

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

LEGISLATION WILL GIVE MILWAUKEE RESIDENTS NEW HOPE

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 21, 1993

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, today, Congressman BARRETT, Senators KOHL and FEINGOLD, and I jointly introduced legislation which could serve as a model for reforming our Nation's welfare system.

The New Hope Project, is a nationally recognized demonstration project sponsored by a consortium of community, government, business, labor, religious, and social service organizations. Under current plans, the program will work with 600 poor families and individuals who live in two targeted inner city areas in Milwaukee. Our legislation will provide approximately \$6 million of Federal funds for a 3-year test of the program.

With the emphasis of the program being that people will prefer a job to welfare, the New Hope Project will provide four key components to its participants. First, it will guarantee participants access to a job. If participants cannot find employment after an 8 week search in private or nonprofit firms, a community service job will be provided for them. This will be a temporary job, meant to fill the gap until the participant is able to find private sector employment—the overall goal of New Hope.

Second, through a combination of earned income tax credits and direct supplements from the New Hope Project, individuals are guaranteed their income, if working, will be above the poverty level. Third, participants will receive health care benefits equivalent to those provided by Medicaid if they are not already covered by Medicaid or employer insurance. And finally, participants will be able to receive child care, either in a home licensed or community facility, based on a sliding fee scale.

Participants will be selected based on their income level and the willingness to work. The participant's household income must be at or below 15 percent of poverty to enter. These are often the unfortunate people who work at low-wage jobs, full time and year round, but are still poor. Few, if any, of these individuals have benefits such as health insurance associated with their work.

Whether the cause of poverty is unemployment or underemployment, urban poverty manifests itself in crime, drugs, violence, and despair. All of America is paying these high costs of poverty.

The two neighborhoods of the New Hope Project were chosen because they are typical areas of urban poverty within the city core. They share high levels of unemployment and welfare utilization. They differ primarily in terms of racial composition. The North Side

neighborhood is 65 percent African-American and 29 percent white, while the South Side neighborhood exhibits a more diverse mix with a majority of whites, a Hispanic population of 38 percent, and populations of Hmong, Vietnamese, and Native Americans. Milwaukee also regrettably leads the Nation in teenage pregnancy rates, and displays the largest income gap between white and African-Americans—further evidence that something needs to be done.

Because the ultimate goal of the New Hope Project is to transform public policy, the evaluation of this model is of critical importance. The project will contract with a nationally recognized organization with a demonstrated track record of performing credible, independent evaluations of employment and social service programs. Ultimately, the project will answer such questions as: Will people currently on public assistance respond to the opportunity to work when disincentives are removed? Can community service jobs successfully fill any gaps between available private sector jobs and low-skilled unemployed individuals? And, how does the cost of the New Hope Project compare to what is currently spent in direct and indirect costs for social welfare?

Finally, one of the most appealing elements of the New Hope Project is that it does not cost the Federal Government anything. The entire Federal contribution is offset by money that will not be paid to participants in the form of welfare payments.

Clearly the best welfare program is a good job. The New Hope Project gives individuals who have faced obstacles in their lives an opportunity to develop their skills to the fullest, and become productive members of our society.

H.R.—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. NEW HOPE DEMONSTRATION PROJECT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services (referred to in this section as the "Secretary") shall provide for a demonstration project for a qualified program to be conducted in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in accordance with this section.

(b) PAYMENTS.—(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), for each calendar quarter in which there is a qualified program approved under this subsection, the Secretary shall pay to the operator of the qualified program an amount equal to the aggregate amount that would otherwise have been payable to the State in the absence of the program, with respect to participants in the program, for cash assistance and child care under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act, for medical assistance under title XIX of such Act, and for administrative expenses related to such assistance, for such calendar quarter. In calculating the amount of such payment, the expenses of the program incurred in evaluating the effects of the program (as re-

quired under subsection (d)(1)) may be treated as amounts necessary for the proper and efficient administration of the program, for purposes of part A of title IV, and title XIX, of such Act.

(2) LIMITATION ON PAYMENTS.—Payments shall be made under paragraph (1) to participants in the program for no more than 20 calendar quarters.

(c) DEMONSTRATION PROJECT DESCRIBED.—For purposes of this section, the term "qualified program" means a program operated—

(1) by The New Hope Project, Inc., a private, not-for-profit corporation incorporated under the laws of the State of Wisconsin (referred to in this section as the "operator"), which offers low-income residents of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, employment, wage supplements, child care, health care, and counseling and training for job retention or advancement; and

(2) in accordance with an application submitted by the operator of the program and approved by the Secretary based on the Secretary's determination that the application satisfies the requirements of subsection (d).

(d) CONTENTS OF APPLICATION.—The operator of the qualified program shall provide, in the operator's application to conduct a demonstration project for the program, that the following terms and conditions will be met:

(1) The operator will develop and implement an evaluation plan designed to provide reliable information on the impact and implementation of the program. The evaluation plan will include adequately sized groups of project participants and control groups assigned at random.

(2) The operator will develop and implement a plan addressing the services and assistance to be provided by the program, the timing and determination of payments from the Secretary to the operator of the program, and the roles and responsibilities of the Secretary and the operator with respect to meeting the requirements of this paragraph.

(3) The operator will specify a methodology for determining expenditures to be paid to the operator by the Secretary, with assistance from the Secretary in calculating the amount that would otherwise have been payable to the State in the absence of the program, pursuant to subsection (b).

(4) The operator will issue an interim and final report on the results of the evaluation described in paragraph (1) to the Secretary at such times as required by the Secretary.

(e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall take effect on the first day of the first calendar quarter that begins after the date of enactment of this Act.

A TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF JOSIAH MOORE, CHAIRMAN OF THE TOHONO O'ODHAM NATION

HON. ED PASTOR

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 21, 1993

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sadness that I report to my colleagues the

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

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

passing of one of the great leaders in the native American community: Mr. Josiah Moore, Chairman of the Tohono O'odham Nation.

Chairman Moore was a friend of longstanding. It was my privilege to work closely with him on several causes to which we shared a strong commitment.

Josiah was a leader in developing and directing education programs for the native American community in Arizona. Before assuming the chairmanship of the 17,000 Tohono O'odham Nation, he was the education coordinator of the tribe. In that capacity, he pioneered basic education programs which enabled young native Americans to pursue higher education and vocational training programs. The programs he developed were designed to assist the tribe in developing the human resources necessary for the Tohono O'odham Nation to govern itself and become economically sufficient. He also broadened the exposure of many young members of his tribe by involving them in foreign exchange study programs.

As an educator, he was associated with a number of different institutions of higher education where he created an awareness of the needs of native Americans in our country's social structure. He was a professor of English at Arizona State University. At ASU, he became involved in the school's Upward Bound Program, serving as an English instructor and counselor. He also served as a counselor at Mesa Community College and sat on the advisory council of South Mountain Community College.

Chairman Moore later left the classroom to work for the Arizona Department of Education. From 1977 to 1979, he was an education program specialist for the bilingual education unit. Between 1979 and 1983, he directed the Indian education unit for the State of Arizona.

In 1983, Josiah was first elected chairman of the Tohono O'odham Nation. Under his leadership, the nation received a number of road and construction projects. He also fought to protect the natural resources of the tribe's reservation. He served as chairman of the tribe until 1987 and was later re-elected in 1991.

I share with my brothers and sisters of the Tohono O'odham Nation the feeling of deep personal loss. The nation is declaring April 23 as a national day of mourning and rededication in honor of Josiah. I urge my colleagues to join with us in remembering the contributions of this great man and good friend.

PUBLIC SCHOOL 160 HONORED

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 21, 1993

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I wish to recognize today the 20th anniversary of Public School 160, which is located in my home community of Co-op City in the Bronx.

As a resident of Co-op City, I know that our community and its surrounding neighborhoods are a unique place to live. There is a mix of people from different ethnic and religious backgrounds who work together to maintain

their quality of life. At P.S. 160, the process of learning to live in the community begins. Thanks to the dedication of Principal Mary Jane Whalen and her staff, the children of P.S. 160 receive the best start possible in their academic careers.

P.S. 160 boasts the largest special education unit in the city. As a barrier-free school, it emphasizes the fact that every child has potential which simply needs to be nurtured. For the past two decades, the school has clearly established itself as a place where diversity and quality education are celebrated.

I commend all the educators, parents and students who have contributed to the success of P.S. 160, and I know we all look forward to many more years of achievement.

INTRODUCTION OF THE RURAL FQHC RESIDENT TRAINING ACT

HON. LF. PAYNE

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 21, 1993

Mr. PAYNE of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced the Rural FQHC Resident Act. This legislation will provide a major opportunity for rural medically underserved communities to increase the number of doctors serving their populations.

The act accomplishes this by changing the way Medicare reimburses teaching hospitals for the cost of resident and intern training. Presently Medicare reimburses the hospitals for both direct and indirect costs of graduate medical education. In 1991 direct costs reimbursements totaled \$1.5 billion nationwide, while indirect cost reimbursements totaled \$3.3 billion nationwide. In Virginia alone, 1991 direct cost reimbursements totaled \$23.5 million, and indirect cost reimbursements totaled \$49.3 million.

Hospitals which chose to send residents out of the hospital for training in rural area clinics presently can receive direct cost reimbursement for these residents, but they cannot receive indirect cost reimbursement. As a result, many hospitals which would be willing to send residents to rural area clinics for family practice training do not do so because it costs them the indirect reimbursement.

The act permits Medicare to reimburse hospitals for the indirect costs of residents assigned to rural area health care facilities in medically underserved areas.

Mr. Speaker, 13 of the 17 counties in my district are classified by the Department of Health and Human Services as medically underserved. Any federally qualified health care facility [FQHC] in these counties would be eligible under the bill to receive an intern or resident from a teaching hospital, with the hospital receiving full Medicare graduate medical education reimbursement for the intern or resident.

The act does not require that the health care facility receiving the resident be an FQHC. Examples of FQHC's are Community Health Centers, Migrant Health Centers, several types of Indian health facilities, health programs for the homeless and "look-alike" private facilities. In my district there are six community health centers.

I have not yet received a cost estimate on the act, but I anticipate it will be small, if any. The act does not authorize new spending, but only permits hospitals to shift the training site of interns and residents they are very likely already receiving reimbursement for.

I believe this bill is the right type of medicine for deficiencies in rural health care. It is only a small part of the necessary prescription, but it can make a big difference for some of our rural communities.

Mr. Speaker, I believe health care reform must move our health care system toward better coverage of underserved populations. To do so most cost effectively, we need bureaucratic flexibility and partnerships between major health care system players. The FQHC Resident Training Act brings together Medicare, major hospitals, rural clinics, and rural physicians to provide a superior family practice training experience for our young doctors, while increasing service in some of our most underserved rural areas.

EFFECT OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FREE TRADE AGREEMENT ON THE TRANSPORTATION INDUSTRY

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 21, 1993

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, as the House of Representatives prepares to debate the advantages and disadvantages of the North American Free Trade Agreement, it is essential that the following compelling argument against NAFTA be considered in any discussion of the treaty. The argument is presented by Richard Aceves, secretary-treasurer of Teamsters Local Union No. 542 in San Diego, and clearly illustrates the dramatic differences in wages and safety standards between Mexico and the United States. My constituents in the 50th District know from firsthand experience the dangers of lowering U.S. standards to meet the terms of NAFTA. We cannot ignore their concerns.

PRESENTATION TO CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFING BY RICHARD ACEVES, TEAMSTERS LOCAL UNION 542 ON THE EFFECT OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FREE TRADE AGREEMENT ON THE TRANSPORTATION INDUSTRY

Good morning. My name is Richard Aceves. I am Secretary-Treasurer of Teamsters Local Union No. 542 in San Diego, California.

The Teamsters Union, which represents 1.4 million working men and women, is adamantly opposed to the North American Free Trade Agreement. This agreement will cause massive job loss, a threat to public safety, and destruction of the infrastructure of the U.S. transportation system.

Teamster truck drivers are the most qualified and skilled commercial motor vehicle operators in the United States. We take pride in the safe and efficient delivery of our nation's goods.

American drivers simply cannot compete, nor should they, with Mexican commercial drivers who are paid as little as \$7 per day and whose employers are not required to provide prevailing U.S. wages, workers' compensation insurance, unemployment insurance, or Social Security.

Yet, NAFTA would permit companies to exploit Mexican drivers to do work now done by American truckers. It would allow companies to use Mexican drivers to haul freight to Boston, Detroit, Chicago, or anywhere else in the United States. There would be no effective guarantee that either the drivers or the trucks they use would meet safety standards which have been developed in the United States over many years.

We want Mexican truck drivers to have good, safe jobs at good wages—the same as us—and we don't want to see our jobs and our safety destroyed. That's why we feel so strongly that NAFTA is bad for working people in both nations.

I come from a local union in the border area, so I've seen first hand what the rest of the nation is in for if NAFTA passes.

Prior to the announcement that negotiations had been completed on NAFTA, Californians had a preview of that agreement. On November 21, 1991, the United States government entered into a secret agreement called a Memorandum Of Understanding—or MOU—with the government of Mexico.

With the stroke of a pen, this agreement granted Mexican drivers full access to the United States by treating the Mexican federal truck drivers license as a valid commercial drivers license—or CDL—in the U.S. The MOU prohibits all states from issuing their own non-resident CDL's and applying their normal standards to Mexican drivers residing in Mexico.

To add insult to injury, the Department of Transportation under George Bush issued a Final Rule on July 16, 1992 implementing the agreement without hearing or comment. The Teamsters Union has a lawsuit pending questioning the legality of the Memorandum of Understanding and implementing regulations. We also have petitioned the Clinton Administration to terminate the MOU and revoke implementing regulations.

DOT claims that a Mexican CDL satisfies the U.S. commercial driver testing and licensing standards. But does it? Let's compare:

In the U.S., you must be 21 to get a CDL to drive in interstate commerce. In Mexico, you only have to be 18.

In the U.S., commercial drivers are legally required to "read and speak the English language sufficiently to converse with the general public, to understanding highway traffic signs and signals in the English language, to respond to official inquiries, and to make entries on reports and records." Under DOT's Final Rule, no language requirement exists for Mexican commercial drivers.

Under present U.S. regulations, American drivers must demonstrate specialized knowledge and skill to operate specific equipment such as double/triple trailer trucks or tank trucks or to transport placarded hazardous materials. U.S. CDL's are issued with separate vehicle group and license endorsements for individuals who have met the required tests. The Mexican CDL does not require separate tests of knowledge for these vehicles.

In the U.S., no state was allowed to issue a CDL until it was hooked up to a national computer network for exchanging information on problem drivers. We have no such formal system with Mexico.

U.S. commercial drivers are required to submit to random drug and alcohol testing. Mexican commercial drivers are not.

U.S. commercial drivers are subject to the most comprehensive limits in North America on hours of service to minimize dangers caused by fatigue.

So far we're talking about Mexican commercial drivers. Now, NAFTA would also ex-

pand where Mexican trucks can go in the United States.

Mexican carriers with ICC authority already operate in U.S. commercial zones along the border. NAFTA would lift all restrictions and allow foreign carriers unlimited access, phased in within ten years following ratification.

Article 913 of NAFTA establishes sidebar negotiations to harmonize the transportation systems of the U.S., Canada and Mexico.

The average age of Mexican trucks is 15 years compared to four and a half years for U.S. trucks.

Both Canada and Mexico allow longer and heavier trucks. Whose standard will prevail? Will highway user fees increase to pay for the added road maintenance which will be required as a result of bigger trucks? Who will pay and how much.

Braking systems—DOT is moving towards anti-lock brake regulations for trucks. Mexican trucks aren't even required to have front brakes, while this has been a requirement on all U.S. trucks manufactured since 1980.

What about inspections? How will this be done and where? The low frequency of truck inspection in the U.S. has been a great source of concern for a number of years. The reason consistently given is inadequate number of DOT inspectors. The NAFTA agreement will further exacerbate this problem. How will it be remedied? Who will pay for the training and hiring of more DOT inspectors?

The transportation industry is still reeling from the job loss and upheaval caused by the Motor Carrier Act of 1980 and other misguided deregulation policies of that era. The NAFTA will again tax the resources of state officials and governments who are already overburdened by increased enforcement activity.

NAFTA is a bad deal for workers and communities in all three countries. Massive job loss and the potential impact on highway safety is a real concern for the professional Teamster driver, highway officials, and the general public. We hope you will carefully examine the issues we have raised here today when you consider your position on the North American Free Trade Agreement.

REMEMBERING GAY VICTIMS OF THE HOLOCAUST: WILLEM ARONDEUS—HERO OF THE RESISTANCE

HON. GERRY E. STUDDS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 21, 1993

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, on the occasion of the formal dedication of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum, I rise to pay tribute to those victims of the Nazi terror who were persecuted because of their sexual orientation.

In the decades before Adolf Hitler's rise to power, Germany was home to the world's first homosexual rights movement. The Nazis responded with a vicious campaign against "homosexual degeneracy" during the 1930's. Some 50,000 to 63,000 men were convicted of homosexual offenses in Nazi courts from 1933 to 1944; 10,000 to 12,000 homosexuals—most of them men—were imprisoned in the concentration camps. They were often singled out for the harshest treatment, and more than half of them died.

Gay prisoners in the camps wore uniforms that bore a pink triangle—an insignia that has since been adopted as a symbol of the modern lesbian and gay rights movement.

According to materials compiled by the Holocaust Memorial, gay survivors were subjected to continued persecution after the collapse of the Nazi regime. The Allied Military Government of Germany refused to release those who had been imprisoned for homosexuality, and the Nazi law criminalizing homosexuality remained in effect until 1969.

For too long, the Nazi victimization of gay people has remained a secret little known and seldom mentioned. The curators of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum have taken an important step in redressing this neglect by including among the displays a poignant collection of artifacts documenting the persecution of homosexuals.

Visitors to the museum are issued an identity card that tells the story of a person of the visitor's age and gender who lived during the Holocaust. During my visit last Monday evening with some of my congressional colleagues, I received a card describing the life of Willem Arondeus, born in Amsterdam, Netherlands, in 1895. This is his story:

One of seven children, Willem grew up in Amsterdam where his parents were theater costume designers. When Willem was 18, he fought with his parents about his homosexuality. He left home and severed contact with his family. He began writing and painting, and in the 1920s was commissioned to do a mural for the Rotterdam town hall. In 1932 he moved to the countryside near Apeldoorn.

1933-39: When he was 38, Willem met Jan, the son of a greengrocer, and they lived together for the next seven years. As a struggling painter, Willem was forced to go on welfare. In 1938 Willem began writing the biography of the Dutch painter Matthijs Maris, and after the book was published, Willem's financial situation improved.

1940-44: The Germans invaded the Netherlands in May 1940. Soon after the occupation, Willem joined the resistance. His unit's main task was to falsify identity papers for Dutch Jews. On March 27, 1943, Willem's unit attacked the registry building and set it on fire. They were attempting to destroy records against which false identity papers could be checked. Thousands of files were destroyed. Five days later the unit was betrayed and arrested. That July, Willem and 11 others were executed.

Before his execution, Willem asked his lawyer to testify after the war that "homosexuals are not cowards." In 1945 Willem was posthumously awarded a medal by the Dutch government.

There is a special poignancy in our remembrance of gay Holocaust victims like Willem Arondeus. Unlike those who could marry and have children, many gay people perished with no one but us to remember them. We are their family, and we will never forget them.

Mr. Speaker, I am struck by the remarkable fact that the dedication of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum coincides with what will be one of the largest civil rights demonstrations in U.S. history. The march on Washington for lesbian and gay civil rights, scheduled for Sunday, April 25, 1993, is expected to draw hundreds of thousands from throughout the United States. These people are coming to Washington to bear witness to the continuing discrimi-

nation visited upon lesbian, gay, and bisexual Americans. Like Willem Arondeus, these Americans are murdered, assaulted, and denied basic civil rights simply because of who they are. Those who have the moral and physical courage of Willem Arondeus are told they are unfit to serve their country.

This situation represents a tragic failure of our society to learn the lessons of history. We must never forget, nor allow the world to forget, that the degradation and dehumanization of any member of the human family endangers the life and liberty of us all.

GENDER EQUITY IN EDUCATION

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 21, 1993

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, today, I joined with several of my colleagues to announce the introduction of the Gender Equity in Education Act. This legislation is an omnibus bill that addresses inequities in educational opportunity, and includes several bills relating to teacher training, sexual harassment and abuse, child abuse education and prevention, school dropouts, and athletic programs. The two bills that I have introduced include one that addresses gender equity in math and science education and another to provide coordinated services to address the needs of at-risk youth.

As our Nation moves toward the year 2000, academics, researchers, and classroom teachers are looking for ways in which to study and correct inequities in math and science education. While it is true that many changes have occurred during the past 15 years, women are still underrepresented in math and science fields. Former National Science Foundation Director Erich Block has urged Americans to look to underrepresented women to meet the growing demand for scientists and engineers in the United States.

While girls are taking almost the same number of math and science courses, boys still outnumber girls in upper-level math and advanced chemistry and physics. Research has identified several reasons why boys show more interest in math and science. Boys in math and science classes tend to receive more time and attention than girls. Teachers have been found to give boys more praise, more criticism, and to be more apt to accept boys' responses. According to a report from the American Association of University Women [AAUW], "even girls who take the same number of math and science courses as boys, and who perform as well on tests, are much less apt to pursue scientific or technological careers than are their male counterparts."

The Gender Equity in Science and Math Education, H.R. 1408, would encourage the recruitment or retraining of more math and science teachers at the elementary and secondary levels. While 45% of the math teachers in grades 9 through 12 are women, the sciences present a more discouraging picture. Only 37 percent of high school biology teachers, 34 percent of chemistry teachers, and 22

percent of physics teachers are women. Women continue to be underrepresented in math and science careers. Female teachers would serve as role models to encourage girls' participation in math and science courses, and would reduce the isolation felt by girls who are interested in math and science.

Research shows that although inequitable practices are widespread and persistent, they are nearly always inadvertent. This bill would provide for training for teachers and other school staff to help them identify and change the unexamined practices that create gender inequities. The Federal Government must take the lead in encouraging local school districts to make gender equity training available to teachers, counselors, and administrators.

My legislation would specify that informal education, such as that provided by community-based organizations, is included in the allowed activities for demonstration and exemplary programs. Research indicates that girls decide to take more math and science after participating in math and science sessions they see as more fun, more relaxed, with less pressure and less competition, with more hands-on work and problem solving.

In order to give gender a higher priority in federally-funded education research, this legislation would encourage education data, whenever it is technically and economically feasible, to be collected, analyzed, and cross-tabulated by sex, race or ethnicity, and socioeconomic status.

The Link-Up for Learning Act, H.R. 520, would establish a \$250 million grant program in the Department of Education to encourage a coordinated approach by parents, schools, and social service agencies to provide school-based community services to children identified as at risk. These services include tutoring, mentoring, and remedial programs, as well as parent education and job training and placement. By recognizing the importance of non-education needs in school reform, we will be lifting the obstacles to learning for many of our troubled youth.

WENDY KANESHIRO'S WINNING SCRIPT HONORED

HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 21, 1993

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, each year the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States and its Ladies Auxiliary conduct a voice of American democracy broadcast scriptwriting contest. This year 147,000 students participated in the contest, writing scripts for the theme, "My Voice in America's Future." I am proud to announce that a student in my district, Ms. Wendy Kaneshiro of Waipahu, HI, writing of the desire of people across the globe to live under democracy, was one of the 29 winning finalists. As a recognition for her success as a finalist in the contest and in praise of the sentiments expressed in her speech, I am inserting her winning script in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Following is the text of the winning script:

MY VOICE IN AMERICA'S FUTURE

(By Wendy Kaneshiro)

It fights for life in Tiannamen Square. It struggles for a foothold in the streets of Moscow. If given the chance, it thrives wherever people go unheard by their rulers and have the fire in them to fight for a better way of life. It is the foundation of our country—an idea so precious that life in the United States would be forever changed without it. Democracy. We have been handed this right at a time when so many others are paying with their lives for a glimpse of this elusive entity. Now it falls on us, the children of democracy, to maintain and pass on our democracy at the standards set at its creation. My voice—all our voices—must unite as one to keep this precious gift alive.

In my eyes, democracy is an original work of art. Like a fine tapestry, democracy needs weavers to first put the idea into motion. These were our forefathers: the rebels, the dissenters, and the patriots. From them, we inherited a democracy "... of the people, by the people, for the people..." It has been in our blood for so long, in fact, that many Americans take this as a given. For us, freedom and democracy are one.

A tapestry is a remarkable piece of work. Admiring it from afar, the picture looks as if it were painted, but as you walk closer, you begin to realize that instead of being whole, there are an infinite number of tiny threads closely woven together to make the scene. Some are shorter than others and a few are snagged or torn, but they are all needed to create the overall effect the tapestry gives. Likewise, America is known as the "melting pot of the world." People of all nationalities and classes reside here, and many more come hoping to make a better life. These people and the cultures and ideas they bring are what makes America, and all are needed threads in our tapestry of democracy.

As citizens in a democratic society, every person owes it to themselves and their country to develop their abilities to the fullest. Why? Because democracy means "people power". What good is that power if no one wants to wield the responsibility? What good is democracy if no one uses it to its full potential? As each thread is somehow intertwined with the rest, so too are all our fates dependent on the actions of each individual. If even one thread is broken, the entire weaving will slowly unravel and collapse. Because of this, we must put our differences aside and make all our voices ring as one to preserve our way of life. Only by doing this can we develop as a nation, and keep our democratic movement alive.

As the true spirit of democracy will never cease to grow or change, neither will our tapestry. Our forefathers began the design with the realization of a free society. With dexterous hands they first bound together the threads that would eventually become the foundation for one of the greatest nations in the world. Into every succeeding generation was this weaving then passed, each one adding their own unique experiences and peoples to the existing scheme. Throughout the course of time, this work of art has been through much. Threads snapped, rows frayed, and once in a while complete collapse seemed inevitable. Each time, however, the work was carefully repaired by loving hands. By this scrupulous care alone it has been able to survive more than two centuries of existence.

Now, the time has come for us, the next generation of Americans, to preserve and pass on this ever-existing, ever-changing tapestry. The dawn of a new day has arrived,

and we eagerly extend our hands to receive that which is rightfully ours; that which has been paid for in the blood, sweat, and tears of our ancestors. Although we are young, the past generations have taught us well, and we are ready for this arduous task. Our young voices are the threads waiting to be connected to the larger work. The future of the democratic movement depends upon us and how well we learned from our predecessors, for in my voice—our voices—rests the fate of the tapestry of democracy . . . the essence, the spirit, and the soul of America.

MS. WILLOW DEY LANPHER WINS SCRIPTWRITING CONTEST

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 21, 1993

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to insert into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the following script by Ms. Willow Dey Lanpher of Lyndonville, VT. Hers was the winning script from Vermont in the Voice of Democracy broadcast scriptwriting contest conducted by the Veterans of Foreign Wars and its ladies auxiliary.

MY VOICE IN AMERICA'S FUTURE

(By Willow Lanpher)

I remember a voice from my childhood that told me stories while I sat on his lap. I remember the way his laughter sounded and when his voice was heavy with concern. I could tell when he was happy, or angry just by the sound of his voice. I remember the stories, there was always a story, for every occasion, and every circumstance. I remember the way he told his stories, eyes smiling, fingers tapping on the table, he would look at me and wink, and I would laugh. I loved the way he wove his tales together to form beautiful tapestries of spoken words.

Not even though I am too big to sit on his lap, and I don't see him very often, I still love to sit near him and listen to his stories. And when I'm not in his presence, I hear his voice sometimes, I hear his laughter, and his pictures wink at me. He is my grandfather, and if I could have my voice be remembered in any way, it would be as I will always remember his.

I don't know what kind of an impact my voice will have on America's future. I can't say, although I would like to, that I will change the world with my lonely quiet voice. It takes many voices joining together to make an impression. And then, when everyone is singing together in the same key, the music is beautiful.

It seems that most of the problems today are caused because everyone is yelling, out of turn, creating sounds that run into each other instead of flowing together. Too many people are angry, there is not enough laughter. The chorus is out of key and off beat.

We learn very early on in life that it is the loud people who are the leaders. The people who stand up to be counted, are counted. If you want to get your point across you have to say what your point is and you have to say it loud enough to be heard. If you keep your opinion and ideas to yourself, you can be the only one to blame when they are not known. It is in this way that the quiet everyday people are lost in the shuffle, never heard from and often never understood.

I will be happy if I only have a strong impact on those closest to my heart. I will tell

them of their heritage. I will tell them of things that should be told, not locked in a wooden chest. Mistakes should be learned from, not hidden away to save humility.

I will teach my children and grandchildren to be proud of who they are, to be happy with what they have, to smile and let the world smile back, I will tell them they don't have to be loud as long as they mean what they say. I will tell them to be leaders, not followers, to believe in themselves and their decisions.

I will make sure that they learn never to judge someone by their color, or race, or sex, but to look inside, beyond the skin to the soul. That beauty is in the eyes of the beholder, and comes from the heart.

I will tell them the stories my grandfather tells me. They will hear my laughter, and my concern. And when I leave this place, I will feel confident that I have left my mark. There will probably be no buildings or cities named after me. My name will probably not be inscribed in any history books. There will probably be no monument in some famous cemetery. But there will be my children and grandchildren who will always remember my voice, and will pass on what I taught them. That is what my voice in America's future will be like. It will be small, and quiet and may be far from famous, but it will be important to all of those lives that it touches. And that is better than any page in a history book. Thank you.

REPORT ON U.S. ARMS SALES IN FISCAL YEAR 1992

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 21, 1993

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to draw the attention of my colleagues to a quarterly report pursuant to section 36(a) of the Arms Export Control Act that includes a complete tabulation of U.S. arms exports and U.S. licenses/approvals for the export of commercially sold defense articles and services. This report was provided to the Committee on Foreign Affairs on January 22, 1992, but important aspects of it were only recently declassified. This report is worthy of both congressional review and public scrutiny as we endeavor to reshape our thinking and arms sales policies in the post cold war era.

In fiscal year 1992, the United States sold \$14.983 billion in defense articles and services, plus an additional \$187.965 million in foreign military construction and issued licenses/approvals of \$15.997 billion for the export of commercially sold defense articles and services. It should be noted that licenses/approvals do not equal military sales agreements.

They are permits for U.S. corporations to compete for commercial foreign military sales. In this regard, officials at the Department of State estimate that 40 to 60 percent of these license approvals result in actual sales.

In fiscal year 1991, the United States sold \$22.981 billion in defense articles and services, plus an additional \$805.9 million in foreign military construction, and issued licenses/approvals of \$39.109 billion for the export of commercially sold defense articles and services.

Tables from the section 36(a) report follow:

Total value of defense articles and services sold to each country/purchaser as of Sept. 30, 1992, under foreign military sales

	Millions
Antigua-Barbuda (a)	\$0.3
Argentina	5.8
Australia	148.6
Austria	5.0
Bahrain	14.0
Barbados (b) .....	.8
Belgium	35.1
Belize .....	.6
Bolivia—Intl. Narc (c)	17.2
Botswana (d) .....	.7
Brazil	69.7
Burundi .....	.1
Cameroon (e) .....	.5
Canada	158.2
Cape Verde (f)	1.6
Central African Republic (g) .....	.2
Chad	2.6
Chile	5.5
Colombia	1.6
Colombia—Intl. Narc (h)	64.4
Congo	(1)
Costa Rica .....	.3
Denmark	70.9
Djibouti	1.2
Dominica .....	.3
Dominican Republic	1.6
Ecuador	6.2
Ecuador—Intl. Narc	1.7
Egypt (i)	860.1
El Salvador (j)	34.3
Finland	2,427.1
France	28.1
Gabon (k)	(1)
Gambia .....	.4
Germany (l)	189.4
Greece	625.0
Grenada .....	.3
Guinea .....	.1
Guinea-Bissau .....	.4
Honduras (m)	14.8
Indonesia	11.1
Israel	98.0
Italy	206.4
Ivory Coast	1.4
Jamaica	1.7
Japan	355.0
Jordan	7.9
Kenya .....	.7
Korea (Seoul)	2,640.9
Kuwait (n)	482.9
Lesotho (o)	(1)
Luxembourg .....	.4
Malawi .....	.5
Malaysia	4.6
Malta	(1)
Mexico	2.3
Morocco	13.6
Namibia .....	.1
Netherlands	313.9
New Zealand	8.1
Niger (p)	2.2
Norway	43.8
Oman	5.6
Panama .....	.9
Paraguay	(1)
Peru .....	.8
Peru—Intl. Narc	5.1
Philippines	47.5
Portugal	27.0
Qatar	1.5
Rwanda (q) .....	.3
Sao Tome & Principe	(1)
Saudi Arabia (r)	974.2
Senegal (s)	4.1
Sierra Leone .....	.8
Singapore	85.4
Spain	99.2
St. Kitts and Nevis .....	.1
St. Lucia .....	.4
St. Vincent and Grenadines .....	.2

Sweden	41.1	United Kingdom	252.0
Switzerland	28.6	Uruguay	6.2
Taiwan	477.9	Venezuela	19.4
Thailand	442.5	Zimbabwe .....	.1
Togo	(¹)	International Orgs	90.8
Trinidad-Tobago .....	.3	Classified Totals ²	1,012.3
Tunisia	7.8		
Turkey	1,852.2	Total	14,983.7
United Arab Emirates	509.2		

¹ Less than \$50,000.² See classified addendum to CPD.

NOTE.—Details may not add due to rounding. Construction values are excluded as follows: (a) \$48,500 (b) \$297,100 (c) \$5,000,000 (d) \$194,200 (e) \$82,500 (f) \$97,100 (g) \$116,500 (h) \$8,200,000 (i) \$107,500,000 (j) \$1,900,000 (k) \$92,300 (l) \$50,500 (m) \$4,800,000 (n) \$13,600,000 (o) \$194,200 (p) \$98,500 (q) \$9,700 (r) \$45,300,000 (s) \$268,600 (t) \$106,800.

LICENSES/APPROVALS FOR THE EXPORT OF COMMERCIALY SOLD DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES—SEPT. 30, 1992

[In thousands of dollars]

Country/Purchaser	October to December	January to March	April to June	July to September	Cumulative
Algeria	5	256	618	473	1,363
Andorra	8	78	12	53	151
Antigua	2	8,174		1	8,177
Argentina	4,387		5,361	38,256	49,004
Australia	167,416	270,043	78,306	57,495	573,260
Austria	9,446	2,619	9,277	4,726	26,068
Bahamas	2,274	14	87	46	2,421
Bahrain	2,671	5,152	519	154	8,496
Bangladesh	36	1	8	229	274
Barbados	9	25	76	103	213
Belarus				1	1
Belgium	29,436	64,283	38,251	72,507	204,477
Belize	13	31	1	6	51
Benin				(¹)	(¹)
Bermuda	4	12	33	16	65
Bhutan		58	15		73
Bolivia	391	2,815	584	1,342	5,132
Botswana	11	69	8,188	159	8,427
Brazil	23,439	17,237	24,999	9,077	74,752
British Virgin Islands			(¹)		(¹)
Brunei	3,105	87	589	87	3,868
Burundi		17	4		21
Cameroon	7			3	10
Canada	5,592	495	44,197	2,294	52,578
Cayman Islands	7	15,035	52	14,904	29,998
Chad		299		4,932	5,231
Chile	3,387	3,208	2,846	1,275	10,716
China	565	200		4,632	5,397
Colombia	2,768	772	1,946	765	6,251
Congo			88		88
Costa Rica	20	10,863	3,968	168	15,019
Cyprus	16	64	27	3	110
Czechoslovakia	59	161	233	16	469
Denmark	13,635	16,373	14,138	27,590	71,736
Djibouti			19		19
Dominica	1		8	1	10
Dominican Republic	180	270	216	499	1,165
Ecuador	942	790	1,129	2,968	5,829
Egypt	60,471	50,211	140,114	200,875	451,671
El Salvador	793	345	19	68	1,225
Finland	27,812	9,722	6,144	4,731	48,409
France	126,288	66,992	154,742	76,633	424,655
French Guiana	9,856	107	48,635	1	58,599
French Polynesia	1			32	33
Gabon	507	158		1	666
Germany, Berlin		133			133
Germany, Federal Republic of	182,963	255,737	379,990	324,530	1,143,220
Ghana	4			5	9
Greece	55,277	175,960	324,902	42,742	598,881
Grenada	0	(¹)	0	0	(¹)
Guatemala	175	576	175	1,173	2,099
Guinea		8	2	1	11
Guyana	61	4	17	12	94
Haiti				(¹)	(¹)
Honduras	611	2,114	973	205	3,903
Hong Kong	914	3,642	36,588	37,698	78,842
Hungary	31	172	179	648	1,030
Iceland	23	2	16	3	44
India	52,032	2,766	7,391	8,071	70,260
Indonesia	12,955	15,339	22,407	49,702	100,403
Ireland	390	1,134	1,491	983	3,998
Israel	209,074	121,731	162,094	136,885	629,784
Italy	84,230	67,746	108,517	46,784	307,277
Ivory Coast	2	108	1	(¹)	111
Jamaica	84	1,478	1,339	456	3,357
Japan	340,644	547,923	596,058	615,322	2,099,947
Jordan	8,277	8,624	9,144	1,082	27,127
Kenya	131	81	2	163	377
Korea, Democratic Peoples Republic	17	241,113	233,780	114,077	588,987
Korea (Seoul)	903,991				903,991
Kuwait	4,275	52,409	31,143	10,378	98,205
Lebanon	613	47	81	330	1,071
Liechtenstein				2	2
Lithuania				50	50
Luxembourg	4,546	2,982	1,723	3,885	13,136
Macau	17	11	22	173	223
Madagascar		2		5	7
Malaysia	67,190	219,818	11,372	62,070	360,450
Maldives			318		318
Mali	2			1	3
Malta		(¹)			(¹)
Martinique				20	20
Mauritania		2			2
Mauritius	2	27	544		573
Mexico	216,595	114,742	216,753	153,316	701,406
Monaco	1		11		12
Morocco	20,121	76	19,096	7,186	46,479
Mozambique		59			59
Namibia	660	609	288	1,383	2,940

LICENSES/APPROVALS FOR THE EXPORT OF COMMERCIALY SOLD DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES—SEPT. 30, 1992—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Country/Purchaser	October to December	January to March	April to June	July to September	Cumulative
Nepal	(1)		34		34
Netherlands	152,532	62,228	42,698	64,724	322,182
Netherlands Antilles	42	19	3	52	116
New Caledonia	7	39	30	27	103
New Zealand	4,410	11,140	2,318	12,921	30,789
Nicaragua	88	94	11	15	208
Niger	200				200
Nigeria	1,059	897	278	446	2,680
Norway	72,282	21,676	68,997	22,439	185,394
Oman	2,033	549	18,535	1,532	22,649
Pakistan	50,176	52,289	8,867	15,628	126,960
Panama	2,374	818	2,133	349	5,674
Papua New Guinea	1,601	11	1,128	24	2,764
Paraguay	711	2,085	1,677	702	5,175
Peru	5,580	3,912	81	96	9,669
Philippines	18,547	1,924	23,255	2,631	46,357
Poland	150	1	495	135	781
Portugal	3,480	7,185	31,642	8,567	50,874
Qatar	164	995	343	876	2,378
Russia	7	17	8	1	26
San Marino					7
Saudi Arabia	240,120	43,448	109,365	232,488	625,421
Senegal	367	274			641
Sierra Leone	633	1,608	94	32	2,367
Singapore	82,868	15,120	70,772	15,531	184,291
Solomon Islands		8	2		10
Spain	22,339	74,786	72,207	64,706	234,038
Sri Lanka	1,166	303	39	15	1,523
St. Lucia	20	4	(1)	4	28
Sudan		41			41
Suriname	11	1			24
Svalbard and Jan Mayen	600		11	1	600
Swaziland	4	16			20
Sweden	62,417	10,418	99,747	65,830	238,412
Switzerland	80,320	7,569	30,380	17,812	136,081
Taiwan	31,264	14,400	9,845	46,251	101,760
Tanzania	1	2	559	32	593
Thailand	39,626	10,822	123,093	202,514	376,055
Tokelau		23	32		55
Tonga				3	3
Trinidad & Tobago	110	21	31	93	255
Tunisia	348	66	168	1,592	2,174
Turkey	101,701	39,390	228,847	289,468	659,406
Turks & Caicos Islands	1	(1)			1
Uganda	135	18	7	1	161
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics			6,034	(1)	6,034
United Arab Emirates	13,617	74,734	132,188	12,376	232,915
United Kingdom	265,261	177,753	386,544	190,595	1,020,153
United Nations			445	445	445
Uruguay	3,562	6,308	3,005	1,146	14,021
Venezuela	3,040	25,553	10,012	26,679	65,284
Yemen (Aden)		3	3		6
Yemen (Sanaa)	1			131	132
Yugoslavia		13,096			13,096
Zambia		16	179	342	537
Zimbabwe	8	13	9	195	225
Classified Totals ²	379,249	113,539	224,863	168,926	886,577
International Orgs	59,904	3,112	369,491	1,040	433,547
Worldwide total	4,365,604	3,182,565	4,832,926	3,615,876	15,996,971

¹ Less than \$500.

² See classified addendum to CPD.

Note.—Details May not add due to rounding.

THE ROTARY CLUBS OF THE BRONX AND MOUNT VERNON HONORED

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 21, 1993

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I recognize the 75th anniversary of the Rotary clubs of Bronx and Mount Vernon, two communities which are covered by my congressional district.

In their individual activities and as part of the Rotary club network, the Mount Vernon and Bronx Rotary clubs are dedicated to maintaining their communities and helping their neighbors. A few of their good works include supporting the Polio Plus Program that provides immunizations to children in Third World countries, working with students at their adopted schools in the inner city, and assisting local YMCA chapters in their spousal abuse prevention program and other activities.

Individually, the members of the Rotary club, who number close to 150 in Mount Vernon and the Bronx, are upstanding citizens who are fine role models for our children. They are actively involved in the community and often take a leadership role on important issues.

I am pleased to know that the rich tradition of the Rotary club is well-represented in Mount Vernon and the Bronx. I commend the members and their families for their achievements and wish them many more years of success.

THE DEDICATION AND OPENING OF THE U.S. HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 21, 1993

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, April 22, 1993, the world will witness the dedi-

cation of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum here in our Nation's Capital. Thirteen years in the making, the museum was created as America's national memorial to the victims of the Holocaust. To individuals across this country and throughout the world whose families and friends were victims of the Holocaust, the opening of this memorial symbolizes an achievement of epic proportions.

In recent weeks, much has been written about the museum, a stark building designed by James I. Freed, himself a refugee from Nazi Germany. A reporter for the Washington Post writes, "Inside, a world that was systematically destroyed by the Nazis is chillingly recaptured on film, in photographs and in tattered reminders of daily life."

The Holocaust Museum tells the story in vivid detail. The exhibitions of personal photographs, prisoner uniforms, and other relics honor the memories of the millions persecuted by the Nazis. At the same time, the Holocaust Museum pays tribute to those who survived, as well as the rescuers and liberators of the survivors.

Mr. Speaker, our Nation's newest historic and cultural endeavor boasts more than artifacts and other tangible objects. Within the confines of the Holocaust Museum, visitors will wrestle with the various lessons embodied in the artifacts themselves. The Holocaust Memorial Museum forces us to examine ourselves and our own feelings toward hatred, indifference, and intolerance. Simultaneously, we are asked to renew our commitment to peace, compassion, and understanding toward all people. These lessons are more important today than ever.

Of the numerous individuals involved in this crusade, I am proud that many boast of Cleveland roots. Sara Bloomfield, the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council's executive director; Jeffrey La Riche, consultant to the executive director; and Mark Talisman, the executive director of the Council of Jewish Federations; all hail from the Cleveland area. I also take pride in welcoming constituents from my congressional district and residents of Ohio who will join these individuals for the historic dedication of the Holocaust Memorial.

Mr. Speaker, the dedication of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum marks an important juncture in our Nation's history. It is through the opening of such a museum that we are better able to understand the culture and heritage of a people. It is our hope that this understanding will result in a nation that can better appreciate and benefit from the diversity of its constituency.

FIRST HISPANIC WOMAN IN SPACE

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 21, 1993

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to bring to my colleagues' attention a bit of history being made. On April 8, 1993 at 1:29 a.m., the space shuttle *Discovery* blasted off from the Kennedy Space Center with the first Hispanic woman aboard, Dr. Ellen Ochoa. This is a great accomplishment for Dr. Ochoa, the Hispanic and women's communities, and for our country. There is no greater symbol of America's diversity than the strength of our space program. Dr. Ochoa's historic flight contributes to our rich history and her accomplishment is celebrated.

I have tremendous respect for our space program. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration has made headway in hiring and promoting qualified minorities and I hope that the future will bring greater opportunity for all Americans. Human knowledge is ever expanding and it's essential that all voices are heard. The programs of NASA are of such great consequence to our society and the world that participation of all races is imperative.

Born on May 10, 1958 in Los Angeles, CA, Dr. Ochoa considers La Mesa, CA, where she graduated from Grossman High School, her home. Dr. Ochoa received a bachelor of science degree in physics from San Diego State University and masters and doctoral degrees in electrical engineering from Stanford University. Upon receiving her Ph.D., Dr.

Ochoa began work at Sandia National Laboratories in the field of optical science. In 1988, Dr. Ochoa continued her work in optics at NASA's Ames Research Center. Dr. Ochoa quickly moved up the ranks at NASA and today she is a shining star of America's space program. Throughout her educational and professional career Dr. Ochoa has proven herself a model for achievement.

Today, Dr. Ochoa is married, a classical flutist, a private pilot, a bicyclist, and a volleyball player, and an astronaut. It is with great pride that I introduce my colleagues to this American who is making a difference in all of our lives. I applaud and celebrate Dr. Ochoa's accomplishments and I invite my colleagues to share in this exciting piece of history.

TRIBUTE TO KATHRYN HANEY

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 21, 1993

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise here today to pay tribute to a woman from my 17th District in Ohio who has written a beautiful song entitled "Give the Children a Chance."

Mr. Speaker, Kathryn Haney is a mother of three and a grandmother of five. She is also a foster mother to many of the children and adults on Youngstown's East Side. She has given much of her time to the people of Youngstown. Amazingly, this is not the only wonderful aspect of Kathryn Haney that makes her special.

Mr. Speaker, Kathryn wrote this song without knowing how to read or write music. She credits divine intervention for giving her the ability to write the song in the middle of the night after a dream. Everett McCollum, a retired music teacher and school administrator in the Youngstown schools, helped write the score.

Kathryn has sent recordings of the song to many prominent people and to all areas of the world. She hopes that the message of the sound, that children are the most important thing on the face of the planet.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank Kathryn Haney for taking the time with the children of Youngstown, and all the children of the world.

CRAWFORD LINCOLN: 15 YEARS OF SERVICE AT OLD STURBRIDGE VILLAGE

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 21, 1993

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to pay tribute to a man who has spent the last 15 years overseeing the operation of one of the finest historical sites in New England. I am speaking of Crawford Lincoln, the president of Old Sturbridge Village in Sturbridge, MA. Crawford Lincoln has had an extraordinary tenure as president of this living history museum. Mr.

Lincoln is retiring as president later this month and will be succeeded by Alberta Sebolt George, the executive vice president of Old Sturbridge Village [OSV].

Mr. Speaker, Old Sturbridge Village is a favorite destination for travelers from all over the Northeast. In 1992, more than 100,000 school children visited OSV and walked through the gate and into a New England town of the 1830's. It is one of the best places in America at combining an enjoyable time with education. The trustees of OSV have spent half a century saving and preserving historically significant buildings and artifacts from early 19th century America. They have done a magnificent job. No one who visits the village ever forgets the experience. The attention to detail at OSV is amazing. I have visited many times and each time I take away new information about this important period in our history. I urge everyone who visits Massachusetts to be sure and visit the village.

Crawford Lincoln has been entrusted with the preservation and continued development of Old Sturbridge Village since August 1, 1978. He can be justifiably proud of events at OSV on his watch; the Hervey Brooke kiln was completed and has been fired, the first Elderhostel program at OSV was organized, the horse shed was built by the historical construction crew, the Hutchings Cider Mill was opened, many publications relating to OSV and life in the 1830's were published, important archives were preserved and organized, the J. Cheney Wells Clock and folk art gallery was opened, and the list could continue for several pages.

This list of accomplishments, while impressive, does not do justice to the type of leadership that Crawford Lincoln has provided at Old Sturbridge Village over the past decade and a half. He has been accessible to the communities in the area. He has been an activist both for OSV and for the larger preservation issues in New England. I have always enjoyed working with Crawford and have been proud to be an outspoken supporter of Old Sturbridge Village. He will be missed.

Mr. Speaker, Crawford Lincoln is retiring as the president at Old Sturbridge Village, but I have no doubt that he will continue to be active in the arts and in historic preservation. In fact, I understand that he will continue to work with OSV on special projects. I wish Crawford Lincoln, his wife, Ann, and sons, Brian and Howard, all the best in the years ahead. His work at Old Sturbridge Village has guaranteed that this fine resource will have a bright future.

FUNDING OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION LIBRARY PROGRAMS

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 21, 1993

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to emphasize the importance of restoring funding to the Department of Education Library Programs, both in the Higher Education Act and in the Library Services and Construction Act.

As a former educator at the secondary and collegiate level, I am well aware of the vital

role that libraries play in the growth of our citizens. Libraries are focal points in our communities; they entertain, they educate, they enlighten. Most importantly, they are born of our communities, supported and enriched by the families and individuals they serve.

I was greatly disappointed to learn that the President's fiscal year 1994 budget request eliminates all HEA Library Programs. The budget also cuts or severely diminishes several LSCA Programs. Specifically, one-fourth of the 24 programs slated for elimination under the Department of Education budget are library programs.

The LSCA Programs planned for elimination would remove assistance for public libraries to meet the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act, to broaden access to information through the use of new technologies, to obtain foreign language materials, and to provide crucial adult literacy programs.

With severely diminished budgets, our libraries are unable to provide the programs our communities so desperately need. In some inner-city areas, libraries are open only 1 day. Libraries are the Nation's resource that should provide our children with free information.

Although public libraries are predominantly a State and local responsibility, Federal support is crucial for augmenting diminishing reserves to reinvigorate essential programs and provide increased accessibility to our citizens.

EUROPEAN WINNER IN VOICE OF
DEMOCRACY SCRIPTWRITING
CONTEST

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 21, 1993

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to insert into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the following script by Ms. Colleen Marie Crook. Ms. Crook is this year's European winner in the Voice of Democracy broadcast scriptwriting contest conducted by the Veterans of Foreign Wars and its Ladies Auxiliary.

MY VOICE IN AMERICA'S FUTURE

(By Colleen Crook)

The sailors are tossed as if they were toys by the turbulent seas of time. These mariners are cold, wet and frightened. The wind shreds their clothes, eager to draw them into the ocean. We are all, at some time in our lives, sailors on life's rough seas. For those of us whose career takes them abroad, we may feel alone, scared, or in desperate need of help. It is then, like sailors guided safely home by a beacon of light, that we too will look for direction. I plan to provide that direction, to be a beacon of light to all Americans in foreign lands through a diplomatic career. Just as the lighthouse symbolizes the ocean, I want to stand for the goals and ideals of America. I desire to show the grandeur of the United States, standing tall against the darkest sky, secure in my foundation of solid stone. That foundation is democracy.

Though the seas may be tempestuous, the lighthouse stands with hermetic walls. She is serene in the face of destruction. The light never fails in wind, rain, fog or sleet. As a diplomat, I want to be a light to those in the

world not yet touched by democracy, or to those battered by strife and war. I desire to warn people of the coming dangers, and attempt to help them avoid disaster. I realize my job will be, at times, as hard and as lonely as that of the lighthouse, but to hear the cries of those saved from the rocks, or to see the smile on a child's face is enough to power the lighthouse for one hundred years.

When I return home from my stay abroad, I wish to shine a light for the youth of our country, for it is in them the hope for the future lies. However, we must take action, for as Ben Franklin said, "He who lives on hope shall die fasting." I hope to teach the young people in this country to use their talents to shine. They can all be lighthouses if they use their gifts. I aspire to teach them they are all gifts, and not to abuse themselves through the use of drugs, for each one who does not shine, leaves a void, allowing the sailors to drown.

With another sweep of my long arm, the beacon, I desire to shine a light on the adults of this nation, to make them see in the face of every youth, the future of our country. I challenge them to nurture, and by example, show the youths the way to channel their gifts into a single beam of light with which they may enlighten the world. I ask the adults to realize that their job in the nation's future is not over, and though a new generation of lighthouses is on the horizon, the problems will not wait. The time for action is now!

Finally, we must keep our democratic institutions, the foundation of our lighthouses, strong. We must repair each rent and gash with loving hands, for without their foundation, no lights will shine. The tasks at hand require both individual and group effort. I challenge everyone to stand proudly on their foundation of democracy, focus their talents into a powerful beam, and to use that beam to reach out to others, because our future rests on everyone. I would like to close with two questions. For the youth of America: What kind of light are you going to shine in this world? And for the Adults of America: What kind of light are you showing the youth of this nation today?

SMALL BUSINESS

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 21, 1993

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, April 14, 1993, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

SMALL BUSINESS

Small business is the backbone of the American economy. It drives our economic success; it is in this sector where jobs are created and recoveries generally take off. Between 1981 and 1992, the number of small businesses grew to 21 million from 13 million, and they employ 60 percent of the nation's 99 million private sector workers. They also contribute to the economy by applying new technologies, introducing new products, serving new markets, and improving working conditions. Even so, many small businesses are facing challenges as they emerge from the recent recession.

THE CREDIT CRUNCH

For many months now, small business owners have been coming to me and com-

plaining that they have not been able to get financing. Repeatedly they have told me that they could expand, employ more people and improve their businesses if they had access to capital. Many reasons are given for the "credit crunch." Bankers say that new banking regulations which followed the savings and loan crisis are overly burdensome and restrictive, costing them money and impeding their ability to lend. They believe that regulatory red tape is to blame for a slowdown in bank lending that has kept small firms from getting loans they need to expand and create new jobs. Others believe that interest rates, not regulations, are to blame. While short-term rates are at historic lows, long-term rates have been relatively high. This spread has allowed banks to achieve profits simply by investing depositors' money in risk-free government securities, rather than in less secure or lower-yield investments.

ACCESS TO CAPITAL

President Clinton unveiled a new program on March 10, 1993 to spur small business lending by reducing the paperwork needed to make certain loans, easing requirements on property appraisals, and making it easier for banks to make character loans. On March 30, 1993 the President announced a policy to implement one of these initiatives. Under this policy, which takes effect immediately, commercial banks will have the opportunity to make up to \$38 billion in character loans—loans which are based more on a borrower's proven reliability than on rigid compliance with rules that require certain documentation and paperwork. This will allow the nation's banks to begin making loans to small business without the paperwork normally required, and to give the economy a general boost. No action is needed by the Congress. Other parts of the President's program will be implemented over the next few months.

SBA GUARANTEED LOANS

The Small Business Administration (SBA) plays a role in increasing credit available for small business. SBA has evolved from a program providing direct loans to a program where bank loans, financed with private money, are backed by a government guarantee. This guarantee secures up to 90 percent of the loan, should the borrower default. The credit crunch has placed increased demands on this program. In response, the House recently approved an economic stimulus package that includes funding for an additional \$2.6 billion in guaranteed loans for this year. If enacted, the total level of guaranteed loans would rise to \$6.2 billion.

PRESIDENT'S ECONOMIC PLAN

Congress is considering the President's economic plan, which includes several proposals benefitting small business. First, he has called for an investment tax credit targeted for small business. For companies with sales of less than \$5 million, the plan proposes a permanent investment tax credit at 7 percent for the first two years and 5 percent thereafter. Second, the plan includes a targeted capital gains tax cut. For companies with less than \$50 million in capital, the President proposes a 50 percent capital gains tax break on newly issued stock held for five years or more. Third, the plan would create 50 enterprise zones in economically distressed areas where small business would qualify for certain investment incentives and employment tax credits. Other provisions of the President's plan, including a partial restoration of the passive loss deduction, the establishment of community development banks, and the development of tech-

nology extension centers could benefit small business as well.

SECONDARY MARKETS

Congress is also debating the merits of creating a secondary market for business loans, a market in which small-business loans could be bought and sold in much the same way that mortgage-backed securities are traded. A secondary market might work as follows: A bank that makes a loan to a small business could sell it, at a profit, to investors around the country. The cash that the bank gets from the loan would enable it to make additional loans. The secondary market would, in effect, bring more people into the business of lending to small business, while also spreading the risk of lending.

REGULATION

Another challenge that continues to face small business is the impact of government rules and regulation. Federal regulations do provide a certain degree of protection to individuals in the workplace and the environment, but sometimes they can be overly burdensome. A better balance must be struck. Proposals have been introduced in Congress to require federal agencies to take into account the impact and cost of their regulations on small businesses and to design ways to minimize that impact. Proposed and existing regulations should be carefully reviewed in order to eliminate those that are burdensome and outdated.

DEFICIT REDUCTION

Some small businesses have expressed concern about the impact of the President's deficit reduction plan on small business. The plan, which includes tax increases, will affect various businesses differently, and I am sympathetic to those who feel that they will be disproportionately impacted. I agree with the view that any tax increase should be broadly shared, and my preference would be to see \$2 in spending cuts for every dollar in tax increases. I will continue to work with my colleagues to achieve additional spending cuts throughout the budget process. Deficit reduction could be a big help overall to small business if it leads to lower interest rates.

CONCLUSION

My view is that those of us in government should try to help small businesses compete by increasing their productivity—by increasing the quality and quantity of capital their workers use, by improving their employee skills through training, by providing tax incentives to small business, and by enhancing their management skills. Ensuring that financing is available and affordable will be critical to allowing small business to achieve these goals. Because regulation can place a disproportionate burden on smaller firms, their competitiveness will also be affected by the regulatory climate. Small firms must also continue to do what they do best—experiment with new products and process innovations—if they are to hold their important position at the leading edge of the American economy.

COMMEMORATING THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF PIMA COMMUNITY COLLEGE SKILL CENTER

HON. ED PASTOR

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 21, 1993

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to announce that on May 18 and 19, 1993, Pima

Community College Skill Center will celebrate its 30th anniversary. The Pima Community College Skill Center has 30-years experience in providing employment and training services to economically disadvantaged youths and adults. The skill center began providing employment and training services in 1963 with initial funding from the 1962 Federal Manpower Development and Training Act. Vocational training services have been provided to over 24,000 economically disadvantaged youths and adults and/or handicapped individuals. The skill center enjoys an overall completion rate of 90% and a job placement rate of 85%. The skill center issues certificates in 30 different areas related to health occupations, business and office, food service, printing, and various customized trainings. Additionally, hundreds of Pima County residents have received vocational assessments, employment skills, placement assistance, upgrade skills training, and other employment-related services.

The skill center utilizes a nontraditional approach to education. The primary goal of the Pima Community College Skill Center is to provide each student with marketable skills for the labor market with a major emphasis on training for employment. The skill center provides skills training for immediate employment in the labor market. Hands-on training is made as much like a job as possible. The end result is a graduate who has the skills necessary to secure, maintain, and advance in an unsubsidized employment.

Throughout its 30 years of operation, Pima Community College Skill Center has consistently developed and implemented innovative methods and services to continually improve the effectiveness of programs for disadvantaged populations in metropolitan and rural areas. Many pioneering concepts such as open-entry/open-exit enrollment, competency-based instruction, employer-developed curricula, employment skills, and vocational assessments, are now standard requirements in many employment and training programs as well as in traditional educational delivery systems.

In addition to the regular and ongoing vocational training programs, the skill center has a long history of designing and implementing customized training programs to meet the needs of new and/or expanding employers—public and private. This customized approach has been well-received by more than 20 employers and has been effectively used for economic development in the community and ensuring that economically disadvantaged individuals are afforded opportunities for newly created jobs.

DROPOUT PREVENTION LEGISLATION

HON. LOUISE McINTOSH SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 21, 1993

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to join Representative UNSOELD to introduce legislation that will expand dropout prevention programs to meet the needs of a

growing population—pregnant and parenting teens.

This legislation was initiated in part by last year's study, "How Schools Shortchange Girls," issued by the American Association of University Women and the Wellesley College Center for Research on Women. After extensive research for this study, AAUW and the Law Center concluded what we have suspected for years: that some children are getting the short end of the educational stick because of current policies and attitudes.

Dropout statistics underscore the grim reality of the number of students that fall through the cracks in our system. The economic realities for students who do not complete their education are troubling, given the increased need for an educated work force that can adapt to the changing demands of modern technology.

Many of these students—nearly one-fourth of the total dropout population—leave school because of pregnancy and parenthood. In my own district of Rochester, NY, four teenagers in Rochester get pregnant and two become parents every day. At least two of those teens will not complete the school year, and may never go back for their degree. These statistics are staggering.

Teen parents are often unable to support themselves and a child and must turn to social welfare programs for assistance. As we all understand, this cycle of dependency is self-perpetuating, and prevents many teen parents from returning to school to complete the education they need to hold a productive job.

This year, Congress is undertaking the important task of making sure that once our children are in school they are given every opportunity to stay there and to succeed. I am pleased to be working with Representative UNSOELD on a bill that will expand the scope of existing dropout prevention programs to target the specific needs of pregnant and parenting teen populations which are too often overlooked.

Among other measures, this legislation will allow teens enrolled in school to participate in the important programs provided by the Even Start Family Literacy Program. It will include the goal of obtaining a high school degree in Even Start's adult education programs. In addition, the bill will require certain dropout prevention programs to provide needed services to teens, including academic skills training, parenting and child development classes, on-site child care or transportation to a nearby facility, and an outreach program to educate teens about such assistance programs.

With this effort, we are making firm the commitment to meet the needs of an often overlooked population of adolescents. We cannot afford to do less to promote our Nation's future productivity and viability. I urge you to join me in support of this important legislation.

HISTORY TALKS ON PRICE CONTROLS

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 21, 1993

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to my colleagues' attention the following

op-ed piece that recently appeared in the Wall Street Journal. As a former chairman of the Price Commission in the 1970's, Dr. C. Jackson Grayson's authority on this matter cannot be equaled.

Price controls appear to be a simple solution to the problem of rising health costs. History tells us, however, that they have never proven effective and have resulted in excessive administrative burdens. Even worse, the quality of health care would suffer under price controls and access to care would become limited.

History also tells us that whenever the Government promises that price controls will be temporary, voluntary, and limited in nature, they instead end up being permanent, mandatory, and comprehensive. Dr. Grayson's lesson is that price controls act like a lid on a pot of boiling water—they do nothing to reduce the pressure. We need to focus reform on turning down the heat of rising costs by finding ways to manage our health care resources as efficiently as possible.

[From the Wall Street Journal, Mar. 29, 1993]

EXPERIENCE TALKS: SHUN PRICE
CONTROLS * * *

(By C. Jackson Grayson, Jr.)

It now seems likely that some form of price controls will emerge from the President's Task Force on National Health Care Reform. It will be a mistake.

Whether the proposed health controls are global budgets, per-capita state budgets, freezes, caps on physicians' or hospital fees—whether they're interim, voluntary, or mandatory—they won't fix the underlying health care problems of quality, cost and access.

Price controls will make things worse. Believe me, I've been there.

In 1971-73, I was chairman of the Price Commission for Phase II of the wage-price controls. We had price controls on hospitals, insurers, nurses, drug companies, physicians—everybody. Controls have not worked in 40 centuries. They will not work now. Here is why:

1) Getting into controls is a lot easier than getting out of them. Controllers nearly always say: "We will keep interim controls on only until we fix the system. Then we'll take them off." But the controls themselves hamper the "fixing," so they go on and on. Moreover, it's hard to get out of controls for fear of a price explosion. Though most Phase II controls ended in early 1973, health care wasn't decontrolled until 1974. The fear was an exploding "price bubble." Sure enough, it was there. Health expenditures grew 10.9% in 1973, 13.3% in 1974, and 14.5% in both 1975 and 1976.

DISTORTIONS INEVITABLE

Finally, interim controls encourage endgames. Business and labor spent as much time trying to outsmart and outguess us on when Phase II controls might end as they did on making the controls work. Las Vegas even started running odds on decontrol dates. The same will happen again.

2) No matter how clever the price control designers, they cannot prevent distortions. In less than a year after initiation of Phase II, lumber controls led to artificial middlemen, black markets and sawmill shutdowns. Companies, trapped in inequitable positions at the beginning of controls, sold out, scaled back and sent capital overseas. Shortages appeared in staples, like molasses and fertilizer.

Distortions have already occurred with Medicare's 1984 fixed diagnosis-related group

(DRG) reimbursement fee. Since the reimbursement is often below actual costs, some doctors now refuse to see Medicare patients. Hospitals compensate by expanding uncontrolled outpatient, psychiatric and rehabilitation services and "cost shift" about 38% to other payers.

Add more controls and you will see "new" services appear in hospitals and doctors' offices that look a lot like controlled old services. Expect "unbundling" of services—with the price of individual units, when added together, totaling more than the original bundled service.

3) Quality does not improve with controls. A 1988 Department of Health and Human Services Inspector General's report estimated 540,000 Medicare patients received poor-quality hospital care, primarily due to Medicare's price controls.

A 1992 General Accounting Office study of health care in Germany, France and Japan concluded that "concerns exist * * * about the side effects of the controls * * * and especially in the long run on the quality of care."

4) Cost controls actually increase costs. While controls do hold down costs for a while, they soon start rising, with many of the real costs hidden.

Controls not only fail to tackle the root causes of rising costs, they usually block innovations that would reduce inefficiencies. Price controls cost money to administer—particularly if mandatory. The regulatory apparatus requires added personnel at the federal, state and local levels. In Phase II, we created lots of business for lawyers, accountants and consultants.

But the largest control-generated cost increases will come from costs incurred by organizations complying with the controls. Already, 24% of U.S. health care is spent on administrative costs, overhead and billing expenses. Now add new price control forms, the additional people, the diversion of time from productive work—the "hassle factor." Expect costs to increase.

5) Controls breed more controls. Grayson's Maxim: No matter how simply you begin, your controls will get more complex and voluminous. We started in Phase II with 3½ pages of regulations and ended with 1,534. In an effort to correct one inequity, you create another. I found myself ruling on whether frozen horse sperm was a raw agricultural product or a processed product. And anyone who thinks they can control prices without controlling wages is naive. In Europe, because health care costs are still rising, France and Germany are now considering extending budget controls to parts of the health industry now uncontrolled.

6) Voluntary becomes mandatory. The Task Force reportedly is now considering whether to make some or all controls voluntary or mandatory. The record on voluntary controls is not encouraging.

The GAO study reported that voluntary targets did not slow cost growth. After Germany's voluntary targets for physicians' fees were consistently ignored, it adopted mandatory caps. The economist Walter Heller used to quote Al Capone: "A kind word will go a long way, but a kind word and a gun will go even further."

As voluntary becomes mandatory, enforcement becomes an expensive problem. Assume physicians' fees are limited to a 2½% increase. How will the consumer know what is the legal price for the doctor to charge? Will the doctor be required to "post" prices? Where is the poster to be displayed? Who audits the price?

As enforcement mounts, so does evasion. The people on the Task Force are no match for people whose livelihoods depend on finding ways around controls. Tragically, this ingenuity is wasted on beating controls, not making improvements.

What will you do with the violators if you catch them? Fine them? Send them to jail? States: Watch out. The feds like to load administrative and enforcement costs on you. Also, be prepared for some nasty scenes. In Paris, there have been physician strikes and street protests over controls. In Phase II, protesters threw flour on me, and chicken farmers in Texas gassed thousands of little yellow chicks to death (in front of a prime-time national TV audience) to protest "Grayson's" controls causing excessively high feed costs.

7) Global budgets don't work. These seem to be a popular option with the Task Force, and I urge it not to use them. Global budgets imply that costs will stop rising when they hit the "thou shalt not spend" ceiling. They won't. An Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development study summarized: " * * * underlying pressures for health-care outlays remain high everywhere in the OECD area and are likely to get stronger." They concluded: "The root cause of such [cost] pressures lies in the very nature of the system of health care provision and financing." Pressures to increase global budgets in Britain are called "shroud waving."

So what do I recommend?

First, forget controls. Focus instead on a fundamental restructuring of the entire health care system, just as American business is restructuring, using two primary tools to make the changes: Total Quality Management (TQM) and benchmarking.

TQM is a customer-focused improvement process based on prevention and quality. Benchmarking helps organizations identify and adapt "best practices" used by others. Together, these two paradigm-busting approaches are revolutionizing American business. They are already beginning to do the same in health care.

MONUMENTAL WASTE

At the American Productivity & Quality Center, we are implementing TQM in 173 Veterans Administration hospitals and many private hospitals. Benchmarking is spreading rapidly through the International Benchmarking Clearinghouse and others. A Boston-based firm, MediQual, which provides comparative data for benchmarking, estimates that \$100 billion will be saved if all hospitals move performance to the best practice levels. There is such monumental waste in the system now that these improvements will yield billions. Three states—Pennsylvania, Iowa and Colorado—are requiring clinical outcomes measures right now.

An argument is that this all will take way too long. Not so. There is nothing faster than the market. When the incentives are set right, it works with blinding speed, provided that controls do not jam the change and incentive signals.

It was Gov. Clinton who said "Managed competition will make it work, not price controls." It was Gov. Clinton who was tutored in TQM in Arkansas by Eastman Chemical and became a believer. It was Gov. Clinton who said, "the private sector is the engine of the economy." President Clinton, listen to Gov. Clinton.

TRIBUTE TO DR. OWEN L.
WOODWARD

HON. HAROLD L. VOLKMER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 21, 1993

Mr. VOLKMER. Mr. Speaker, after serving nearly three decades as mayor for the city of Atlanta, MO, my friend, Dr. Owen L. Woodward is retiring.

Dr. Woodward, more commonly known to the residents of Atlanta as Doc Woody, has been an active member of this north central Missouri town for over 40 years. Doc Woody came to the Atlanta community in 1952 and opened his medical practice. Doc and his wife Marybelle found the residents of Atlanta friendly, hard-working, and very community oriented. As a result, they settled into the Atlanta community, raised their three daughters, and have remained active in the community ever since.

On April 13, 1964, Doc Woody took his oath of office to become the Atlanta, MO city mayor. As mayor, Doc Woody used his leadership in the community to accomplish many projects that have resulted in great improvements to the city of Atlanta. The construction of a city water plant, sewer facility, and upgrade of the city's roads from gravel to black-top are several examples of how Doc Woody's work as mayor benefited each and every resident of the community. In addition, one of Doc's biggest accomplishments was the completion of Atlanta's Senior Citizen Housing in 1970.

Doc Woody's community involvement and concern for the health and welfare of the residents of Macon County extend beyond the Atlanta City limits. As a rural physician, Doc understands the predicament which rural and small town residents face when medical emergencies arise. Because of this understanding, Doc worked diligently and successfully with other concerned citizens of Macon County in getting the Macon County ambulance district to serve the entire county.

Doc's many accomplishments as mayor of Atlanta for the past 29 years, in addition to his many years of community service independent of his mayoral position, have gained him the appreciation and admiration from all those whom he has touched through his actions and deeds.

April 7, 1993, was the last city council meeting which Doc Woodward would preside over, drawing to close an era in the city of Atlanta's history in which Doc Woodward played a large hand in improving.

Even though my friend Doc Woodward is retiring from politics, he plans to continue to serve the residents of Atlanta, MO by remaining active in his medical practice.

I wish to add my name to the long list of residents, businessmen and women in the Atlanta community who want to extend to Doc Woody our sincere appreciation and thanks for his 29 years of work and commitment to the community of Atlanta, MO.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

MEETING WITH CHILEAN FINANCE
MINISTER ALEJANDRO FOXLEY

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 21, 1993

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to brief my colleagues on an educational event that our colleague Sam Gibbons and I hosted recently. On Wednesday, March 24, 1993, we hosted a luncheon meeting for Chile's Finance Minister Alejandro Foxley Rioseco. Minister Foxley is credited with maintaining Chile's economic success in Latin America and putting Chile on the fast track to global competitiveness.

During the meeting, attended by numerous members, Minister Foxley answered questions on an array of subjects dealing with Chile's success and Latin America's economic future. Chile is now positioned to begin negotiations with the United States on a bilateral free-trade agreement. Chile's past success has prepared it well for a trade agreement with the United States, and its economy exhibits the necessary maturity for such an undertaking. In addition many countries of Eastern Europe and the Republics of the former Soviet Union are now seeking help from Chile. Many would like to emulate Chile's model for economic growth. Minister Foxley is hopeful that for the sake of Chile, Latin America, and the world the United States will extend fast-track authority for Chile.

The Chilean delegation included: Rene Cortazar, Minister of Labor; Patricio Silva, Ambassador of Chile; Eugenio Tironi, Chilean Director of Information; Juan Salazar, counselor to Minister Foxley; Blas Tomic, director for Chile at the Inter-American Development Bank; Nicolas Flano, director for Chile at the World Bank; Jose T. Letelier, Minister Counselor; and Joaquin Montes, counselor.

I believe the success of this luncheon merely underscores Chile's economic success in recent years. It is important for a robust trade policy that we remain globally inclusive and work in partnership with those countries exhibiting the willingness to compete in an increasingly complex global market. I hope that those who attended the lunch and others interested in seeing our Hemisphere and global economy prosper, will continue to work for Chilean free trade. Chile's progress must be recognized, South America needs our cooperation, and developing countries of the world need a model to follow; Chilean free trade is the obvious path to achieving all these goals. I look forward to working toward a Chilean free-trade agreement and I hope you will join me in reaching that goal.

TRIBUTE TO THE MAHONING
VALLEY POST 93

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 21, 1993

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of the Mahoning Valley Post 93, Veterans of Foreign Wars, which celebrates its 75th anniversary this year.

April 21, 1993

Mr. Speaker, Post 93 was granted a charter by the national department March 27, 1918. It was one of the original four posts from which the Ohio department was formed. In 1924, the ladies auxiliary was chartered and became known as the Dorthy Millman auxiliary to Post 93.

Post 93 has received tremendous support from the community, especially in times of need. It was the beneficiary of a new home in 1938 and its campaigns to shore up its building funds are marked by success. In return, Post 93 is active in a number of community services, including Christmas parties for children, the decoration of graves for Memorial Day and visiting DeShon Hospital.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud of both the history and character of Post 93. It is a valued institution in our community. I am delighted to take this special opportunity to wish this fine organization a very happy 75th anniversary.

YOM HA'SHOA, HOLOCAUST
MEMORIAL DAY

HON. JON KYL

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 21, 1993

Mr. KYL. Mr. Speaker, Yom ha'Shoa, Holocaust Memorial Day, was observed on Sunday with a solemnity and heaviness of heart by Jews and non-Jews around the world. This year there is perhaps a new assurance that "Never Again" will such a complete travesty of justice take place: the dedication of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington, DC.

Although the Holocaust Museum opens this week, we cannot take for granted that the world will remember the 6 million Jews and the millions of other people deemed by Hitler as "subhuman" who were barbarically murdered by the Nazis in World War II. In fact, a recent Roper organization survey revealed that as many as 1 in 5 Americans believe it is possible that the Holocaust never happened. Mr. Speaker, these disturbing figures not only emphasize the need for the Holocaust Museum, they indicate the pressing need to continue to educate all Americans about the atrocities of the Holocaust. It is my profound hope that Yom ha'Shoa will be commemorated in the future by all Americans, with the recognition and understanding of the horrifying realities of the Holocaust.

JOHN QUILL: 40 YEARS OF ON-AIR
SERVICE

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 21, 1993

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, It is my pleasure to pay tribute to a man who recently celebrated 40 years as a television weather personality in western Massachusetts. Mr. John Quill began with WWLP-TV 22 on St. Patrick's Day, March 17, 1953.

Mr. Quill has been delivering weather broadcasts, continuously on one station, longer than

anyone else in the United States. Prior to arriving at WWLP in Springfield, MA, John worked as both weathercaster and chief engineer at radio station WCAX and WJOY in Burlington, VT. Mr. Quill's introduction to weather came when the station manager asked him to go to the Burlington airport and not just to bring in the forecast but to deliver a description of the weather as well. While John was at the airport, he received the book "Weather for Pilots," and upon reading half of the first page he was hooked, and destined to pursue a career in meteorology.

When John Quill came to Springfield in 1953 he was the original television weather personality in western Massachusetts. In 1959, when he was admitted as a member of the prestigious American Meteorological Society, he became the only professional meteorologist broadcasting in the area.

Mr. Speaker, this outline of the accomplishments of John Quill cannot give anyone a real sense of the impact John Quill has had on the western Massachusetts area. Many people think John Quill creates our weather. Over the years there have been bumper stickers praising John Quill, as well as a few, usually seen during a particularly hard winter, that read "Impeach John Quill." When John marches in the annual Holyoke St. Patrick's Day parade, he always gets a rousing welcome. He is also well known for his personal appearances at charity events around the area.

It is with great pleasure that we pay tribute to Mr. John Quill on this special occasion. He has served conscientiously and with pride for 40 years. John has been providing residents of the area with accurate and informative weather broadcasts for as long as most people can remember. Mr. Speaker, we look forward to many more bright, sunny forecasts from Mr. John Quill.

WHEN WE TALK OF SUCCESS,
THERE'S GAIL CRAWFORD

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 21, 1993

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues, a milestone occasion for one of my constituents, Gail Crawford. Gail will be celebrating her 20th anniversary with the Prudential Insurance Co., on Friday, April 23, 1993.

Gail Crawford is an excellent example of what the American dream should mean to all of our citizens. Gail was born in Albany, GA, the oldest girl of 10 children. She is the single parent of a 23-year-old daughter. She attended night school and has earned an associates degree in accounting from Essex County College and many credits toward her baccalaureate degree at Rutgers University College.

Gail joined Prudential on April 23, 1973, as a level two clerk in the corporate human resources area. Her primary responsibilities were filing and delivering mail from building to building. For the next several years she was a statistical clerk with the treasurer's department, where she helped prepare the company's books on an actual and a projected cash

basis. Her next assignment was with the real estate investment area where she was a research assistant. In May 1990, Gail transferred to the group insurance human resources area as an assistant training consultant where she does training and development and serves as a diversity coordinator.

One of the reasons for Gail's success is her diverse nature. She is a caring person who is not afraid to take risks. She is a champion for the less fortunate and a mentor to many. Gail has been extremely active with Minority Interchange, an organization established in the early 1970's to assist minority employees climb the corporate ladder. She has served as its chairperson in 1986 and 1990 to 1993. She was the chairperson of the northern New Jersey chapter in 1983 to 1985. Gail was a member of the board of directors of the Newark South Ward Boys' and Girls' Club, 1988 to 1992. She is currently a member of the Roseland Community Service Committee.

Rudyard Kipling in his verse "If—" wrote of being able to talk with crowds and keep your virtue, or walk with kings and not lose the common touch. Mr. Speaker, Gail Crawford is that kind of person. I am sure my colleagues will want to join me as I extend my best wishes to Gail, her family, and colleagues.

FEDERAL MANDATES

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 21, 1993

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, April 21, 1993 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

FEDERAL MANDATES

Later this year hundreds of communities in Indiana and around the country will have to comply with tougher federal drinking water standards. These requirements were enacted into law as part of an effort to ensure safer drinking water supplies for Americans. And yet, meeting the standards will be costly to implement. For example, Indianapolis recently completed a \$30 million treatment plant and plans to spend several million dollars more to upgrade its water system to comply with the standards. Local leaders appreciate the need to provide safe drinking water to their citizens, but complain that they will have to bear a disproportionate share of the compliance costs.

Federal mandates, like the drinking water standards, are a growing source of irritation between the federal government and states and localities. The objectives sought by these federal requirements are almost always worthy: clean water, safer roads, bridges, and buildings, and equal access. But while the federal mandates may be regional, collectively they often drain cities and states of money. For example, compliance with the federal clean water act is expected to cost state and local governments \$32 billion a year by 1995. If the trend toward unfunded mandates continues, it will gradually usurp the powers of states and turn them into administrators of national policy. The challenge is to find ways to alleviate the financial burden on state and local governments caused by the mandates without letting the worthy objectives of the mandates slip away.

TYPES OF MANDATES

Federal mandates appear in many forms and cover a wide range of subjects. Some require communities to take specific actions as a condition for receiving federal grants, such as requiring that public buildings can accommodate the handicapped. Others are direct orders, requiring state and local governments to comply with national standards and administer federal statutes. Direct federal mandates include environmental, criminal justice, and health care regulations like testing children for lead poisoning.

Hoosiers are familiar with some of the larger mandated programs. Medicaid, the federally subsidized health care program for low-income families, costs states \$38 billion a year to finance. Medicaid spending has risen dramatically in Indiana in recent years, consuming over \$2 billion in the last budget cycle. Environmental laws are also expensive. For example, school districts throughout Indiana have spent millions of dollars removing asbestos from school buildings as required by a 1986 law.

FEDERAL BUDGET CUTS

The federal budget deficit has been a driving force in the debate on federal mandates. In the 1960s and 1970s, federal money to state and local governments grew steadily as a percentage of state and local outlays from 14% in 1960 to a peak of 27% in 1978, and states and localities expressed little concern about the conditions attached to federal money. In the 1980s the federal government responded, in part, to growing budget deficits by cutting aid to states and localities. Financial aid to state and local governments dropped to a low of about 18% in 1988.

However, the number of mandated programs continues to grow even as federal resources available for states and localities to meet these mandates dwindle. New regulations adopted between 1983 and 1990 imposed cumulative estimated costs of between \$8.9 billion and \$12.7 billion on states and localities. Although states have challenged the legality of federal mandates in courts in recent years, they have generally been unsuccessful.

SOLUTIONS

The federal government should take several steps to ease the burden on states and localities. First, the President and Congress need to recognize that in general it is simply unfair to the states and localities to try to achieve national goals, even worthy ones, by pinning the cost of compliance on states and localities. Second, the President and Congress should conduct a comprehensive study of federal mandates and act to eliminate unnecessary regulations and reporting requirements and streamline others. This would help cut costs, and improve accountability for the success or failure of a particular program. Third, states and localities should be given more flexibility in administering mandated programs. State and local governments have been innovators in providing services efficiently on reduced budgets. Fourth, the federal government should try to make more resources available to states and localities to meet mandates. Some have suggested a general mandate compensation item in the federal budget, similar to revenue sharing, to offset the costs of mandates. Fifth, Congress and the President should assess the impact of their actions on state and local governments whenever they are considering legislation and regulations, and select policies which have the least adverse consequences. Too much legislation has been enacted without any reliable estimates of the

costs to state and local governments. For example, the cost of the Americans with Disabilities Act—commendable legislation to provide the disabled with equal access to services, employment, buildings and transportation—is only now being fully recognized. I have co-sponsored a bill this year which would require the federal government to estimate the costs of legislation and regulations on state and local governments. Congress must choose more carefully the things it mandates and do a better job of providing funds for what it requires.

The most comprehensive approach to the problem of unfunded mandates would be to have the federal government handle activities that it does best, or which states cannot handle alone like managing air traffic control, national defense, social security, and health care. But states would take the lead for other activities—education, training, community development, housing, and most public capital projects. Developing responsibility for these programs to the states could reduce federal spending, reduce the federal deficit, and make the federal government a more manageable enterprise.

CONCLUSION

Many federal mandates are intended to achieve important and laudable policy objectives. But Congress must, as a fundamental matter of responsibility and fairness, ensure that mandates can be reasonably met by state and local governments. Resolving the problem of federal mandates will require sorting out the proper federal, state, and local roles in particular issues, and then determining who should perform them and who should pay for them. I am hopeful that tough fiscal times will prompt innovative thinking and improved cooperation among the different levels of government.

IF THIS IS AN ECONOMIC RECOVERY, I'D HATE TO SEE A RECESSION

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 21, 1993

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, one of the major aspects of the debate in Congress around President Clinton's economic stimulus package has to do with an assessment of the current economic recovery. There are some, especially Republicans and conservative Democrats, who believe that the economy is recovering and that it is unnecessary for the Federal Government to play a significant role in job creation. Consistent with the philosophy of Reaganomics, they believe that the best thing for the Government to do is nothing, and that the natural workings of the marketplace will, by themselves, create new jobs and economic growth. As someone who voted for the Clinton package with reluctance, because I believed that it was too small to do what was really required, let me briefly discuss the current economic recovery.

Today, 10 million American workers remain unemployed. An additional 6 million workers remain underemployed—they would like full time jobs but are working part-time. In the midst of this recovery, there are now 1.4 million fewer jobs than there were before the recession began in June 1990. In terms of

wages, 4.8 million workers currently are earning at or below the minimum wage, which is a poverty wage. Even more alarming, the real wages of the average American worker continue to decline—in real terms, they're now down to about the level of 1965.

Is the economic recovery that some are boasting about bringing us decent-paying jobs, with good benefits and job security? Absolutely not. The alarming rise in part-time, contingent work has made the average American worker extremely fearful about his/her future. As Time writes—March 29, 1993:

Already, one in every three U.S. workers has joined these shadow brigades [of contingent workers] carrying out America's business. Their ranks are growing so quickly that they are expected to outnumber permanent fulltime workers by the end of this decade. Companies keep chipping away at costs, stripping away benefits or substituting contingent employees for full-time workers * * *. And there is no evidence to suggest that such corporate behavior will change with improvement in the economy." [Italics mine.]

If this is an economic recovery, I'd hate to see a recession.

In my view, if we are to create meaningful, decent-paying jobs in this country and give a measure of hope to the young, the poor, and the working class, the Federal Government must play a very strong role in rebuilding our economy—a far greater role than Clinton is suggesting, and in another world from what the Republicans are talking about.

Maybe we have something to learn from countries like Japan, a nation which is creating new jobs by reinvesting far more in its infrastructure and national needs than anyone in our Government is even contemplating. In fact, Japan's latest stimulus program is 10 times President Clinton's latest proposal, in an economy half the size of ours. After 12 years of Reaganomics, we have enormous unmet physical and social needs. We can put millions of our people to work rebuilding our city streets and State roads, our water treatment plants and landfills, our inadequate mass transportation, our deteriorating housing stock, our failing educational and child-care systems, and our understaffed police and fire departments.

Where do we get the money? By cutting back on the \$130 billion a year defending Western Europe and Japan and the tens of billions more spent on star wars and B-2 bombers. Let's bring that money back home and put people into meaningful jobs improving the quality of life for all Americans.

There is more than enough work to be done. Let's get to it, now.

A RADICAL SHIFT AWAY FROM NUCLEAR ENERGY

HON. HARRIS W. FAWELL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 21, 1993

Mr. FAWELL. Mr. Speaker, this morning the President delivered his Earth Day address at the Botanical Gardens and reaffirmed his personal commitment, and announced the Nation's commitment "to reducing our emissions

of greenhouse gases to their 1990 levels by the year 2000." He also announced that he was instructing his administration "to produce a cost-effective plan by August that can continue the trend of reduced emissions."

I want to point out, however, that the President's fiscal year 1994 budget proposal for the Department of Energy's Nuclear Energy R&D program signals nothing less than the elimination of nuclear energy in this Nation's long-term energy mix—a vital technology that supplies more than one-fifth of our Nation's electricity without emitting any greenhouse gases.

And I want to emphasize that this is not a deficit-cutting move by the administration—the administration is proposing to spend \$8.04 billion on civilian DOE programs in fiscal year 1994, an increase of \$1.15 billion, or 16.6 percent, above the fiscal year 1993 appropriated level of \$6.9 billion for DOE's civilian activities. Rather, it is a calculated and radical shift in priorities away from nuclear energy.

Once again, let me emphasize the point—this budget does not cut the deficit—it increases it by over \$1.1 billion. What it really does is kill the long-term nuclear option.

DOE advertises that its fiscal year 1994 budget request for Nuclear Energy R&D programs totals \$182.2 million. In fact, a more accurate portrayal of the true Nuclear Energy R&D budget shows that this deplorable situation is even worse—we are really looking at a request of only \$143.3 million, a reduction of \$168.0 million, or 54 percent, from a comparable fiscal year 1993 appropriation of \$311.3 million.

DOE's budget representation distorts the true picture by including \$38.9 million in non-R&D related programs such as Policy and Management, \$12.6 million; Oak Ridge Landlord, \$24.9 million; and Test Reactor Area [TRA] Hot Cells, \$1.4 million in its fiscal year 1994 Nuclear R&D budget request.

What specifically does the President's budget do?

First, it eliminates all but \$21.9 million for Advanced Reactor Programs, specifically the advanced liquid metal reactor [ALMR] design and almost all of the ALMR supporting facilities;

Second, it terminates the fast flux test facility [FFTF], a unique and capable liquid metal reactor facility that might also be adapted toward neutralizing excess weapons plutonium;

Third, it kills the modular high-temperature gas-cooled reactor [MHTGR], which also promises to be competitive in the energy marketplace;

Fourth, it also calls for the termination of projects for electric power for space applications—projects like the SP-100 and thermionic generators—both of which have demonstrated promising capabilities; and

Fifth, it drastically underfunds the Civilian Radioactive Waste Management Program, with a request of only \$380.0 million—in spite of the fact that the Department will collect an estimated net of \$664.8 million in fees and interest in fiscal year 1993 and \$670.0 million in fiscal year 1994—a request that files in the face of the recent recommendations of the Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board's March, 1993, Special Report to Congress and the Secretary of Energy.

The Advanced Nuclear R&D Programs, the key to the long-term viability of nuclear power,

have been consistently supported by the Congress and previous administrations—both Democrat and Republican—support that was reaffirmed by the recently enacted Energy Policy Act of 1992.

Yet, with the exception of a minuscule amount, the administration is simply wiping them out and closing down facilities in which this Nation has invested billions of dollars.

I must say that I am grateful that the administration maintained at least a minimal amount for the Integral Fast Reactor [IFR] and Light Water Actinide Recycle Programs. However, the proposed termination of most of the IFR's supporting facilities threatens its success at a critical juncture.

The IFR Program, in particular, has been the centerpiece of the Energy Department's Advanced Reactor R&D Program. The IFR, which will receive \$13.5 million in financial support from Japanese utilities this year, offers a safe, economically promising, and environmentally sound solution to many of the concerns that have been raised about nuclear power.

The IFR's many advantages include passive, walk-away safety; proliferation resistance; dramatically reduced waste-disposal problems; and a fuel cycle that is integral, self-contained, and potentially less expensive. In addition, the IFR's fuel cycle is nearly inexhaustible. The June, 1992, "Report of the National Academy of Sciences" recommended that the IFR should be the highest priority long-term nuclear option and called for expansion of the existing design activity.

I want to particularly highlight the IFR's potential for dramatically reducing waste-disposal problems. The IFR technology permits practical actinide recycling, which reduces the effective lifetime of high-level nuclear waste from millions of years to a few hundred years and the high-level waste volume by a factor of 4 or more.

The IFR is also designed to recycle and burn its own actinides, the actinides generated in traditional light water reactors or even excess plutonium available due to nuclear disarmament—providing solutions for the long-term high-level nuclear waste disposal problem.

As I noted earlier, the IFR Program is now strongly supported by international participation. Japanese utilities are contributing \$46 million for the initial phase of the technology demonstration, including \$13.5 million this year, and the prospects for much broader international cooperation appear excellent.

The U.S. utility industry, including the Electric Power Research Institute [EPRI], has also begun to take an interest in the IFR technology—Southern California Edison has indicated its intent to start providing some financial support—estimated to be about \$2 million this year—a landmark event in advanced reactor development.

The bottom line is that development of the IFR technology represents an investment in America's energy future. The IFR Program is addressing the most promising solutions to the most important environmental and safety issues facing nuclear power today. Continued research and development of the IFR and continued support for its accompanying facilities are critical to fulfilling our responsibility to provide adequately for America's energy future.

This budget request is particularly ironic in light of the President's announcement of earlier today of a national commitment to reducing our emissions of greenhouse gases to their 1990 levels by the year 2000.

Yet, at the same time, his administration is proposing to write off the long-term future of a technology that supplies more than one-fifth of our Nation's electricity, with a safety record unmatched by any major alternative source, without emitting smoke, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, and the major greenhouse gases, carbon dioxide and methane. This is simply not rationale.

It is critical that the Nation continue to develop long-term energy options that reduce or eliminate greenhouse gas emissions. While it is important that energy conservation and renewables and natural gas receive continued and increased emphasis, there is simply no way our economy can continue to grow without additional supplies of energy—particularly electricity. And there is simply no viable long-term alternative to the use of nuclear energy to supply a significant fraction of that additional electricity.

It follows, then that the IFR, the most promising next-generation nuclear option, should and must be strongly supported. It also follows that we must continue to support the MHTGR, as it is also on the threshold of success.

Mr. Speaker, this is the most radical budget proposal and the most abrupt shift in energy policy I have seen during my years in Washington. I do not believe that Members of Congress, or the American public at large realize its long-term and potentially devastating consequences. Such a proposal deserves a lengthy, reasoned public debate.

It is for this reason that I have asked that the House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology hold a series on nuclear energy. We need to hear a broad cross-section of views of the American public—both pro and con—on the future of nuclear power before we allow such a precipitous action to occur. This is simply too important to be treated casually.

Mr. Speaker, I know there are a number of Members in this body that oppose nuclear energy. However, in light of the President's national commitment to stabilize greenhouse emissions by the year 2000 and the major implications of this commitment for the Nation's energy future, I would respectfully request that they consider reexamining their position.

LEGISLATION REGARDING MERCHANT MARINERS INTRODUCED

HON. WILLIAM J. HUGHES

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 21, 1993

Mr. HUGHES. Mr. Speaker, today, I introduce legislation which will at long last recognize the courageous service provided by American merchant mariners and the valuable contribution these men made to the American war effort during World War II.

Under present law those who served honorably in the Armed Forces, the regular or reserve corps of the Public Health Service, or as commissioned officers of the Environmental

Science Services Administration receive civil service retirement credit for their military service. However, those who served honorably in the merchant marines during World War II do not. I believe these brave men served their country with honor and distinction and deserve the same consideration.

My bill will allow civil service retirement credit for merchant marine service during World War II.

The U.S. merchant marine was clearly vital to the allied war effort during World War II. Almost 2 years before the United States entered the war in December 1941, U.S. merchant marine ships began braving their way through the Wolfpaks of German U-boats that waited in prey in the Atlantic, in order to deliver surplus war material to Britain. From that time, until well after the war was over in 1945—when a number of vessels were sunk and damaged by leftover mines while carrying materials to rebuild a war-torn Europe—merchant marine ships served our Nation with bravery and honor. And as a consequence, many merchant mariners made the ultimate sacrifice for our Nation.

In 1988, the Department of Defense granted veteran status to merchant mariners who served during World War II. This decision allows these individuals to be eligible for benefits administered by the Veterans' Administration only, such as treatment at VA hospitals and burial in national cemeteries. Civil service retirement is administered by the Office of Personnel Management and is not included in this decision.

In 1942, President Roosevelt lauded the service of the merchant marine when he noted, "two million men have been called to the colors. In far places and near, our soldiers, our sailors, our air pilots, the beleaguered men of the merchant marine, have shown the stuff of heroes."

These other heroes receive civil service retirement credit for their service to our country. The merchant mariners are the only group of war veterans that do not receive such credit. I believe that our World War II merchant mariners have earned this consideration.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation and give the World War II merchant mariners this modest credit which is long overdue.

BASEBALL BLACKOUT: HOW THE MAJOR LEAGUES SHUT OUT AFRICAN-AMERICAN FANS—AND HOW TO WIN THEM BACK

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 21, 1993

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, the 1993 Major League baseball season is well underway. Yet, while batting averages are being compiled and home runs tabulated, another important issue is under discussion. That issue is Major League baseball's dismal record of hiring minority coaches, managers, and front office personnel.

In a Washington Post article dated Sunday, April 4, 1993, the author explored whether the lack of minority hiring is related to the declin-

ing numbers of minorities who attend major league baseball games.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to bring the article to my colleagues' attention and hope they will take a moment to read this insightful commentary.

BASEBALL BLACKOUT—HOW THE MAJOR LEAGUES SHUT OUT AFRICAN-AMERICAN FANS—AND HOW TO WIN THEM BACK

(By John B. Holway)

While President Clinton is throwing out the first ball at Camden Yards tomorrow, Jesse Jackson plans to be outside the stadium making waves. He and 1,000 picketers will be protesting Major League Baseball's dismal record of hiring minority coaches, managers and front-office personnel.

I sympathize fully with Jackson's goal, but question whether his methods will work. African Americans have already been boycotting baseball—for about 40 years.

The next time you go to a game, look around. Chances are you'll see almost as many blacks on the field as in the grandstand. It wasn't always thus. Close to 50,000 fans used to turn out to see the annual black All Star Game at Chicago's Comiskey Park in the 1930s and '40s. I saw the old Homestead Grays pack 30,000 into Washington's Griffith Stadium to cheer Satchel Paige and the Kansas City Monarchs hours after the white Senators had played to 3,000 fans. In the flush of excitement over the debut of Jackie Robinson in 1947, African Americans rushed hundreds of miles to see the Dodgers. Now they won't go across town.

This is the longest-lasting legacy of the Jackie Robinson revolution: not that African American players were admitted into the major leagues—they'd always been playing big league-caliber ball—but that black owners and black fans were squeezed out. Today most big league teams have hardly two black typists on their payrolls, let alone a black general manager or vice president. While the owners cluck about Marge Schott, the owner of the Cincinnati Reds who liked to bandy racial insults around the office, they pay little more than lip service to demands that they open their corporate doors to blacks.

The white public may find it hard to believe that the absence of black faces in the front office can affect black attendance. But the historic exclusion of African Americans from top management, dating back to the days when baseball was desegregated, is in fact a central reason why the major leagues are attracting so few black fans.

Ten years ago, the office of Commissioner Bowie Kuhn estimated that blacks made up only 3 percent of big league ticket buyers. There is no more current estimate; my guess is that the figure is now less than 1 percent. One reason why can be found in statistics cited by Jackson. Blacks account for 31 percent of players, 21 percent of managers (6 out of 28, an all-time high), 8 percent of front-office employees and only 4 percent of executives.

The estrangement of blacks from baseball is rooted in the way the major leagues were desegregated four decades ago. Integration, a godsend for black players, was a disaster for black owners, who were defenseless even to protest. Branch Rickey, the Brooklyn Dodgers owner who broke baseball's color line, was so anxious to grab black players that he forgot to grab his checkbook to pay for them. Rickey never paid a nickel for the contracts of Robinson, Roy Campanella or Don Newcombe—talents who had been nurtured by the owners of the Negro League. Cum Posey, owner of the Homestead Grays, mut-

tered on his deathbed, "It's like coming into a man's store and stealing everything off the shelves."

It is very easy for white fans to forget that integration deprived the black community of its institutional stake in baseball. The damage done is obvious if you imagine a different sort of integration. Imagine if the ownership of baseball had also been integrated in 1947—if say, Cum Posey and J.L. Wilkinson, owner of the Kansas City Monarchs, had been granted major league franchises. The Homestead Grays and the Monarchs, of course, would not and could not have remained all-black teams. They would have hired white and Latin ballplayers, but they would have been black-run enterprises that might not have been so quick to offer lame excuses about how there are no qualified blacks to manage their teams or run their front offices. They would be cultivating, not ignoring, fans in the black community.

But none of this came to pass. Instead, Branch Rickey and other white owners raided the assets of the Negro League owners (in a way that they never would have done to each other) and called it "progress."

Integration also took the black fans from the Negro Leagues. After integration, "We couldn't draw flies," recalls Grays first baseman Buck Leonard. When black major league baseball finally folded in the 1950s, the lily-white ownership of the American and National leagues lost interest in black fans. Indeed, beginning in the late 1950s, owners sought to escape black fans by moving from the old downtown stadiums near black neighborhoods to the white suburbs, a trend that only stopped recently. At the same time, the allegiance of the black community began shifting to basketball, a sport where black contributions, tradition and style are more honored.

By the 1980s, A. Bartlett Giamatti, then the president of the National League, at least understood that baseball was squandering a huge asset. In a letter to me, he denied that the game was turning its back on black fans and insisted that he wanted to reach out to them. However, he did not follow up with any public statement, and apparently no action was taken.

As such indifference has accumulated in the consciousness of black fans, Major League Baseball has again become the white man's game that it was in the pre-Jackie Robinson era. Blacks don't sit around talking about the pennant races. The game draws a yawn from most African Americans. Black kids flip off the game of the week and go out to the playground to dream of slam dunks.

How to stem that creeping indifference? If I were Jesse Jackson, I'd offer the owners a carrot, not a stick. To hear the owners talk, most of them are on the financial ropes, facing inflated player payrolls and vastly deflated TV contracts. But suppose Jackson could hold out the prospect of more black fans—and thus more green money—to the owners. An additional 5,000 fans per game, over the course of 81 home games, would mean an additional 400,000 fans. If each fan spent, conservatively, \$12 for a ticket and concessions, that's about \$5 million dollars extra a year in the cash register, and a nice chip to bring to the bargaining table at the next round of TV negotiations.

The Orioles and Blue Jays may not need any more fans—nor have any empty seats to put them in. But for the Indians, the Astros, the Expos and a dozen or more other teams, an infusion of black fans could be their salvation. Five million dollars would spell the

difference between solvency and bankruptcy, between buying a superstar on the free agent market and selling one for desperately needed cash.

It's not a goal that can be achieved this season or next, but it is a goal worth pursuing by both sides. Baseball and the African-American community will have to work together to make it happen.

First of all, the sport will have to convince African Americans that baseball is not just a white man's game. To do that, Major League Baseball should go into the city schools and playgrounds, offering equipment, coaches and money to organize boys' and girls' baseball leagues.

In addition, baseball should put its personnel policies on a merit basis. That means recognizing that former black players like Chris Chambliss, Joe Morgan and Al Bumbry are ready and able to manage major league teams and hiring more of them to do it. An alert major league club just might find another Rube Foster, a world-class pitcher in early black leagues who went on to found the Negro National League in the 1920s and to manage the Chicago American Giants. By all accounts, Foster was one of the most innovative thinkers in baseball in this country.

One of Jackson's complaints is that African-American players are portrayed in the media almost exclusively by white announcers and reporters. The emergence of women covering and writing about baseball reflects female interest in the game. But of all the baseball beat reporters at major newspapers, only five are black. Hall of Famer Joe Morgan did a superior job as a TV analyst during the World Series a few years ago, but he was never invited back.

As important as improving the present situation, however, is acknowledging fully and generously black players' rich baseball history. For starters, this means inducting the old Negro League stars into the Hall of Fame. Only 11 have made it so far, compared to about 150 whites of the same era. Under the present voting system—a committee of 15 whites and three blacks—no black old-timer has been elected in seven years. The old rules still apply—a black can get into the white man's hall of fame only if he entertained white fans. If, like old-time home run champ Mule Suttles, he entertained blacks, forget it.

How to make Cooperstown more than a white man's memory bank? President Clinton might use his bully pulpit to bring attention to this long-standing injustice. Last year President Bush spent two hours talking in the White House to old-timers like Monte Irvin and Leon Day of the old Newark Eagles, yet he issued no statement of support for equal opportunity at the Cooperstown ballot box or at the pension table.

In addition, baseball should help the black old-timers, who didn't make the big bucks that modern stars make. Now in their seventies and eighties, many are wheelchair-bound and have few dollars saved up for emergencies. While the major league pension fund has turned its back on them, Joe Garagiola and the Baseball Assistance Team (BAT) have stepped in. BAT, with the assistance of the commissioner's office, raised more than half a million dollars last year, primarily from the annual Upper Deck oldtimers' games in each league park. These funds are distributed on a confidential basis to needy veterans, both black and white. Former commissioner Fay Vincent led discussions about getting health insurance for black vets, but his ouster has made the future of such plans unclear.

Today's millionaire stars, both active and retired, should also help. They could stage an annual all-star game to benefit these oldsters. I believe many white stars would also play in it—men like Ted Williams and Tom Seaver, who have supported the Negro Leaguers in the past.

Finally, the black business community needs to organize to buy a major league club. Joel Ferguson, owner of an East Lansing TV station, made a bid to buy the Detroit Tigers last year but lost out to another group with a lower bid. Ferguson is philosophical about being turned down, noting that he offered an installment purchase while his rival offered cash. In any case, baseball's all-white ownership ranks remained intact—to its ultimate peril.

Welcoming blacks back into the family of baseball is not a matter of charity; it's in Major League Baseball's clear and immediate self-interest. By recognizing its past, rethinking its current hiring practices and cultivating the black fans of the future, the league will give a whole new meaning to Opening Day.

YOUTH MANAGEMENT DAY

HON. TILLIE K. FOWLER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 21, 1993

Mrs. FOWLER, Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, April 24, over 10,000 young people between the ages of 16 and 20 will have the opportunity to demonstrate their business savvy when they participate in Youth Management Day at Winn-Dixie.

The young people have been chosen for being the best of the best Winn-Dixie associates from all over the southern United States and will become store managers and department managers for the entire day. Youth managers will replace their department heads and effectively run the store, demonstrating their excellence where it counts—closest to the customer.

These associates have already demonstrated leadership potential essential to their stores and communities. This dramatic display of confidence of a \$10 billion company in its youngest personnel is a recognition of their commitment to excellence and dedication.

Youth Management Day will bolster the morale of over 10,000 of your Nation's young people, and it will thank these part-time associates for their valuable contributions. The success of this event benefits Winn-Dixie staff, stores, and the entire community.

The people of Florida and the Nation should be encouraged to recognize this creative, confident, and beneficial program and the positive effect it will have on thousands of young people.

TRIBUTE TO BOY SCOUT TROOP 95

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 21, 1993

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, this year Boy Scout Troop 95, sponsored by St. John the

Evangelist Roman Catholic Church in Enhaut, PA, will celebrate its 59th anniversary of continuous registration as an active scouting unit. This fine record is a tribute to both the dedicated efforts of the men and women who have provided the leadership, as well as to the success of the boys who have benefitted from their endeavors.

Troop 95 was first organized in 1934 through the efforts of Mr. John Reed, district commissioner, and Rev. John Weber, St. John's pastor. St. John's Church was at that time located in Steelton, PA, but has since moved to a new building in Enhaut. Mr. Frank Blazi served as the first scoutmaster; he held that position for 25 years.

Troop 95 flourished under Mr. Blazi's leadership. It won the Bishop's Troop Award on one occasion, and it was nominated as runner-up numerous other times. Unfortunately, a siege of illness caused Mr. Blazi to give up his cherished work with the Boy Scouts.

Mr. Charles Farren succeeded Mr. Blazi, and in turn was succeeded by Mr. Richard Speese in 1966. During his term, the entire troop visited Canada's Expo '67, as well as various Canadian camp sites.

Mr. Robert Slovanac succeeded Mr. Speese, and served until the latter part of 1970, when he was succeeded by Mr. Jacob Frischkorn. Mr. Sam Rennard assumed the duties of Scoutmaster in 1972. One of the highlights of Mr. Rennard's tenure was the troop's attendance at the 1973 National Scout Jamboree. In 1975, Mr. Henry Pacey became Scoutmaster, and he served for 2 years. He was followed by Mr. Don Stevens.

Mr. Stevens served as Scoutmaster until 1980. Troop highlights during this period include trips to Annapolis and West Point, camping in the Adirondacks, Philmont expeditions, and the 1977 National Jamboree. The troop's next Scoutmaster was Mr. Tom Gustin, who was one of Troop 95's Eagles returning to serve his unit. Mr. Gustin was contingent leader for the Council Philmont Expedition in 1983, and he now serves as committee chairman.

Troop 95's current Scoutmaster is Mr. Frank Sinkovitz. Mr. Sinkovitz served as assistant Webelos Leader in Pack 95 before assuming the position of Scoutmaster. Under his leadership, Troop 95 is continuing an active outdoor and advancement program.

The Scouting program at St. John's has included approximately 840 boys, 46 of whom have achieved Scouting's highest honor, Eagle Scout. Scouters from Troop 95 have left their mark on this world as all American football players, service academy graduates, doctors, lawyers, priests, engineers, scientists, and college professors.

With the ongoing fine cooperation of the parish and the many friends of Scouting, I would like to pay tribute to the newest members of Troop 95's Eagle Scout honor role: Kevin LaVia, Meade Huggins, and Arthur Wallace.

Kevin LaVia is the son of Michael and Leslie LaVia. Mr. LaVia is an Assistant Scout Master for Troop 95, and works as a national sales manager for a computer manufacturing company. Mrs. LaVia is an assistant accountant for the local township.

Kevin has an 11-year-old sister, Melanie, who is a Junior Girl Scout with Troop 985. His

seven-year-old brother, Andrew, is a Tiger Cub in Pack 202.

Joining Cub Pack 95 in 1984, Kevin earned his Bobcat, Wolf, Bear, and Webelos badge. As a Webelos, he earned all 15 activity badges and his Arrow of Light. He also earned the Parvulei Dei religious award as a member of St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church in Steelton, PA.

Kevin joined Troop 95 in October, 1988. During his years as a Boy Scout he has earned 9 skill awards and 22 merit badges. He is a member of the Order of the Arrow. Kevin attended Junior Leader Training at Hidden Valley in 1990. In 1992, during summer camp, Kevin won the archery tournament. He has held the following leadership positions in his troop: assistant patrol leader, patrol leader, assistant senior patrol leader, and den chief for Pack 95. In 1992, he joined the Medical Explorer Post at Polyclinic Hospital, where he learned about medicine and hospital operations.

Currently a sophomore at Central Dauphin East High School, Kevin is an active member of St. Ann's Church, where he has served as altar boy. Equally active in sports, Kevin played baseball for the Chambers Hill Athletic Association for six seasons. He was also a member of the Rainbow Hills Swim Team for 9 years, during which he received numerous awards.

Meade Huggins has been in Scouting since he was 8 years old. After earning the Bobcat, Wolf, and Bear ranks, he earned all 15 activity badges as a Webelos. He also earned the Arrow of Light badge.

When he was 11, Meade joined Troop 95. As a Boy Scout, he earned many leadership positions, including assistant patrol leader, patrol leader, assistant senior patrol leader, and senior patrol leader. He also served as den chief for the Webelos Den. Meade attended North Star Junior Leadership Training at Camp Hidden Valley, as well as the National Canadian Scout Jamboree in 1985 and the 1989 National Jamboree at Fort A.P. Hill in Virginia.

A senior at Central Dauphin East High School, Meade has participated in various choral ensembles. He is also an active member of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church in Steelton, PA. He has served as president of the newly formed youth group. He sings in the adult chancel choir, and he has served as acolyte, crucifer, and lector. He has also been active in the Confirmation Camp program, where he has served as a student counselor.

Meade is the youngest son of Ella and Jack Huggins of Enhaut, PA. His parents have been active in scouting for over 20 years. At the present time, they are members of the Troop Committee.

Having been accepted to the Millersville University, Meade will begin studies in elementary education in the fall. He hopes to teach kindergarten after he completes his degree.

Arthur Wallace began scouting at age 10, when he became a Webelos in Pack 95. While a Webelos, he earned all 15 activity badges, as well as the highest award in Cub Scouting, the Arrow of Light. He also earned his God and Country Religious Award as a member of Salem Lutheran Church in Oberlin, PA.

Art continued into the Boy Scouts at age 11. He earned the First Aid Merit badge, and having found the work to be so interesting, he became the instructor who taught first aid to the younger scouts. Art also attended Junior Leader Training. During this week of intensive training in leadership skills, he served as patrol leader for his group. Art is an ordeal member of the Order of the Arrow, the honor Scouting organization.

As a member of Troop 95, Art held several leadership positions. He was a scribe, assistant patrol leader, and patrol leader. His Eagle service project involved repairing the garden stairway in St. John's Lutheran Church.

A Senior at Dauphin County Vocational Technical School, Art lives with his father, Arthur Wallace. Mr. Wallace has worked for Bethlehem Steel as a machinist for 22 years. His mother, Mrs. Juanita Cooley, is assistant manager at Keystone Portable X Ray.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all my colleagues to join me in congratulating these fine young men on attaining the rank of Eagle Scout, and in paying tribute to Boy Scout Troop 95, on celebrating its 59th anniversary as an active Scouting unit.

THE BASE CLOSURE PROCESS

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 21, 1993

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington report for Wednesday, April 7, 1993, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

The base closure process for 1993 is now under way. It is the third round of closings since 1988. The 1988 and 1991 lists closed, in part or in whole, 125 military installations, including the Jefferson Proving Ground, Grissom Air Force Base and Ft. Benjamin Harrison in Indiana. The Indiana Army Ammunition Plant has been inactivated outside the formal base closure process. This year's list will be followed, under current law, by a final round in 1995.

What Has Been Proposed? Defense Secretary Aspin recommended on March 12, 1993 that 31 major military installations be closed and that 12 other be realigned to support a smaller and less costly force structure. In addition, Aspin announced recommendations for the closure, realignment and disestablishment of 122 other small bases and activities. This round of base closures and realignments is projected to save \$3.1 billion per year starting in 2000 and reduce DOD employment by 24,000 military and 57,000 civilian personnel nationwide.

Why Were These Recommendations Made? Secretary Aspin said these closures are necessary because there is no way to downsize the military without closing military bases. Thus far, base closures have not kept pace with the overall reductions in defense. The defense budget will decline by more than 40% from 1984 to 1997, and military personnel in the U.S. will be reduced by about 30%. In contrast, base closings agreed to in 1988 and 1991 will reduce the domestic base structure by 9%. Aspin's proposals would raise that figure to 15%.

What Is The Closure Process? Secretary Aspin's closure list will undergo a vigorous

review process. A bi-partisan Base Closure and Realignment Commission is now holding hearings on the list; the list will also be analyzed by the General Accounting Office. The Base Closure Commission will report to President Clinton with its own set of recommendations by July 1. The President will then have until July 15 to accept or reject the Commission's findings. If the list is rejected, the Commission will have until August 15 to submit a second list to the President. If the President accepts the original or revised list, he will then submit the list to Congress. From that point, Congress will have 45 days to consider the recommendations and reject them by joint resolution if it so chooses. If Congress does not act, or the resolution fails in either house, the Secretary of Defense may proceed with the base closings.

What Is The Impact On The 9th District? The 9th District would not be affected by Aspin's recommendations. Crane and the Naval Ordnance Station are not on the list.

What Is The Impact On Indiana? The proposed closures and realignments would have a minor impact on Indiana. Aspin would close a Defense Information Systems Agency site in Indianapolis and reserve centers in Terre Haute and Fort Wayne. Overall, Indiana will lose 206 personnel. In contrast, California would lose about 31,000 personnel; South Carolina about 10,000; and Virginia about 8,000. Indiana was hit hard in previous closure rounds, and the state will lose over 13,000 military jobs and more than \$200 million in annual output and earnings.

What Is The Status Of The DFAS Competition? Evansville and Indianapolis were among the 20 finalists in the Defense Department's competition for Defense Finance and Accounting Service [DFAS] centers. Aspin decided to suspend the competition because he thought it would be unfair to "transfer from the federal government to local taxpayers the burden of financing facilities used by DOD." For the time being DFAS operations will continue at the existing five large centers—including Indianapolis—as Aspin reviews the issue.

What Is The Impact On Overseas Bases? Current law does not allow Secretary Aspin to include overseas bases on his closure list. However, since January 1990, the Department of Defense, in consultation with host nations, has undertaken plans to end or reduce its operations at 629 overseas installations, a reduction of 35 percent.

How Will Workers And Communities Be Helped? President Clinton has proposed spending \$1.8 billion this year and \$20 billion over the next four years on defense conversion programs. This year's package would provide \$375 million for transition assistance, employment services and job training. It would also provide over \$100 million in economic adjustment assistance for communities adversely affected by cuts in defense spending.

What About Cleanup Problems? Many closing installations like JPG have major environmental problems which can hamper or delay community plans for reuse. Congress approved legislation last year that will expedite the release of clean parcels of land at contaminated bases. Congress has also appropriated \$830 million to clean up closing bases—although overall cleanup costs for active closing bases will likely exceed \$35 billion. A recent study found that the cleanup costs for JPG alone range from \$1-8 billion depending on the level of reuse.

What Is Happening at JPG? JPG was included on the 1988 base closure list. JPG is

slated to close in 1995, but testing will cease at the base in 1994. JPG employees are being offered transition assistance. The JPG Redevelopment Board is planning for reuses of the installation after closure. Possible reuses might include: commercial use of the buildings in the 3,000 acre cantonment area; use of the firing ranges by a private contractor; expanded use of the facility by the Indiana Guard; commercial use of a resurfaced airfield at JPG; and use of the northern portion of the base as a nature preserve/recreation area. I am also working on securing funding for cleanup activities at JPG.

What is happening at INAAP? The ammo plant was inactivated last year. The workforce has been cut from 1,000 to 200, who are assisting with layaway activities. The workforce will be trimmed to less than 100 people later this year. ICI, the plant contractor, recently signed an Army contract that will allow ICI to secure and maintain the facility, bid on available Army and third party production work, and use the resources at the installation for possible non-military work. Congress approved \$200 million in last year's defense law for the Armament Retooling and Manufacturing Support [ARMS]. Initiative, a new program designed to help develop new business and job opportunities at ammunition plants like INAAP. The ARMS program provides various incentives for industry to use government owned facilities for military and non-military commercial manufacturing. I have also supported the establishment of a state park on the northern end of the plant.

STATE MARITIME ACADEMY LICENSING RELIEF ACT OF 1993

HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 21, 1993

Mr. FIELDS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce today a bill to provide relief to the young men and women who attend our State maritime academies: Texas A&M University at Galveston, the California Maritime Academy, the Maine Maritime Academy, the Massachusetts Maritime Academy, and the New York Maritime Academy.

These academies educate and train licensed officers for service during war and peace in the maritime industry, the Navy, the Coast Guard, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Unlike students enrolled at the national service academies, cadets at our six State maritime academies pay their own tuition and fees for their education, including training cruises and naval science courses. In addition, their academic year lasts 11 months, which deprives them of the opportunity for summer employment. In order to get a maritime job, graduates have to take and pass examinations for a license as an engine or deck officer.

Regrettably, in 1990, the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (P.L. 101-508) removed long-standing prohibitions against the collection of fees or charges for these examinations and licenses. While I oppose any fee or charge for the issuance of a maritime license, I am particularly distressed that there are no exemptions from these fees, and that they even apply to cadets graduating from our

State maritime academies. In response to that act, the Coast Guard has imposed a number of new fees requiring these fine young men and women to pay up to \$500 to obtain their licenses and merchant mariner documents.

Mr. Speaker, State maritime academy cadets, who normally take a licensing examination within 3 months of graduation, do not have the financial resources to pay these fees. They have just completed 4 years of college, have spent thousands of dollars on college expenses, and have yet to earn a penny in their chosen profession. The fees place a heavy burden on cadets at a time when they can least afford it. They are a disincentive to those contemplating a career in the U.S. maritime industry and they are patently unfair, in that other transportation professionals, like airline pilots and train engineers, are not required to pay licensing or examination fees.

These fees will do little to reduce our Federal deficit; they will cause tremendous pain for our State maritime academy graduates; and they will further strain the U.S. merchant marine industry, which is already struggling for its survival.

Superintendents at the State academies strongly recommend that the user fees for licenses be repealed for all cadets taking an entry level examination. In testimony before the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, the superintendents stated that "It is unconscionable to mandate to young men and women who pay for an education which clearly supports our national security to take and pass a licensing exam, and then charge them a fee to take it. In essence, the user fee is a graduation tax which is exorbitant in relation to an entry level cadet's income history."

While my preference would be to either repeal these onerous fees or waive them for first-time recipients, unfortunately, the Congressional Budget Office has indicated that either approach would create a pay-as-you-go [PAYGO] budget problem. Since I am not interested in increasing anyone's tax burden, I have decided to solve this problem in a different way.

Under my bill, our six State maritime academies would each receive a portion of a \$300,000 authorization to pay any Coast Guard user fees associated with the cost of a cadet obtaining an original license and merchant mariner document. Furthermore, this reimbursement system would only be activated when Congress appropriates the additional money required to satisfy this purpose. Until that occurs, State maritime cadets will have to pay their own fees. In this way, Congress can ease the financial burden on these maritime cadets without forcing their academies to reduce funding for vital training or educational programs.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join Representatives GERRY STUDDS, BILLY TAUZIN, OLYMPIA SNOWE, PETER KING, and me in support of the State Maritime Academy Licensing Relief Act of 1993.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

J.E. SAWYER & CO., INC., CELEBRATES 110 YEARS OF GROWTH AND SUCCESS

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 21, 1993

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, about 85 percent of the real jobs in this country come from small businesses. That's one of the reasons I enjoy paying tribute to the outstanding small businesses in our 22d District in New York.

One of the finest business neighbors in my hometown of Glens Falls is J.E. Sawyer & Co. On Friday, April 30, the company will celebrate its 110th year in business.

When J.E. Sawyer & Co., Inc. began in 1883 it was a small supply store that sold saddles for \$10 and feed boxes for horses for \$3.50. Today, the company is a major player in the wholesale plumbing and heating market. And I needn't remind anyone how hard it has been for businesses to prosper in the State of New York.

But at Sawyer's, the tradition of hard work, good products, and customer service has made the company a leader in the business community.

And, Mr. Speaker, I think the company will be around for many years to continue that outstanding tradition.

Please join me in wishing a happy birthday to J.E. Sawyer and Co., Inc. of Glens Falls, NY, the kind of business that has made America great.

HOLOCAUST REMEMBRANCE DAY

HON. CARRIE P. MEEK

OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 21, 1993

Mrs. MEEK. Mr. Speaker, I would like to join with so many others today in commemorating the Annual Days of Remembrance for the victims of the Holocaust. Every year at this time the citizens of our country and millions of others around the world pause to reflect on the worst of humanity's acts, the Holocaust. It is difficult to believe that the murder of 6 million Jewish people and millions of others happened a mere 50 years ago. The promising lives of men, women, and children were brutally taken from them. I join in the condemnation of the Nazi horror and mentality and vehemently condemn the resurgence of such evil in our world of today.

The lessons of the Holocaust must continue until ignorance is overcome and prejudice undone. We will not learn to overcome the evils of antisemitism and racism until we understand the lessons of the Holocaust, and understand the unique and universal implications of annihilating six million Jews as a policy of the state. I applaud the opening of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum as a living memorial to those who perished and as part of the educational endeavor that must take place forever if we are to earn the humanity for which most of us strive.

One cannot reflect on the Holocaust without also feeling the connection with what is occur-

ring in the former Yugoslavia today. The abhorrent actions of the Serbians against women, and the Serbian policy of ethnic cleansing is sadly reminiscent of the Nazi abuses against innocent people. We cannot stand idly by without doing everything in our power to help stop the atrocities, and we cannot be silent.

NEW PATIENT CARE PAVILION AT SAN DIEGO'S CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL

HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 21, 1993

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I want to draw my colleagues' attention to the dedication of the new Patient Care Pavilion at San Diego's Children's Hospital. This addition will more than double the number of beds at Children's and greatly improve the quality of care, including the San Diego region's first pediatric emergency room and a new critical care and trauma unit.

Children's Hospital has been a critical part of San Diego County since its founding in 1954 to help care for children during an epidemic of polio. It has grown tremendously since and had an enormous positive impact on the community.

Mr. Speaker, I wanted to share the remarks of Blair Sadler, the president of Children's Hospital, from the recent dedication ceremonies. I know my colleagues join me in saluting the fine work of Children's Hospital of San Diego.

STATEMENT OF BLAIR SADLER

Good morning everyone. I'm Blair Sadler, President of Children's Hospital and Health Center. I want to welcome each of you as we celebrate this landmark event in the history of our Children's Hospital—the opening of our new Patient Care Pavilion. This new facility defines dramatically the future of medical care for the children of San Diego. It is a future we look forward to with renewed confidence and hope.

After a short program here this morning, we'll open the doors of our new hospital pavilion for the first time and invite you in for a tour of this exciting new health care facility. We'll begin the day's activities by introducing some of our distinguished guests.

Last evening, we had the pleasure of giving a sneak preview of our new hospital to Governor and Mrs. Pete Wilson. I'm proud to tell you that they were overwhelmed with this new facility and, though they couldn't be with us this morning, the Governor asked me to share his enthusiasm and congratulations to all who helped make this building possible—as well as a special thank you to all who work so hard to provide quality health care to the children of our community. Pete and Gayle Wilson are special friends of Children's Hospital and enthusiastic champions for kids.

I would like to recognize three talented political leaders who are supporters of children and Children's Hospital. They are: Congressman Randy "Duke" Cunningham, Valerie Stallings, newly elected to the City Council in whose district Children's Hospital resides, and Dianne Jacob, newly elected to the Board of Supervisors.

With us this morning, scattered through the crowd, are a number of our community's business, civic, and political leaders. To each of you, welcome. And thank you for being with us on this landmark day. The business community, through its generosity together with our elected officials who understand the special needs of children, are among our most important resources in the quest to ensure that kids have the very best health care services possible at the only medical center in our community just for them. Children indeed do have unique health care needs. It takes both a special place and specially trained teams of physicians, nurses, and other health professionals to take care of them. That's what Children's Hospital is all about. We're all about kids!

Also with us today are some very special leaders of the Children's family who we had a chance to recognize last night. Without calling on them by name, let me tell you how grateful I am that we have had such talented and dedicated volunteer leaders over the years who have served as Trustees and Directors of our Boards. Let me pay special recognition to two of our Trustee leaders, Ernest Rady, Chairman of the Center's Board of Trustees and Tom Carter, Chairman of the Hospital Board of Directors. These two men, together with so many other leaders on those Boards and our Foundation Board, have been our touchstone to the community throughout this project. They have helped us remember that our special role at Children's Hospital is not only to care for children but to care about them, too.

And we have been so fortunate to have skillful physicians who have served as Chiefs of our medical staff where they have worked to continually improve the quality of health care services available to the children of San Diego. I am especially grateful to our current Chief of Staff, Dr. Buzz Kaufman, who has been so helpful throughout the planning and development of this new Pavilion. And to each member of our medical staff who contribute to what Children's is all about, thank you for your participation in this building program and for your extraordinary medical talent.

Also here today are many of our Auxiliary members whose countless volunteer hours raising the necessary contributions and serving as Ambassadors for kids make them invaluable. To each of you here today, to those not able to join us, we thank you. And to Sharon Guadagnola, the current President of the Auxiliary, my special thanks for your leadership.

There are many, many other volunteers here with us today. Some of you work in areas close to our patients so we have a chance to see you and thank you from time to time. Others work further from sight and are often far removed from the bedside—you too are a valued part of the Children's family. I thank you for being here.

And to each of our employees, this new building is one which I hope will make you even more proud to be part of the Children's team. You are a real part of the daily miracles which so many families in San Diego have come to appreciate. Each of you contributes to the important work of making sick children well and returning them to their families. So many of you helped in this building's design. We couldn't have done it without you. Thank you! I'm proud to work with you on behalf of the kids of San Diego.

The input and suggestions of our employees and our medical staff in the creation of this building has been extraordinary. In a few minutes, you will see for yourself. But,

eventually, all the input has to be passed on to professional design teams and architects who translate our ideas into a plan—and the plan worked! A special thanks to the architects of NBBJ of Seattle. With us from NBBJ are Jim Jonassen and David Noferi, who labored over this project for more than five years.

Thanks also to our construction manager, Centex-Golden, which brought together a terrific team of construction pros from so many different trades to build this wonderful new building. Joining us today, representing Centex-Golden are Jim Link and Mike Saia.

You will see in this building some very special features that help to contribute to its unique design. Thank you to all of the artists and designers who were a part of this labor of love. And my special thanks to Annette Ridenour of the Aesthetics Collection and her associate, Linda Richardson, and their colleagues for the special touches that will truly make this a building that will heal.

I would also like to pay special tribute to but a few of our many supporters whose special generosity has helped make our dream become a reality. They represent the best any community can expect * * * a generous response to a most pressing need.

Please join me in extending our heart felt and sincere gratitude to those donors whose leadership gifts will serve as a model for others to follow. As I recognize them individually, I ask you to extend your appreciation for their extraordinary support.

Representing our outstanding Children's Hospital Auxiliary, which made the first contribution to this building in the amount of \$1 million, is the President of the Auxiliary, Sharon Guadagnola.

Our Auxiliaries have led the way in supporting Children's Hospital even before the hospital doors opened in 1954. We thank them for their gift which will be commemorated in the central interior courtyard of this remarkable new building. Sharon, thank you and all Auxiliary members for your untiring efforts on behalf of Children's.

Another of our special contributors is a true treasure to our community, our children and our Children's Hospital. Together with Ernie, her beloved partner, Jean Hahn has taken up the cause of children and become one of their greatest advocates. We express to Jean our deepest thanks for her inspiring generosity toward our Children's Hospital. And in recognition of the Hahn family's outstanding support of this project, we announce today the establishment of the Ernest Hahn Critical Care Center in our new Children's Hospital.

Over the last few years, one of the most thoughtful philanthropists in our community has become an essential catalyst for our growth and our strength. Sam and Rose Stein, perhaps more than any others in our community, have studied many of our great community institutions which are devoted to health and to science. We are proud that they have included Children's Hospital among those organizations to which they have directed such generous support. With their help, San Diego will now have its first emergency room dedicated solely for children. I am pleased to announce today the establishment of the Sam and Rose Stein Ambulatory Care Center and the Sam and Rose Stein Emergency Center at Children's Hospital. Please join me in thanking very special friends of Children's Hospital, Sam and Rose Stein. Thank you Sam and Rose!

I would also like to recognize and thank two other remarkably generous supporters of

Children's Hospital. Joyce and Gene Klein contributed in so many ways to the success of Children's over the years. We have all missed Gene these past several years but his generosity lives on after him and together with the wonderful support of Joyce, Children's Hospital will be able to enhance its important work.

And lastly, another couple who, since moving to San Diego have demonstrated the wondrous achievements their philanthropy has made possible. Paul and Ione Harter have made a major commitment toward the establishment of this new Patient Care Pavilion and we are grateful to them today.

Unfortunately, neither Joyce Klein nor Paul and Ione Harter could be with us this morning but please join me in a special round of applause for them and for all those whose contributions help sustain and enhance our special place of caring.

As we gather to celebrate the opening of this wonderful new Patient Care Pavilion, it is appropriate to pause and remind ourselves how very special the quality of our care is—it has to be—because our patients are so special. To help put in perspective what Children's means to our patients and their families, I'd like to call on one of our most special patients, Jessica Esquivel and her mom, Lisa Esquivel.

Thank you Lisa and Jessica. You are why we're here and why we'll always be here for children for generations to come. Thanks for sharing your story. Nothing I could say this morning could capture the spirit of Children's Hospital any better than you have.

Meeting the needs of kids—that's been the mission of Children's Hospital since the day our doors first opened.

In 1954, during a devastating polio epidemic, the community needed a Children's hospital. So we built it.

In the seventies, our surgeons were working in cramped and inadequate operating rooms. The community needed a surgical wing that provided kids with the same state-of-the-art operating facilities as adults. So we built it—the Jean Hahn Surgical Wing opened its doors ten years ago in 1982.

Since that time, the needs of children have become greater than ever. During the last decade, Children's has been forced to turn away hundreds of kids—solely because our beds were full.

In the last decade, most other hospitals in the community have turned to Children's for leadership in pediatrics. San Diego's physicians requested it; the community expected it; and California's political leaders supported it.

And, during that decade, San Diego was one of the fastest growing areas in the United States. Those are the reasons this new building was needed—desperately needed. And those are the reasons we built it.

In our search for a design that would best meet kids' needs, we turned to our leadership for counsel—to our physicians, our trustees, our staff. These people understood children and knew instinctively what this facility should do and they helped contribute to its design.

We also turned to other community leaders for their guidance. Among them was Ernie Hahn, one of the greatest leaders San Diego has ever known. I remember one day four years ago—we were walking the campus with Ernie and pointing out where we had decided to build our needed parking garage in the middle of our 27 acre campus. We felt we had no other alternative. Then Ernie paused and pointed to the hillside over the 805 freeway—“That's where it should go,” he said. “Use

the hillside and save your key land for future patient care and research growth." And that's how one of the best land use decisions in San Diego history was made.

Children's leaders were determined that this new facility should meet the medical needs of kids * * * that's why it is a miracle of modern technology. They were also determined that it would meet their emotional needs * * * that's why every aspect has been designed to contribute to the healing process.

In creating this new environment of caring for our children, we worked toward a unique two-part objective—functions and feelings.

Is our new hospital functional? As one of our own patients might say—"it's functional to the max!" Just listen to what this new facility brings to the community: 114 beds bringing our total to 220; a new ultra-modern critical care and trauma unit; 36 outpatient clinics—doubling our previous capacity; diagnostic and treatment facilities that are state-of-the-art; parent rooming-in capabilities in our medical units, and the region's first pediatric emergency room, opening in early summer under the direction of an outstanding new Director of Pediatric Emergency medicine.

We made a pledge to the community at the beginning of this project that, in the future, the health care needs of children in San Diego would be fully met at its own Children's Hospital. Today, we are making good on that pledge. No longer will a child from our community ever be turned away because we lack the space to provide care.

Is our new hospital cost effective? We certainly believe so. The project is \$1.4M under budget and already we've turned over those funds for other uses for kids.

In addition to being functional and cost effective, we remained true to our commitment to design an environment that: is not intimidating; is bold, innovative, and creative; expresses a sense of caring; is a place where parents want to come and where people want to work, and expresses the special characteristics of San Diego.

This is a place that is friendly to kids. A place that welcomes investigation, encourages visitors, suggests fun, creates a sense of wonder, and challenges a child's imagination at every turn. The scale of the building suits a child's perspective. The design creates a home-like atmosphere. The rooms, nurses' stations, and corridors, are reminiscent of a neighborhood.

We believe we achieved something very special by keeping the qualities of function and feeling in front of us throughout the entire project and by returning to them virtually every day.

But, as this remarkable new "Caring Environment for Kids" is about to open, we must all be mindful that the overall environment for many of California's and San Diego's—kids is not only—not caring. It is frequently apathetic and, too often, even violent and dangerous.

It is now widely recognized that the 1980's will be remembered, among other things, as "The Decade America Forgot Its Children." Infant mortality is shockingly high. Less than one half of San Diego's children are adequately immunized by the age of four; the incidence of child abuse has skyrocketed and teenage suicide is increasing. And the 1980's brought two new nightmares: first, AIDS and second, drug addicted babies—which Pete you have aptly described as "child abuse through the umbilical cord."

So, what do the 1990's portend? With the changing demographics of California and the

enormous financial pressures on the state—how will California's children fare? In Governor Wilson's memorable 1992 "State of the State" address entitled, "Investing in Our Children's Tomorrows", he called on California to adopt a vision of government that is preventive rather than remedial—that would dedicate more money for pre-school, for healthy start and for early mental health counseling.

In calling for the creation of a Cabinet level "Children's Secretary" to head a new Child Development and Education Agency, he recognized the vital link between health and education. As he stated: "For education to fulfill its promise, we must first have a healthy child. A healthy child can learn—an unhealthy child cannot".

We agree. We are active partners in San Diego's Promising "New Beginnings" program. And we have developed San Diego's first school based health program at Hoover High School. But this is only a beginning. As we address painful budget choices, let's create ways in which our leaders in education and health care will work together on behalf of children.

We also agree that the state's Medi-Cal program needs attention, but our children's needs must not be lost in the understable transition to managed care.

Last month, our trustees made another pledge. They approved a bold, innovative proposal for Medi-Cal reform in San Diego. We called it: Children 2000. It is designed to be a true public-private partnership to launch a comprehensive long-term attack on the underlying health problems facing San Diego's poor children. It would take the Surgeon General's Year 2000 health goals, match them to San Diego's current Condition of Children, and systematically close the gap. For example, we would take San Diego's currently deplorable 48% level of childhood immunizations and take measure to reach the 90% target over the next seven years. We believe we can both reduce the spiraling cost increases and improve the health status of our community's kids. With Children's as the hub of a broad based coalition of committed physicians, community clinics, and hospitals, we would strive to assure that no child is lost in the system—and that all children are healthy and ready to achieve their full potential. We would intend to subject our efforts to external review and evaluation and to publish our results. We believe this program is doable if we all have the will.

How great it would be in the year 2000: to look back on 1993 as not only the year when Children's Hospital opened a new "Environment of Caring" in Kearny Mesa, but together we launched a public/private crusade on behalf of all children—to make San Diego truly "America's Finest City" as measured by how we treat its future leaders! For, if we don't get childhood right—how are we ever going to get adulthood right?

Returning to our new hospital pavilion, we thought it would be important to say "welcome" even before our patients and their families reach our front door. In fact, more than just saying welcome, we want to send the message loud and clear that the Children's Hospital is a special place. . . Just for kids. We want all who come here to know that our only purpose, our only reason in being here is to care for children.

We thought about the many different ways we could send that message and we decided that as wonderful as this building is, inside we should send the message right from the beginning of a child's experience. So we searched for someone who could help us cre-

ate a symbol that would show our special focus even on the outside of the building. And we discovered a very talented sculptor—Dennis Smith—from Salt Lake City, Utah who, for twenty years, has been able to capture the spirit of the child in his art. Dennis created a powerful symbol for us to gain renewed enthusiasm and motivation and for our children to realize comfort and hope.

I'd like to call Jessica back up here and ask that she bring along some of her friends, other former patients, each of whom stood on this site on August 10, 1991 as we broke ground for this building and each of whom have returned as a symbolic link between our past, our present, and our future. And I'd like to call Dennis Smith up to help our kids lead us in the countdown to the unveiling of our special symbolic sculpture.

Ladies and gentlemen, because children are our future * * * and our inspiration, please join in as Dennis Smith and our kids lead us in the unveiling of an original bronze sculpture entitled * * * inspiration!

Ladies and gentlemen, we will be going into the building in just a moment. Before we do, I want you to know that there will be refreshments in the tent to the south of the building during the open house. We ask that you do not take any food or drink inside the building. When you enter the building, you will be given a map of the new pavilion and a commemorative publication which appeared in yesterday's San Diego Union-Tribune. The television sets in the hospital are all showing a special brief video on the building and we invite you to take a few moments to watch. There are tour guides throughout the building who can answer questions. The building will be open until 3:00 p.m. today. There will be public open house tours on this Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday from noon until 8:00 p.m. We encourage you to invite your friends to come and see our new environment of caring for our children.

And now, I will ask you to clear a path and let Jessica and her friends walk to the front door where they will lead us in to their new Children's Hospital! And as they do, I now officially declare the new Children's Hospital dedicated * * * to our children and to San Diego.

Thank you!

WELCOME TO JESSAMINE COUNTY MIDDLE SCHOOL EIGHTH GRADERS

HON. SCOTTY BAESLER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 21, 1993

Mr. BAESLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to welcome the eighth graders from Jessamine County Middle School in Nicholasville, KY, who will be arriving in our Nation's Capital tomorrow. I am delighted to see these young students come to visit and witness firsthand an inside look at Washington, DC.

Their trip will include educational visits to the Lincoln Memorial, Jefferson Memorial, the Washington Monument, the Capitol Building, the Smithsonian Institution, Ford's Theatre, and the Vietnam Memorial. Also, as a demonstration of honor and respect for all Americans who have served this country so bravely, these students will participate in a wreath laying ceremony at Arlington National Cemetery.

Again, I welcome these fine young Kentuckians to Washington, DC. I hope they enjoy

their trip, and I am confident that their experiences here will give them a greater insight and appreciation for our democracy.

TRIBUTE TO DICK BECK

HON. RICHARD J. DURBIN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 21, 1993

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of Mr. Dick Beck of Springfield, IL, who is retiring after 28 years of coaching excellence at the St. Aloysius Grade School.

As a volunteer coach, Dick Beck devoted thousands of hours of his time because of his love for the game of basketball and working with young people in the community.

Dick Beck began his coaching career at 20 years old at St. Aloysius, then went on to coach all or parts of four decades. The community has recognized him as one of the most successful basketball mentors due to his innovative strategies and knowledge of the game. I can recall when my son's team played St. Aloysius. We always knew that we would have our hands full when Dick Beck was coaching.

One of his colleagues paid tribute to Mr. Beck by saying, "The thing I remember the most is that Dick's teams were always prepared, they were always ready for you, always prepared to beat you. Dick's obviously a very good teacher."

Again, I congratulate Dick Beck for his service to the youth of St. Aloysius.

SOUTH DAKOTA VOICE OF DEMOCRACY WINNER

HON. TIM JOHNSON

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 21, 1993

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, Sarah Smith of Yankton, SD, was recently selected as a State winner in the voice of Democracy broadcast script writing contest conducted each year by the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States and its ladies auxiliary. The contest theme for this year was "My Voice in America's Future," and of the more than 136,000 secondary school students who participated in this year's contest, Sarah also placed 23d at the national level.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that Sarah's winning script be reprinted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Sarah deserves to be commended for her exceptional efforts in writing this script and participating in this contest. Her insights and enthusiasm will serve as a model to others her age.

MY VOICE IN AMERICA'S FUTURE

Many sounds abound on the earth; the dripping of a water faucet, the breathing of the wind, the screeching of car tires, the harmonizing of the big bands, and the singing of a robin. But undeniably the most beautiful sound in the universe is the sound of the human voice. Whether in reaction, speech, sign language, or song, the voice in its magnificence holds the importance of virtually every component of the past, present, and fu-

ture. It can be profound or powerful, but every voice is vital to the future's promise.

It was but a small voice that persuaded King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella to let a Spanish fleet of ships travel to find a shorter route to the Indies. Instead, the voyages of Christopher Columbus introduced Europe to America, which created the foundation for the most historical country ever.

It was but a small voice that cried "Give me liberty or give me death," when he stood up as an advocate of democracy. Patrick Henry praised the cause and convinced his state of Virginia to side with the colonists in the Revolutionary War.

It was but a small voice that refused to give up her seat on a bus in Alabama because she was black. That woman was Rosa Lee Parks. She was sent to jail because she fought the civil injustice that faced her.

It was but a small voice that said while walking on the moon, "One small step for man; one giant leap for mankind," as he was the first human to touch the moon. Astronaut Neil A. Armstrong and his partner Edwin E. Aldrin, Jr., later hung the American flag on the moon as a symbol of America's scientific victory.

History has shown that small voices change the world. The individual does hold the power to improve any situation by their voice, especially in a democracy. This is the ultimate basis of a democracy—change the world with your voice. The voice of democracy strengthens every time it utilizes the freedom of speech. This voice created America.

My voice in America's future will strive for many things. But above all, I will encourage others to voice their beliefs. It has often been said that the common individual has no voice in what happens in the future. Many honestly believe in that philosophy, and never speak out for what they believe in. The truth is that the problems of today could be solved if only people spoke up.

Democracy in its initial stages made listening to opinions a priority. It being a new invention, the details had to be pounded out. The ideas weren't going to come from the history books, because the creation of America was the democratic history in the making. Democracy still holds listening in high regard. Things constantly change, and adjusting must occur.

Imagine the enormity of the world's population. One could have the cure for cancer. Another may have idea for a wonderful children's book. Someone has the potential to cure the environment. Another may hold the plan for paying off the deficit. One may have the solution to stopping prejudice. Somebody may want to volunteer, but doesn't know how. One may have an idea on how to get everyone to vote. Another could have the most glorious symphony playing inside their mind. Whatever it may be, each individual has at least one idea that could make the world a better place to live in.

In every day, you would make it a point to ask someone, "What do you think?" or "How could this be better?" tomorrow would look a little brighter and more promising. So many people want to be heard, but they have no one to listen.

My voice in America's future will be heard because I am willing to use my right of freedom of speech. If everyone were encouraged to do the same, the answers we need would be found.

The sounds that we hear every day stir many feelings and reactions, but the most disturbing sound of all is pure silence. We

cannot allow the basis of democracy to die. The solutions for keeping America and the world alive are there; they just need to be tapped into. The spirit of democracy must continue to thrive, and the sound of the people's voice must be heard.

NATIONAL PRISONER OF WAR RECOGNITION DAY

HON. JACK QUINN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 21, 1993

Mr. QUINN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute National Former Prisoner of War Recognition Day which will be celebrated at Buffalo VA Medical Center on Friday, April 23.

On this special day, former POW's from the western New York area will come together to commemorate and honor the courageous American men and women who became prisoners of war while serving their country. We pause to honor the former American POW's who traded their liberty for ours.

Thanks to the service of these men and women, much of our world is a safer place for democracy and freedom. Our way of life has been preserved and protected through their many sacrifices.

All Americans are aware of the great debt of gratitude owed to our fighting men and women in uniform—those who were willing to serve, those who gave the ultimate measure of devotion for their country by giving their life, those who were wounded or disabled, and those who were held captive as prisoners of war.

These brave men and women had their lives changes forever as prisoners of war. We know that many serving under the American flag have been subject to brutal torture and inhumane deprivation in violation of international law and of human morality.

Today we remember the ordeals our former POW's endured for this country. I am proud to pay tribute to them. Let us not, however, forget them on any other day.

INTRODUCTION OF THE HIGH PERFORMANCE COMPUTING AND HIGH SPEED NETWORKING APPLICATIONS ACT OF 1993

HON. RICK BOUCHER

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 21, 1993

Mr. BOUCHER. Mr. Speaker, the national telecommunications network will play as central a role in our Nation's development in the 21st century as did roads, canals, and railroads in the 19th and 20th centuries. I have introduced today the High Performance Computing and High Speed Networking Applications Act of 1993 to provide a critical component for building the world's most modern communications network and to embody the vision of an information superhighway announced by the Clinton administration.

At the core of this measure is the provision of funding to develop the means to capture the emerging capabilities of computer net-

works to route information at unprecedented speeds in order to make routine such applications as transmitting medical information for real-time consultations among physicians in different clinics or accessing libraries of digital data from remote locations.

In 1991, Congress recognized the importance of high performance computing and high speed networking for the Nation's future by passing the High Performance Computing Act. That legislation provided Federal assistance, in collaboration with industry and academia, for development of advanced computer hardware and software, as well as network technologies needed to route data at gigabit speeds. To help ensure future progress in these areas, basic research and education in computer and computational sciences also were targeted for support.

In order to capture the promise of research accomplishments in high performance computing and high speed networking, the proposed legislation will develop exciting new applications of these technologies for purposes that will benefit all of our citizens. The means will be created for medical specialists throughout the country simultaneously to evaluate CAT scans, MRI images and other diagnostic data while the patient still resides in an examining room.

The bill will also lead to establishing uniform formats and protocols which will enable individuals throughout the nation to have access to electronically stored data in libraries and to the vast stores of government information. Development of such capabilities will hasten the day when a student sitting at home can browse thought the electronic index at the Library of Congress, retrieve a specific document and have it printed on the student's laser printer, within the space of minutes.

Other provisions of the bill provide for expansion of network connections for schools and libraries throughout the United States. Better connections for schools will enable the Internet, the network of interconnected public and private data networks, to be used for distance learning and will result in better communication among teachers for development of improved instructional materials and methods. Finally, support is provided for research that will address problems common to all of the applications envisioned, including development of user/network interfaces designed for non-specialists in computing and networking.

Like the 1991 law, the bill tasks the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy [OSTP] to develop an overall plan for the applications program which will be carried out by various Federal R&D agencies. OSTP will also coordinate the activities of the participating agencies in implementing the plan. A summary of the provisions of the bill follows my statement.

Mr. Speaker, the High Performance Computing and High Speed Networking Applications Act is one part of a three-part strategy designed to build a fully interoperable high speed national telecommunications network. In March I introduced H.R. 1504 to create the economic incentives necessary to ensure the deployment of broadband technology into homes, businesses, and research centers by allowing telephone companies to offer cable TV service. The telephone industry maintains

that if given the ability to participate in this lucrative market, it will deploy the necessary fiber, coaxial, or other technology to end users nationwide. This deployment will provide the off ramps and city streets of the information superhighway. I also introduced legislation, H.R. 1312, to ensure the broad availability of an advanced telephone network by permitting joint network planning and infrastructure sharing by telephone companies with the goal of making the network fully interoperable nationwide.

Taken together, the three bills will ensure that the United States has the world's foremost telecommunications network. I urge my colleagues to join me in support of these important measures which will provide enormous benefits for the Nation.

SUMMARY OF THE HIGH PERFORMANCE COMPUTING AND HIGH SPEED NETWORKING APPLICATIONS ACT OF 1993

The proposed legislation amends the High Performance Computing (HPC) Act of 1991 to establish an interagency program for development of applications of computing and networking technologies for education, libraries, health care, the provision of government information, and other appropriate fields. The Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) is required to develop a program plan, including specification of agency roles and proposed funding levels. The program must focus on applications which are accessible and usable by all citizens.

The following program components are required:

1. Network Access. As part of the applications plan, NSF is tasked to assist educational institutions at all levels, libraries, and local governments to establish local networks and to connect to the Internet (the network of interoperable public and private packet-switched data networks). A five-year authorization is provided for NSF totaling \$310 million.

2. Research in Support of Applications. The plan is required to specify research activities to address issues underlying all of the computing and networking applications being developed, especially research needed to provide the means to assure network security and privacy and research to develop and demonstrate user-friendly network interfaces. A five-year authorization is provided totaling \$150 million.

3. Applications for Education. The plan is required to specify applications for education at all levels. Activities must include: demonstrations of the educational uses of the Internet; development of hardware systems, software and networks for teacher training and for formal and informal education; and provision for connections among schools in local regions and for connection to the Internet. A five-year authorization is provided for NSF totaling \$364 million.

4. Applications for Health Care. The plan is required to specify applications for use in the health care sector, including development of clinical information systems, provision of health information to the public, and development of health delivery systems and population data sets. A five-year authorization is provided for HHS totaling \$364 million.

5. Applications for Libraries. The plan is required to specify projects that will enable digitization, organization and storage of large quantities of electronic information; and will develop software for searching and manipulating digital libraries. Prototype

digital libraries, providing public access via the Internet, are to be developed to serve as testbeds for these technologies. A five-year authorization is provided for NSF and NASA totaling \$245 million.

6. Applications for Government Information. The plan is required to specify applications to provide improved public access to information generated by federal, state and local governments, including connections for depository libraries to the Internet and a requirement to establish a locator system for federal information accessible via the Internet. A five-year authorization is provided totaling \$118 million.

In other amendments to the HPC Act of 1991, the scope of the public advisory committee to the program is broadened to encompass the applications activities, and the membership of the committee is expanded to include representation from the K-12 education community and from consumer and public interest groups. Amendments are made to the portion of the HCP Act of 1991 which establishes the National Research and Education Network (NREN) in order to define a revised NREN Program having three components: (1) research and development required for achieving gigabit data transmission rates, (2) test bed networks to demonstrate advanced networking technologies and to support applications requiring levels of network performance not otherwise available, and (3) provision of support for researchers, educators and students to obtain access to and use of the Internet for purposes consistent with the Act. Reports to Congress are required which specify a plan for achieving the goals of component (3) defined above, and which describe annual progress toward implementation of the plan.

Finally, the bill amends the National Science and Technology Policy, Organization, and Priorities Act of 1976 by (1) adding an additional, presidentially appointed Associate Director for OSTP to oversee federal efforts to disseminate scientific and technical information and (2) adding to the functions of the OSTP Director the task of assisting the President in disseminating scientific and technical information.

WRITER EXPRESSES OPPOSITION TO CENSORSHIP

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 21, 1993

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I wish to bring to the Members' attention a letter to the editor printed in the April 4, 1993, edition of the Washington Times. The writer, Kimberly A.C. Wilson, also expresses my concern regarding the censorship of reading materials on the shelves of our public libraries. Her letter follows:

[From the Washington Times, Apr. 4, 1993]

WHEN A HOMOSEXUAL PAPER IS AT THE LIBRARY

(By Kimberly A.C. Wilson)

Regarding the Fairfax County community decision concerning the presence of the Washington Blade on public library shelves, I am with those who spoke in fewer numbers initially, but with the righteous authority of those who believe that access to reading materials is not a wrong but a right.

What was at issue was not just the particular local circumstance of preventing young

library users from laying their hands on a particular newspaper, but the widespread national phenomenon of parents handing over the private responsibility to parent our children ourselves to outside bodies who make life easier by playing the bad guy for us.

It seems American parents are increasingly unwilling to be "the heavy" when what we believe may distance ourselves and our children from the mainstream or our children from ourselves. That is a risk that accompanies parenthood.

We may march for the unborn, the infirm, the unsheltered, yet we do not march to enlighten our children on the working set of these harsh realities.

We stave off the inevitability of our children's awareness of difference: of lifestyle, of sexual orientation, of race, religion, politics (for they are often one and the same thing) as though the period of ignorance we are charging for them (ignorance is always bought on credit) will be something (a) they will value, and (b) they will not at some later date have to pay for themselves. Like all credit, blissful ignorance is a debt none of us can afford to pay. It is always too late to become aware and it is far more enriching to learn truth today than it is to hold off knowledge for some Norman Rockwell day when (sigh) everything is what it used to be.

So while I disagree that the library ought to act as a moral or social watchdog in relation to our children, its shelves pruned of the irreverent, the disparate, the inane, I heartily believe that we parents need to take that role insofar as our personal values diverge from those base and basic ones offered by society.

There is power in the rank of parenthood—over one's children and no one else. Fortunately, reason overruled intolerance this time around. We continue to be granted the right and leisure to read and learn in Fairfax libraries without the (dis)approving eye of censorship.

TRIBUTE TO MONSIGNOR BONNER HIGH SCHOOL

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 21, 1993

Mr. WELDON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to bring to the attention of my colleagues the long-lasting success in education which Monsignor Bonner High School has provided its students over the past 37 years. Monsignor Bonner, located in beautiful Drexel Hill, PA, has consistently been regarded as one of the premier high schools in the area.

In 1808, Philadelphia was established as a diocese and, in 1875, was erected as an archdiocese, solemnly consecrated to the Sacred Heart of Jesus and to the Immaculate Heart of Mary. The present archbishop is His Eminence Anthony Cardinal Bevilacqua. Today there are 26 high schools in the archdiocesan system.

Monsignor Bonner was the fifteenth school to be established in this archdiocesan system. Its campus was originally the country estate of the late Anthony J. Drexel. His picturesque 40-acre estate was subsequently acquired by the archdiocese and dedicated as St. Vincent's Home for orphaned children in 1917.

In 1956, a new school building and a monastery for the Augustinian priests of the faculty

were constructed on the spacious campus. The new school was designated for boys under the official name of Monsignor Bonner High School, Drexel Hill, PA. Archbishop Prendergast High School then became a diocesan high school for girls. The two diocesan high schools, although situated on the same campus, are under separate principals and teaching staffs.

Msgr. John J. Bonner, a priest of the archdiocese of Philadelphia, served as a superintendent of schools from 1926 to 1945. While his major contributions in developing the school system within the archdiocese brought him national fame as an educator, he should be considered an intimate friend-in-spirit and model of priestly zeal for every student and teacher at Bonner. He was a warm and affectionate person, prone to talk with and inspire young people, and interested in the small problems that eased and advanced the cause of Catholic education.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to pay tribute to such an institution. I would like to congratulate Monsignor Bonner High School on its dedication to providing our Nation's youth with the finest education and extend my warmest wishes that it may enjoy the same success for many years to come.

A TRIBUTE TO THE PLAINVIEW— OLD BETHPAGE HIGH SCHOOL

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 21, 1993

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the fourth anniversary of the creation of the Plainview-Old Bethpage High School's Holocaust-Genocide Study Center. This special project enables the community to learn about crimes against humanity, and to help prevent them from reoccurring.

Members of the Plainview-Old Bethpage Central School District will visit Washington DC for the Holocaust Memorial Museum dedication activities on April 20 to 22. The district officials include: Ginger Lieberman, board of education president; Henry Grishman, superintendent of Plainview-Old Bethpage Central School District; and Barbara Wolfe, librarian of Plainview-Old Bethpage School District. These distinguished and committed educators have all helped establish the powerful and inspiring center at Plainview-Old Bethpage High School.

On Sunday morning, May 21, 1989, 200 guests witnessed the opening of the Holocaust-Genocide Studies Center. At the event, Dr. Arthur Colver, superintendent of schools, called for the lights of the darkened center to be turned on as a symbol of dispelling prejudice, evil, and persecution in the world. The effect was overwhelming, and signified the fact that this center would keep alive the voices of all who suffered.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to acknowledge two special women who helped make this unique center possible: Librarians Barbara Wolfe and Nancy Cammarano were the first to conceptualize a Holocaust-Genocide Center. The center was established to teach people

about the horrors of the Holocaust and the heinous crimes committed in Europe during the Holocaust, as well as other acts of genocide committed by other nations.

In June 1987, New York State Assemblyman Lewis J. Yevoli vigorously endorsed the idea of the establishment of the center, and in January 1988, the State legislature awarded the center \$10,000.

Actual planning of the center began with the formation of a steering committee comprised of teachers, students, and community members. On November 9, 1988, a Kristallnacht commemoration was held in the library. A glass was broken to mark the groundbreaking of the Holocaust-Genocide Studies Center.

As construction of the center continued, books, magazines, video cassettes, and display materials were ordered to document genocides of the Armenians, Ukrainians, gypsies, Cambodians, American Indians, in addition to the Jewish Holocaust. Dedicated community members participated in the mitzvah of establishing this memorial by loaning priceless artifacts to the center. These members promptly responded to a newspaper article written by Ronald Kaniuk, a senior and steering committee member. Several survivors who had also seen Kaniuk's article, volunteered to share their experience with the students.

Felicia Standel, the student producer of the TV studio class at Plainview-Old Bethpage High School, along with other students from the studio class, began a project which involved the interviewing of survivors that came to speak at their school. This special project was initiated by the students to preserve the touching stories of how these people survived the Nazi regime. These interviews were recorded, and the students produced a moving series of video testimonies for the center.

Special features of the center are a Wall of Remembrance, glass display cases housing memorabilia, a viewing center, and an art gallery. Modular furniture encourages small group visits to hear guest speakers, musical interludes, and poetry readings. In addition, numerous programs are already being planned for the upcoming school year.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the Plainview-Old Bethpage High School students and officials for establishing this rare and valuable Holocaust-Genocide Studies Center.

TRIBUTE TO MATTHEW LITTLE

HON. MARTIN OLAV SABO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 21, 1993

Mr. SABO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to honor Mr. Matthew Little, a constituent and longtime friend of mine. He recently announced his retirement as president of the Minneapolis chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People [NAACP].

Matt has spent his entire adult life working to improve civil and human rights in Minnesota. He has been a leader in the Minneapolis NAACP for 35 years, holding nearly every office in the organization.

As president, Matt has represented Minneapolis at the NAACP national convention for

12 years, and has been an elected member of the NAACP's national resolution committee for 4 years. The resolution committee gives national policy for the organization. He also writes a weekly newspaper column for the Minneapolis Spokesman and St. Paul Recorder, major newspapers for African-Americans in the Twin Cities.

Matt's work as a community leader does not end with the NAACP. He serves as cochair of the Stop the Violence Committee, a Minneapolis coalition comprised of 36 civic and social organizations. He also is involved with Pro-Diversity Partnership, a coalition of Hispanic, Asian, Native American and African-American leaders, and the Private Industry Council of Minneapolis, which seeks to find jobs for low-income individuals.

He is a member of Citizens for a Safer Minnesota, the Boys and Girls Club of Minneapolis, the African-American Advisory Committee to the president of the University of Minnesota, Richfield's civil service and charter commissions, and Opportunity Minnesota, Inc., which reviews Small Business Administration loans to small businesses.

Matt is also a leader in the State Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party, serving on the State executive committee. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Conventions in 1980 and 1984.

Although it is difficult for me to imagine Matt without an official role at the Minneapolis NAACP, I do not expect him to fade away. He will continue to be a strong force in our community, working to ensure the civil and human rights for all Americans.

I know my colleagues will join me in congratulating Matt on his past achievements and wishing him the best of luck in his future endeavors.

TRIBUTE IN MEMORY OF ROBERT THOMPSON

HON. FRANK TEJEDA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 21, 1993

Mr. TEJEDA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remember a friend and one of the true leaders of San Antonio's labor community. His inner strength and integrity gained him the admiration and respect of all who came into contact with him. His death this past Saturday from cancer saddens me greatly. I regret that I could not attend his funeral yesterday, but hope these words offer comfort to his wife, Linda Chavez-Thompson, and to the other members of his family.

At 54, Mr. Thompson left us at a young age. Yet in those years, he amassed the accomplishments of a full lifetime. For most of his life, Robert was a member of the Amalgamated Transit Union, whose members maintain and drive the metropolitan buses in San Antonio. For nearly 15 years, Mr. Thompson served as the union's president and provided the inspiration that held the union together in difficult times. Via management recognized Mr. Thompson's talents. In 1989, when he stepped down as president of the Amalgamated, Mr. Thompson became chief of the Viatrans service for the mobility impaired.

Under Mr. Thompson's leadership, the union fought vigorously for its members. During his tenure as president, wages and benefits for mechanics and bus drivers increased by roughly 200 percent. He rallied voters to approve the creation of the Via Metropolitan Transit Authority in 1978, a move which gave new life to mass transit in San Antonio. In what turned out to be his crowning achievement, Mr. Thompson spearheaded the union's legal battle to obtain overtime pay for transit workers. After a 9-year battle, including 6 years of litigation, the U.S. Supreme Court handed victory to Mr. Thompson and the workers he represented. We have all benefited from his hard work and devotion.

On a personal level, Mr. Thompson was a warm and caring man. He was devoted to his wife and family, and loved them deeply. His love did not stop at his doorstep, however. Mr. Thompson extended his heart and hand to those less fortunate than he, to the poor, to the downtrodden. He has left behind many loved ones and friends. He gave and we benefited, and for that we offer our eternal gratitude.

PRESIDENT CLINTON'S BUDGET AND STIMULUS BILL

HON. JIM SAXTON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 21, 1993

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to comment on President Clinton's budget and stimulus bill.

Let me say for the RECORD, that I want our President to succeed. The American people spoke in November when they elected then-Governor Clinton to lead us. I have no quarrel with this outcome. On the other hand, I was elected by the citizens of the Third District of New Jersey to represent them here in Washington.

I take this obligation very seriously.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this moment to comment on the tax proposals in the President's plan and how they effect small business.

Let me review the major tax proposals the President has put forward: First, increasing from 50 to 85 percent the amount of Social Security benefits taxed for older Americans making as little as \$25,000 per year; second, imposing a new Btu [British thermal unit] energy tax that will cost the average family almost \$500 per year, and extending the gasoline tax; third, increasing the top personal income tax rate from 31 to 36 percent for families with taxable income over \$140,000 or individuals—and many small businesses—over \$115,000; fourth, creating a 10-percent surcharge on persons—or businesses filing individual returns—with taxable income over \$250,000; fifth, increasing the corporate tax rate from 36 to 38 percent; and sixth, remove the wage ceiling—currently \$135,000—on the 2.9-percent Medicare hospital insurance payroll tax rate.

Many economists believe as I do, that these new and higher taxes would stifle job creation by placing too great a burden on business. At

the margin, each new and higher tax puts more businesses under, moves other businesses closer to bankruptcy, makes profitable businesses less profitable, and puts more American workers out of work.

The Federal Government has gone too far in raising taxes. Those who support the new taxes say it is time for business to pay its fair share. Unfortunately, increasing the costs to business results in fewer jobs and a lower standard of living for all Americans.

A recent study by Congress' Joint Economic Committee found that the Government burden per worker—taxes and regulations—has soared 34 percent between 1989 and 1992. It's no coincidence that job growth has been anemic in this period. By contrast, job creation was robust during the 1980's when unnecessary Government regulation was rolled back.

As history shows, the same was true for the mid-1960's. Some of the economic policies enacted by Reagan were similar to the policies advocated by President John F. Kennedy. What both Presidents Kennedy and Reagan believed, in 1960 and 1980 respectively, is that a "rising tide lifts all boats." Both Presidents believed in the "know how" spirit of the American people. They believed, as I do today, that lowering individual marginal tax rates for all Americans, along with a lower tax burden on capital formation, joined with tax incentives for businesses, will lead to a robust economy and millions of new jobs.

Both Kennedy and Reagan proved that good tax policy will create jobs. This is what I advocate today. I have written to the President on several occasions explaining my position. I believe that tax increases like those he proposes will be devastating to small business. I know few businesses that can hire more people when their bottom line shrinks. That is exactly what the energy tax and higher income taxes will do.

For the reasons I just mentioned and for many others, I have voted against the President's budget and stimulus plan. However, I did not vote for the Republican substitute which reduced the deficit by some \$400-plus billion without raising taxes.

In closing, I would like to reiterate my dedication as a Member of Congress to lessen the burden the Federal Government places on small business and the individual taxpayer. Actually, I have gone so far as to take a pledge not to raise taxes on the American people. It's my view that small businesses and individuals benefit more by spending their own money than by allowing tax-and-spend Washington bureaucrats the chance to spend it for them. I will continue to fight the tax-and-spend majority in Congress if they try to increase taxes on the American people.

CONGRATULATIONS TO LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY'S PRESIDENT'S YOUTH SERVICE AWARD WINNERS

HON. GEORGE J. HOCHBRUECKNER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 21, 1993

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to have the opportunity to extend

congratulations to the winners of the President's Youth Service Award from Long Island University's Southampton Campus.

The President's Youth Service Awards are presented to students from around the country who demonstrate exemplary service to their communities. These dedicated students are committed to improving the quality of life throughout the Nation and we owe them our most sincere appreciation.

I am proud to announce that the following students received the national award for their "Commitment to Children": Sharmila Ahamad, Jody Bevilacqua, Mark Boivin, Lakeino Brown, Chris Buchman, Maria Collura, Allison Cremona, Michele Davidson, Kenya Chavies, Laura LeMay, George Link, Pamela Lutz, Brian Maher, Annemarie Moore, Benita Olsen, Charles Leong, Vincent Pascarella, Virginia Passi, Kamalic Polanco, Nicolette Torres, Scott Waterhouse, Kristi Willis, Evernesia Wilson, Vernetta Carter, Johana Diaz, Kelly Ernst, Andrew Palya, Kathy Popielaski, Erin Reilly, Robert Slabinski, Chris Hahn, Jason Tickner, Mia Davis, Jaye Doroski, Nancy Dragonetti, Jennifer Edwards, Brendan Fleming, Jacki Franklin, Linda Jacobs, Robert Kolsin, and Anthony Saul.

The following were awarded the national award for their work toward "A Decent Environment": Dawn Kavanaugh, Mary McNielly, Rosana Mosquera, Rosemary Fukuda, Michael Bois, Chris Papatso, Judy Priato, Lizette Morehead, Leonard Evans, and Alwan Rogers.

Craig Geraghty, Darlene Gonzalez, Theresa Ledek, and Peter McCabe received the national award for both their "Commitment to Children" and their work toward "A Decent Environment."

Audra Gibson was awarded the President's Award for her "Commitment to Children" and her work toward "A Decent Environment."

I would like to thank these dedicated students for all their hard work and sacrifice. Please join me in commending these outstanding citizens for their service to their communities and their contribution to our Nation. Their leadership is a brilliant example of a new generation's dedication and commitment toward national service.

REMEMBRANCE OF THE 78TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

HON. GARY A. CONDIT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 21, 1993

Mr. CONDIT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join my colleagues in remembrance of the 78th anniversary of the Armenian genocide. More than 1.5 million Armenians lost their lives at the hands of the Ottoman Turkish Government, from 1915-23, widely recognized as the first genocide of the 20th century.

As people around the world fight to ensure democracy and a better life for all their people, one thing must remain constant: The fight for basic human decency for all people. Recent objective news reports out of Armenia have told of conditions unfit for humans. The long

war between Armenia and the Azerbaijani Government has left the country without food, heat, basic sanitation, and many other things we take for granted here in America. This Congress and the rest of the country have been reaching out to this war-torn region and sending humanitarian supplies, but our concern is not enough. We must take action to ensure that these supplies get through to needed areas and that hope can again flourish in an unstable region of the world.

The United States Government, along with the international community, must force the Azerbaijani Government to stop this inhumane treatment of their neighbors by lifting the 4-year-long blockade. I, along with my colleagues, have circulated a letter to President Clinton asking for assistance in this area.

The Armenian people have a history of suffering, but they also have a history of perseverance in the face of overwhelming odds. It is this spirit that lights the lives of the many Armenian-Americans living here today and causes us to stop and pay tribute to the many who lost their lives in the genocide.

I stand here before you as a representative of a significant Armenian community in the central valley of California. I honor them for the contributions they have made to our society and our world and for their perseverance under such terrible odds.

TRIBUTE TO JIM SHELTON

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 21, 1993

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert in the Extensions of Remarks an article which appeared in the February-March 1993 edition of the World War II Times. The article commemorates the lifetime achievements of Jim Shelton, a World War II veteran and personal friend of mine. In today's world, where there are so few people we can look to for guidance and inspiration, Jim Shelton exemplified the personal qualities we all should aspire to. I hope everyone will take a few moments out of their day to read about a real American inspiration.

REMEMBERING "THE COLONEL"
(Elbert L. Watson, Publisher)

I wish you could have known my friend Jim Shelton. He was very much like you, a World War II veteran who answered his country's call during a critical time, then came home to live out his life as a good citizen.

Very much like you, Jim had deep, abiding loyalties to his country, family, and community. His "Colonel" title came from his affiliation with the Confederate Air Force, which he joined in 1980.

Whatever cause he accepted, Jim made a total commitment to it. He labored long and hard with the CAF, the Indianapolis Aero Club, and more recently, the World War II National Commemorative Association.

Very much like you, Jim was a person who loved life and lived it to the fullest. For some 50 years he worked (served might be a better word) for Indy's powerful radio station, WIBC. He spent half of those years behind the mike, or out on the street daily at our Monument Circle with his popular "Pick-A-Pocket" show.

Very much like you, Jim was a veteran who grew out of the Great Depression—a youngster whose father had passed away.

And also like many of you, Jim was blessed with a mother who instilled within him a desire to set high goals during this earthly race.

Very much like you, Jim found that it was more blessed to give rather than to receive. He grew up sensitive to the needs of people around him—much more so than is the case with an "average" person.

During his full and rich life, Jim served on 12 different health organization boards; for 20 years he held Christmas parties for crippled children; and made regular visits to the Indiana School for the Blind.

Oldtimers remember the time he spent an entire day downtown in a wheel chair to dramatize the need for better walk ways and toilet facilities for handicapped citizens.

And they remember that other time when he broadcast, as best he could, in an iron lung at Monument Circle to attract thousands of WIBC listeners to the plight of Polio victims.

Very much like you, Jim loved sky-blue heavens where he had soared many times during and since World War II.

He was an avid golfer and for many years you heard his voice as one of the announcers for the "Indiana 500".

Long ago Solomon, writing his Proverbs, knew the likes of a person like Jim Shelton: "A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches, and loving favor rather than riches and gold."

We are known by our names. Jim Shelton's many right choices in life, his fidelity, his sparkling personality ("Hello Buddy"), his intrepid spirit—all combined to give him a good name.

I wish you could have known Jim Shelton. You, Like me, would have been proud to call him "Buddy."

CALIFORNIA TAXPAYERS FACE FEDERAL MANDATES

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 21, 1993

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, the Clinton administration has federally mandated a multibillion dollar secondary sewage treatment program. This means that the city of San Diego is faced with complying with Federal standards without Federal funding.

Once again, California taxpayers find themselves faced with financing Federal mandates in a time of State budget shortfalls. The Governor's office recently found that the cost of mandates placed on local government's from the State that originated at the Federal level were \$1.3 billion during the 1991-92 fiscal year. A survey by the U.S. Conference of Mayors further reveals that 33 cities spend an estimated average of more than \$21 million on Federal mandates.

Local communities like San Diego are struggling to balance their budgets. Meanwhile, Congress is still passing laws without funding. This year already the House passed a motor-voter registration bill that will cost California \$26 million per year to implement.

It is time Congress realizes the burden it places on State governments already ham-

strung by budget shortfalls. Local and State governments must not be responsible for funding Federal programs without the proper financial assistance. We can no longer pass the buck, if the bucks cannot be found to pay.

COMMEMORATING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INCORPORATION OF FOREST LAKE

HON. ROD GRAMS

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 21, 1993

Mr. GRAMS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the city of Forest Lake, MN, and its residents who will observe the 100th anniversary of the city's incorporation on May 15, 1853.

The Forest Lake community possesses a rich history dating back to the early migrations of the Dakota Indians. Few artifacts remain from this bygone time, except arrowheads and Indian burial mounds, to remind us how life was before a German immigrant named Louis Schiel settled in what is now Forest Lake in 1855.

From Schiel's settlement in Forest Lake to the present, this city has witnessed a great deal of change. Forest Lake's location made it a main stop for trains passing through, going from Minneapolis/St. Paul to the port city of Duluth. The railroad also brought tourists who came to enjoy the relaxing environment of the lakes and escape Minnesota's summer heat.

The advent of the automobile and highways brought even more change. New industries, businesses, and residents began to pour into Forest Lake, transforming the atmosphere from that of a resort community to that of a modern suburb. Contemporary Forest Lake is supported not only by tourism but also by a healthy industrial base which its citizens will be able to rely on for employment opportunities now and in the future.

During Forest Lake's evolution from an early farming community to a resort town, and finally to becoming a modern progressive city with a population of over 6,000 people, it has never lost its sense of community. The strength of this community is evident by the many festivals in Forest Lake.

Forest Lake symbolizes the quintessential American home town that is often emulated by other communities but rarely achieved. The pride and the achievements of Forest Lake as well as its citizens deserve to be recognized by this body, the U.S. Congress, as Forest Lake celebrates its 100th anniversary.

FOOD LION SERVES WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA WELL

HON. CHARLES H. TAYLOR

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 21, 1993

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, recently, Food Lion grocery stores has received some very unfair press reports generated by those who wish to unionize this organization.

My wife and I have been shopping at Food Lion for years, and I am here to tell you that these stories are erroneous and unjust. Food Lion has been serving the good people of North Carolina very well for years.

Food Lion, Inc. has approximately 60,000 employees working in over 1,000 stores across 14 States, mainly in the South. They value their employees, treat them with respect, and in return get one of the hardest working group of folks in this country.

In my western North Carolina district, Food Lion has 14 stores with 778 employees and a yearly payroll exceeding \$7.3 million. This translates into over \$140,500 per week that is pumped into the local economy.

Mr. Speaker, Food Lion is the second largest private employer in the State of North Carolina, behind Duke University. They created over 6,100 jobs in 1992 at a time when many other companies were laying off employees or closing down stores, creating economic distress to the communities they once served.

Food Lion is at the forefront of employee benefit programs, too. They provide for the welfare of their workers without the heavy hand of Government-mandated benefits. For example, the company has a profit-sharing plan unparalleled in the grocery industry. The company contributes an amount equal to 15 percent of each employees' salary into the plan each year—the maximum amount allowed by law. This profit-sharing fund now exceeds \$431 million, with over 26,000 employees participating and more than 6,000 fully vested.

Food Lion and their employees are part of and care deeply about their communities. During last year's devastating Hurricane Andrew in Florida, Food Lion and Food Lion employees contributed \$100,000 in cash and 1 million pounds of food to the victims of this disaster.

I commend Food Lion for its contribution to the economy and well-being of the communities I represent in western North Carolina. We are fortunate to have a company that cares about its employees and the areas it serves. Food Lion truly is a good friend and a good neighbor.

MEDICARE CANCER COVERAGE IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1993

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 21, 1993

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce today the Medicare Cancer Coverage Improvement Act of 1993. This legislation proposes three changes in Medicare policy which will significantly improve the care for Medicare beneficiaries afflicted with cancer, and will contribute substantially to our progress in conquering this disease.

This legislation was first introduced in 1991. It received wide bipartisan support, it was endorsed by many medical groups including the American Society of Clinical Oncologists, the National Coalition for Cancer Survivorship and the Michigan Cancer Foundation, and the Congressional Budget Office deemed it would have no budgetary impact because its cost

savings affects offset any increased spending. The major provision of this legislation was included in H.R. 11, from the last Congress, which was vetoed by President Bush. I am re-introducing this legislation with some technical rewording, and I am confident that these logical provisions can be signed into law.

The Medicare Cancer Coverage Improvement Act of 1993 would ensure that state-of-the-art care is available to Medicare cancer patients by providing coverage for oral anticancer agents that can be substituted for injectable forms of the same drugs. Medicare currently reimburses outpatient chemotherapy only where the products used to fight cancer are administered through injection. Coverage of oral anticancer drugs is specifically precluded by current Medicare statutes.

On its face, this policy, with no medical or scientific basis, severely restricts the treatment options available to cancer patients and their doctors, by depriving them of access to products that are available in oral, rather than injectable, form. Perversely, Medicare's policy also has the effect of actually increasing the cost of cancer treatment in some cases. In situations where the same drug is available in both oral and injectable form, it creates a powerful incentive for physicians to opt for more costly administration by injection, and in some instances unnecessary hospitalization.

Less obvious perhaps, but no less significant, is the policy's potential effect on the research process. By paying only for injectable products, the effect of Medicare's policy may well be to encourage the development of only injectable therapies and discourage their conversion to oral ones. Instead, we should be developing reimbursement policies that both expand access to lifesaving therapies and promote scientific advances.

In addition, substituting oral for intravenous therapy would often result in reduced side-effects and a reduced travel burden for patients.

Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Michigan routinely pays for oral products that can appropriately be substituted for injectable versions of the same drug, even for patients who do not have outpatient drug coverage. They have this policy because they realize that expanding treatment options in this way can actually save money in the long run. But it only does so for patients covered under their private side of business. Medicare beneficiaries are denied this coverage.

The second way in which this legislation would improve care for Medicare beneficiaries stricken with cancer is to cover all medically accepted indications of anticancer drugs. Most cancers are treated today with chemotherapy, the cost of which is usually reimbursed by Medicare as incident to the physician's service. However, because research far outpaces the more formal drug approval process of the Food and Drug Administration [FDA], chemotherapeutic agents are quite often used to treat cancers not included in their FDA-approved labeling. Indeed, the GAO found that over half of all cancer patients receive chemotherapy which includes at least one drug used for a so-called unlabeled indication. In short, unlabeled usages often represent the state-of-the-art in cancer treatment, a fact recognized by the FDA, the NCI, and virtually every expert in the field of cancer.

Medicare itself currently covers such unlabeled indications if they are generally accepted within the medical community. This determination, however, is now made at the local level, by the insurance companies that act under contract as fiscal agents for the Medicare Program. The GAO found that this decentralized decisionmaking process produces wide regional variations in coverage of unlabeled indications, with the result that Medicare policy is frequently shifting and confusing. For this reason, the GAO has recommended that the Medicare Program establish uniform standards for coverage of unlabeled uses of cancer drugs.

Michigan law has required coverage of unlabeled uses of cancer chemotherapy for the last 3 years. The benefits are clear and we should provide them to all of our citizens.

To remedy this situation, the bill would establish a uniform policy by requiring Medicare to cover any use of an FDA-approved drug in an anticancer chemotherapeutic regimen that first, appears in the drug's labeling; second, is included, or has been approved for inclusion, in any of the standard medical compendia; or third, appears in the peer-reviewed medical literature.

The GAO has found that many physicians frequently admit patients who could otherwise receive chemotherapy on an outpatient basis to the hospital—where coverage of unlabeled uses is more consistent—simply to circumvent Medicare's uncertain reimbursement policy. The bill would eliminate the need for this subterfuge, thereby avoiding the increased costs of hospitalization. Ensuring that Medicare's current coverage policy is applied consistently across the country will result in minimal costs and may even produce budget savings.

I would like to emphasize, finally, that the bill's focus on coverage of unlabeled indications in the treatment of cancer does not mean that Medicare may refuse to pay for accepted unlabeled uses of drugs in the treatment of other diseases. Medicare's current policy, in theory at least, is to pay for all medically accepted unlabeled uses. In practice, as the GAO found, the program's compliance with its policy is uneven. Cancer patients are hurt by this situation more than any other group of beneficiaries, because they are the persons most likely to receive a drug prescribed for an unlabeled indication, cancer chemotherapy is often very expensive, and patients with cancer cannot wait for HCFA to act. Thus, cancer is addressed specifically in this bill. Medicare must nevertheless continue to cover medically accepted uses of non-cancer drugs.

The third and final way in which the bill works to improve the care available to Medicare beneficiaries who suffer from cancer is to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to study the development of criteria for coverage of the patient care costs associated with clinical trials of new anticancer therapies.

Medicare, like most insurers, will not pay for care that is considered experimental. The practical effect of the policy is to deny coverage of the hospital and physician costs associated with clinical trials of new drug therapies. While this policy may make sense in the case of a disease for which there is a proven

treatment, in the case of cancer the policy often works to deny patients access to state-of-the-art care.

Despite the great strides we have made in recent years in the diagnosis and treatment of cancer, it remains in far too many cases an incurable disease. There simply are no proven therapies for many kinds of cancer. For this reason, as the NCI has frequently stated, investigational treatment frequently offers the best—and perhaps the only—hope cancer patients have of beating their disease. Indeed, while participation in clinical trials may sometimes raise ethical issues for physicians and their patients, in the case of a cancer for which all proven effective treatments have been tried, it may actually be unethical for a physician to deny a patient access to a potentially life-saving investigational therapy.

Medicare's policy of not covering patient care costs associated with clinical trials thus forces patients either to pay for these costs themselves, receive treatment that has been shown to be ineffective, or do without treatment altogether. This result is not only unfair to individual patients, it is counterproductive in a much broader sense as well. By systematically excluding a large population of patients from research on this disease, we may deprive future cancer patients of the opportunity to receive improved treatments—a situation that can harm us all. Several of our colleagues have been stricken—and succumbed—to cancer. Simple statistics say that they will not be the last of us to walk their path.

We need to investigate policies to ensure that Medicare beneficiaries will have access to investigational cancer therapies in appropriate circumstances. To this end, the bill requires the Secretary of Health and Human Services to study the effects of covering the patient care costs associated with clinical trials of new cancer treatments and recommend criteria for such coverage. The Secretary is directed to focus on participation in trials that have been scientifically validated, such as investigations that meet NCI or similar standards, including ethical review by an Institutional Review Board. The factors to be considered by the Secretary include the cost, if any, of such coverage; the extent to which these trials represent the best available care; whether progress against the disease would be assisted by such coverage; and whether special conditions should apply to participation, depending on the age and physical condition of the beneficiary.

Mr. Speaker, because over half of all persons with cancer in this country are aged 65 or older, Medicare is the primary source of health insurance for cancer patients. The changes in Medicare policy that I just outlined would go far toward assuring that these patients receive the state-of-the-art care that they deserve. We cannot afford to continue permitting payment policies to influence how individual cancer patients are treated, particularly when those policies may result in less than optimal care, and also have the effect of impeding our progress in fighting this disease.

Mr. Speaker, I request that a summary and text of the bill be included in the RECORD following my remarks.

SUMMARY: MEDICARE CANCER COVERAGE IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1993
UNIFORM MEDICARE COVERAGE OF ANTICANCER DRUGS

Current Law: The Medicare program covers items and services that are "reasonable and necessary." A drug prescribed for an "off-label" indication (i.e., a use other than those specifically approved by the Food and Drug Administration) is considered reasonable and necessary if the unapproved use is accepted in the medical community. Medicare carriers determine whether a particular indication is medically accepted.

Proposal: Any use of an FDA-approved anticancer drug that is approved by FDA, appears in the peer-reviewed medical literature, or is included in one or more of the three major medical compendia is considered a medically accepted indication and must be covered.

COVERAGE OF CERTAIN SELF-ADMINISTERED ANTICANCER DRUGS

Current Law: Medicare covers injectable drugs administered on an outpatient basis as incident to a physician's service. Medicare does not cover self-administered outpatient prescription drugs.

Proposal: An oral drug prescribed for a medically accepted indication in an anticancer regimen is covered if the drug contains the same active ingredient as a drug that would be covered if administered as incident to a physician's service.

STUDY OF MEDICARE COVERAGE OF PATIENT CARE COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH CLINICAL TRIALS OF ANTICANCER DRUGS

Current Law: None.

Proposal: The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall study the costs of patient care for Medicare beneficiaries enrolled in clinical trials of new cancer therapies (where the protocol for the trial has been approved by the National Cancer Institute or meets similar scientific and ethical standards, including approval by an Institutional Review Board) and develop criteria for such coverage.

CODIFICATION OF TITLE 49, UNITED STATES CODE, TRANSPORTATION

HON. JACK BROOKS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 21, 1993

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a bill to revise, codify, and enact without substantive change certain general and permanent laws, related to transportation, as subtitles II, III, and V-X of title 49, United States Code. This bill has been prepared by the Office of the Law Revision Counsel as a part of the program of the office to prepare and submit to the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives, for enactment into positive law, all titles of the United States Code.

This bill makes no change in the substance of existing law. It is the final phase in the codification of title 49 and, on its enactment, will complete the codification of that title.

Anyone interested in obtaining a copy of the bill and a copy of the draft committee report—containing reviser's notes and tables—to accompany the bill should contact Edward F.

Willett, Jr., Law Revision Counsel, House of Representatives, H2-304, Ford House Office Building, Washington, DC.

Persons wishing to comment on the bill should submit those comments to the committee no later than May 31, 1993.

LEGISLATION TO CONDITION GSP STATUS TO NONPROLIFERATION INTRODUCED

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 21, 1993

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing two bills to condition Generalized System of Preferences [GSP] to nonproliferation.

Congress created the GSP Program to provide developing countries with lower tariff rates on certain goods to spur their exports and economic growth. But in order to receive this status, countries must meet a number of conditions. These conditions include recognizing worker rights and not supporting international terrorism. In addition, Communist countries are barred—except under certain circumstances—as are members of OPEC.

These are worthwhile conditions, but nuclear proliferation should be at least as much of concern to the United States. Within the last decade, Pakistan, Iraq, and North Korea have either acquired or reached the threshold of having nuclear weapons. These proliferant States all received significant support from other countries. Now there is concern that Pakistan, for example, might assist Iran's nuclear weapons efforts.

My first bill would deny GSP status to countries that contribute to proliferation, either by developing their own nuclear weapons or assisting another country in doing so.

My second bill would deny GSP to countries which have not joined the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. With more than 150 parties, the NPT is virtually an international norm. We must use what leverage we have to get hold-out countries to join the treaty.

COLUMBIANA COUNTY CAREER CENTER SPONSORS 13TH ANNUAL SKILLS FAIR

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 21, 1993

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of the Columbiana County Career Center [CCCC], which recently sponsored its 13th annual skills fair.

Mr. Speaker, the skills fair is a celebration of vocational education which gives participants a chance to receive first hand experience in a variety of fields. Participants may work with a computer program or receive a manicure. They may gain valuable knowledge witnessing student remodeling displays or absorbing the voter registration presentation. Regardless, Mr. Speaker, the students are exposed to an exciting, enlightening series of

demonstrations that transcend normal book learning.

Mr. Speaker, in these times of skyrocketing unemployment, I am proud to see such foresight on the part of the CCCC. The skills fair encourages students to develop a skill they can market to employees. Using this practical approach to combating economic roadblocks, the CCCC is taking a proactive stance on behalf of its youth.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this special opportunity to commend the CCCC for again sponsoring its annual skills fair.

THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SALT LAKE LDS TEMPLE COMMEMORATED

HON. KAREN SHEPHERD

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 21, 1993

Ms. SHEPHERD. Mr. Speaker, in the heart of downtown Salt Lake City, just blocks from my district office, stands the historic Mormon temple—a six-spired granite structure revered worldwide for the uniqueness of its design and the history of its construction.

In the mid-19th century, Brigham Young, the Mormon prophet, arrived with his group of Latter-day Saints at the foot of the Wasatch Mountains and proclaimed "this is the place." Within days of their arrival, Brigham Young stuck his cane into the ground marking the exact site where the temple would be built and said "here is the 40 acres for the temple. The city can be laid out perfectly square, north and south, east and west."

Throughout the next 40 years the early saints worked painstakingly on the construction of the temple. Granite rocks, weighing from 2,500 to 5,600 pounds, were transported by teams and wagons from a quarry in Little Cottonwood Canyon and then cut into blocks. A few chosen members traveled to Europe on architectural missions and returned to oversee the construction and beautification of the temple. Families donated large portions of their incomes to help finance the work, and women toiled making and laundering clothes for the men who labored.

In April 1883, an even century ago, the work was completed and the saints gathered joyfully for the dedication of their temple. To commemorate the temple's 100-year anniversary, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints has orchestrated numerous activities.

The most impressive undertaking is a special exhibit at the LDS Museum of Church History and Art titled "The Mountain of the Lord's House: Construction of the Salt Lake Temple." The exhibit uses original photographs, drawings, artifacts, and diary excerpts to present an intriguing account of the 40-year construction. The church has also created a feature-length film on the subject and will make the temple centennial a major focus of the Days of '47 Parade in July.

Although Mormon temples were built both before and after the dedication of the Salt Lake Temple—44 in all—the Salt Lake Temple is not only revered as the largest of the temples, but also serves as a symbol for the

church. Hundreds of thousands of visitors, both members and nonmembers alike, flock to Temple Square each year to stand in awe and wonder of what has been both affectionately and appropriately described as the centerpiece of Zion.

May I express my sincerest congratulations to the members of the LDS Church as they commemorate this landmark year. Above the everyday hustle and bustle of downtown Salt Lake, the Mormon temple stands as a monument to the unwavering faith and vision of those who came before.

DROPOUT PREVENTION FOR PREGNANT AND PARENTING TEENS

HON. JOLENE UNSOELD

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 21, 1993

Mrs. UNSOELD. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill, along with Representative LOUISE SLAUGHTER, to address the devastating problem of high school dropout among pregnant and parenting teenagers. Our bill would expand existing programs within the Elementary and Secondary Education Act to help local school districts implement programs to assist these at-risk young women.

Each year in my home State of Washington, pregnancy becomes a fact of life for 1 out of every 13 female teens. One out of every five high school dropouts is a pregnant teen or a teen mother.

The fundamental question facing us is not, "How much will it cost us to keep these young women in school?" but rather "What is the cost to these young women and to our entire society if we don't?"

The evidence clearly shows that the economic consequences are devastating not only for the mothers themselves, but for society as a whole. In Washington State, taxpayers fund 75 percent of all prenatal care and infant delivery services. Additionally, more than half of the women on welfare first become mothers as teenagers.

Just as important, studies show that teen mothers who earn a high school degree have a much better chance of success. They are less likely to rely on welfare to support their families, and their children are also more likely to succeed in school.

These are not just statistics with which we are dealing here. These are young women and young children who can either succeed or fail, who can either take from society or give back to society, depending on our actions and our commitment. This is a classic example of why we need to invest resources today to save money and lives tomorrow and ensure a better future for these women and for our Nation. If we can prevent these teens from dropping out of school in the first place, our society will be a better place for it. We believe this bill is an important first step, and I want to outline what it does.

First, our legislation expands the eligibility for the Even Start Family Literacy Program, which serves parents without a high school diploma and also provides services to their young children. This legislation expands eligi-

bility to include parents already enrolled in high school and pregnant teens to the list of those eligible for services.

Another potentially invaluable program for dropout prevention—one that has never been funded—is the Secondary School Program for Basic Skill Improvement and Dropout Prevention. We hope to secure funding for this important State grants program, and to require that States use 25 percent of the program funds to serve pregnant and parenting teens. Our bill also requires programs to provide basic services to parenting teens, including day care and child development/parenting courses.

The Chapter 2 Program provides assistance to States for a number of purposes, one of which is dropout prevention. This bill would require that programs for pregnant and parenting teens be eligible for these funds.

The fourth section of this bill expands allowable uses for funds under the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act. This program already targets some high-risk youth, including pregnant teens; our bill would expand it to include parenting teens as well. Our bill would also expand eligible uses of program funds to include drug abuse prevention and intervention counseling for pregnant and parenting teens.

The final section of the bill expands the School Dropout Demonstration Assistance Act by requiring that the Department of Education set aside 25 percent of the program funds for programs with an emphasis on the special needs of pregnant and parenting teens. It requires these programs to provide certain essential services as part of their program.

CHESAPEAKE BAY RESTORATION ACT OF 1993

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 21, 1993

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, today, I, along with cosponsors from throughout the Mid-Atlantic region, am introducing the Chesapeake Bay Restoration Act of 1993. Rarely is a piece of legislation so broadly and deeply supported. This bill has the support of every imaginable group interested in the Chesapeake—each of the regional States and the District of Columbia, industry groups, and a wide array of environmental and citizens groups. There is perhaps no other issue that so unites the people of our region as the clean up of the Chesapeake. It is our hope that this legislation continue and improve the Chesapeake Bay Program will be included as a section of the Clean Water Act reauthorization to be taken up by Congress this year.

The 1993 Restoration Act, and its companion bill introduced by Senator SARBANES and the other Senators from Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, seeks to continue and build upon one of the real success stories of the Clean Water Act—the Chesapeake Bay Program. Begun over 10 years ago, with the signing of the original Chesapeake Bay Agreement by the EPA Administrator, the Governors of Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, the District of Columbia Mayor, and the tristate

Chesapeake Bay Commission chairman, the bay program has grown into an international model for regional, intergovernmental cooperation in long-term environmental restoration and protection.

This year's bill calls for better coordination of the many Federal activities and responsibilities related to the bay. Organizing varying Federal agencies' efforts in the clean up has become increasingly important. Today, nine Federal agencies have formal memorandums of understanding with the EPA's Bay Office, and others manage large tracts of land or major facilities within the watershed.

In addition, a number of ongoing Federal activities related to the bay clean up would be directly unified under this authorization. While this makes sense by further improving coordination and implementation, additional current spending would be shown in the new authorization total. So although this bill calls for a \$23 million authorization in fiscal year 1994, growing to \$28 million in 1999, these are not significant increases over current Federal outlays for the varying programs we are trying to bring together. In fiscal year 1993, \$19 million was appropriated for the narrowly defined EPA Bay Office activities alone.

I would ask that a section-by-section analysis of the bill be included with my statement in the RECORD and I would like to highlight a few points:

One of the offshoot programs begun in recent years that we are now trying to bring under the bay program "umbrella" is a toxics reduction strategy for the bay watershed. This effort had its genesis in a Baltimore field hearing held by the Water Resources Subcommittee in March 1988 to consider toxic pollution in the Chesapeake. This legislation authorizes the EPA to coordinate the collection of data and assist the States in implementing specific actions to reduce toxics use and risks in the basin.

A second, ongoing effort being unified into the bay program is habitat restoration and enhancement. More is known about the bay ecosystem than perhaps any other major estuary in the world; this knowledge provides the best means for testing and understanding demonstrations of wetlands protections, shoreline forest buffers, or other measures. As coordinator of these studies the EPA will also ensure that knowledge of the most valuable techniques identified is widely distributed.

The EPA continues as the lead bay program agency, while a Chesapeake Bay Federal Agencies Committee is established with representatives from the 16 Federal agencies with related activities. Federal facilities within the bay watershed are brought into consistency with the goals of the bay program. Agencies are also required, as a part of their annual budget submission, to report on their goals in the program.

And, given that this is the 10th anniversary of the program, the bill also directs the EPA to undertake a comprehensive assessment of the entire intergovernmental effort.

The Federal role in the Chesapeake Bay Program has been the glue holding the Federal, State, and local governments' activities together in the long-term battle to reverse the bay's decline. There are signs of improvement and many victories:

Phosphorus discharges into the bay, a key component in the nutrient loading problem, have declined by 35 percent from 1985 levels; in large part due to a ban on phosphates in detergents and the construction of new sewage treatment facilities.

Submerged aquatic vegetation [SAV], critical habitat for many bay species, has been making a slow, but steady comeback in the estuary's shallow waters; due to overall improvements in water quality.

And striped bass populations in the bay are up from dangerously low levels in the early 1980's; based on successful management controls.

But the toughest challenges lay ahead and the threats to this Nation's most productive estuary remain very real—nutrient loads of nitrogen have increased about 5 percent since 1985; many key species, including oysters, shad, and white perch, continue to decline; toxics concentrate in the bay's sediments and waters; and most importantly, population pressures on the ecosystem of the entire watershed are growing. The population in the bay region grew 40 percent in the last 20 years, and whether from associated runoff from newly planted lawns or air pollution from additional automobiles, that pace threatens to overwhelm our efforts to restore the ecosystem.

Though many challenges remain, the EPA Chesapeake Bay Program is a great success and a model for similar regional efforts. I would ask all my colleagues to join me and the original cosponsors in supporting the Chesapeake Bay Restoration Act of 1993.

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS OF THE CHESAPEAKE BAY RESTORATION ACT OF 1993

SECTION 1. Short Title.

Establishes the title of the bill, the "Chesapeake Bay Restoration Act of 1993."

SEC. 2. Findings and Purpose.

States that the purpose of the Act is to expand and strengthen the cooperative efforts to restore and protect the Chesapeake Bay and to achieve the goals embodied in the Chesapeake Bay Agreement.

SEC. 3. Definitions.

Defines the terms, "Administrator," "Chesapeake Bay Agreement," "Chesapeake Bay Program," "Chesapeake Bay Watershed," "Chesapeake Executive Council," and "Person."

SEC. 4. Management of Chesapeake Bay Program.

Provides authority for EPA to continue to lead and coordinate Federal agency participation in the Chesapeake Bay Program, in cooperation with the Chesapeake Executive Council, and to maintain a Chesapeake Bay Liaison Office.

Directs the Chesapeake Bay Liaison Office to provide support and coordinate Federal, state and local efforts in developing strategies and action plans and conducting system-wide monitoring and assessment to improve the water quality and living resources of the Bay.

Establishes a "Chesapeake Bay Federal Agencies Committee" to facilitate collaboration, cooperation and coordination among the agencies and programs of the Federal government in support of the restoration of Chesapeake Bay.

Directs each agency to provide, as part of its annual budget submission to the Congress, a report on the activities being undertaken and planned and the resources being

provided to assist in the Bay restoration effort.

SEC. 5. Federal Facilities Compliance.
Requires each department, agency or instrumentality of the United States which owns or operates facilities within the Bay watershed to perform an annual assessment of their facilities to ensure consistency and compliance with the commitments, goals and objectives of the Bay program. Also requires the agencies to develop a detailed plan, funding mechanism and schedule for addressing or mitigating any potential impacts.

SEC. 6. Chesapeake Bay Watershed, Tributary and River Basin Program.

Authorizes a comprehensive research, monitoring and data collection program to assess the status and trends in the environmental quality and living resources of the major tributaries, rivers and streams within the Chesapeake Bay watershed and to assist in the development of management plans for such waters. Directs the establishment of a system for accounting for sources of nutrients, and the movements of nutrients, pollutants and sediments through the watershed.

Provides for development of a coordinated Chesapeake Bay watershed land use data base, incorporating resource inventories and analyses in a digital format, to provide information necessary to plan for and manage growth and development and associated impacts on the Bay system.

Encourages local and private sector participation in efforts to protect and restore the rivers and streams in the Bay watershed by establishing a technical assistance and small grants program. Requires that local efforts be coordinated in a watershed-wide strategy.

SEC. 7. Habitat Restoration and Enhancement Demonstration Program.

Establishes a habitat restoration and enhancement demonstration program to develop, demonstrate and showcase various low-cost techniques for restoring or enhancing wetlands, forest riparian zones and other types of habitat associated with the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries.

Directs the Administrator, in cooperation with the Chesapeake Executive Council, to develop a plan for the protection and conservation of wetlands, contiguous riparian forests and other habitats within the Bay watershed, within two years from the date of enactment of the act.

Establishes a central clearinghouse to facilitate access to information about Bay watershed habitat locations, types, acreages, status and trends and restoration and design techniques.

Directs the Administrator to publish and disseminate on a periodic basis a habitat protection and restoration guidance manual describing methods, procedures and processes to guide State and local efforts in the protection and restoration of various types of habitat.

SEC. 8. Basin Wide Toxics Reduction.

Authorizes EPA to assist the States in the implementation of specific actions to reduce toxics use and risks throughout the Bay watershed. Directs the Administrator to assist the States in improving data collection on the sources of toxic pollutants entering the Bay and integrating this information into the Chesapeake Bay Program Toxics Loading Inventory. Also directs the Administrator to begin implementing toxics reduction, pollution prevention and management actions, including targeted demonstration projects, to achieve the toxics reduction goals of the Bay Agreement.

SEC. 9. Study of Chesapeake Bay Protection Program.

Directs EPA to undertake an assessment of the Chesapeake Bay Program and evaluate implementation of the Bay Agreement. Also directs EPA to assess priority needs for the Bay and make recommendations for improved management of the program.

SEC. 10. Authorizations.

Authorizes \$23 million for fiscal year 1994, \$24 million for fiscal year 1995, \$25 million for fiscal year 1996, \$26 million for fiscal year 1997, \$27 million for fiscal year 1998 and \$28 million for fiscal year 1999 to carry out this act.

TRIBUTE TO NORMA CIRINO

HON. THOMAS J. MANTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 21, 1993

Mr. MANTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Norma Cirino, who after years of dedicated and distinguished service as a member of Community School Board 24, will retire at the end of this month. Norma Cirino is a lifelong resident of Corona, NY. She has been active in community affairs for more than 40 years; as a member, as president of the Northside Democratic Organization, and as a Democratic district leader, she has worked diligently for the people of her community.

As a teacher, active in many community organizations, she used her energies to obtain support for school programs. She was successful in getting a Higher Horizons Program specifically for Corona schools. The goal of the program was to give the children of the area opportunities and experiences outside the community that had not been available to them. As a member of Community School Board 24, she has continued in her efforts to help the Corona schools. Although she wears many hats, she is nonetheless consistent in the pursuit of her goal to bring more resources and benefits to the Corona community.

I remember standing in Penn Station with Norma waiting for the train to take us to Washington to attend my first swearing-in as a Congressman. Even then she was commenting on what a wonderful idea it would be to take the children to see the Capitol.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure Norma Cirino will continue to play a vital role in the Corona community and continue to fight for the people of Corona.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE 1993 SENIOR CLASS OF ARLINGTON HIGH SCHOOL

HON. KEN CALVERT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 21, 1993

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, we hear a lot these days about what is wrong with our schools—and what is wrong with the kids in school.

But, we must never lose sight of the fact that there are many very good things happening in public and private classrooms through-

out this country—and many outstanding young people working very hard to get a good education, and to make their communities better places in which to live.

One school in my district where a lot of positive things are taking place is Arlington High School in Riverside, CA. Not only does Arlington have an exceptional academic program and an outstanding athletic program, it also encourages students to look beyond the boundaries of school and become involved in the broader community around them.

The senior class at Arlington has responded to this challenge by working on a variety of community service projects in Riverside, including a recent effort to paint over graffiti in the neighborhoods surrounding the school. And, these students have not worked on these projects simply because community service is part of their curriculum. In fact, they have gone well beyond the community service work required for graduation.

In recognition of their community service work, Arlington's senior class has been named the State's winner of the Noxzema Extraordinary Teen Award for outstanding community service work, and their class has become one of five regional finalists to compete for a \$2,500 grant for future service work.

Mr. Speaker, Noxzema will announce the grand prize winners of the teen service contest May 5, and while I hope they win, it is clear to me and to the Riverside community that they are already winners. On behalf of the citizens of the 43d Congressional District, I want to congratulate the seniors of Arlington High School for being named California's winner in the Noxzema Extraordinary Teen Award for outstanding community service, and to thank them, and their teachers, for their efforts to make our community a better place for all of us to live.

[From the Press-Enterprise, Apr. 13, 1993]

ARLINGTON HIGH WINS AWARD FOR SERVICE

Arlington High School's senior class has been named the state's winner of the Noxzema Extraordinary Teen Award for outstanding community service work.

Arlington becomes one of five regional finalists to compete for a \$2,500 grant for future service work.

The awards program now in its fourth year honors teens in 50 states and the District of Columbia who have participated in volunteer projects that "inspire and motivate other teens" to work on behalf of their community.

Amy Gotlin, a spokesperson for the awards program, said Arlington was honored for efforts beyond the community service work required for graduation.

Arlington seniors worked on a variety of service projects, including a recent effort to paint over graffiti in the neighborhoods surrounding the school.

Noxzema will announce the grand prize winners of the teen service contest May 5 in New York City.

NOXZEMA,

New York, NY, April 9, 1993.

Mr. DICK DIAMOND, Class of '93 Senior Project, Arlington High School, Riverside, CA.

DEAR MR. DIAMOND: We are delighted to inform you that the Class of '93 Senior Project has been selected as the California State Winner of the 1993 Noxzema Extraordinary Teen Awards.

With its selection as a state winner, your group joins extraordinary teen groups from 50 states and the District of Columbia who have been honored for outstanding volunteer efforts that have yielded measurable results in local, national and international communities. Your group's ability to inspire and motivate other teens to join in community service activities was also a key factor in its selection as a state winner.

As a state winner, your group now becomes eligible for selection as one of five regional finalists who will be awarded a \$2,500 grant for its project. From the regional finalists, a Blue Ribbon Selection Panel of nationally recognized celebrities, educators and community service leaders will name one group Grand Prize Winner and award a Grand Prize of \$10,000.

Congratulations on your group's selection as a state winner of this year's Noxzema Extraordinary Teen Awards program. A Certificate of Recognition for your group's achievements will be forwarded to you a latter date.

Through its energy, enthusiasm and commitment to make a difference, your group is truly changing the face of the world in extraordinary ways!

Cordially,

MARK STEELE.

SENIOR CLASS OF ARLINGTON HIGH SCHOOL SELECTED AS CALIFORNIA WINNER IN NOXZEMA EXTRAORDINARY TEEN AWARDS PROGRAM

CINCINNATI, April 9.—The Senior Class from Arlington High School in Riverside has been named the California winner of the 1993 Noxzema Extraordinary Teen Awards. This unique program, now in its fourth year, was created to recognize the volunteer efforts of remarkable teens who are dedicated to improving the world around them.

The Senior Class was chosen as state winner in the Teen Group Category for the group's volunteer work on behalf of a variety of community service programs. This category honors teen groups from 50 states and the District of Columbia who have undertaken volunteer projects which have yielded measurable benefits to the local, national or international community. Winners in the group category must inspire and motivate other teens to join in their group's community service activities.

"The environment, homelessness, illiteracy and hundreds of other issues are facing today's teenagers," says Tim Knight, spokesperson for Noxzema. "We believe that the Noxzema Extraordinary Teen Awards program gives them the tools they need to work for a change. Noxzema is proud to sponsor a program that motivates ordinary teenagers to have an extraordinary impact on the world around them."

As the California winner of the Noxzema Extraordinary Teen Awards, The Senior Class will now be eligible to become one of five regional finalists, who will receive a \$2,500 grant for its project.

From the regional finalists, a panel of celebrity judges including Joey Lawrence of "Blossom," Gabrielle Carteris of "Beverly Hills 90210," Malcolm-Jamal Warner of "The Cosby Show," Tabitha Soren of "MTV News" and Miss America 1993 Leanza Cornett will select a Grand Prize Winner and award a Grand Prize of \$10,000. The Grand Prize Winner will be announced at a gala Awards luncheon in New York City on May 5.

This year the Noxzema Extraordinary Teen Awards program will award over \$30,000 to individual teens and groups who have worked to benefit a special cause.

HOW TO DEVELOP VOLUNTARISM IN STUDENTS

(By Dick Diamond)

Looking back, what happened was a harbinger of a new decade. In March 1989, Steve McNitt, a high school sociology teacher at Arlington High School, Riverside, Calif., offered students extra credit if they accompanied him one night a week to serve meals to the homeless. Ten students opted for the credit.

Six of the students went back on their own for no extra credit, taking some of their friends with them. The students expressed a genuine feeling of satisfaction and accomplishment in so doing.

At the same time, Steve Wyper and Dick Diamond, economics teachers at Arlington High School, showed their students a film that addressed the problems of homelessness. A few students asked what they could do.

The three teachers decided the Class of 1990 was ready to respond to the challenge of civic virtue and responsibility.

McNitt developed a pilot program in student volunteerism while teaching American government in summer school. Focusing on the reasons for homelessness and the government and private sector response to the problems in Riverside, the students were given the task of helping the homeless as one portion of a several-part assignment.

Assisting in church programs, at the Salvation Army, and at several homeless shelters, 60 students began climbing the ladder of civic responsibility.

In September, the three teachers contacted various organizations—some of which had welcomed students the past summer—about how and in what numbers seniors could provide help. By early October, the program was ready to be presented to the students in a formal meeting.

In mid-October, the entire senior class was challenged to help their fellow human beings. Students were to "donate" a minimum of 10 hours per semester to programs that dealt with homelessness.

A reward program encouraged students to increase their academic grade by no more than one letter for hours worked over and above a certain number. The final class grade would be based on their academic standing with hours served equivalent to a long-term assignment. Failure to participate would result in a grade no higher than a D.

If students or their parents thought they could not participate in the project for moral, ethical, religious, or any other reason, an alternate written assignment of the teachers' choosing would suffice.

There was a legitimate concern that students might be placed in danger, considering some of the neighborhoods they had to go in to serve meals at night. To offset this concern, students were encouraged to develop alternate programs, all of which were designed to help the homeless.

Students have been involved in clothing drives and toy drives. In addition, a fundraising breakfast for the needy was held in the school gym—organized and staffed by students. Underwritten by the local state assemblyman, two local grocers, and MacDonald's, all the \$1,250 in proceeds went to organizations providing direct help to the homeless.

REFINING THE PROGRAM

During the first year, more than 350 students donated more than 8,000 hours between November 1989 and June 1990. During the second year, the program was refined to broaden the focus of assistance. Students were given the opportunity to volunteer in the

areas of homelessness, tutoring, hospital work, working with senior citizens, working in the city parks and recreation programs, and assisting in environmental projects.

During the 1991-92 academic year, the program was further refined. A list of approved organizations was developed and in the field of tutoring and child care, volunteer time was limited to "not-for-profit" organizations. This meant students who wanted to become involved in child care at their local church, for example, could do so and gain credit.

In three years, more than 35,000 hours of service have been provided, ranging from collecting telephone books for recycling to "food for all" campaigns, to working with Special Olympics, to tutoring elementary school students.

THE SENIOR PROJECT FRAMEWORK

The following framework provides a format schools or districts can use for a student volunteer project.

1. Students are given a two-page information sheet at the end of the third week of the semester. The sheet explains the philosophy and purpose of the program as well as the parameters of the work.

2. Listed on the information sheet are six broad areas of service: tutoring, homeless and abused care, not-for-profit child care, senior care, environmental care, and disabled and health care.

3. The number of hours needed for a certain grade are detailed. For example, to maintain an A average, a student must perform at least 25 hours of work and maintain an A academic average. As an incentive, students who perform multiples of 5 hours of work above the minimum required for that grade will get a bonus of 1 percent added to their academic grade. On the other hand, students who do a work academically but only volunteer 15 hours of work are awarded a final grade of C.

4. The alternative writing project is explained as is the criteria for completing a community project not listed as approved.

5. A statement of acknowledgment is provided which states that the student and his or her parent or guardian has read the requirements and understands them. If the student and parent/guardian do not sign and return the statement, or if a request is made for the alternate writing assignment, it is accepted and the information is forwarded to the principal.

6. Students are given "time cards" that provide space for date and time worked, task performed, location, signature of supervisor, and phone number.

During the past three years, only four papers have been written; more than 95 percent of the students have participated; fewer than 50 students have received grades of D as a result of non-compliance; and more than 25 percent of the students have received higher grades for more hours served than required. The average number of hours has been 35 per student.

TWELVE KEYS FOR SUCCESS

Successful programs don't just happen. The following can be used as a guideline for successful volunteer projects:

1. Have as a core concept the belief that high school students are worthy citizens, capable of giving of themselves and willing to do so when encouraged.

2. Do not coerce participation by threatening to withhold a diploma. Provide an alternative, such as a written project, for those who do not want to become involved. To "coerce" volunteerism with the threat of not graduating makes volunteerism negative.

3. Limit the program to seniors. Problems linked to maturity levels in community interaction are dramatically reduced. Furthermore, transportation is less of a problem for them.
4. Give students a hand in determining what they will do. If the suggested programs are not to their liking, students should be able to suggest others.
5. The administration must be supportive. Program leaders will give more if administrators back them.
6. Inform and involve the community. By involving community leaders from the beginning and by focusing on the local, not the world community, everyone is able to see immediate results.
7. Keep program cost minimal. This ensures agreement and support; and by not creating yet another office and staff to administer something that the community can do, the program is virtually cost-free.
8. Concentrate on the local community. Students can see the impact they make and how they are giving something back to their community. Moreover, the community sees a multi-dimensional portrait of the student—one based on high visibility in a positive role.
9. Provide an incentive and reward program for students who volunteer over and above the hours contracted. Students gain the understanding that positive actions are rewarded.
10. Give the program a name of which students can be proud. The term "community service" may conjure the image of people in orange vests cleaning up freeways to work off jail time for misdemeanors. The project described here is simply called "The Senior Project."
11. Assume the program is not perfect. Evolution is constant; course adjustments are necessary to meet community and student needs. As long as the focus of civic virtue and responsibility is not ignored, the program will meet its intent.
12. Raise student expectations; students will rise to the occasion.

GENDER EQUITY IN EDUCATION

HON. OLYMPIA J. SNOWE

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 21, 1993

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today as cochair of the Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues to introduce a major legislative package on the important issue of gender equity in our Nation's schools. The Gender Equity in Education Act, developed by the Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues, addresses in a comprehensive fashion the subtle, yet systematic discrimination against girls in our education system. Such discrimination has significant repercussions not only for the girls themselves, but for our entire society. The caucus has been working for over a year to develop the Gender Equity in Education Act. This package contains nine bills that will establish an Office of Women's Equity at the U.S. Department of Education, provide training for teachers, boost math and science participation by girls, assist pregnant and parenting teens to remain in school, and address sexual abuse and harassment in the schools.

The caucus' efforts were given new impetus after the release of a report commissioned by

the American Association of University Women entitled, "How Schools Shortchange Girls." This report reveals that America's education system is not meeting the needs of girls—they receive less teacher attention than boys and are often discouraged from enrolling in math and science courses.

Compounding this disturbing information, a study released last month found devastating evidence of sexual harassment in our Nation's schools. Commissioned by the National Organization for Women's Legal Defense and Education Fund, and conducted by researchers from Wellesley College's Center for Research on Women, this national study of 2,000 school-age girls found that 39 percent of girls reported being harassed at school every day during the last year. Another 29 percent said it happens once a week. This is more than just another statistic. This is more than just a problem. It is a tragedy.

Members of the House, sexual harassment and discrimination is, and always has been illegal in schools. And yet, according to the study, when students told a teacher or school administrator that they had been harassed, the school took action in a mere 55 percent of the cases. By not taking any action in the 45 percent of cases reported by girls and remaining silent, our schools further the image of institutional insensitivity, undermine the seriousness of sexual harassment, and perpetuate the deleterious attitude that "boys will be boys." Well, it's time for the boys to grow up.

Sexual harassment has serious adverse effects on learning both inside the classroom and outside. According to a 1980 study on peer to peer sexual harassment in high schools, girls felt embarrassed, powerless, angry. They feared retaliation, lost self-confidence, and felt cynicism about education and teachers. Students identified physical symptoms like insomnia, and reported a reduced ability to perform school work, excessive absenteeism, or tardiness. They also indicated that sexual harassment led them to transfer from a particular course or field of study and, in some cases, to withdraw from school.

There is no question that any one of these conditions, according to the report, constitutes a denial of equal educational opportunity for these girls. If we cannot even protect our school-age girls from sexual harassment in our schools, how can we promise them a brighter future in the American workforce?

In February 1992, the Supreme Court sent a wake-up call to school systems that sexual harassment won't be tolerated. In the Franklin v. Gwinnett County School District decision, the Court permitted damages for students who are victims of sexual harassment and discrimination. As a result, some school districts have begun to establish written policies regarding harassment, but more schools must take action. Clearly, a great deal more needs to be done, an that is why I am also introducing the Sexual Harassment Free Schools Act, as part of the Gender Equity in Education Act.

This legislation assists schools in their nascent efforts to eradicate all forms of sexual harassment and abuse. The bill authorizes a research and development grant and an implementation grant for programs to address sexual harassment and violence. This effort will help keep schools free from threats to the safety of students and employees.

My bill also expands the definition of "effective schools program" in the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) to include a safe and orderly school environment, free from sexual harassment and abuse. This not only allows teachers and students to focus their energies on academic achievement today, but prepares both girls and boys for proper professional conduct in tomorrow's workforce.

Finally, my legislation authorizes funds under ESEA's Programs for the Improvement of Comprehensive School Health Education to be used for sexual harassment and assault programs.

Members of the House, these are simple provisions that have the potential to make a big difference in the lives of female and male students throughout the country. I hope that this bill, and the Caucus' entire Gender Equity in Education Act package, will be included in the reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. The reauthorization process provides us with a unique opportunity to address some important, and, frankly, startling deficiencies in girl's education. Perhaps if we turn our attention to eliminating sexual harassment in its very early stages in our Nation's schools, we can create a climate of proper conduct and respectful attitudes for our children's tomorrows.

**NATIONAL CLEAN WATER TRUST
FUND ACT OF 1993 INTRODUCED**

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 21, 1993

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to expedite the cleanup of our Nation's waters. This bill, the National Clean Water Trust Fund Act of 1993, which is similar to legislation I introduced in the 102d Congress (H.R. 2724), would create a trust fund established from fines, penalties, and other moneys collected through enforcement of the Clean Water Act to help alleviate the problems for which the enforcement actions were taken.

Currently, there is no guarantee that fines or other moneys that result from violations of the Clean Water Act will be used to correct water quality problems. Instead, some of the money goes into the general fund of the U.S. Treasury without any provision that it be used to improve the quality of our Nation's waters.

I am concerned that EPA enforcement activities are extracting large sums of money from industry and others though enforcement of the Clean Water Act, while we ignore the fundamental issue of how to pay for the clean-up of the water pollution problems for which the penalties were levied. If we are really serious about ensuring the successful implementation of the Clean Water Act, we should put these enforcement funds to work and actually clean up our Nation's waters. It does not make sense for scarce resources to go into the bottomless pit of the Treasury's general fund, especially if we fail to solve our serious water quality problems due to lack of funds.

Specifically, my bill would establish a National Clean Water Trust Fund within the U.S.

Treasury for fines, penalties, and other moneys, including consent decrees, obtained through enforcement of the Clean Water Act that would otherwise be placed into Treasury's general fund. Under my proposal, the EPA Administrator would be authorized to prioritize and carry out projects to restore and recover waters of the United States using the funds collected from violations of the Clean Water Act. However, this legislation would not preempt citizen suits or in any way preclude EPA's authority to undertake and complete supplemental environmental projects [SEP's] as part of settlements related to violations of the Clean Water Act and/or other legislation.

For example, last month, Inland Steel announced a \$54.5 million multimedia consent decree, which includes a \$26 million SEP and a \$3.5 million cash payment to the U.S. Treasury. I strongly support the use of SEP's to facilitate the cleanup of serious environmental problems, which are particularly prevalent in my congressional district. However, my bill would dedicate the cash payment to the Treasury to the Clean Water Trust Fund.

The bill further specifies that remedial projects be within the same EPA region where enforcement action was taken. Northwest Indiana is in EPA region 5, and there are 10 EPA regions throughout the United States. Under my proposal, any funds collected from enforcement of the Clean Water Act in region 5 would go into the National Clean Water Trust Fund and, ideally, be used to cleanup environmental impacts associated with the problem for which the fine was levied.

My bill also instructs EPA to coordinate its efforts with the States in prioritizing specific cleanup projects. Finally, to monitor the implementation of the National Clean Water Trust Fund, I have included a reporting requirement in my legislation. One year after enactment, and every 2 years thereafter, the EPA Administrator would make a report to Congress regarding the establishment of the trust fund.

To illustrate how a National Clean Water Trust Fund would be effective in cleaning up our Nation's waters, I would like to highlight the magnitude of the fines that have been levied through enforcement of the Clean Water Act. Nationwide, in fiscal year 1992, EPA assessed \$61 million in penalties for violations of the Clean Water Act. These penalties represented 43 percent of all penalties assessed by EPA under various environmental statutes.

In region 5 alone, in fiscal year 1992, EPA collected \$2,270,500 in civil penalties for violations of the Clean Water Act. These funds were the result of five consent decrees and 11 administrative penalty orders. So far this year, EPA region 5 has collected \$2,357,500 in civil penalties for violations of the Clean Water Act.

My legislation has already garnered the endorsement of several environmental organizations in northwest Indiana, including the Grand Calumet Task Force, the northwest Indiana chapter of the Izaak Walton League, and the Save the Dunes Council. Further, I am encouraged by the initial support within the national environmental community and the northeast-midwest congressional coalition for the concept of a National Clean Water Trust Fund. I would also like to point out that, in a 1992 report to Congress on Clean Water Act enforcement mechanisms, an Environmental

Protection Agency [EPA] workgroup recommended amending the Clean Water Act to establish a National Clean Water Trust Fund.

In reauthorizing the Clean Water Act, we have a unique opportunity to improve the quality of our Nation's waters. The establishment of a National Clean Water Trust Fund is an innovative step in that direction. By targeting funds accrued through enforcement of the Clean Water Act—that would otherwise go into the Treasury Department's general fund—we can put scarce resources to work and facilitate the cleanup of problem areas throughout the Great Lakes and across this country.

A TRIBUTE TO VINCENT D.
PAVESE

HON. HERB KLEIN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 21, 1993

Mr. KLEIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to a man of remarkable character and achievement, Vincent D. Pavese. His extraordinary accomplishments in community service benefited many residents of Passaic County. The State of New Jersey has lost an outstanding citizen. We all will miss him dearly.

Vincent Pavese, president and chief executive officer of the United Way of Passaic Valley, dedicated the last 10 years of his life to working for the community. Many credit him with uplifting the United Way of Passaic Valley from the depths of financial trouble to new levels of prominence and success. It was said of Mr. Pavese:

If you spoke to Vince, the conversation moved very quickly to what we can do to help the people of Passaic County. His whole interest, his whole focus and work was to improve the situation for the people here.

The success Mr. Pavese achieved was through self-discipline and sharp organizational skills driven by a strong desire to make a difference. His strategy to forge a close working relationship with corporate executives and the business sector with the community was a success. Soon, his United Way chapter was recognized as a leader among social service organizations.

During his tenure, the Passaic Valley United Way Campaign raised over \$15 million for health and human service agencies. He was also instrumental in establishing the Volunteer Action Center for Passaic County. This effort helped recruit volunteers for community service projects throughout the county.

Mr. Pavese was born in Presque Isle, ME, and moved to Utica, NY, as a child. Remaining in New York State, he graduated from Utica Free Academy in 1968 and matriculated at Mohawk Valley Community College. From there he went on to receive his bachelor's degree in political science from the State University of New York, Oswego. Continuing with his education, Mr. Pavese did graduate work at Cornell University and Antioch School of Law in Washington, DC.

Before coming to Passaic County, Mr. Pavese served as director for business development and then as a group vice president of the United Way of Greater New York.

Mr. Pavese has been previously honored by the Association of Retarded Citizens of Passaic and Bergen Counties, the Paterson Task Force for Community Service, the Hogar Infantil Child Development Center and the Salvation Army.

Mr. Pavese is survived by his mother, father, stepmother, two brothers and a sister, his maternal grandparents and many nieces, nephews, aunts, uncles and cousins. He was only 40 years old.

A Vincent D. Pavese Scholarship Fund has been established to set up endowments for minority residents.

While Mr. Pavese is no longer with us, what he accomplished for his community will live on. His memory and achievements continue to serve as inspiration for all who extend a helping hand. I thank my colleagues for joining me in saluting Vincent D. Pavese.

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, April 22, 1993, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

APRIL 26

2:00 p.m.

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings to examine issues relating to the human genome diversity project.

SD-342

Judiciary

Courts and Administrative Practice Subcommittee

To resume hearings on S. 540, to improve the administration of the bankruptcy system, address certain commercial issues and consumer issues in bankruptcy, and establish a commission to study and make recommendations on problems with the bankruptcy system, focusing on claims of asbestos exposure against the bankrupt Johns Manville Corporation.

SD-226

APRIL 27

9:00 a.m.

Judiciary

Constitution Subcommittee

Business meeting, to mark up S.J. Res. 41, proposing an amendment to the

Constitution of the United States to require a balanced budget.
SD-234

9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
To hold hearings on the nominations of Robert Armstrong, of Texas, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Lands and Minerals Management, Jim Baca, of New Mexico, to be Director of the Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior, Bonnie R. Cohen, of Massachusetts, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Policy, Management, and Budget, Elizabeth Ann Reike, of Arizona, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Water and Science, and Leslie M. Turner, of New Jersey, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Territorial and International Affairs.
SD-366

Environment and Public Works
Clean Air and Nuclear Regulation Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine efforts to design and produce a cleaner automobile.
SD-406

Governmental Affairs
To hold hearings on S. 185, to revise title 5, United States Code, to restore to Federal civilian employees their right to participate voluntarily, as private citizens, in the political processes of the nation, and to protect such employees from improper political solicitations.
SD-342

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Department of Agriculture.
SD-138

Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for foreign assistance, focusing on multilateral assistance funding and policy issues.
SD-106

Appropriations
Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Department of State.
SR-253

Finance
To hold hearings to examine the Administration's tax proposals, focusing on trade issues.
SD-215

Judiciary
To hold hearings on issues relating to health care fraud.
SD-226

Veterans' Affairs
To hold oversight hearings on veterans' and health professionals' views on the present and future role of the Department of Veterans Affairs health care system.
SR-418

2:00 p.m.
Joint Organization of Congress
To resume hearings to examine congressional reform proposals, focusing on committee structure.
H-5, Capitol

2:30 p.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 21, to designate certain lands in the California Desert as wilderness to establish the Death Valley, Joshua Tree, and Mojave National Parks.
SD-366

APRIL 28

9:30 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on Federal trade data.
SD-342

10:00 a.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
To hold hearings on pending nominations.
SR-332

Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.
SD-116

Foreign Relations
Terrorism, Narcotics and International Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on the roles and missions of the Department of State in the 1990's.
SD-419

Labor and Human Resources
Aging Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine new directions in policy for the aging population.
SD-106

2:00 p.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee
To continue hearings on S. 21, to designate certain lands in the California Desert as wilderness to establish Death Valley, Joshua Tree, and Mojave National Parks.
SD-366

Foreign Relations
Terrorism, Narcotics and International Operations Subcommittee
To continue hearings to examine the roles and missions of the Department of State in the 1990's.
SD-419

APRIL 29

9:00 a.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
Agricultural Research, Conservation, Forestry and General Legislation Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on implementation of the Alternative Agricultural Research and Commercialization Act of 1990.
SR-332

Joint Organization of Congress
To resume hearings to examine congressional reform proposals, focusing on committee structure.
S-5, Capitol

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings to examine the North American Free Trade Agreement's effects on U.S. competitiveness.
SR-253

Governmental Affairs
To hold hearings to examine the rebuilding of the Federal Emergency Management Agency in an effort to be prepared for the next possible disaster.
SD-342

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development.
SD-106

Finance
To resume hearings to examine the Administration's tax proposals, focusing on trade issues.
SD-215

10:30 a.m.
Judiciary
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
SD-226

2:00 p.m.
Judiciary
Immigration and Refugee Affairs Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 667, to revise the Immigration and Nationality Act to improve the procedures for the exclusion of aliens seeking to enter the United States by fraud, and on other proposed legislation on asylum issues, and to examine the implementation of immigration laws on preventing terrorism.
SD-226

2:30 p.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Renewable Energy, Energy Efficiency, and Competitiveness Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on waste minimization and industrial energy efficiency.
SD-366

MAY 4

9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
To hold hearings on the nominations of Thomas P. Grumbly, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Energy for Environmental Restoration and Management, and Susan Fallows Tierney, of Massachusetts, to be an Assistant Secretary of Energy for Domestic and International Energy Policy.
SD-366

2:00 p.m.
Joint Organization of Congress
To resume hearings to examine congressional reform proposals, focusing on committee structure.
H-5, Capitol

2:30 p.m.
Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for foreign assistance, focusing on U.S. foreign policy and security interests.
SD-138

MAY 5

9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
SD-366

- MAY 6**
 9:30 a.m.
 Energy and Natural Resources
 To hold hearings on S. 646, to establish within the Department of Energy an international fusion energy program.
 SD-366
- Joint Organization of Congress
 To resume hearings to examine congressional reform proposals, focusing on committee structure.
 S-5, Capitol
- 10:00 a.m.**
 Appropriations
 VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Commission on National and Community Service.
 SD-192
- 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
- 2:30 p.m.**
 Energy and Natural Resources
 Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on S. 172, to establish the Spring Mountains National Recreation Area in Nevada, S. 184, to provide for the exchange of certain lands within the State of Utah, S. 250, to designate certain segments of the Red River in Kentucky as components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, S. 489, the "Gallatin Range Consolidation and Protection Act," and S. 577, to resolve the status of certain lands relinquished to the U.S. under the act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat. 11, 36).
 SD-366
- MAY 11**
2:00 p.m.
 Joint Organization of Congress
 To resume hearings to examine congressional reform proposals, focusing on committee structure.
 H-5, Capitol
- 2:30 p.m.**
 Appropriations
 Foreign Operations Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for foreign assistance and transnational issues, focusing on population, environment, health, narcotics, and anti-terrorism issues.
 SD-138
- MAY 12**
9:30 a.m.
 Energy and Natural Resources
 Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
 SD-366
- 10:00 a.m.**
 Commerce, Science, and Transportation
 To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1994 for the U.S. Coast Guard.
 SR-253
- MAY 13**
10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Federal Emergency Management Agency.
 SD-106
- 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
- Joint Organization of Congress
 To resume hearings to examine congressional reform proposals.
 S-5, Capitol
- MAY 14**
10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Consumer Product Safety Commission, Office of Consumer Affairs, Consumer Information Center, Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation, Points of Light Foundation, Court of Veterans Affairs, and Office of Science Technology Policy.
 SD-192
- MAY 18**
2:00 p.m.
 Joint Organization of Congress
 To resume hearings to examine congressional reform proposals, focusing on floor deliberation and scheduling.
 H-5, Capitol
- 2:30 p.m.**
 Appropriations
 Foreign Operations Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for foreign assistance, focusing on the goals and strategies of development assistance and sustainable development.
 SD-138
- MAY 19**
9:30 a.m.
 Energy and Natural Resources
 Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
 SD-366
- MAY 20**
10:00 a.m.
 Joint Organization of Congress
 To resume hearings to examine congressional reform proposals, focusing on floor deliberation and scheduling.
 S-5, Capitol
- MAY 21**
9:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Department of Housing and Urban Affairs, and certain independent agencies.
 SD-138
- MAY 25**
2:00 p.m.
 Joint Organization of Congress
 To resume hearings to examine congressional reform proposals, focusing on floor deliberation and scheduling.
 H-5, Capitol
- 2:30 p.m.**
 Appropriations
 Foreign Operations Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for foreign assistance, focusing on U.S. international economic and commercial interests.
 SD-138
- MAY 26**
9:30 a.m.
 Energy and Natural Resources
 Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
 SD-366
- MAY 27**
10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Department of Veterans Affairs.
 SD-106
- 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
- Joint Organization of Congress
 To resume hearings to examine congressional reform proposals, focusing on floor deliberation and scheduling.
 S-5, Capitol
- 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
- JUNE 10**
10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
 SH-216
- CANCELLATIONS**
APRIL 22
9:30 a.m.
 Governmental Affairs
 To hold hearings to examine the Federal regulation of medical radiation uses.
 SD-342