EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT ESSAY CONTEST

HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1993

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege every year to sponsor jointly with schools in the Sixth Congressional District an essay contest featuring the works of numerous young people.

This year's contest elicited more than 500 entries on the topic of creating a balance between the need for jobs and protecting our natural environment.

In reading some of the winning essays, two of which are featured here, I am very heartened by the time and thought invested in these projects.

Park Ridge, IL resident Brenda Saavedra, a senior at Maine South High School, placed first among high school seniors with her essay, "Money for a Greener World."

In her winning junior division essay "Recycling Resources," eighth-grader Laura Beckerdite of Park Ridge, describes the principles of waste recycling. Laura attends Mary Seat of Wisdom School.

Please permit me to add my heartfelt congratulations to these and the other participants who took the time to research, write and edit their papers. A special note of thanks also to Mrs. Vivian Turner, former principal of Blackhawk Junior High School, who coordinates this annual event.

I commend the following two well-written essays to my colleagues:

MONEY FOR A GREENER WORLD

HOW WOULD YOU RESOLVE THE CONFLICT BETWEEN THE NEED FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROTECTING OUR ENVIRONMENT?

(By Brenda Saavedra)

On February twenty-first, forty children questioned President Clinton in the East Room of the White House about the hopes they have invested in their new president. One girl from Washington state told Clinton that her father and many of her friends' fathers have been laid off from their logging jobs due to the spotted owl. The spotted owl controversy in the Pacific Northwest has been presented as a classic clash between environmental protection and economic growth. Although there is a growing Main Street demand for a greener world, many believe that if we choose a healthful environment, we must sacrifice jobs and economic growth. Tension and mistrust between the environmental movement and the business community have slowed environmental progress. Yet it is indisputable that our constant assaults on our planet are jeopardizing our increasingly complex and fragile world. However, realizing that competitive, profitable companies are not an obstacle to a clean environment, but its very hope, through a four point program involving the expansion of market environmentalism, moving away from fossil fuels, altering national income accounts, and actively engaging the American citizen, we can protect our environment and encourage economic growth and a healthy economy.

The question is not if we need a clean environment, but whether we can afford one. We can, if the profit motive is harnessed by expanding three aspects of market environmentalism: pollution allotment, the surpassing of EPA standards, and the development of new pollution control devices. Pollution allotment, the procedure in which government sets broad limits on the amount of pollution allowed for a region of industry and allots permits to firms for their share of control, has been extremely successful in reducing overall pollution levels, and should be expanded to include more industries. Polluters can buy or sell these allowances so that firms that can reduce a pollutant inexpensively will financially benefit by selling their allowances to their less ecologically sound neighbors. Already, the experiments with market environmentalism have saved the economy $1 billion to $10 billion,[1] while cleaning up the nation. Under earlier regulations, each utility had to reduce its pollution equally and there were no incentives to make extra reductions. Although not every environmental problem has a magic market solution, corporations which share common air and water and must also share the responsibility of keeping them clean.

Secondly, it must be emphasized that those corporations that stay one step ahead of environmental regulators will stay two steps ahead of the competition. Obviously, pollution reductions do not yield fast profits; environmental commitments demand initial investment and patience as the returns slowly trickle in. But there are many other benefits to staying ahead of EPA regulations, such as the value of improved public relations. Also, without pressure from the regulators, companies have the time and flexibility to reduce pollution at the least possible cost. They will also save more money by preventing pollution early, rather than spending more money trying to cope with it later. In addition, by rethinking their manufacturing processes from the ground up, many companies discover that they are unnecessarily squandering raw materials. And lastly, companies that cut pollution early can more easily beat their competitors to the market; and every month spent awaiting EPA authorization to operate a new factory means a month of lost profits.

The third aspect of market environmentalism is to expand the research and production of new pollution control devices. The market for desulfurization alone could reach $24 billion in the United States by the year 2000.[2] Staying ahead in environmental technology will open up jobs for people who can improve air quality through better equipment design and better emission monitoring, and for those who understand water quality issues and the mechanics of global climate change. When the system of market environmentalism rewards overcompliance, it stimulates the most advanced and cost effective control technologies. When this technology is advanced, both the environment and the economy will benefit.

The second point of this plan requires that we move away from the burning of fossil fuels through both a carbon tax and the exploration of new sources of power. Taxes on the carbon dioxide emissions from the burning of fossil fuels would increase government revenues and fight pollution. Unlike a BTU tax, which is based on the heat content of fuel and would apply to oil, coal, natural gas, uranium and hydropower, a carbon tax would cause a major shift in fuel choices and decrease a major cause of global warming. Although the funds would come from carbon use utilities and their customers, the burden would primarily be placed on coal producers. These coal producing areas could be given funds to begin harnessing new, cleaner forms of energy. Although the initial cost would be high, eventually this major shift will dramatically slow global warming and create new jobs.

In addition to moving consumers away from fossil fuels through a carbon tax, we must develop new energy sources. On a worldwide scale, only hydroelectricity can today be considered a sustainable energy resource; it cannot be depleted and does not produce greenhouse gases. However, only ten percent of the total energy used in the world comes from this source.[3] We must also increase the use of other renewable energy sources such as wind power, solar thermoelectric power, photovoltaic and biomass power. These new industries can be designed to employ large numbers of people while using less energy and generating less pollution, all without sacrificing productivity. The cost of building and operating a wind farm are far less than for a nuclear power plant, yet the wind farm needs five hundred forty-two workers and the nuclear power plant only one hundred workers to generate one thousand gigawatt hours of electricity per year.[4]

The third tier of this plan is to alter national income accounts to reflect changes in a country's natural wealth. When a forest is cut down and sold, the country appears to grow richer, even though the trees may not be replaced and their removal may result in soil erosion, flooding, and the loss of food and fuel gathered by local people. Such statistical oddities encourage policy makers to behave as though natural wealth were limitless and technology could always compensate for environmental change. At present, animals and plants are treated differently: an increase in a country's livestock is counted when it occurs, but an increase in its commercial forests is recorded only when they are felled. The United Nations, whose statistical office sets guidelines for the standard system of national accounts, should no longer treat the depletion of natural resources as current income. The SNA should either include natural assets under the control of man in the concept of national wealth or draw up these adjusted accounts along with conventional accounts. This would not only more accurately assess a nation's wealth, but also discourage countries from

Footnotes at end of article.

AUTHENTICATED U.S. GOVERNMENT INFORMATION GPO

exploiting natural resources in search of short term monetary gains.

Finally, we must encourage American citizens to actively protect our environment through ecologically safe products and recycling. There is an enormous, growing market for products that make a genuine difference for the planet. But there must be strict guidelines for environmental claims. A package should not be allowed to claim "recycled" unless it explicitly lists which elements of the product are recycled and what percentage of their materials are reused. Recycling is another industry in which more jobs are created as pollution is decreased. An American city of one million people could create one thousand five hundred jobs for its citizens by recycling its own paper, glass, plastics, and aluminum, while adding more than $250 million to the local economy if local manufacturers process the materials into finished goods. At the same time, the city would divert fifty percent of its garbage from the waste stream.[5] Local communities should make taxpayers pay according to the amount of waste they create. Seattle, for example, charges $9 per month for each extra trash can left at the curb. This fee would encourage Americans to take advantage of recycling and to cut down on excess waste.

This four point program, which calls for a change in behavior and attitudes which will be felt by many as a sacrifice, will need time to bear its fruit. But short term pro-occupations can no longer obstruct long term imperatives. Thoroughly changing the behavior of the individual, the institution and the government is the only basis from which a healthy future can emerge from our planet. Rather than being misled by economic models that encourage us to believe that the infinite exists in a finite world, we must protect the environment while continuing to stimulate economic growth and improving the quality of life for humankind as a whole.

FOOTNOTES

[1] "Put a Price on Pollution." *U.S. News & World Report*, March 25, 1991, p. 46.

[2] "Scrub the World Clean." *U.S. New & World Report*, March 25, 1991, p. 50.

[3] "Energy for a sustainable world." *The UNESCO Courier*, November 1991, p. 23.

[4] "Can we have both spotted owls and jobs?" *The Utne Reader*, May/June 1992, p. 43.

[5] "Can we have both spotted owls and jobs?" *The Utne Reader*, May/June 1992, p. 43.

RECYCLING RESOURCES

(By Laura Beckerdite)

The earth is the only planet known to support life. It has all the resources and materials that enable plants, animals, and humans to survive. Both our economy and our environment depend on natural resources. However there is only a limited supply, and we must find a way to conserve it. Recycling is one way that can help conserve our resources and benefit both our economy and our environment.

Ecomony is not only the ability to manage expense, but it is also the thrifty and efficient use of material resources. One way to efficiently manage resources is through recycling. Recycling is a process designed to reuse materials instead of using them once and throwing them away. Recycling helps conserve raw materials that manufacturers would otherwise need to use in vast quantities. Recycling also decreases the rate at which materials are discarded thus helping to reduce the pollution that may result from the disposal of various waste materials.

The presence of natural resources drives labor to produce technology. Technology produces capital. Capital is then used to pay workers to further build technology which produces more capital. However natural resources cannot be replaced in this cycle. Nature is the only way resources can be replenished. Our dynamic economy cannot afford to wait thousands of years for these natural resources to be replenished. Recycling can facilitate almost immediate access to resources. In addition, recycling can help by not draining our limited supply of resources. The constant drainage will cause us to run out, and once that happens we will lose the main thing that drives our economy.

A major problem affecting our environment is the amount of garbage Americans produce. Many of the products manufacturers make are disposable. We use a product once and throw it away. Each week a family of four produces a hundred pounds of trash. Each year fourteen billion pounds of trash are dumped in the ocean. In the United States alone five hundred new garbage dumps need to be created every year. Landfills pollute water, destroy animal habitats, and smell bad. In addition, it can take thousands of years for the garbage in a landfill to biodegrade. Recycling is a way to cut down on all the garbage. Most of the items that we throw away are recyclable. Paper, plastic, rubber products, aluminum, and motor oil are just a few of the recyclable items that we currently discard. By recycling we can decrease the number of landfills and prevent the garbage from being dumped in our lakes, rivers, and oceans. This can help keep our country a cleaner and healthier place to live.

The earth's resources are limited and need to be conserved. The earth's natural systems are vital to life. These systems will break down if they are abused. The survival and well-being of life on earth is linked to these natural resources.

TRIBUTE TO DAVID F. WORKMAN

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1993

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize an exceptional young man from my district who has recently accepted his appointment as a member of the class of 1997 at the U.S. Naval Academy.

David F. Workman will soon graduate Vermilion High School after 4 years of outstanding academic and athletic achievement. During his high school career, Frank has established himself as one of the premier student-athletes in Ohio. He participated in varsity soccer, varsity football, and varsity wrestling. Frank's high school wrestling career culminated in the Ohio division II State championship.

Mr. Speaker, one of the most important responsibilities of Members of Congress is to identify outstanding young men and women and to nominate them for admission to the U.S. service academies. While at the Academy, they will be the beneficiaries of one of the finest educations available, so that in the future, they might be entrusted with the very security of our Nation.

I am confident that Frank Workman has both the ability and the desire to meet this challenge. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating him for his accomplishments to date and to wish him the best of luck as he begins his career in service to our country.

THE TIRE RECYCLING AND RECOVERY ACT

HON. JIM SLATTERY

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1993

Mr. SLATTERY. Mr. Speaker, today, my colleagues, Representative MCMILLAN of North Carolina and Representative SAWYER of Ohio, join me in re-introducing legislation which is sorely needed to address a critically important environmental problem facing our Nation: scrap tires.

The United States stores between 2 to 3 billion waste tires in piles across the country. The annual number of waste tires Americans generate each year is nearly 250 million.

States around the country are trying to cope with the problems associated with large tire piles. These scrap tire piles are environmentally hazardous and pose serious threats to human health. Improper or absentee management of these tires has resulted in huge fires that can take months to extinguish. In addition, recent reports have indicated that tire piles have become breeding grounds for rodents and insects which spread disease and infection.

Last Congress we introduced the Tire Recycling and Recovery Act, two bills which would address this critical problem. This year we are re-introducing this legislation. The first bill would amend the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act [RCRA] to require the Environmental Protection Agency [EPA] to promulgate guidelines and establish a model which States could use to develop plans to manage or eliminate tire piles. The second bill would designate the EPA to administer the Scrap Tire Trust Fund which would be financed through an $.85 per tire fee, collected from 1993 through 2004 at the Federal level on all new tires.

Financial assistance would be provided to states conducting surveys of existing scrap tire piles, and establishing and implementing a scrap tire plan which provides for reuse, recycling, recovery, or environmentally sound disposal.

Scrap tires are a valuable resource that can be reused, recycled or recovered in a wide variety of ways. Examples of uses for scrap tires include: retreading tires; producing rubberized asphalt, road, and highway pavement; recovering energy from tires, and manufacturing reclaimed or ground rubber materials into products such as floor mats, carpet backing, molded goods, or railroad crossings.

This legislation would enhance the efforts of the States which already have programs. Other States which have not taken the initiative or do not have the resources to address the problem would be encouraged to develop constructive uses of scrap tires with the incentives provided in these bills.

This legislation was included in the RCRA reauthorization measure which was approved by the Energy and Commerce Committee last year but which failed to receive consideration by the House. And, while some changes and modifications will still be necessary to address concerns raised late in the process last Congress, I am confident this legislation will serve

as the best approach to solving this pressing environmental problem. I urge my colleagues to support it.

TRIBUTE TO FRAN BURNSTEIN

HON. JIM SAXTON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1993

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the recipient of the B'nai B'rith International Distinguished Achievement Award, Fran Burnstein.

Fran Burnstein is a role model for all Jewish-American women. Past mayor of Cherry Hill, NJ, Fran went on to be the executive director of the Greater Cherry Hill Chamber of Commerce. Fran lead the Greater Cherry Hill Chamber of Commerce to be recognized as the fastest growing in the United States.

Fran has served both her community and the State of New Jersey with pride and distinction. She has served as president of the New Jersey Association of Chamber Executives, a member on the board of trustees of the Camden Count United Way, a board member of Cooper's Ferry Development Corp., a member of the board of trustees of the Police Athletic League, and the board of directors of the American Heart Association.

Listings in Who's Who in the East and Who's Who of American Women, the Humanitarian Award from the National Conference of Christians and Jews, and the Newsmaker of the Year Award, as well as being named one of New Jersey's "Women to Watch" are but a few of the many recognitions of achievement with which Fran Burnstein has been honored.

I am pleased to show my appreciation to this deserving individual for the many contributions she has made to enrich the lives and committees of those surrounding her.

CURE FOR SMALL BUSINESS HEALTH-CARE ILLS

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1993

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, many of the laws, rules, and regulations of the Federal Government work to the benefit of big business because they drive small business out of existence.

Monica Langley made this same point in the May 4 issue of the Wall Street Journal in an excellent column on health care.

Ms. Langley says at one point: "If health insurance is mandated, some of my clients and others like them will have to lay off employees or close."

I urge all my colleagues and other readers of the RECORD to thoughtfully consider this article.

CURE FOR SMALL BUSINESS'S HEALTH-CARE ILLS

(By Monica Langley)

One of the latest leaks about the Clinton health-care plan is that it will let the nation's big companies serve as their own insurers and stay outside the Clintons' managed-care insurance pools. That's welcome news because it allows those companies to direct their own budgets instead of forcing them into a government program. But small and medium-sized businesses appear to remain inside the scope of the Clintons' plans. These businesses fear the Clintons will back a law requiring them to cover every one of their employees—and pay for it. For such businesses, the Clintons could do a second favor: Give them a tax credit for insuring their employees.

The issue of health insurance at small and medium-sized businesses is at the core of our national health-insurance problem. These businesses often have difficulty purchasing health insurance, or pay up to 20% more for it than big business. Rather than bear those prohibitive costs, many companies choose to insure only partially, or not at all: An estimated two-thirds of the 37 million uninsured in the U.S. work for or are dependents of people who work for small businesses. An indication that affordable insurance decreases along with business size is that in 1990 only 27% of firms with fewer than 10 employees offered health benefits, while 98% of firms with more than 100 workers provided such insurance.

For many small and medium-sized companies, the cost of health coverage for their employees is a large part of overhead, and is often larger than their operating profits.

Some examples from my experience: One company I represent as an attorney has 21 full-time employees and pays about $58,000 in health insurance premiums each year. This adds 13% to its payroll costs. Another client business pays more than $56,000 in insurance premiums for 18 employees, at a cost of $3,135 per employee. For lower-salaried employees, this company spends an amount equal to 24% of their salaries to provide health insurance.

Businesses such as these want to do the right thing. But they frequently come to me about their obligations to continue coverage as insurance costs escalate. In our society, what we call "insurance" is no longer insurance: The health of a single employee can dramatically affect the rates a company pays. The businesses know they may have insurance now, but their premiums for next year can double if one employee gets very sick. One small business I represent employs a woman who had a spina bifida baby. Needless to say, the business's insurance premiums skyrocketed.

If health insurance is mandated, some of my clients and others like them will have to lay off employees or close. In particular, the relatively high cost of insurance for lower-salaried employees is a substantial disincentive to hiring less-skilled workers on a full-time basis. Already businesses have turned to hiring contract or temporary workers, for whom they don't have to provide benefits, to cut costs. Such a result clearly runs counter to the president's much-touted plans to create jobs.

For my clients, the best solution would be a tax credit they would receive whenever they provide their employees with health insurance. This credit would replace the current business deduction for insurance premiums. It would widen the tax break enough to make it worth it for businesses to cover employees. Besides handing more money back to businesses, the tax credit has a second advantage over the deduction: It is not regressive. Deductions are—they provide greater compensation to businesses in higher brackets—and so help bigger companies more.

Here's how a health-care tax credit would work: Companies could subtract a certain share, say 50%, of health-insurance costs from their federal tax bill. Take a business with a $1.5 million payroll that pays an annual insurance premium of $135,000 or 9% of payroll. A tax credit for 50% of the insurance cost would produce a tax savings of $67,500 (minus the business-expense deduction companies now take). Such a savings might permit a business to hire an additional employee.

The health-insurance tax credit would not have to be permanent. It could run for a few years, while the federal government attempts to lower medical costs and institute some type of national health-care policy. (Assuming the Clintons' national policy is successful, employee health insurance would be more affordable for all businesses.) It would cost the government less in lost revenues—and be more politically palatable—if it is limited to small and medium-sized businesses. The Clinton administration has backed other forms of tax credit—the investment tax credit, for example. If it tries this one, it may achieve its most touted goal: creating jobs.

IN TRIBUTE TO THE ERIE BRANCH 284 OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LETTER CARRIERS

HON. THOMAS J. RIDGE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1993

Mr. RIDGE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today before the 103d Congress to pay tribute to Erie branch 284 of the National Association of Letter Carriers in conjunction with the U.S. Postal Service who are participating in the National Association of Letter Carriers Food Drive in Erie, PA on Friday, May 14, 1993.

Not only do the letter carriers continue to carry on their proud tradition of delivering the mail, but they also have a reputation and a tradition of giving to their community as volunteers. As a group and as individuals, they and their families are active and caring participants in many of Erie County's charitable and worthwhile causes.

The First Harvest Food Bank in Erie is a very worthy recipient of the letter carriers' attention. Their goals and ideals of feeding all those who are unable to provide for themselves or their families good nourishing food are shared by the letter carriers.

Therefore, on Friday, May 14, 1993, letter carriers from all over Erie County will voluntarily pick up donations of canned goods and other food stuffs that are left by the mailboxes of customers on their routes. This food that is collected will then be delivered to the First Harvest Food Bank which will distribute the food to the other food pantries, soup kitchens, shelters, and other needy organizations and individuals throughout the county.

I am pleased to be able to pay tribute to branch 284 letter carrier volunteers for undertaking this very worthy project and also to salute all of those men and women who do their job faithfully day in and day out for the U.S. Postal Service. It is due in large part to these dedicated employees that our postal service is the finest in the world.

I also want to pay tribute to those customers of the Post Office who I know will generously give so that many will not go hungry tonight.

Hopefully, through efforts such as the letter carriers are making later this month, we can help eradicate hunger in the United States. It will, and can only be done by each and everyone of us joining hands, pitching in and getting the job done.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride and honor that I salute all of the fine, dedicated men and women of branch 284 of the National Association of Letter Carriers for their outstanding contribution to the hungry of Erie County, PA.

CONGRATULATIONS TO ARCADIA HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

HON. DAVID DREIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1993

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating students from Arcadia High School in California on their victory at the "We the People * * * the Citizen and the Constitution" national competition in Washington DC.

I am extremely impressed by the hard work these students put into this worthwhile program. They not only completed an intensive, 6-week study of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, but also spent months competing at local and State levels against 500,000 students from around the country.

As part of the national competition, the Arcadia High students competed in 3 days of simulated congressional hearings on constitutional principles and historical facts. They were judged to be the best prepared and most knowledgeable out of 1,200 students representing 48 States.

Mr. Speaker, I know our Founding Fathers would be very proud of their commitment to understanding the principles and values of our Constitution and Bill of Rights. It is an honor to serve as their Congressman, and I believe they are examples of what all Americans should strive to be.

TRIBUTE TO DICK THORNBURGH

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1993

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to salute a great public servant who has been selected as the commencement speaker at Tiffin University in Tiffin, OH.

Dick Thornburgh has truly distinguished himself as one of the most effective, most trusted, and most respected public servants in the history of our country. During his term of Federal service, Dick Thornburgh served under Presidents Nixon, Ford, Carter, Reagan, and Bush in the U.S. Department of Justice. From August 12, 1988 through August 15, 1991, Dick Thornburgh served as the 76th Attorney General of the United States.

My great respect and admiration for Dick Thornburgh dates back to the early to mid-1980's when I was serving as president of the Ohio Senate and Dick was serving in his two terms as Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

While serving as Governor, Dick Thornburgh restored integrity and efficiency to State government and fostered expansion and diversification of the economy by innovative economic development policies, reducing taxes and indebtedness and eliminating 15,000 unnecessary positions in the State bureaucracy. His programs for welfare and education reform and for upgrading the State's transportation system were nationally acclaimed.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the students, graduates, faculty, and staff of Tiffin University, I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Dick Thornburgh for his distinguished service to our country and to thank him for sharing his thoughts with these fine young men and women as they accept their diplomas and enter the dawn of their professional careers.

TOBACCO LEGISLATION

HON. JIM SLATTERY

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1993

Mr. SLATTERY. Mr. Speaker, as a nonsmoking American, I am pleased to introduce today two important pieces of legislation—one to fight our national addiction to nicotine through stronger warnings on cigarette packaging and another to eliminate the Federal Government's subsidy of tobacco advertising.

Cigarette smoking is responsible for an estimated 435,000 deaths each year in the United States and smoking-related illnesses place a tremendous burden on our health care system. Amazingly, these enormous medical expenses and this tragic loss of life are avoidable. By quitting smoking today, Americans would save millions in medical costs and lost wages each year.

Education about the addictive nature of nicotine is critical to discouraging potential smokers and encouraging current smokers to quit their deadly habit. The legislation I am reintroducing today will require a new, permanent warning label, in addition to the current four rotating warning labels, on cigarette packages and advertising to read as follows: "Surgeon General's Warning: Nicotine in Cigarettes Is an Addictive Drug."

Recent studies have shown that one-third of all high school seniors do not know that smoking a pack or more of cigarettes each day causes great risk to their health. Studies also have shown that 90 percent of all new smokers are teenagers. My legislation is intended to rivet smokers' and potential smokers' attention to the addictive properties of nicotine. As a nation battling the war against illegal drugs, we must not overlook the most obvious drug in our society—nicotine.

I also am introducing today related legislation to eliminate tax deductions for the promotion and advertising of tobacco products.

At a time when Congress and President Clinton are facing difficult choices for reducing the deficit and dealing with a national health care crisis, it is unconscionable that cigarette and tobacco product producers are deducting an estimated $2.5 billion in advertising dollars each year.

My legislation would eliminate deductions for tobacco product advertising, and related travel expenses, lodging, and gifts. The billions of dollars in revenues generated by taxing these activities could be dedicated to paying part of the bill for national health care reform.

It is time to end this subsidy for the tobacco industry. I urge my colleagues in Congress to support me in the speedy enactment of this important legislation.

TRIBUTE TO C. WILLIAM TUXBURY

HON. JIM SAXTON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1993

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to one of the U.S. Government's most loyal employees, C. William Tuxbury. Mr. Tuxbury was born in Salem, MA. He remained there until 1942 when he began his military career with the Navy. He went on to serve in the Marine Corps and the Army, where he found the time to earn his degree at night from the University of Alabama. In 1957, he lost a leg in a helicopter crash while serving as an Army flight instructor. However, he had the courage and fortitude to remain on flight duty until December 1964 when he retired from military service as a lieutenant colonel, taking with him a Purple Heart.

After retirement, he worked for the Internal Revenue Service and then the Social Security Administration, from which he is retiring on June 1, 1993. Bill Tuxbury's career with the U.S. Government has spanned over 50 years. Still going strong at age 71, he is an avid skier and has won many awards, including the gold medal for downhill skiing at St. Jovite, Canada recently.

I will always remember the numerous discussions with Mr. Tuxbury involving issues of mutual concern. I thank you, Bill, for the excellent service you have always provided to me and my staff, and we congratulate you on a lifetime of distinguished service to your Government.

TAX RELIEF FOR MIDDLE-CLASS HOMEOWNERS

HON. GERRY E. STUDDS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1993

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, today I join with my Massachusetts colleague Representative RICHARD NEAL and other members of our State's delegation in introducing legislation which will benefit middle-class homeowners in Massachusetts and across the Nation. Our bill would allow the deduction of fees for sewer and water services in the same manner as local property taxes.

In the past, many communities provided these services and covered the cost with the property tax, the same way they funded schools, or fire and police departments. But in recent years, in response to tax limits such as Massachusetts Proposition 2½, communities began to pay for these services by imposing fees. The Internal Revenue Service has ruled that these fees are not deductible.

For thousands of families in my district, this in not a matter of nickels and dimes. They are, in fact, paying among the highest water and sewer rates in the Nation. In the Boston area, the average household will pay nearly $600 this year. By 1996, the bill will rise to almost $900 and to well over $1,000 a year at the turn of the century. Many families will be paying more in water and sewer bills than property taxes.

The itemized deduction for property taxes is one of the most basic of Federal deductions for homeowners. Taxpayers should not be denied the ability to deduct for payments made for municipal services just because they are called fees, and no longer included in the property tax assessment.

My bill would address this problem by allowing taxpayers to deduct fees for sewer and water services to the extent that those fees exceed 1 percent of the taxpayer's gross income. In the coming decade, as America meets the challenge of cleaning rivers and bays and ensuring clean drinking water, these fees will increase across the Nation. This measure would help provide some small measure of relief for financially stressed homeowners.

A technical description of my legislation follows:

PRESENT LAW

In computing taxable income, taxpayers may claim itemized deductions. Allowable itemized deductions include a portion of medical expenses, mortgage interest on a personal residence, moving expenses, certain casualty and theft losses, miscellaneous business expenses, and state and local income and real property taxes.

For purposes of the deduction for property taxes, the Internal Revenue Service has defined the term "tax" as "an enforced contribution, enacted pursuant to legislative authority in the exercise of the taxing power, and imposed and collected for the purpose of raising revenue to be used for governmental purposes." (Rev. Rul. 77-29, 1977-1 CB 44).

The Internal Revenue Service has consistently taken the position that fees imposed for sewer and water services are not deductible as local or state real property taxes (e.g., Rev. Rul. 79-201, 1979-1CB 97, Situations 2 and 3; Rev. Rul. 75-346, 1975-2 CB 66; Rev. Rul. 75-455, 1975-2 CB 68).

EXPLANATION OF PROPOSAL

Under the bill, fees imposed by a state or local government, or the District of Columbia, for sewer and water services would be deductible in the same manner as local real property taxes. The deduction would only be allowed to the extent that the fees exceeded 1 percent of the taxpayer's adjusted gross income.

EFFECTIVE DATE

The proposal would be effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1993.

TOM BIGLER HONORED FOR 40 YEARS IN BROADCAST JOURNALISM

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1993

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to pay tribute today to a very good friend of mine who has been a leader in broadcast journalism in my district for more than 40 years, Mr. Tom Bigler. I have known Tom for that entire period and I can personally attest to his high level of journalistic integrity, concern for his community, and commitment to seeking truth.

Now a columnist for a leading area newspaper, and a professor of communications at Wilkes University, Tom's love for broadcast news began in the summer of 1939 at a radio station in Hazleton, PA. Tom enjoyed working in radio, but what would become his life's work began with a position as news director at WKST in Newcastle, PA, in 1941.

In 1946, Tom returned to our area and over the years directed news and programming at most of the local stations. In 1966, Tom settled down at WBRE-TV where, for 20 years, he made news broadcasting an exact science and his expertise set the standard in our local television and radio industry practiced to this day. In 1963, King's College bestowed upon Tom an honorary doctor of humanities degree in recognition of his accomplishments.

Over the years, Tom has served his community as a member of the Wilkes-Barre Chamber of Commerce, the United Way, Leadership Wilkes-Barre, the Ethics Institute of Northeastern Pennsylvania, and the Osterhout Library, to name just a few. Today, Tom's thought-provoking commentary on local, national, and global issues can be found weekly in the Times Leader, and other papers throughout the Commonwealth. His lifetime of devotion to current events is obvious as he brings his carefully researched thoughts to print.

Mr. Speaker, today the people of the Wyoming Valley are gathering to honor this man for a lifetime of excellence in journalism. I am proud to be among those who thank Tom for keeping us informed and enlightened for more than 40 years. Tom represents the highest ideals of journalism, without which the principle of government "of the people, by the people, and for the people" is an empty promise.

PROVIDING CONTINUITY AT THE HELM OF THE FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1993

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I am today, together with my colleague Mr. CARR, the chairman of the House Transportation Appropriations Subcommittee, introducing legislation to provide for the appointment and confirmation of the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration [FAA] to a set, 7-year term.

In its management of the Nation's air traffic control system, the FAA deals on a daily basis with extremely complex systems and makes split-second decisions with wide-ranging implications for the safety of the flying public.

In fiscal year 1994, the FAA will operate 24 enroute facilities and an estimated 429 terminal facilities of which approximately 150 provide full radar service. These facilities will handle a daily average of 175,616 takeoffs and landings, and 130,411 instrument flight rules [IFR's], and provide 102,740 flight services. The system also will be responsible for the safety of a daily average of nearly 1.5 million revenue passengers in the United States.

Mr. Speaker, this agency has an awesome responsibility to the public. That is why I am introducing this legislation to provide some continuity in leadership at the helm of the FAA.

In the last decade since 1982, we have had five administrators at the FAA. That averages out to about 2-year terms, not counting the fact that there have been a couple of 6-month gaps between Administrators, including the current situation where we have an Acting Administrator.

During this period of time, when we have had extensive turnover at the helm of the FAA, this agency, in addition to its day-to-day rigors, has had some larger difficult challenges. One highly visible example was dealing with the aftermath of the PATCO strike. A current challenge is embarking on an extensive $33-plus billion program to modernize our National Airspace System [NAS].

At a recent FAA hearing, the GAO agreed with me that the FAA Administrator should be confirmed for a set period of time. The GAO testified, "It would be very difficult for an Administrator who is going to be there for 2, at the outside, 3 years, to really be able to manage that program (NAS modernization) and have a vision of the future for it."

Given the highly technical nature of the FAA's programs and the impact of these programs of the safety of the flying public, this agency is in need of leadership continuity. The bill I am introducing will make it possible for a new Administrator not only to have time to get up a highly complex learning curve, but also to actually guide FAA programs well into the future, regardless of the outcome of national elections.

Mr. Speaker, I urge immediate action of this legislation and I invite my colleagues to cosponsor this bill.

H.R. —

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

SECTION 1. TERM OF SERVICE OF FAA ADMINISTRATOR.

Section 106(b) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the 3rd sentence the following: "The term of service of the Administrator shall be 7 years.".

SEC. 2. APPLICABILITY.

The amendment made by section 1 shall be effective with respect to any individual appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, after September 30, 1993, as the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration.

TRIBUTE TO JOSHUA VAN ORMAN

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1993

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize an exceptional young man from my district who has recently accepted his appointment as a member of the class of 1997 at the U.S. Air Force Academy.

Joshua Van Orman will soon graduate Kelleys Island High School after 4 years of outstanding academic achievement. During his high school career, Josh had the unique privilege to be designated as being first in a class of one. He has continuously set high standards for himself, exceeded them, and then set higher standards. Among his accomplishments include his organization of and participation on the Kelleys High School track team.

Mr. Speaker, one of the most important responsibilities of Members of Congress is to identify outstanding young men and women and to nominate them for admission to the U.S. service academies. While at the Academy, they will be the beneficiaries of one of the finest educations available, so that in the future, they might be entrusted with the very security of our Nation.

I am confident that Josh Van Orman has both the ability and the desire to meet this challenge. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating him for his accomplishments to date and to wish him the best of luck as he begins his career in service to our country.

THE WORLD WAR II U.S. CADET NURSE CIVIL SERVICE FAIRNESS ACT

HON. JIM SLATTERY

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1993

Mr. SLATTERY. Mr. Speaker, during the 99th Congress, the World War II Cadet Nurse Civil Service Credit Act, Public Law 99–638, was signed into law. This act, which I sponsored, allowed women who were employed by the Government and who had served in the U.S. Cadet Nurse Corps during World War II, to credit the time they served in the Cadet Nurse Corps toward their civil service retirement.

Unfortunately, some cadet nurses were unfairly excluded from benefiting under this law.

Today, I am introducing legislation which allows those women who retired from service before the World War II cadet nurse civil service credit legislation was enacted, to receive credit toward their civil service retirement for the time they served as U.S. cadet nurses during World War II.

I have introduced similar legislation in the past, 100th through 102nd Congresses. This legislation would benefit approximately 1,000 cadet nurses across the country who were not covered under Public Law 99–638.

Many nurses who had served as long, if not longer, than their counterparts who were employed by the Government as of the date of the enactment of Public Law 99–638—in many cases up to 20 and 30 years—simply happened to retire months or even days before the bill was signed into law. They should receive credit for the time they spent in the Cadet Nurse Corps just as their counterparts who were working for the Government at the time of enactment.

There is no reason why any cadet nurse, who answered the call of her country to serve in a time of need, should be denied credit for the time in service which she provided.

They deserve this retirement credit, however, not because they were patriotic, but, because they've earned it. All the women who served in the U.S. Cadet Nurse Corps provided two-thirds of this country's nursing service during World War II, a time of dire need for the United States.

This bill will finally recognize all cadet nurses who served and answered the call of their country. It is important to note that due to the advanced age of many of these nurses, this group of women is a small group getting smaller. The minimal cost of this bill, therefore, would diminish even further over the outyears.

I would like to highlight the service of one nurse who would benefit from my legislation as a shining example of the type of women who are cadet nurses and to point out that this June marks the 50th anniversary of the creation of the U.S. Cadet Nurse Corps.

Lt. Col. Melina Leduc has served her country for 50 years. Colonel Leduc returned in 1991 from service in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, with the 386th Medical Detachment Hospital Unit. She joined the U.S. Cadet Nurse Corps during World War II, soon after her 17th birthday.

Colonel Leduc served in the Cadet Nurse Corps for 3 years. She then joined the nursing service at White River Junction Veterans [VA] Hospital in Vermont. She also served in VA hospitals in Pennsylvania and New York. She retired from the Lake City, FL, VA Hospital in June of 1986, after more than 37 years of service. She has been a member of the Army Reserves for 20 years.

Colonel Leduc reported working 12-hour shifts, 7 days a week in Dhahran. She cared for Iraqi POWs, in addition to American casualties. She experienced the nightly air raid alerts and interrupted surgery preparations to put on her gas mask and protective gear. She helped to care for our military personnel who were injured when a Scud missile hit the American barracks in Dhahran. The barracks was located very near her tent. And when she called the central coordinator for the cadet nurses still seeking recognition, Dorothy Larson, of Topeka, KS, to check on the status of this bill, she expressed her gratitude for the opportunity to again serve her country.

Colonel Leduc, like most of the cadet nurses after World War II, went on to serve in veterans' hospitals across the country. She exemplifies the commitment to service that has been the standard for cadet nurses. Please join me in supporting this legislation which fairly recognizes all cadet nurses who served their country. I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this bill in time to let all cadet nurses celebrate the 50th anniversary of this historic program.

TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM "BILL" CROSKEY

HON. DOUGLAS APPLEGATE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1993

Mr. APPLEGATE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Mr. William "Bill" Croskey, an outstanding community servant.

Bill Croskey has spent most of his life actively promoting the better human relations in my hometown of Steubenville, OH. He taught social studies at Steubenville High School for 36 years, educating hundreds of students. Upon retirement, in 1987, I appointed him to be the coordinator of the National Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution Program which is the most extensive program in the country specifically designed to bring the study of the Constitution to students at the upper elementary, middle, and high school levels. Bill Croskey served as the 18th District coordinator for the first 5 years of the program, distributing free classroom sets of textbooks and organizing a simulated congressional hearing on constitutional issues competition at the high school level. In 1992, Mr. Croskey retired as coordinator of this program and will certainly be missed.

It is with pride that I rise to recognize Mr. William Croskey and I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting him for his efforts to educate and promote understanding throughout Ohio's 18th District.

T. TERRELL SESSUMS ADDRESSES THE SIXTH FLORIDA/JAPAN EXECUTIVES MEETING

HON. PETER DEUTSCH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1993

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Speaker, at a recent meeting of the sixth Florida Japan executives in Miami, FL on March 5, 1993, T. Terrell Sessums, chairman of the Florida Chamber of Commerce, was principal speaker. His remarks were so timely and cogent, especially with regard to how one State views international commerce and its contribution to the State and country. Mr. Speaker, I believe all our colleagues will be interested in this thoughtful presentation:

T. TERRELL SESSUMS, CHAIRMAN, FLORIDA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

ADDRESS TO SIXTH FLORIDA/JAPAN EXECUTIVES MEETING, MIAMI, FL, MARCH 5, 1993

I am honored to speak to you today and appreciate the opportunity to share some information and several thoughts about Latin America, Japan, and the State of Florida. They concern the nature of the economy which is even now taking shape in this hemisphere, where democratic change and economic liberalization have combined with geography to profoundly improve the lives of millions in North and South America. These changes are accelerating the growth of business between Latin America and the world. My thesis today is that Japan will participate in this economic boom, that Florida

will continue to be the crossroads between the continents and the gateway to Latin America, and that Florida and Japan have common interests in this process which make them natural partners.

Latin America and the Caribbean are now a market of approximately 430 million people with a combined Gross Domestic Product of over 1 trillion U.S. dollars. Total external debt for the region has finally begun to fall, and an increasing portion of the total is for commercial credit rather than government debt. And while debt levels are still high, what was a crisis of the 1980s appears to be a manageable problem today. Much of this improvement is a result of increasing privatization of state-owned industries in the region. Growing economies require increasingly sophisticated infrastructure to support their growth. Transportation, power, and telecommunications are improving throughout the region, largely through privatization and huge capital investments. Led by Chile, Mexico, and Argentina, regional governments have encouraged debt for equity swaps, converting their sovereign debt into foreign equity stakes in their infrastructure. In November of 1990, Argentina privatized its national telephone company and sold half to each of two investor groups backed by U.S. banks. In this one transaction, Argentina retired 10% of its foreign debt, gained billions in foreign investments to improve its phone system, and dramatically improved service to business and residential customers around the country. Infrastructure spending is only one aspect of an explosion of consumption in Latin America which has provided growing opportunity during the first years of this decade. The United States is the largest exporter to the region. Florida represents the largest portion of that trade to much of the region.

Florida has become a key player in the hub of Latin American activities. Our state's current population of 13.2 million would put us in the middle range of the nations of this hemisphere, but our 1992 Gross Domestic Product of $240 billion would exceed all but the U.S., Canada and Brazil. Our economy is now larger than Argentina's, larger even than Mexico's. Total international trade for Florida last year totaled about $35 billion, nearly 11% over 1991, which was 10% greater than 1990. Most of this growth is in exports—most of that is with Latin America and the Caribbean. Florida now has a dominant role in world commerce with Latin America and the Caribbean and will retain and expand that role as the region grows. Both U.S. and foreign companies choose Florida as a distribution center to markets in the region, using our unsurpassed capacity to move cargo to the region.

According to the British Florida Chamber of Commerce, the U.K., with 150 British firms employing over 25,000 here, is considered Florida's largest overseas investor. British exports to Florida are now estimated to be over $1 billion annually and 70% of British exports are trans-shipped via Miami International Airport or the Port of Miami to Latin America. Others exploit our unparalleled communication and passenger air linkages with the region to establish service or communications centers. The superior trade ties which make Florida attractive to these businesses are the product of geography, demography, and international infrastructure. Let's examine each of these.

If geography is destiny, Florida was fated to be the trading center of the Western Hemisphere. Although you sit at this moment in one of our state's major population centers, you are still far closer to Havana than to our state Capitol or Atlanta. Bogota and Caracas are much closer to us today than San Francisco and Los Angeles, and Mexico City is nearer than New York. For much of Florida, the nearest neighbors and the most important potential markets are in foreign countries rather than our own. Even without the other factors, geography alone would be sufficient to ensure Florida's international focus.

However, much more than geography has internationalized Florida. We're meeting today in the U.S. state with the strongest ethnic ties to the rest of the Western Hemisphere. Over its history, Florida has been part of 4 different nations (and 5 if you include our confederacy of the 1860s). The last 30 years have seen a tremendous increase in the internationalization of Florida, primarily through immigration from Latin America and the Caribbean. These new Floridians have brought with them skills and interests which have shifted our gaze increasingly overseas. Today, the languages of the rest of the hemisphere are better understood here than anywhere else in the U.S. When it's time to trade with our neighbors this gives us an overwhelming advantage.

While location and personal ties lay the foundation for our role as crossroads of the Americas, our international infrastructure has been the means of our trading success. We have developed a network of transportation, communications, finance and international services which allow businesses located here to cover all of Latin America and the Caribbean.

It is simple geography which has dictated the development of our international transportation network. Florida is closer to most of Latin America than any other state, and that basic fact has resulted in the finest air and sea linkages with the region anywhere in the U.S. Our airports have the most frequent and convenient flights to the region, so much so that travelers often find it routine to travel between Central and South America via Miami. More Latin American and Caribbean airlines come here than to any other state, and if air cargo is moving to or from the region, it probably passes through here already.

Our 14 deep water ports dominate both cargo and cruise traffic within the region. In the Miami Customs District, which covers most ports on the east coast of Florida, 89% of export shipments are to Latin America and the Caribbean. A cruise to the region is likely to originate in South Florida, the #1 world center for that industry. Transportation of motor vehicles will likely involve our Port of Jacksonville, import center for both Japanese and European auto manufacturers. Whether it's petroleum at Port Everglades or bulk commodities at the Port of Tampa, (the closest American port to the Panama Canal) Florida's position and port infrastructure place it squarely at the center of North-South trade routes in this hemisphere. Even Mexico, with its long land border with the U.S., now looks to Florida ports to move its goods in and out. The reason for this also points to our prospective gains from the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). That long land border is jammed to the point of paralysis with cross-border traffic. U.S.-Mexico trade doubled between 1987-90, and that growth will accelerate after NAFTA is adopted. The overflow of trade has already been forced to the sea lanes and is increasingly crossing the Gulf of Mexico to Florida.

Communications are critical to successful businesses, and here also Florida is the gateway to the hemisphere. Most U.S. calls to the Caribbean pass through switching centers located here by AT&T and other carriers and, for much of the region, Florida is a communications hub. Many businesses in Latin America find it more efficient to locate offices in Florida purely to maintain communication, as long distance from Florida is more reliable than intercity calls in much of Latin America. As governments in the region have moved to improve communications, Florida companies have found a new role as suppliers to the newly privatized phone services. Florida based operations are now building communications infrastructure throughout Latin America, from fiber-optics lines in Chile to cellular networks in Brazil. Every change in the region brings new opportunities to Florida and companies based here.

Successful international operations require other services, of course. Finance, law accounting, freight forwarding and customs brokerage, even translation. All are necessary in some measure to do business internationally. By now it may not surprise you to learn that Florida is the nation's second leading international banking state, after New York, with banking offices from Europe, Japan, and every part of Latin America. The Export-Import Bank of the United States (Eximbank) has just established an office in Florida to provide greater service to Florida businesses with trade finance needs. Our legal sector offers expertise and linkage with the region unmatched even in New York or Washington. Our international services sector has developed a sophistication to match the increasing volume and complexity of commerce within our region.

I also want to mention the role of our state government, which has recognized the importance of fostering international business in Florida. Our Department of Commerce maintains a strong Division of International Trade to promote international business in Florida. We maintain a network of foreign offices abroad, including one in Tokyo. I think it does say something about state attitudes towards trade that more U.S. states have special offices in Japan than in Washington, D.C.! Florida, I'm glad to say, has an office in both places.

Beyond the government commitments represented by the international operations of our Departments of Citrus, Commerce, Agriculture and Education, Florida has also devoted its efforts to acting strategically in international affairs. The Florida International Affairs Commission (FIAC) is charged with a broad range of international oversight duties, including review of proposed state laws for their potential effect on international business. FIAC also works with the U.S. Congress to preserve Florida's strategic interests in the face of proposals such as NAFTA or the recent revisions to the International Banking Act. In this way, the state attempts to protect the interests of international businesses in Florida and to preserve stability in our international business climate. I'm glad to say that the Florida Chamber was an early partner with the state in the development of FIAC.

The latest example of the Chamber's cooperation with state government is the development of Enterprise Florida, which holds the promise to fully integrate economic development in Florida under a joint venture between business and government. I'm pleased to say that this idea was developed under the leadership of the Florida Chamber, and the Chamber will continue to play a strong role in its development. This is a good

example of the cooperation between business and government which has become the norm in Florida. In this matter, we may have learned from the Japanese experience. We have found that a cooperative relationship between government and business benefits both.

Florida has not only become the crossroads of North-South trade between the Americas, but also the counterpoint for connecting East-West trade to the North-South business axis. Europeans and Asians have found that Florida acts as a transportation, financial and service hub for doing business in Latin America.

The expansion of business opportunities in consumer electronics, telecommunications, and other high tech areas portends tremendous opportunities for Floridians to facilitate and broker Japanese-Latin American trade. In many instances, we simply need to joint venture existing institutions and organizations that are presently doing bilateral trade with our state and Latin America and Japan.

An example of this business-government cooperation is the Southeast U.S./Japan Association, chaired this year by John C. Bierley of Tampa, which is dedicated to developing relations between Japan and our regions of the U.S. Their recent annual meeting was a splendid event held in Orlando and was attended by the governors of the seven southeastern states, including our own Governor, Lawton Chiles, who has given high priority to international business relations. The Japan-America Society of Central Florida has developed a Japanese relationship with Central Florida which is one of the best in the U.S.

Also significant to the Florida/Japan relationship are our educational connections. The Florida-Japan Linkage Institute, co-based nearby at the University of South Florida and St. Petersburg Junior College, supports a number of business and educational programs to develop the relationship between Florida and Japan. Our University of West Florida operates a branch campus at Kobe (Japan) and supports exchanges of Japanese and Florida students. The Dade County school system operates a special bicultural Japanese/English program for the benefit of both Japanese and Florida students.

Finally, perhaps the best indicator of the growing Florida/Japan relationship is the increase in Japanese activity here. The Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) has maintained a promotion officer in Florida for some time now, and the number of Japanese corporations and banks with offices here is increasing quickly. This Florida/Japan executives meeting is the latest step in our growing relationship, and your presence here shows your readiness to go further in the process.

We at the Florida Chamber of Commerce, in partnership with state government and local communities, can help you benefit from the Florida advantages I've described to you today, to ensure your full participation in the economic boom in this hemisphere. As I close, I want to reaffirm my commitment and that of the Chamber and our International Development Committee, chaired by W. Reeder Glass of Miami, to assist you in any way we can to strengthen the business and personal relationship between Florida and Japan.

69-059 O—97 Vol. 139 (Pt. 7) 9

CHANCELLOR JOHN E. THOMAS HONORED AT APPALACHIAN STATE

HON. STEPHEN L. NEAL

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1993

Mr. NEAL of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, today, May 4, is being celebrated as John E. Thomas Day at Appalachian State University in Boone, NC.

The celebration honors Chancellor John Thomas, who plans to retire July 31 after nearly 14 years at the helm of Appalachian State, a part of the University of North Carolina system.

Mr. Speaker, the Thomas years at ASU have been a time of strong growth and development at the university. Since Chancellor Thomas took over in 1979, enrollment has grown by 25 percent, and applications for admission have risen by more than 60 percent.

Also during his tenure, the Appalachian Summer Arts Festival was established, international exchange programs with Costa Rica, China, Mexico, and Russia were formalized, and the university's first doctoral program was started. He also spearheaded the creation of a sophisticated campus-wide audio, video, and computer network.

Following Chancellor Thomas's retirement announcement, UNC President C.D. Spangler, Jr., noted, "Chancellor Thomas's greatest strength may be that he has always put the students first. He has never been tempted to make his mark through uncontrolled growth or by promoting research at the expense of teaching."

Thanks to this good man's hard work and dedication, Mr. Speaker, Appalachian State now ranks as one of the leading universities in the South. John Thomas has made immense contributions to our part of North Carolina, and we are grateful to him. I am pleased, therefore, to report to my colleagues that the people of my district are today celebrating John E. Thomas Day.

CONGRATULATIONS TO DOUG HARRISON, GENERAL MANAGER OF THE FRESNO METROPOLITAN FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT

HON. CALVIN M. DOOLEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1993

Mr. DOOLEY. Mr. Speaker, during the week of May 16–22, 1993, the American Public Works Association and public works officials throughout North America will celebrate National Public Works Week. "Quality of Life Through Public Works" is the theme of the week, which is dedicated to recognizing public works engineers and administrators as resourceful, effective professionals.

Each year since 1960, the association has recognized 10 public works professionals for their excellence and achievement in public works with the Top Ten Public Works Leader of the Year Award. This year, the association has selected Mr. Doug Harrison, general manager of the Fresno Metropolitan Flood Control District, as a recipient of this prestigious award. Mr. Harrison has served as a general manager of the district for the past 21 years. During that time, he has served his community in an exemplary fashion, and has become a leader in the development and implementation of innovative programs for urban storm drainage, flood control, environmental management, water resources management, and recreation.

Mr. Speaker, the community of Fresno is very fortunate to have the services of such a skilled and dedicated professional. I am pleased that the American Public Works Association has chosen to recognize Mr. Harrison's contributions to his community and profession with this award. On behalf of Fresno's other Representative, my colleague RICK LEHMAN, I urge the House to join us in congratulating and honoring Mr. Doug Harrison for his outstanding achievements in public works and community service.

SECRETARY O'KEEFE SHARES INSIGHTS ON IRISH-AMERICANS AND U.S. NAVY

HON. JOSEPH M. McDADE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1993

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize an outstanding public servant, and to share with my colleagues his reflections on the U.S. Navy and the contributions Irish-Americans have made to our military.

On March 17 the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick of Lackawanna County, PA, hosted their 88th annual celebration of Irish-American heritage. Through the years at their annual gathering, the Friendly Sons have been enlightened by the insights of such luminaries as Truman, Kennedy, Prime Minister Fitzgerald, Curley, Jackson, O'Connor, and Scranton. This year, through the efforts of Friendly Sons president, Donald Noland, the group was graced by a distinguished Irish-American who is a friend to many of my colleagues—Mr. Sean O'Keefe, past Secretary of the Navy. It should be noted that President Nolan himself had a distinguished career as a Naval officer, serving our Nation with honor.

Those of us who have had the good fortune to work with Sean O'Keefe know he is a man of exceptional ability, dedication, and integrity. Through his outstanding work for Members of Congress, the Department of Defense, and the U.S. Navy, Sean O'Keefe has served the American people with distinction. As Secretary of the Navy he provided exemplary leadership during a challenging period, and he has our gratitude for his efforts.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to enter into the RECORD Sean O'Keefe's recent remarks to the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, so that all may enjoy his historical perspectives and astute observations:

REMARKS BY THE HONORABLE SEAN O'KEEFE—FORMER SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

SOCIETY OF THE FRIENDLY SONS OF ST. PATRICK, SCRANTON, PA

Over the years, I've been impressed by the convergence of the Irish culture and the history of the American naval service. As a former Secretary of the Navy, I'd like to talk about some of the contributions of Irish-Americans to the U.S. Navy and Marine Corps—and there could not be a more appropriate forum to review the great contributions Irish-Americans have made to the development of America's naval tradition than the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. Virtually every ethnic in the vast melting pot of America can point with pride to the contributions made by their sons and daughters to the Navy and Marine Corps * * * but the Irish may very well lead the way.

Here in the United States, many of our Navy and Marine Corps connections with Irish-Americans come in the most important way—through some of our most valiant early heros * * * and there are a few famous Irish-American figures I'd like to tell you about tonight.

The first is Commodore John Barry, who many historians think was the real father of the American Navy—although some believe Scotsman John Paul Jones deserves a share of the title.

Born in County Wexford about 1745, Barry went to sea at an early age. By the time of the revolutionary war, he had become a successful merchant Captain residing in Philadelphia. An ardent patriot, Barry was commissioned Captain in the Continental Navy in March 1776 and immediately took command of the Lexington. A month later, he captured the British sloop EDWARD in the first American naval victory of the revolution. When he died in 1803, he was the senior officer of the Navy. He instilled in the fledgling service a sense of pride, courage, honor and commitment * * * as well as a rich tradition.

One of the early traditions of the Revolutionary War Navy is pretty well illustrated by USS Constitution's famous war cruise. On the 23rd of August, Constitution set sail from Boston with 475 officers and men, 48,000 gallons of fresh water, 7,400 cannon shots, 11,000 pounds of black powder, and 79,400 gallons of rum.

Upon arriving in Jamaica on 6 October, she took on 826 pounds of flour and 69,300 gallons of rum, then headed for the Azores, where she took on 550 tons of beef and 64,000 gallons of Portuguese wine.

On 13 November, she set sail for England. In the ensuing days, she defeated 5 British men of war and sank 12 British merchant ships, salvaging only their rum. By 27 January, her powder and shots were exhausted. Nonetheless, she made a raid on the Firth of Clyde. Her landing party captured a whiskey distillery transferring about 40,000 gallons. She then headed home.

Constitution made port at Boston harbor on the 23rd of February with no cannon shot, no powder, no food, no rum, no whiskey, no wine—but with 48,000 gallons of stagnant water. Drinking at sea is a tradition we've left behind us, but I'm proud to say we've kept our other traditions of valor and heroism—personified by Commodore Barry—alive to this day.

Recall that the Revolutionary War Navy also solidified the necessity for sea soldiers as well as sailors. An integral part of the naval services fittingly, early Marine Corps traditions have also come to us from heroic Irish-Americans. The Irishman who I think personifies all the daring and skill that the wearers of Green have brought to the Corps in Lieutenant Presley O'Bannon, whose people came from County Tipperary.

Universally revered throughout the Marine Corps, O'Bannon is most famous as the Hero of Derna for his daring raid in Tripoli during the Barbary wars—where he won the famous Mameluke sword—and today every officer in the Marine Corps wears a replica of that sword. In fact, in the first verse of the Marine Corps hymn—"From the Hall of Montezuma, To the Shores of Tripoli"—Presley O'Bannon's exploits are the basis of the "shores of Tripoli."

Fittingly, both Commodore Barry and Lieutenant O'Bannon—but two of the thousands of Irish-Americans who have served heroically in the Navy and Marine Corps—have given their name to Destroyers serving today in the U.S. Navy * * * Commodore Barry is honored by the second Aegis Destroyer, *Barry*; and Lieutenant O'Bannon by the 25th Spruance Destroyer, *O'Bannon*.

Indeed, from the opening salvo of the American revolution through the present, the battle reports of the Navy and Marine Corps sparkle with Irish names. Some, like Admiral William Leahy, may be familiar because he was the first Irish-American five star Admiral—one of only four in the history of the republic. Others are part of the long honor roll of Irish-American men and women in uniform. Donovan, Kelly, McNamara, O'Brien, Sullivan, and, yes, O'Keefe. My father is a retired naval officer, and I wish he could be here tonight, for he is yet another link in the long blue and green lines that pass from Commodore Barry and Lieutenant O'Bannon to our Navy and Marine Corps today.

Many of these names belonged to people who gave their lives in defense of their country. Some now rest in endless sleep ashore * * * and others are entombed with their shipmates in gallant vessels that will never put to sea again. But their names, and their deeds, are forever cherished in the memory of the Navy and Marine Corps.

Now let me tell you a story about one other group of Irish-Americans who were a very important part of that long line * * *

I'm sure most of you remember the tragic story of five brothers who died together on a single terrible day in World War II—they were the Sullivans, five young Irish-Americans from the midwest. They were lost at sea when their Cruiser, the *Juneau*, was torpedoed and sunk early in the war off the coast of Guadalcanal.

Their deaths—and the painful story of their grieving mother back home, who lost all five of her sons in a single day—touched the entire country, and a Navy destroyer was named for the five lost brothers. It was called the *Sullivans*, and she served with glory throughout World War II, avenging the sad loss of the Sullivan brothers with fire and steel across the Pacific, winning nine battle stars. That ship also served gallantly in the Korean war and was eventually decommissioned in 1961.

I am very proud that during my tenure as Secretary of the Navy, I was able to ensure that brand-new Aegis Destroyer, the 18th ship of the Arleigh Burke class, will soon be christened *The Sullivans* in honor of these five young Irish-Americans who sacrificed their lives for their country.

I know *The Sullivans* (DDG 68), will serve as a constant reminder to the Fleet and to our Nation of the heroic sacrifices and deep patriotism of Irish-Americans, both living and dead, who have fought so gloriously for their country.

To say that I am proud to have served as Secretary of the Navy would be a monumental understatement. It was one of the great defining experiences of my life. But perhaps the word "proud" is misleading, if not inappropriate. More often in that job I was humbled by the frequent realization that my contributions to the good of the service were consistently outshone by the dedicated and diligent efforts demonstrated every day by the men and women of the naval service. Today and in the future they are facing challenges which are formidable indeed. Some of these have arisen abroad and no doubt will continue to be covered extensively by the media but there are others which are less obvious but equally important to the military community and to the American public at large. I'd like to take this opportunity to say a few words about one of these "stealth challenges."

The military is often used as a proving ground, a laboratory in which to test solutions to problems which beset society as a whole. In this arena, the armed forces have become leaders in setting the standards for adherence to the principles upon which this country was founded. For example, under President Truman in 1948 the military formulated a policy of racial integration which, through a steadfast commitment to merit as the only real yardstick, produced an environment in which a gifted black officer like General Colin Powell would become Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. It's important to keep in mind that the Truman integration policy was initiated years before the school desegregation cases ignited the civil rights movement in earnest in the civilian community the military led the way.

Long before the war on drugs became a popular issue with the American public, the services embarked upon a zero tolerance drug abuse policy which today is viewed with envy in the civilian community. "Not on my watch, not on my ship, not in my Navy" was the standard.

Today America's military grapples with the issues of gender bias, sexual harassment and gay rights. We all have personal views on these issues which affect our American culture. I regret that I cannot flip forward through the pages of the future to see what the answers will be but this I confidently predict: the military will face these problems squarely and the solutions will be fair and honorable, completely in keeping with the ideals and values which attracted our Irish forebears to this great country.

I trust that the qualities of the Irish—good humor, spirit, stubbornness in the right cause, and the ability to keep our head up when the going gets hard—will continue to stand the Navy and Marine Corps in good stead because, through it all, they are and must continue to be the pre-eminent guardians of American interests abroad and the leading examples of the best features of American character here at home.

It has been a great honor to speak with you and to use this fitting occasion to recall the many contributions by Irish Americans to the ongoing development of our naval service. I am unapologetically proud of our Irish culture heritage. Its tremendous strengths and basic values helped me through many a difficult day in public service. I relied upon it heavily on my last day in office when I prepared my final message to the men and women of our sea service. I borrowed the words from the refrain of an Irish ballad older than time called "The

Parting Glass". It may be familiar to many here tonight:

And since it falls unto my lot
That I should go and you should not
I'll proudly stand and fondly call
Farewell and God go with you all

Perhaps I could rely upon that great asset once more by rendering my final words tonight in the ancient Gaelic language of our ancestors. Go raibh maith agaibh, oiche mhaith, agus Eirinn go bragh.

(Meaning: Thank you, good night, and Ireland forever)

TRIBUTE TO MATTHEW L. YOUNKER

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1993

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize an exceptional young man from my district who has recently accepted his appointment as a member of the class of 1997 at the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy.

Matthew L. Younker will soon graduate Gibsonburg High School after 4 years of outstanding academic achievement as well as extracurricular involvement. During his high school career, Matt has participated in the Congressional Youth Leadership Council, the American Legion Buckeye Boys State, and the Green Creek Wildlife Society. He has established himself as a leader among his peers and was elected senior class president.

Mr. Speaker, one of the most important responsibilities of Members of Congress is to identify outstanding young men and women and to nominate them for admission to the U.S. service academies. While at the academy, they will be the beneficiaries of one of the finest educations available, so that in the future, they might be entrusted with the very security of our Nation.

I am confident that Matt Younker has both the ability and the desire to meet this challenge. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating him for his accomplishments to date and to wish him the best of luck as he begins his career in service to our country.

A TRIBUTE TO ROSALYNN CARTER

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1993

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, former First Lady Rosalynn Carter, whose commitment to public service is nothing less than inspiring, will honor us with a visit to Capitol Hill today. She will be on hand as an art exhibit entitled, "The Post-Presidential Work of Rosalynn and Jimmy Carter," opens in the Cannon Rotunda. The exhibit, which will run through May 7, is sponsored by the Congressional Human Rights Caucus, which Congressman JOHN PORTER and I cochair.

On the occasion of Mrs. Carter's visit, I would like to take the opportunity on behalf of Congressman PORTER and the Congressional Human Rights Caucus to pay tribute to her. An exceptional and caring individual with energy and vision, Rosalynn Carter has worked all her life for a better and more humane world for all of us.

Both as First Lady and as a private citizen, Rosalynn Carter has lent here intelligence, time, and energy to many significant causes. In doing so, she has raised the level of public recognition and understanding of pressing social issues that had previously gone unaddressed.

Rosalynn Carter has been a driving force in the field of mental health throughout her career in public service. As active honorary chair of the President's Commission on Mental Health during her husband's administration, she helped bring about passage of the Mental Health Systems Act of 1980. Today she continues her leadership through the Carter Center in Atlanta, which is dedicated to improving the quality of life for people at home and in the developing world through programs in health, agriculture, and conflict resolution. Mrs. Carter is a member of the Carter Center Board of Trustees.

The Carter Center recently assisted in the first successful multiparty elections in Zambia, where a team led by President Carter monitored registration and voting processes. In another outstanding example of its work, the Carter Center in October monitored Guyana's first free and fair elections in 28 years. That mission was the culmination of 2 years of work with Guyanese political parties to construct electoral reforms.

In 1985, Mrs. Carter initiated the Rosalynn Symposium on Mental Health Policy, which brings together representatives of mental health organizations nationwide to focus and coordinate their efforts on key issues. Since then, annual symposia have investigated such topics as mental illness and the elderly, child, and adolescent illness, family coping, financing mental health services and research, and treating mental illness and the stigma still attached to it.

The Task Force on Mental Health Policy, based at the Carter Center of Emory University and chaired by Mrs. Carter, works year-round to sustain the momentum of the symposia and to unify professionals in various mental health disciplines. Task force members include individuals in a position to shape and influence public policy.

Mrs. Carter has received many honors and awards for her support of mental health causes, including Volunteer of the Decade Award from the Mental Illness Foundation, and the Outstanding National Leadership Public Service Award from The American Mental Health Fund.

Mr. Speaker, if there is one image of Rosalynn Carter that symbolizes her commitment, her caring, and her courage in addressing the vital needs of people at home and throughout the world, it is the image of her working side by side with her husband as they build housing for the homeless. Indeed, Mrs. Carter's work with Habitat for Humanity exemplifies her dedication to bringing about a brighter tomorrow for those who will inherit the future. On behalf of Congressman PORTER and the Congressional Human Rights Caucus, I thank Mrs. Carter for a lifetime of selfless accomplishment and for her inspiring vision.

THE RESPIRATORY CARE PRACTITIONER COST SAVINGS AND FAIRNESS ACT OF 1993

HON. JIM SLATTERY

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1993

Mr. SLATTERY. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation which will make a small but critical change in the Medicaid and Medicare nursing home reform provisions. Under OBRA '87, an individual is considered a nurse's aide unless he or she is specifically included in the statutory definition of a licensed health professional. Respiratory care practitioners were inadvertently omitted from the list of licensed health professionals, and according to the letter of the law, must undergo nurse aide training and competency evaluation which I believe adds unnecessary and expensive costs to our long-term care programs.

While I recognize the important role of the nurse aide in caring for our Nation's elderly and disabled, respiratory care practitioners are not nurse aides. They are licensed professionals in their own right. Most nursing homes employ respiratory care practitioners because the facility cares for a large number of ventilator-dependent patients, those patients who can only breathe on a respirator. Respiratory personnel are intricately involved in the care of these high-technology patients.

This proposed change does not affect coverage or reimbursement issues. But there is a fiscal and fairness issue at stake which only requires a definitional correction. Without it, the statute will remain unchanged and nursing homes will have to continue to incur the cost to provide expensive nurse aide training and competency evaluation to a group of health care professionals who are not nurse aides.

This Nation faces continued skyrocketing costs in providing health care. There is no reason to perpetuate any cost in the system which is unnecessary. Requiring respiratory care practitioners to undergo nurse aide training and competency evaluation is both inappropriate and costly. My legislation will correct this oversight and properly place respiratory care practitioners in the licensed health profession category and decrease the financial burden to nursing homes and the Medicare and Medicaid Programs. I urge my colleagues to support it.

TRIBUTE TO ANGELO MOZILO, TREE OF LIFE AWARD RECIPIENT

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1993

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to pay a special tribute to Mr. Angelo Mozilo, who will be honored on May 11, 1993, as he receives the Jewish National Fund's Tree of Life Award.

Angelo is well known to many of us in Congress in his most recent capacity as president of the Mortgage Bankers Association. He has had a long and distinguished career in mortgage and real estate finance, taking a lead role in advancing the causes of housing and home ownership. Angelo's career has been marked by outstanding achievement and a reputation of excellence. Yet, his success in the business world has not overshadowed his commitment to the values symbolized by the Tree of Life Award.

I congratulate Angelo on a lifetime of accomplishments and for his receipt of the Jewish National Fund's highest honor. It is truly well deserved.

I ask all of my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in extending heartfelt congratulations to Angelo on this achievement.

THE CLEANUP OF BOSTON HARBOR

HON. JOHN JOSEPH MOAKLEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1993

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to your attention a matter that is extremely important to me and my constituents—the cleanup of Boston Harbor. As you all may know, Boston Harbor has virtually become a household name across the Nation.

Some have termed Boston Harbor as the dirtiest harbor in the United States. In fact, the last two Presidential campaigns have used Boston Harbor as an example of environmental disaster, with its cleanup in desperate need of Federal support. I am here this morning to request $100 million for the cleanup of Boston Harbor, which is one of the most important environmental projects in the Nation.

In addition, the cleanup of wastewater discharges to Boston Harbor is one of the largest public works projects in New England.

The Boston Harbor cleanup project is managed by the Massachusetts Resources Authority [MWRA] and is paid for by 2.5 million citizens in 61 communities in Massachusetts. Later this afternoon this distinguished subcommittee will hear Douglas MacDonald, executive director of the MWRA, offer testimony on this crucial issue. Although substantial efforts have been made to control costs, the total cost of this important project is about $6 billion by the year 1999. I would like to point out that $4.5 billion of this is required to meet federally mandated environmental standards.

During the 1970's and early 1980's similar projects across the Nation have received between 55 and 75 percent Federal funding under the Construction Grants Program of the Clean Water Act. But Mr. Chairman, the Boston Harbor cleanup project has only received a disproportionate 8 percent Federal funding for this essential environmental project.

Unfortunately, the burden of this project is on the ratepayers. In my opinion, this is terribly unfair. The major portion of this project is financed by the MWRA issuance of revenue bonds secured and repaid with interest by rate revenues exacted from the ratepayers. Household bills have gone up by 289 percent, compared to a national increase of 38 percent.

Today, ratepayers in the MWRA district pay the highest rates in the Nation and there is no relief in sight. Future household rate projections average increases of 18 percent annually through 1999. Without Federal relief, this will bring rates to $1,200 per family, with no promise that there will be an end to the upward spiral. What family can afford these types of outrageous bills?

Mr. Chairman in Massachusetts this is causing serious problems for ratepayers who are faced with the difficulty of paying escalating rates along with their mortgages, food, and heating bills. My constituents in some cases have to choose between paying their water and sewer bills or putting food on the table. Over 100,000 households in our service area have limited incomes, and payments of these water and sewer bills are in direct competition with other basic life necessities.

To their great credit, the Clinton administration supports funding of this extremely important project. That is because the Boston Harbor project epitomizes the state of water and sewer infrastructure systems that have been badly neglected across the Nation and therefore deserves assistance.

I feel so strongly about this issue that I have come before you today to personally request your support.

I recognize that this is a particularly difficult budget year and that you must deal with a broad range of worthy competing goals within your subcommittee. But in light of the great need in my district, I am requesting that $100 million be included for the cleanup of Boston Harbor in fiscal year 1994. Quite frankly, Mr. Chairman, I wish I could ask for more, because we need more.

Your subcommittee's support in the past has shown a deep commitment to restoring Boston Harbor for the sake of the environment, public health, recreation and the economics of a clean and safe harbor for Boston, MA, and our Nation. I thank the subcommittee for listening to my testimony today and hope that you will continue your commitment to Boston Harbor.

COVENANT CHRISTIAN HIGH SCHOOL WINS CLASS D BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

HON. PAUL B. HENRY

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1993

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, March 27, 1993, the Covenant Christian High School "Chargers" were victorious in winning the Michigan State Class D basketball championship in The Palace of Auburn Hills. For the team, this was a dream come true and a tribute to their hard work and dedication throughout the season. It also made them the first team from the Grand Rapids area to win a boys' State title since South Christian High School earned the Class B championship in 1988, and it secured the title a second time for them. Covenant Christian won the title back in 1973 and their rivals this year, Western Michigan Christian, had won it last year.

With a perfect 27–0 record this season, the Chargers demonstrated teamwork and school spirit by putting forth their highest level of effort. Our community is proud of them and recognizes the high standard of educational excellence that goes on at Covenant Christian High School, as well as their athletic victories.

Mr. Speaker, each and every player contributed in his own special way to successes enjoyed over the 1992–1993 season. It gives me great pleasure to honor them and their coaching staff by naming them today: Coach Kevin Van Engen, Assistant Coach Greg Holstege, guard Joel Eldersveld, forward Chad Engelsma, center Paul Engelsma, guard Chris Fisher, guard Jeff Holstege, guard Joel Holstege, forward Dennis Kaptein, guard Scott Koole, forward Tim Kuiper, forward/center Dave Meulenberg, guard/forward Tyler Pipe, forward Craig Snippe, forward Joel Van Baren, guard Ryan Van Overloop, and forward Matt Velthouse.

Winning a championship takes hard work, determination, spirit, and ability, but most importantly, it takes teamwork. To quote Chris Fisher, "The thing is, we never wanted to lose. The whole team was willing to do whatever they had to so we didn't lose."

Mr. Speaker and colleagues, please join with me in expressing heartiest congratulations to the 1993 Michigan State Class D basketball champions—the Covenant Christian High School Chargers!

INTRODUCTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL WHALING MORATORIUM ENFORCEMENT ACT

HON. PETER A. DeFAZIO

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1993

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, many of our colleagues may believe that whaling has gone the way of the buffalo hunt, ended by depleted stocks and public revulsion. They're dead wrong. At next week's meeting of the International Whaling Commission in Kyoto, Japan, whaling nations are expected to demand an end to the international whaling moratorium, and are threatening to gut the Commission if they don't get their way.

At last year's meeting of the IWC, Norway announced that it would resume commercial whaling this summer, without regard for any management plan adopted by the IWC. Despite worldwide condemnation and strong pressure by the United States and other countries, Norway remains intent on following through with its threat to resume the commercial killing of whales.

Norway's actions clearly undermine the authority of the IWC and even threaten its very existence. Agenda 21, adopted at the U.N. Conference for Environment and Development, recognized the IWC as the sole international organization with authority to manage and protect whales. Norway's resumption of whaling is a flagrant violation of the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling—to which Norway is a party—and could be a fatal blow to the IWC.

Like many other international bodies, the IWC has no inherent authority to enforce its

policies. Instead, the IWC depends upon its member countries to participate in the decisionmaking process and then abide by the final decisions. I believe the United States must use sanctions already available in our law to put some weight behind the management plans of the IWC.

Today I am introducing the International Whaling Moratorium Enforcement Act of 1993. My bill builds on the Pelly amendment to the Fishermen's Protective Act, which allows the President to embargo fisheries products from nations that violate international fisheries agreements. My legislation will require these sanctions for countries that violate IWC management plans, and allow the President to expand these sanctions beyond fisheries products if necessary. My bill will give whaling nations a simple message: If you ignore the IWC, don't plan on dumping your fish on our market. These sanctions are reasonable and workable, but sufficient to get outlaw whaling nations to sit up and take notice. I hope my colleagues in the House will support this timely effort.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE "WE THE PEOPLE" PARTICIPANTS FROM GRIDLEY, IL

HON. THOMAS W. EWING

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May, 4, 1993

Mr. EWING. Mr. Speaker, over the past few days students from my congressional district have been in Washington competing in the national finals of the We the people . . . The Citizen and the Constitution Program. I am proud to announce that the class from Gridley High School, located in Gridley, IL, has truly represented the 15th District well by first winning the State championship and then placing in the top 10 teams in the country. I am very proud of these young men and women.

The team from Gridley High School included, Carmen Fields Jason Hany, Brett Hendren, Matt Jenkins, Laura Kingdon, Sandy Kuerth, Paul Laiming, Steve List, Kim Maubach, Arlan Miller, Christine Romersberger, Justin Schaefer, Jodie Schlipf, Jeff Shepley, Scott Stella, Chris Wallin, Benjie Zeler, and Patty Zimmerman.

Since last fall these students have been working with their teacher, Jerry Sax and his student teacher, Christina Sapp, in studying a comprehensive 6-week curriculum that provides students with a fundamental understanding of the Constitution, concentrating on the Bill of Rights. Their coordinators, Fred Drake and John Willie, have also made significant contributions to the success of the Gridley program.

I am very proud of these students, not only because they placed in the top 10 at the competition here in Washington, but more importantly because of their dedication and teamwork. These kids, being from a small town, have basically grown up together, and I think that makes this accomplishment all the more meaningful. They are truly an attribute to smalltown life and the numerous benefits this type of atmosphere provides.

I wish each of the Gridley team members the very best as they continue their educations and hope that they will inspire others to follow in their footsteps.

TRIBUTE TO KAREN A. HOGAN

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1993

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize an exceptional young woman from my district who has recently accepted her appointment as a member of the class of 1997 at the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy.

Karen A. Hogan will soon graduate from Vermilion High School after 4 years of outstanding academic achievement. During her high school career, Karen has participated in many extracurricular activities, including the mock trial team, the model U.N. Program, and the band. She is a member of the National Honor Society and the Arbor Day Society.

Mr. Speaker, one of the most important responsibilities of Members of Congress is to identify outstanding young men and women and to nominate them for admission to the U.S. service academies. While at the academy, they will be the beneficiaries of one of the finest educations available, so that in the future, they might be entrusted with the very security of our Nation.

I am confident that Karen Hogan has both the ability and the desire to meet this challenge. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating her for her accomplishments to date and to wish her the best of luck as she begins her career in service to our country.

AMERICANS SUPPORT TRUE LINE-ITEM VETO

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1993

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, a recent editorial from the Wall Street Journal regarding the line-item veto underscores the sentiments of an overwhelming majority of Americans.

The American people want change, real change. The people want us to balance our budget. They want the Federal Government to live within its means, just as families must. And they want us to give the President true line-item veto authority so he can carve out waste, not some watered down version that passed the House last week.

We need to be doing everything we can to stop the destructive rate of growth in spending and taxes. We need to prune nonessential programs so that enough resources will be left to meet the requirements of the truly needy.

It is unfortunate that this House just passed a very ineffective expedited rescission bill that will not do not thing to reduce unnecessary spending.

The path to lower deficits is not paved with tax increases. We can reduce deficits by encouraging growth and handcuffing the big spenders. I commend the Wall Street Journal article to my colleagues and other readers of the RECORD.

LINE ITEM VOODOO

As with term limits, the American people by overwhelming margins endorse the line item veto as a tool of political reform in the United States. Lately, influential Democrats such as Senator Bill Bradley have endorsed it. Bill Clinton campaigned for the line item veto last year, but now congressional barons are offering him a poor substitute that they hope will placate the public while it does little to curb government's instinct to spending.

Today, the House will likely debate something called "expedited rescission." It is to the line item veto what chicory flavored water is to Colombian coffee. It may look the same but one taste tells the tale.

A true line item veto would mean that the President would receive a spending bill from Congress and would then have the right to strike out items that he considered unnecessary spending. Congress could restore the spending but only by a two-thirds vote of both the House and Senate.

The ersatz "expedited rescission" process would be a charade. The President would have to sign an entire spending bill (often combining spending for three separate federal departments). He could attach a list of spending items he disagreed with and then ask Congress to eliminate them. But he couldn't ask that an existing program be reduced below its previous budget, and he couldn't cut a new program by more than 25%. The modest cuts he could suggest would stick only if both houses decided by majority vote to concur.

Rep. Ernest Istook is a freshman Republican from Oklahoma who has become a champion of a genuine line item veto. He presented his anti-pork credentials last year when he ran for Congress saying he'd refuse to vote for unjustified spending programs even if they helped his district. "A pig is a pig, even if it's one who lives at home," he said.

Rep. Istook says that "expedited rescission" will do almost nothing to control pork. He notes that many Members of Congress aren't embarrassed to be associated with pork barrel spending. They revel in it. "Only a President elected by all Americans can frequently rise above parochial concerns and act in the national interest," Rep. Istook maintains.

When the Cato Institute recently surveyed the nation's current and former Governors it found that 92% backed a true line item veto. "It makes the difference between talking about cutting spending and making it a reality," says Doug Wilder, the Democratic Governor of Virginia. Not surprisingly, all 10 former Governors who serve in Congress back a line item veto for the President.

The push to replace the line item veto with a sham substitute is typical of how Congress is dealing with reform in this session. It is faking it.

Members reluctantly abolished several showboating select committees but then allocated their budgets to other panels so that no overall savings will result. The leadership adopted new House rules ostensibly to expedite legislation, but they'll have the practical effect of limiting real debate. The more Members of Congress avoid changing their arrogant ways, the more the public will continue to clamor for the only real reform it knows will stick: term limits.

HONORING THE MEMORY OF THEODORE COOPER, M.D., PH.D.

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1993

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remember and to pay tribute to Theodore Cooper, M.D., Ph.D., chairman of the board and chief executive officer of the Upjohn Co., who died on April 22 this year. It was my privilege to call Ted Cooper a dear friend.

There are many ways that a man can be remembered. We tend to remember people for the big things they do, the great goals that they accomplish. We remember the powerful positions attained, the awards won, the moments of glory. By these standards, one could easily talk for hours about Ted Cooper's accomplishments. But, what is more remarkable and more noteworthy is that Ted Cooper will be remembered for so much more. His legacy is not power or fame or a place in the spotlight. The greatest legacy of Ted Cooper was his love for his fellow human beings and his commitment to improving the life of all people.

A medical doctor and a Ph.D., he used his intellect and gifts to help and train those that would follow in his footsteps. As a professor of medicine, he taught at St. Louis University, chaired the department of pharmacology and was a professor of surgery at the University of New Mexico Medical School. He taught at Rockefeller University, and in 1977, he was appointed dean of the medical college of Cornell University. The students he taught are now doctors taking care of the sick and making them well. This gift of healing, shared with so many, is Ted Cooper's legacy.

He could have stopped there. Certainly his academic achievements represent enough laurels for a man to rest on. But that was not enough. Ted Cooper turned his attention to helping more Americans through public service. He was associate director of the Heart and Lung Institute at the National Institutes of Health. Thanks Ted Cooper's work at the Institute, Americans learned about cholesterol and its link to heart disease. Ted was also a Deputy Assistant Secretary and Assistant Secretary at the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare during the Ford administration. In these roles, he improved the health and well-being of all Americans, and, was duly recognized for his accomplishments. He received the Distinguished Service Award from the American Institute of Biological Sciences, the Albert Lasker Special Public Service Award, and the Department of Defense Distinguished Public Service Medal, among other honors.

Again, Ted Cooper could have stopped there, taking pride in his many achievements, and gone on to lead a quiet life. Thankfully, he did not. Instead, he devoted himself to the pharmaceutical industry, an industry that has as its goal the saving of human lives. He had been elected to the board of directors of the Upjohn Co. of Kalamazoo, MI in 1977. In 1980, he joined the company as an executive vice president, and was named vice chairman in 1984. In 1987, he was chosen as chairman of the board and chief executive officer, the position he held until his death. Ted made research a top priority at Upjohn, and this emphasis has led to promising compounds in development for AIDS, for nerve damage, and for a host of unmet medical needs. Ted understood that the purpose of a pharmaceutical company is to find innovative therapies for those in need.

When a person does as much as Ted Cooper did in his professional career, it's easy to imagine that he must have made sacrifices in his personal life. Ted Cooper did not. He was a loving husband to his wife, Patsy, and a wonderful father to four children: Michael, Mary, Victoria, and Frank. He enriched the lives of countless friends and he was never too busy to talk to and listen to one of Upjohn's employees, be it a fellow executive or a newly hired intern. Ted Cooper cared about people, those he loved dearly and those he never met. This gift of caring is Ted Cooper's greatest legacy, and I feel honored to have known him. Along with countless others, I will miss him.

AMSA HOLDS 37TH WORLD PIANO COMPETITION

HON. DAVID MANN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1993

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, and Members of the House, please join me in congratulating the American Music Scholarship Association on its 37th World Piano Competition, which will be held in Cincinnati this summer.

Approximately 100 of the world's best young piano artists from all over the world participate in this event each year. The finalists in this competition are accompanied by the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, and all winners are awarded participation in a recital performance taking place at New York's Carnegie Hall. The World Piano Competition is one of the most important piano competitions in the world for its young participants.

Please join me in commending the AMSA's World Piano Competition on its 37 years of providing wonderful opportunities for the gifted artists who perform in the competition. I further wish to express my best wishes to those who will be competing.

TRIBUTE TO CLAIRE McQUADE

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1993

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, there has never been a time when it was more important to call people's attention to public servants who have done their job not just well, but with a dignity, integrity and creativity that stands out. One such person is Claire McQuade, who recently retired after a long career as head of the board of elections in North Attleboro, MA.

I met her in 1982, when congressional redistricting brought us together—it has since once again put us asunder, at least for electoral purposes. But during that tenure period, I came to know, benefit from, admire, and appreciate Claire McQuade's extraordinarily dedicated and skillful performance of an important public service.

She has earned her retirement from the board of elections, but she will continue to be an important force for civility and intelligent public policy in North Attleboro and in Massachusetts.

Mike Kirby of the Sun Chronicle recently gave a good sense of what it was like for him as a young reporter to learn part of his trade with help from Claire McQuade, and I ask that the excellent job he did of giving people a sense of this talented individual be printed here.

CLAIRE MADE HER TOWN A BETTER PLACE TO LIVE IN

(By Mike Kirby)

One of my more pleasurable assignments in working for this publication was the year or so I covered North Attleboro.

And one of the more enjoyable aspects of the time I covered the town was visiting North Attleboro Town Hall—particularly visiting the upper level.

That's where Claire McQuade, chairwoman of the board of election commissioners, presided.

I made it a point to stop in and chat with McQuade whenever I could, partly because she would pass on story tips, partly to hear her strong opinions and partly because she was one of my favorite people in town hall.

Now that she is retiring from her duties after more than 20 years, I'd like to pass on a few of those stories, stories I think speaks volumes about the strong-willed, kind-hearted woman everyone in North Attleboro politics knows simply as "Claire."

Claire carried on her duties as election warden in a totally objective manner, but she was a Democrat with a capital D.

One time, she said, she was named a delegate to a state convention in Springfield. As she checked into the hotel, she met up with a prominent regional politician, one we in newspapers sometimes refer to as "from the old school." He scratched your back and made sure you scratched his as well.

This politician took out his wallet, flashed several large bills and began to pay for Claire's room.

"I told him to keep his money," Claire said. "He insisted, but I can be pretty darn stubborn."

Claire said she hadn't decided which candidate she would back, but there was one thing that was certain: She couldn't be bought.

In an age when we still too often think of men as the boss, she left little doubt who was in charge of the election, census-taking and other duties of her office. This sometimes put her at odds with some people at town hall.

But no one ever doubted that her office was perhaps the most efficiently run in town. Claire would have it no other way.

Her handling of the town census, for instance, is among the best in the area. Her figures often nearly match the federal census, which spends far more time and manpower.

When the town's shifting population meant that a seventh voting precinct was to be added, she anticipated the problem and had several options mapped out—years in advance.

During my time covering North Attleboro, I sensed that Claire's efficiency actually

raised the performance level within town hall, that other workers didn't want to be left in her dust.

She also raised other people's standards.

Early in my tenure in North Attleboro, I referred to the town's preliminary election as a primary. Big mistake.

The next time I stopped at the election office, Claire was ready.

She quoted the section and verse of state law, distinguishing a preliminary election and a primary.

A primary, she said, involved parties; a preliminary was strictly non-partisan.

She was firm about it, but nice too. I apologized and wrote a correction.

From then on, whenever I had any questions about elections, I called Claire. I knew if I did, I'd get things right.

So, not only should the townspeople of North Attleboro say "thank you" to Claire, so should I. And so should the better-informed readers of this publication.

INTRODUCTION OF ENTERPRISE ZONE LEGISLATION

HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1993

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation designed to encourage business expansion, employment stimulation, and the revitalization of areas designated as enterprise zones, including those areas affected by the closure or realignment of military bases.

This legislation authorizes a total of 50 tax enterprise zones; 25 to be designated by either the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development in the case of an urban tax enterprise zone, and 25 by the Secretary of Agriculture, in consultation with the Secretary of Commerce, in the case of a rural development investment zone.

In addition, this legislation authorizes the Secretary of Commerce to designate those areas adversely affected by the closure or realignment of military bases as tax enterprise zones.

By utilizing the tax incentives of an enterprise zone, the legislation I am proposing will soften the economic blow to those communities which have relied on the presence of military bases for jobs and economic stability.

The designation of areas affected by base closings will attract new industry and spur economic development to replace the loss of revenue and jobs created by a base closing.

Many of the tax incentives for enterprise zones in this legislation were included in H.R. 11, the Revenue Act of 1992, which was vetoed by President Bush last November. The tax incentives in this legislation include: 15 percent employer tax credit for qualified zone wages paid or incurred during such taxable year; deduction for the purchase of enterprise zone stock; and 50 percent exclusion for gain from new zone investments.

Mr. Speaker, the passage of this legislation will enable us to make significant progress in attracting businesses to those communities that are most in need of economic development and renewal.

TRIBUTE TO TIMOTHY S. RICKEY

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1993

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize an exceptional young man from my district who has recently accepted his appointment as a member of the class of 1997 at the U.S. Military Academy.

Timothy S. Rickey will soon graduate Bowling Green High School after 4 years of outstanding academic achievement as well as extracurricular involvement. During his high school career, Tim has participated in numerous academic challenges. He is a member of the National Honor Society, the French Club, and participates in Junior Achievement. Tim has also distinguished himself as an outstanding athlete on the BGHS swimming team, as well as serving as team captain.

Mr. Speaker, one of the most important responsibilities of Members of Congress is to identify outstanding young men and women and to nominate them for admission to the U.S. service academies. While at the Academy, they will be the beneficiaries of one of the finest educations available, so that in the future, they might be entrusted with the very security of our Nation.

I am confident that Tim Rickey has both the ability and the desire to meet this challenge. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating him for his accomplishments to date and to wish him the best of luck as he takes his place in the "Long Grey Line" and begins his career in service to our country.

A SALUTE TO AMERICAN WOMEN IN RADIO AND TELEVISION

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1993

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute the pioneering work of American Women in Radio and Television, a nonprofit organization of professional women and men in the electronic media and allied fields. For more than 40 years, the organization has toiled to improve the quality of the electronic media, especially the image of women. About a year ago, American Women in Radio and Television launched a public service campaign to combat sexual harassment.

Although sexual harassment has received substantial publicity recently, victims often are largely unaware of the law and its remedies, as well as of support groups and resources available to help. Studies show that as many as two-thirds of working women have experienced sexual harassment. This illegal behavior takes its toll not only in self-esteem, but also in lost productivity in the workplace.

With the assistance of a variety of organizations, American Women in Radio and Television has organized a campaign that marries two important societal institutions: the electronic media and our nationwide library system of more than 16,000 libraries. Involved is a "Stop Sexual Harassment" resource booklet that is available to all of the libraries. The booklet discusses the issue of sexual harassment and specific ways to deal with harassment, including a suggested list of Government and private resources. Mr. Speaker, I am impressed with the campaign launched by American Women in Radio and Television and look forward to the day when such a campaign will no longer be necessary.

TRIBUTE TO MS. MARGARET BOIVIN

HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1993

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Ms. Margaret Boivin, of Menominee, MI, in Michigan's First Congressional District, which I represent. On May 1, 1993, the community of Menominee will honor Ms. Boivin as she retires after 22 years of being the Menominee County District Court Clerk.

Margaret Boivin has served Menominee County and its citizens with integrity and honor. She has been a leader in the community. The party that will mark her retirement on May 1 does not begin to express Menominee's gratitude and admiration for her years of service. It is our hope, however, that now Margaret will have more time to spend with her family, her friends, and her pets. I know there are many people starving for the attention that she has given over the years to her job. I'm sure they'll be happy to get her back. On the other hand, however, Menominee County will sorely miss her for her work.

It is not only mine, but all of Menominee County's hope that Margaret will continue to enjoy the fruits of her labor starting with her retirement party. We can never adequately express our gratitude for her tireless service. Congratulations Margaret, and best wishes.

51ST ANNIVERSARY OF THE FALL OF CORREGIDOR

HON. DUNCAN HUNTER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1993

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, on May 5 we recognize the 51st anniversary of the fall of Corregidor and honor the memory of the Filipinos and Americans who fought the brutal Japanese occupation of the Philippines.

Official U.S. Army reports state that of the Filipinos and Americans who were surrendered to the Japanese in 1942, less than half survived to be released after the submission of Japan in 1945. Since 53 percent of POW's in Japanese hands were slaughtered on the Bataan Death March or died from starvation and disease in Japanese prison camps, by far the most barbaric treatment of prisoners of war recorded in modern times.

The few Americans who escaped fought with Filipino guerrillas against the Japanese

throughout the occupation. Gen. Douglas MacArthur in his book "Reminiscences" estimated that the Filipino organized units on Luzon alone equaled the effectiveness of five American divisions. In addition to fighting the Japanese throughout the occupation, the Filipino guerrillas furnished intelligence information to American forces before and during the retaking of the Philippines.

Following through on his pledge to return, General MacArthur led an American attack force to the beaches of Leyte on October 20, 1944. When General MacArthur waded ashore, he had with him President Sergio Osmena and Gen. Carlos Romulo.

To my knowledge, no American was ever betrayed to the Japanese during those dark years of oppression in the Philippines. When American troops landed on Leyte, Comdr. Chick Parsons, organizer of the Filipino guerrilla resistance, completed his mission there and left the island. Although he had been in company with Filipinos on several occasions when stopped by Japanese patrols, and had a $10,000 price on his head, the Filipinos always put his protection above their own. This was true of other legendary Americans who fought with Filipinos guerrilla units on various Philippine islands during World War II, such as Col. T.V. Hanson, Col. Ed Ramsey, Lt. I.F. Richardson, and Lt. Don Jameson.

The bond of friendship demonstrated during World War II between Americans and Filipinos lasts to this day. We will be commemorating this camaraderie at a dinner Friday, May 7 in the office club at the San Diego Marine Recruit Depot. Sponsoring the event is the Pacific Freedom Foundation, with its first vice-president and executive director, Frank Dillman, as honorary dinner chairman. The Honorable Helena Benitez, former Filipino senator and chairwoman of the Philippines Women's University, will be the guest of honor and speaker. Among those attending will be former guerrilla fighters, POW's and others who participated in the defense and liberation of the Philippines.

DR. HENRY DITTMAR'S "HISTORY WITHOUT END"

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1993

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, a large contingent of University of Redlands alumni from the Washington area recently gathered to honor one of their most admired professors, Dr. Henry Dittmar, on the occasion of his 80th birthday.

There are presently over 300 University of Redlands alumni working in the Nation's Capital, a large percentage of them products of Dr. Dittmar's four decades of teaching European, African, and Middle East history. Most remarkably, he is still teaching.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to share Dr. Dittmar's address, "History Without End," with you and our colleagues for it conveys this man's view of how history affects many of the major crises we face today around the globe.

HISTORY WITHOUT END

Thank you for your great kindness and generosity in inviting me here to be with you to celebrate my 80th birthday. I am very touched indeed, more than I can possibly express.

I must ask you, though, to make one slight correction. The date of my actual birthday was not the 13th but the 7th of March. The year was and is 1913. It makes me think of the almost superstitious horror which President Wilson had of the No. 13. He had what Harold Nicolson called "a childish belief in the personal relation between himself and the No. 13", a belief which anyone born in the year 1913 would not be inclined to share.

Les Janka mentioned to me that most of you have not heard me in a history class for quite a while, and that for that reason you might actually want me to talk history—and that in a town in which a policy adviser at the State Department propounded the concept of the "end of history". I am not going to try to refute that hypothesis tonight—nor do I intend to talk for the traditional academic 50 minutes which might make you long for the end of history.

What I would like to do is to vary the usual compartmentalisation of history into nation states or powers in evolution or decline, and to shift our attention away from Paris or London, Bonn or Washington, Moscow or Cairo, to the fault lines and border or buffer states in between. In this I want to look at the lands of the European Peninsula and of the Middle East as a single interrelated area. After all, most of the inhabitants of that area believe, or used to believe, in the same single God, however defined by Jews, Christians, or Muslims.

This landmass north and east of the Mediterranean Sea is usually and somewhat arbitrarily considered in the context of either African, Asian, or European history, but rarely as one interrelated area.

It has been divided, not by geography but by human action, along three remarkable fault lines which have been the cause of military action, time and again, over the centuries, and of which so far only one has shown signs of a peaceful demise.

The furthest west of these lines is the one created first by Julius Caesar, and then more effectively, by Louis The Pious, the son of Charlemagne. It was in my childhood and my adolescence still associated with the concept of France and Germany as hereditary enemies. The buffer between these two fairly well defined areas was Alsace-Lorraine, the prize over which all too many wars were fought.

The furthest east of these fault lines is the one which 2,000 years ago still separated the Roman and the Persian Empires. Alexander The Great had blurred that line temporarily, and so had the Arab Khalifate at its peak. However the emergence of the Ottoman Empire as the Successor to the Byzantine Empire and the rejuvenation of the Persian Empire under the Safavids in the 16th century reestablished the ancient rivalries—the buffer in this case being the land we now call Iraq.

The third fault line, in the middle between the others, is the one created by the partition of the Roman Empire into east and west, last negotiated in the year 518, which started just west of what is now the city of Belgrade, and reached the Adriatic at the point which now marks the frontier between Albania and Greece, opposite the heel of the boot of Italy. The buffer here was for many centuries the Venetian Republic, which at times included the Dalmatian coast of what now is Croatia.

A closer look at these fault lines might leave us with some interesting conclusions.

The first, fairly obvious one, is that lines drawn by rulers or other statesmen leave much to be desired. We only have to think of the partition of Africa along lines drawn by European governments without any reference to traditional boundaries between tribes or peoples. These lines have remained a major problem in African politics.

In the case of the three fault lines which I mentioned there was perhaps a little more justice, a little more respect for tradition, but certainly no inclination to leave them alone. There was at all times the inclination of the stronger power to enrich itself at the expense of the weaker power.

The partition of Charlemagne's Empire among his grandsons really created three different states: To the west the Realm of Charles, clearly identifiable as the nucleus of the future France; to the east the Realm of Louis which included the borderlands of the old empire and the newly conquered Saxon Territories, giving it definite German character; and in between the empire of Lothair which consisted of the lands between from the North Sea to Italy, "a sausage of a country" according to some historians. That was clearly the buffer state to be fought over between east and west for over 1,000 years. It was an attractive territory, bordering on Rhine and Meuse, commanding trade routes from the Alps to the North Sea and from West to East. Under the Dukes of Burgundy it became the richest country in Europe, and it gave birth to the first ruler since Charlemagne to think in terms of a united Europe, the Habsburg Emperor Charles V. His plans and policies filled the King of France with such fear that he did everything in his power to mobilize opposition to Charles, even the Muslim Turks and the German Protestants.

There then followed the centuries of French ascendancy which led to the advance of France to the Rhine, culminating in the capture of Strasbourg, today the capital of the Council of Europe, and frequent host to the European Parliament. Louis XIV advanced to the Rhine, and Napoleon incorporated the Rhine lands. The Concert of Europe, in 1815, gave the northern part with its great Catholic tradition to Protestant Prussia, and left French speaking Lorraine and German speaking Alsace in French hands, shattering the dreams of an incipient all-German nationalism.

In 1871 Alsace Lorraine became the price which Bismarck offered and France had to pay to German nationalism to accept Prussian dominance. After World War I France regained the coveted lands, only to lose them to Hitler in 1940, and then again obtain them after World War II. It was a seemingly endless bloody tennis match.

However, wonder of wonders, there emerged after the war statesmen on both sides determined to bring that game to an end. The crisis of post-World War II became in Jean Monnet's words "the great federator". Robert Schuman of France, a native of Luxemburg, Konrad Adenauer, the great Rhinelander, Alcide de Gasperi of Italy, a native of Trent and former member of the imperial Austrian Parliament, and Paul-Henri Spaak, native of the former and future capital of Europe, agreed on a fusion of the coal and steel industries of France, Germany, Italy, and the Benelux countries which make future wars among them impossible. This, in Robert Schuman's words, was to be "a contribution to the raising of living standards and to world peace," and Jean Monnet told Konrad Adenauer: "We want to put Franco-German relations on an entirely

new footing. We want to turn what divided France from Germany—that is the industries of war—into a common asset, which will also be European."

Thus was born the concept of first economic and later political unity—at its very core the idea of permanent Franco-German cooperation to replace the hereditary hostility of the countries towards each other. The fault line was to disappear, and Adenauer replied: "Monsieur Monnet, I regard the implementation of the French proposal as my most important task. If I succeed, I believe that my life will not have been wasted." (Monnet: Memoirs)

What about the second line in the East? In modern times, that is since the 16th century, the Ottoman Empire and the Persian Empire fought almost constant wars over the possession of what once was Mesopotamia and now is Iraq. Parallel to the religious conflicts in Europe brought about by the Reformation, Sultan Selim I, to quote Lord Kinross, "was dedicated above all to the extermination from his empire of the hersey of Shi'ism. His main enemy was its exponent, the Persian Shah Ismail. Before embarking on a holy war against him, Selim saw to the elimination of some 40,000 of Ismail's religious followers in Anatolia, an action comparable in Islamic terms to the contemporary massacre of St. Bartholomew in Christian Europe." (Ottoman Centuries, p. 167) The current term for such action is ethnic cleansing.

The wars between the Turks and the Persians lasted for centuries—until European intervention in the second half of the 19th century brought them to a halt.

With the dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire after World War I in what David Fromkin called "a peace to end all peace" the bufferland, Iraq, was given new status as a power in its own right. Lloyd George diddled Clemenceau out of Mosul, which was then added to the mainly Sunni province of Baghdad and the mainly Shi'ite province of Basra. This prevented the establishment of an independent Kurdistan in the north and barred any Persian claims to the south. A desert king was imported, and thus this potentially very wealthy region given the impetus to recreate both ancient history and the Baghdad of the Khalifs.

When, in the post-World War II years, the Khomeini revolution in Iran, put the safety of western economic as well as political interests in Iran in doubt, the concept that Iraq, whatever its government, should be maintained as a counter force, gained many adherents. Saddam Hussein felt encouraged. He could consider himself the victor in a long war against Iran—and probably thought that further expansionist policies would be tolerated. In an interview with Alasdair Palmer, printed in the Spectator (January 23, 1993), General Michael Dugan, U.S. Air Force Chief of Staff during part of the gulf war, said: "Operation Desert Storm was designed to give Saddam a way of surviving. * * * He might be a bit brutal, but at least he is not a mad Mullah."

The theologian Al-Ghazali, who died in 1111, wrote: "An evil-doing and barbarous sultan, so long as he is supported by military force, so that he can only with difficulty be deposed and that attempt to depose him would cause unendurable strife, must of necessity be left in possession, and obedience must be rendered to him" (quoted in Peter Mansfield, The Arabs), and a Christian Chronicler reported from Damascus that it was understood that power must be asserted by a certain measure of harshness and violence. If a ruler was mild, just, and peace loving, this emboldened the people against him.

In the meantime the "Mad Mullah" of Iran has been replaced by President Hashemi Rafsanjani, equally fundamentalist, but pleading for understanding rather than advocating hostility. Mr. Moorhead Kennedy, former hostage in Iran, quotes him as "calling upon the West to grow up, to stop being afraid of what we are unwilling to understand, to accord to other rights that we claim for ourselves and our allies, and to have the courage to make common cause even with those whose means appear unfamiliar, bizarre, or even (possibly) dangerous." (L/A Times, March 15, 1993)

Clearly there has been no resolution along the fault line between ancient Rome and Persia with Mesopotamia as the coveted buffer. And there have so far not been any great statesmen to seek peace where there have been centuries of war. That history is by no means at an end.

And what about the third fault line, the boundary between the western and the eastern Roman Empire, between Latin and Orthodox Christendom, and for 500 more recent years between Western and Central Europe and the Ottoman Empire?

When, in the course of the seventh century, Slavs settled in these ancient borderlands, filling a vacuum originally caused by the invasion of the Huns, the Slovenes and the Croats in the West were converted to Latin Christendom, while Serbs to the East accepted the Orthodox rite. To be more precise: "By the end of the 10th century the inhabitants of present-day Serbia and eastern Bosnia had for the most part accepted eastern Christianity, while western Bosnia and Croatia leaned toward Roman Catholicism." (William Langer) The fault line was reestablished and reaffirmed. Whenever the empires of East or West were weak, the borderlands grew strong—as the Serbian state did under Stephen Dushan in the 14th century, and the Venetian Republic in the 15th century—until they were defeated and absorbed by the greater powers. The Serbian armies were annihilated in the never forgotten Battle of Kossovo in 1389, and the Venetian Republic brought to an inglorious end by Napoleon in 1797.

The Vienna Congress of 1815 made Austria-Hungary heir to the lands of the former Venetian Republic, including Croatia with Dalmatia, leaving Bosnia and Serbia within the much weakened Ottoman Empire. After the upheaval of the French Revolution and the Napoleonic wars there was a period of settlement and nationalist dreams deferred. Serbia gained a degree of autonomy from the Sultan, sufficient for bitter rivalries and even civil wars among competing factions and their leaders; an insurrection in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1876 led to a declaration of war against Turkey by Serbia and Montenegro. Their armies under the command of the Russian General Chernaiev were defeated by the Ottoman forces. Fear of unilateral Russian intervention led to a meeting of the Concert of Europe in Congress at Berlin, in 1878. There Serbian independence was recognized, but the coveted provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina put under Austrian occupation and administration. The old fault line was reaffirmed.

It then became the major goal of Serbian policy to gain Bosnia and Herzegovina, and, in addition, access to the Adriatic. Gavrilo Princip, the assassin of the Austrian successor to the throne, was both a Bosnian revolutionary and a member of the Black Hand, an organization dedicated to the fulfilment of Serbian aspirations. The allies promised Serbia both Bosnia and Herzegovina and a wide access to the Adriatic in 1915. This was accomplished with the formation of the kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovennes in December, 1918, a union endured rather than accepted by the Croats in the West. The assassin of King Alexander, in 1934, was an agent of Croat revolutionaries headquartered in Hungary.

During World War II Croatia was put first under Italian and later under German control. The Ustachi, militant Croat nationalists, were given free rein to massacre thousands of Serbs. In opposition, the Croat Communist leader, Josip Broz Tito, succeeded in uniting the antifascist forces of the country, and ultimately of all of Yugoslavia with a plan under which the separate parts of Yugoslavia would be united in a federation of autonomous republics. This union now no longer exists—and the old fault line is now also the line of battle.

Misha Glenny, correspondent of the BBC World Service, describes his impression of the Krajina, scene of recent fighting, in these words:

"The Vojna Krajina can claim to be one of the most active and disruptive historical fault lines in Europe. Apart from forming the border between the empires of Islam and Christendom for three centuries, it is also the line of fissure between Rome and Constantinople, the Roman Catholic and Orthodox faiths. * * * it is no coincidence that the war between Tito's partisans and the Croat fascists, the Ustachas, one of the most bestial struggles within the myriad conflicts of the Second World War, erupted largely along this strip of southeastern Europe." (The Fall of Yugosalvia)

The bestial struggle is obviously continuing day by day; it is being waged by the Serbian Bosnians against the Croats whose terrible atrocities during World War II have neither been forgotten nor forgiven. And it is now being waged against the Bosnian Muslims in the name of religion, a revival of the Crusades which pitted Christians against Muslims. It sounds like a rather hollow form of fundamentalism, aimed at reawakening old and long forgotten hatreds, but has resulted in the razing of Mosques to the ground in conquered Muslim villages, and, as we know, in the organized mass rape of Muslim women.

We may well ask: Is there no statesman, no person of genius and vision, as there were in Western Europe after 1945, who can reconcile the opposing parties? Is there no way to identify common interests and common values rather than old prejudices and hatreds? And is there no way to make the respect for human rights the basic law of the entire human family?

You see that a discussion of history can easily become an essay in current affairs. History is after all continuing in us and with us. We are all part of it—and there is no end to it.

Thank you for inviting this now old historian to talk history once more. May God bless you all.