562

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Governmental Affairs
 Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations
 To resume hearings to examine corruption in the professional boxing industry. SD-342

4:00 p.m.
 Foreign Relations
 Closed briefing, on the Treaty on Open Skies, with 12 Annexes (Treaty Doc. 102-37). S-116, Capitol

MARCH 18

9:00 a.m.
 Commerce, Science, and Transportation
 Consumer Subcommittee
 To hold hearings to examine issues relating to telemarketing fraud. SR-253

9:30 a.m.
 Energy and Natural Resources
 To hold hearings on S. 473, to promote the industrial competitiveness and economic growth of the U.S. by strengthening the linkages between the laboratories of the Department of Energy and the private sector and by supporting the development and application of technologies critical to the economic, scientific and technological competitiveness of the U.S. SD-366

Rules and Administration
 Business meeting, to mark up proposed legislation relating to Congressional election campaign finance reform. SR-301

10:00 a.m.
 Foreign Relations
 To hold hearings on the nomination of Timothy E. Wirth, of Colorado, to be Counselor of the Department of State. SD-628

MARCH 19

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Foreign Operations Subcommittee
 To hold hearings to examine the purposes of foreign aid in the post-cold war era. SD-192

MARCH 22

9:30 a.m.
 Environment and Public Works
 Toxic Substances, Research and Development Subcommittee
 To hold hearings to examine the environmental aspects of current hydrogen/renewable energy programs, and the interface between these programs and existing environmental regulation, and emerging environmental technologies. SD-406

MARCH 23

9:30 a.m.
 Energy and Natural Resources
 To resume hearings on S. 473, to promote the industrial competitiveness and economic growth of the U.S. by strengthening the linkages between the laboratories of the Department of Energy and the private sector and by supporting the development and application of technologies critical to the economic, scientific and technological competitiveness of the U.S. SD-366

2:30 p.m.
 Energy and Natural Resources
 Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee
 To hold oversight hearings on radio and television broadcast use fees on public lands, focusing on a report of the Radio and Television Broadcast Use Fee Advisory Committee. SD-366

MARCH 24

9:30 a.m.
 Energy and Natural Resources
 To continue hearings on S. 473, to promote the industrial competitiveness and economic growth of the U.S. by strengthening the linkages between the laboratories of the Department of Energy and the private sector and by supporting the development and application of technologies critical to the economic, scientific and technological competitiveness of the U.S. SD-366

MARCH 30

9:30 a.m.
 Energy and Natural Resources
 To hold hearings on the science of global climate change. SD-366

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Foreign Operations Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for foreign assistance. SD-G50

MARCH 31

9:30 a.m.
 Veterans' Affairs
 To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of AMVETS, the Veterans of World War I, the Vietnam Veterans of America, the American Ex-Prisoners of War, and the Non-Commissioned Officers Association. 345 Cannon Building

APRIL 1

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Transportation Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Federal Highway Administration, focusing on implementation of the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act. SD-116

APRIL 20

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Foreign Operations Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for foreign assistance, focusing on sustainable development goals and strategies. SD-138

APRIL 21

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Transportation Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Department of Transportation. SD-192

APRIL 27

9:30 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
To hold hearings to examine environmental problems in the Federal Government.
SD-342

MAY 4

2:30 p.m.
Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine foreign assistance and U.S. international economic and commercial interests.
SD-138

MAY 6

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Federal Aviation Administration, focusing on procurement reform.
SD-138

MAY 11

2:30 p.m.
Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine foreign assistance and U.S. foreign policy and security interests.
SD-138

MAY 13

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the U.S. Coast Guard, focusing on marine safety.
SD-138

MAY 18

2:30 p.m.
Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine foreign assistance and transnational issues, focusing on population, environment, health, narcotics, and anti-terrorism issues.
SD-138

MAY 25

2:30 p.m.
Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on foreign assistance and the transition to democracy in the former Soviet Union and eastern Europe.
SD-138

MAY 27

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, focusing on drunk driving.
SD-138

JUNE 8

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for foreign assistance.
SD-138