

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

FAMILY CAREGIVER SUPPORT ACT
OF 1993

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 5, 1993

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, today I am reintroducing the Family Caregiver Support Act, legislation to support the caregiving efforts of the family members of the estimated 2.4 million individuals with functional limitations who could not otherwise remain at home. Joining me in introducing this bill are Mr. MARKEY and Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. BRADLEY is introducing similar legislation in the Senate.

Family caregivers provide the majority of community based long-term care for their loved ones. They do so willingly and without pay, but at tremendous physical and emotional costs.

Study after study has documented the toll that caregiving takes on family members—mostly mid-life and older women, who take on this job. More than one-third of caregivers are over age 65 and 10 percent are over age 75. They perform an intimate and unrelenting task which can continue for years, and which wears the caregivers down both in obvious and hidden ways. Caregivers suffer disproportionately from lowered immune function, depression, exhaustion, and stress-related illness and injury.

According to the Alzheimer's Association, it would cost an estimated \$54 billion to replace these family caregivers with formal paid care. The cost in human terms is immeasurable. If we do not help families to continue the job they are doing, and want to do, the current voluntary patchwork system will disintegrate. Caregivers overwhelmingly report that what they need most is respite—a little time off from the constant demands of care.

The Family Caregivers Support Act is supported by the Alzheimer's Association, the Older Women's League, and organizations representing persons with physical and mental limitations. The legislation is based upon successful community based programs which have been able to piece together voluntary, private, and scarce public resources to offer limited help to families in need.

In Michigan for example, the Detroit Area Chapter of the Alzheimer's Association operates a respite care program which serves \$200 families in the greater Detroit area. By joining foundation grants, State funds, volunteer services, and fees paid by families on a sliding scale, the association is able to provide enough assistance to keep families going.

Examples of how this program is helping families includes:

An 80-year old woman cares for her husband who has Alzheimer's disease. Both the woman and her husband are Holocaust survivors. Her husband is reliving his experiences

through hallucinations brought on by Alzheimer's—an emotional nightmare that adds to the unrelenting physical demands of his care. The respite program gives this woman a chance to get away, to regroup, for 4 hours once a week, when a trained companion comes to her house to take over for her.

Two young men are caring for their mother who has Alzheimer's disease. They both work full time. Through the respite program, their mother goes to a day care program 1 day a week, and has a companion at home for 4 hours once a week. With this minimal help, and by working alternate shifts, they are able to keep their mother at home.

A young mother of elementary school age children has been caring for her mother, who is in her fifties and has Alzheimer's disease, along with her frail grandmother. The respite program has provided her enough day care and in-home help to keep her mother at home for over 3 years.

This modest program is a lifeline for the families it serves. Unfortunately, it only scratches the surface. There are over twice as many families on the waiting list than are currently being served.

The needs are great and the available resources small. I have personally met with family members who are in severe need of help to care for their loved ones disabled by many different conditions, and these families cannot find the help they need. In many parts of Michigan, and across the country, there are no programs at all—not even a waiting list to sign. The Family Caregiver Support Act is designed to fill that void.

The Family Caregiver Support Act is not the complete answer to long-term care. Many Americans do not even have family caregivers—others could live independently with some support, or need more care than their families can provide even with limited outside assistance. This legislation starts with the most economical, the most caring, and the most practical approach, and for millions of American families, it is what they need to keep going.

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

SUMMARY: THE FAMILY CAREGIVER SUPPORT
ACT OF 1993

The Family Caregiver Support Act of 1993 addresses the long-term care needs of individuals with functional limitations through state administered respite care programs supporting a flexible variety of respite services. For the elderly spouse of someone with Alzheimer's disease, this might mean an hour or two a week to attend to personal needs; for the mother of a severely disabled child this might include a couple of hours of day care to allow time and attention to other children in the family. Other service options include companion services, temporary care in a hospital, nursing home or community center.

ELIGIBILITY

A person with functional limitations is:

(1) An individual age 18 or over who, without substantial human assistance or supervision, cannot perform at least 3 out of 5 Activities of Daily Living (ADL); or

(2) An individual age 18 or over who needs substantial human assistance or supervision because of cognitive or other mental impairment which impedes ability to function or causes behaviors that pose a serious health or safety hazard to the individual or others; or

(3) A child who is receiving SSI disability payments or would be eligible for such payments but for SSI income or resource limitations.

A caregiver is a spouse, parent, child, relative or other person who has primary responsibility for providing care for an individual with functional limitations, does not receive financial remuneration for the care provided, and has provided care for a period of at least three months.

Services are available without cost for a functionally impaired person with income below 200% of poverty, and on a sliding scale for persons with incomes above 200% of poverty and less than \$75,000.

SERVICES

An eligible person is entitled to a maximum of \$2,400 of services per year.

Services may be provided on an hourly, daily, or overnight basis, according to an individual service plan based on an assessment of the caregiver and care recipient's particular needs.

Services include: companion services, homemaker services, personal assistance, community day services, temporary care in a licensed or accredited facility, and other services specified by the state. Services may not duplicate or supplant those available under Medicare, Medicaid, or private insurance.

H.R. —

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Family Caregiver Support Act of 1993".

SEC. 2. FAMILY CAREGIVER SUPPORT PROGRAM ESTABLISHED.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 301 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new title:

"TITLE XXI—GRANTS TO STATES FOR FAMILY CAREGIVER SUPPORT PROGRAMS

"PURPOSE OF TITLE; AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

"SEC. 2101. For the purpose of enabling each State to furnish services to support informal caregivers of individuals with functional limitations by providing services designed to facilitate and strengthen informal support systems to help maintain individuals with functional limitations within the community, there are authorized to be appropriated for each fiscal year such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this title. The sums made available under this section shall be used for making payments to States which have submitted, and

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

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

had approved by the Secretary. State plans for family caregiver support services.

"STATE PLANS FOR FAMILY CAREGIVER SUPPORT SERVICES

"SEC. 2102. A State plan for family caregiver support services must—

"(1) provide that it shall be in effect in all political subdivisions of the State, and if administered by them, be mandatory upon them;

"(2) provide for financial participation by the State equal to not less than 50 percent of the administrative costs of operating the program in the State;

"(3) provide either for the establishment or designation of a single State agency or agencies (such agency may be the same agency established or designated under section 1902 of this Act) to administer or supervise the administration of the plan in coordination with home and community-based services provided under title XIX of this Act;

"(4) describe the steps that will be taken to ensure that all State government agencies responsible for the provision of family caregiver support services funded under this title with other Federal or State agencies or both on behalf of individuals with functional limitations and their caregivers shall be included in the development of the State plan so that all such services are coordinated with all other types of services and benefits such individuals and their caregivers may be receiving (or are eligible to receive);

"(5) describe the steps to be taken to ensure equitable access to family caregiver support services funded under this title for individuals of all ages with functional limitations and their caregivers, including individuals who have cognitive, mental, developmental, physical, sensory, or other impairments that meet the criteria of section 2104(b)(1);

"(6) describe the manner in which family caregiver support services funded under this title will be organized, delivered, and coordinated, statewide and within the various localities of the State, in order to achieve the objectives specified in subparagraphs (4) and (5) of this subsection;

"(7) specify the procedures used in notifying and obtaining input on the contents of the State plan from non-governmental organizations and individuals with an interest in the welfare of individuals with functional limitations;

"(8) provide that the State agency or agencies—

"(A) make a determination of the need for family caregiver support services for the individual with functional limitations;

"(B) establish quality assurance for the delivery of family caregiver support services, including evaluation of individual and family satisfaction with the services provided;

"(C) establish a family caregiver support plan for each individual with functional limitations for services under this title, and provide for periodic review and revision as necessary; and

"(D) establish reimbursement levels for family caregiver support services;

"(9) provide that family caregiver support services funded under this title to an individual with functional limitations shall not supplant services otherwise provided to such individual for which such individual is eligible under titles XVIII or XIX of this Act or under any other public or private program;

"(10) provide—

"(A) that no copayment shall be required for individuals with functional limitations with incomes below 200 percent of the income official poverty line (as determined by

the Office of Management and Budget and revised annually in accordance with section 673(2) of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981); and

"(B) that a copayment shall be required on a sliding scale basis (as determined by the State) for individuals with functional limitations with incomes in excess of 200 percent of such income line; and

"(11) provide for making family caregiver support services available, including at least the care and services described in paragraphs (1) through (4) of section 2104(a) to all individuals with functional limitations.

"PAYMENT TO STATES

"SEC. 2103. (a)(1) The Secretary (except as otherwise provided in this section) shall pay to each State which has a plan approved under this title, for each quarter, beginning with the quarter commencing January 1, 1994—

"(A) an amount equal to 100 percent of the total amount expended during such quarter as family caregiver support services under the State plan subject to the applicable Federal payment limitation described in paragraph (2); and

"(B) an amount equal to 50 percent of so much of the sums expended during such quarter as found necessary by the Secretary for the proper and efficient administration of the State plan (including costs of needs determination and care planning).

"(2)(A) The applicable Federal payment limitation described in this paragraph is \$2,400 per calendar year per individual with functional limitations, reduced by the offset, if any, described in subparagraph (B).

"(B) The total Federal payment to any State for each individual with functional limitations for a calendar year shall be reduced by the amount of any copayment paid by such an individual for family caregiver support services funded under this title in accordance with paragraph (10) of section 2102.

"(b) No payment shall be made under this title with respect to any amount expended for family caregiver support services in a calendar quarter for any individual with functional limitations with an income in excess of \$75,000 per year.

"DEFINITIONS

"SEC. 2104. (a) For purposes of this title, the term 'family caregiver support services' means care and services in the home, or in the community, provided on a temporary, short term, intermittent, or emergency basis to support a caregiver in caring for an individual with functional limitations, including—

"(1) companion services;

"(2) homemaker services;

"(3) personal assistance;

"(4) day services in the community;

"(5) temporary care in accredited or licensed facilities (admission to a hospital or nursing home for out-of-home care for a brief stay); and

"(6) such other services, as specified in the State plan.

"(b)(1) For purposes of this title, an 'individual with functional limitations'—

"(A) is an individual 18 years of age or over who—

"(i) cannot perform (without substantial human assistance, including supervision) at least 3 of the activities of daily living described in subparagraphs (A) through (E) of paragraph (2); or

"(ii) needs substantial human assistance or supervision because of cognitive or other mental impairment that—

"(I) impedes ability to function; or

"(II) causes behavior that poses a serious health or safety hazard to such individual or others; or

"(B) is a child who is receiving disability payments, or would be eligible for such payments, but for the income or resource limitations considered for determining eligibility under title XVI of this Act.

"(2) The activities of daily living described in this paragraph are—

"(A) toileting;

"(B) eating;

"(C) transferring;

"(D) dressing; and

"(E) bathing.

"(c) For purposes of this title, the term 'caregiver' means a spouse, parent, child, relative or other person who—

"(A) has primary responsibility (as defined by the Secretary) of providing care for one individual with functional limitations;

"(B) does not receive financial remuneration for providing such care for such individual; and

"(C) who has provided such care to such individual for a period of not less than 3 months.

"(d) For purposes of this title, the term 'family caregiver support plan' means a written plan, developed in cooperation with the caregiver and the individual with functional limitations to reflect their choices and preferences for the type, frequency, and duration of family caregiver support services to be provided under the plan.

"MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

"SEC. 2105. States receiving payments under section 2103 must maintain current levels of funding for family caregiver support services to individuals with functional limitations and their caregivers in order to be eligible to continue to receive payments for such services under this title."

(b) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall become effective with respect to services furnished on or after January 1, 1994.

CAROLINE STAHLBUSH RETIRES AFTER 28 YEARS OF OUTSTANDING SERVICE

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 5, 1993

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I judge a person by how much he or she gives back to her community, and by that standard, Caroline Pultz Stahlbush of Claverack, NY, is an outstanding American.

Mrs. Stahlbush is retiring after 28 years of service as Claverack town clerk. But her service in that post only tells part of the story. I would like to say a few words about the rest of the story.

She comes from one of the oldest and finest families in the area. Born on a farm in Columbia County, she used to walk 2 miles to a 1-room schoolhouse, and every day in the summer she delivered milk by horse and wagon to the nearby Borden processing plant.

She eventually married Victor Stahlbush, and from early in her life began a habit of civic involvement that she never lost. She was involved with Ghent Lutheran Church and, after moving to Philmont, the Philmont Reformed

Church. At Philmont, she was active in the sewing group and ladies aid society, and taught Sunday School.

Caroline Stahlbush played an important role in creating a hot lunch program at Philmont Union School, where she served as president of the PTA.

She followed her husband to Niagara Falls during World War II, but returned to Columbia County and resumed her heavy civic involvement. She was a matron with the Eastern Star, Ames Chapter, and participated in the Masonic Blood Bank Program. She also joined the Mellenville Grange and the Henry Hudson Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

In 1965, when her husband was no longer able to perform heavy construction work, and when town clerk, Kathryn Hamm, died, Caroline Stahlbush applied for the position. She served in that position with distinction for 28 years. At the same time, she was active in town and county Republican affairs and became an original member of the Town Clerks Association.

Her retirement plans include spending more time with her family, daughter, Florence, grandson, Clinton Mossman, Jr., and his wife, Lori, and great-grandsons, Brandon and Aaron. She also hopes to remain active in Claverack Senior Citizens.

Whatever her plans, we can all wish her well. She has not only been a pillar of her community, but one of the finest public servants I've ever known.

That is why, Mr. Speaker, I proudly ask you and all Members of this House to rise with me in tribute to Caroline Pultz Stahlbush, a great lady who has never held back when it comes to giving of herself to her community.

DANIEL J. MARTINSON, LEGRAND
SMITH SCHOLARSHIP WINNER

HON. NICK SMITH

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 5, 1993

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, it is indeed an honor to extend public commendation to Daniel J. Martinson of Coldwater, MI, in recognition of his exemplary achievements in leadership and scholarship. His outstanding accomplishments at Coldwater High School and in his community have earned for him the high accolade of receiving a 1993 LeGrand Smith Scholarship.

A member of the National Honor Society, Daniel has wide-ranging academic and athletic interests and has earned the Citizen of the Year Award from the Daughters of the American Revolution, the "I Dare You" Leadership Award, and numerous academic letter awards. Curious about how this and other lands are governed, he has been a representative in a model United Nations and participated in the "We the People" competition on the Bill of Rights. Outside of school, Daniel has been active in community youth activities as well as volunteer work with his church. Daniel is a remarkable young man, and one from whom we might all take inspiration as a fine leader for tomorrow.

In being named as a winner of a LeGrand Smith Scholarship, Daniel is being honored for demonstrating that same generosity of spirit, depth of intelligence, responsible citizenship, and capacity for human service that distinguished the late LeGrand Smith (1908-70) of Somerset, MI.

Therefore, I am pleased to honor Daniel J. Martinson for his selection as a winner of a LeGrand Smith Scholarship. May his future years be guided and supported by the success, respect, and pride, that he has already earned for his hard work, enthusiasm, and leadership.

BANKRUPTCY INFLATION ADJUSTMENT AMENDMENTS OF 1993

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 5, 1993

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation which would update several key provisions of the Bankruptcy Code. The Bankruptcy Inflation Adjustment Amendments of 1993 would mandate an adjustment in the dollar limits in the code to reflect the impact of inflation on our economy.

The rationale for this legislation is simple. The Bankruptcy Code was enacted in 1978 and since that time, the inflation rate has exceeded 100 percent. Since no changes in any of the dollar amounts have occurred since the code's enactment, these figures are now completely out of date.

The need for an inflation adjustment can perhaps be demonstrated most clearly in cases involving chapter 13 reorganization. Currently, to file a chapter 13 petition, a debtor must have debts not exceeding \$350,000. That debt limit made sense in 1978, but today, the balance on the debtor's mortgage alone, as in parts of my district in Silicon Valley, can be enough to keep the debtor out of chapter 13 and force him or her into chapter 7 liquidation.

The second part of this legislation is also long overdue. The Bankruptcy Inflation Adjustment Act provides for an adjustment every 5 years of the dollar amounts in the code based on changes in the Consumer Price Index. This periodic adjustment provision would make certain that the Bankruptcy Code continues to protect creditors and debtors in the same way that Congress intended when it adopted the code in 1978. As a result, debtors and creditors would no longer have to wait for congressional action to update the code.

Mr. Speaker, the Bankruptcy Inflation Adjustment Act of 1993 is a technical measure which ensures that the Bankruptcy Code can adjust to the economic conditions of the 1990's and beyond. I urge my colleagues to support this measure.

TRIBUTE TO DR. JULIA DAVIS

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 5, 1993

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share the following article about Dr. Julia Davis, a former teacher from my district, who remained active in education until her death at age 101, 21 years after her formal retirement. I offer Dr. Davis' story as an illustration of the dedication and commitment our teachers have to educating the future leaders of America.

The article appeared in the April 27, 1993, edition of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

JULIA DAVIS DIES; TEACHER AND HISTORIAN

(By Harry Levins)

Dr. Julia Davis, a nationally known pioneer in the teaching of black history, died Monday (April 26, 1993) at Incarnate Word Hospital. She was 101 and had lived independently until recently in her home in St. Louis.

She taught in the city's public schools for 48 years. Well past retirement, at age 80, Dr. Davis helped to shape the city system's formal curriculum for the teaching of black history—a passion that began in her childhood in St. Louis.

"I began my interest at home," she told an interviewer in 1968, "reading my father's scrapbook, made up of pictures and clippings from papers and books." Through her years as a teacher, she made sure that her seventh- and eighth-graders knew about the accomplishments of blacks.

"The Negro has been overlooked in history," she said—but not in her classrooms, and not at the St. Louis Library, where she set up the Julia Davis Fund with her own money.

The library used the money to amass the Julia Davis Collection—2,720 volumes on blacks, their achievements and their contributions to society. The library describes it as "a major research collection."

In 1974, to honor her services, the library opened the Julia Davis Branch, with 18,000 volumes in 10,000 square feet of rented space at 4666 Natural Bridge Avenue. Over the years, the branch outgrew the space.

Two months ago, the new Julia Davis Branch opened at 4415 Natural Bridge, with 50,000 volumes in 15,000 new square feet of space.

Never before had the library system named a branch for a living person.

Dr. Davis spent most of her teaching career at Simmons Elementary School, 4318 St. Louis Avenue. The youngsters she taught never forgot her.

One was Chuck Berry, the rock 'n' roll pioneer. On the occasion of Dr. Davis' 100th birthday, in November 1991, Berry said, "She's a Baptist, but she was like a Catholic nun in the classroom. She taught in the avenue of perfection. We tried to come close."

Another was Henry Givens, now the president of Harris-Stowe State College. Back when he was principal of Douglass School in Webster Groves, he introduced Dr. Davis to his pupils in the gym as "my old teacher."

That remark sparked mock outrage in Dr. Davis, a peppery woman. She stood up, told Givens and the pupils, "Young man, young people, I am not as old as he is"—and put her wiry, 5-foot, 6-inch frame through a cartwheel on the gym floor.

At the time, she was 77 years old.

Dr. Davis retired from teaching, in the formal sense, in 1961. But she remained a teacher in almost everything she did. For example, she had a reputation as a teacher and nurturer of black ministers at Central Baptist Church, 2843 Washington Avenue, her spiritual home since 1903.

The current pastor, the Rev. Ronald Paknett, said Dr. Davis "saw the supporting of the legacy of this church as primary."

The church attracts a solid following of middle-class blacks, some of whom drive in from far off in the suburbs. For years, it had a reputation as a solemn, staid church. But in the past decade, the church has moved—not without some dispute—toward a more spontaneous form of worship.

Dr. Davis helped to smooth the turmoil, Packnett said. "She was a peacemaker," he said, "a bridge between this church's traditions and the opportunities of the future."

When she died, she was still Central Baptist's historian. "I can't say for sure when she started," Packnett said, "but she's mentioned as the historian in a church history she helped to get printed in 1927."

In the classroom, Dr. Davis had little patience with those who failed to do their work. In retirement, she had little patience with those who sought to publicize her own work.

As she neared 100 in November 1991, she turned away would-be interviewers. Asked why, she said, "Because I am an old lady, and anything that anybody wants to know about me is in the library or in newspaper clips."

Still, nobody who knew Dr. Davis called her taciturn. In accepting an award from the St. Louis Public Library in 1989, when she was 97, she said:

"I'm sure you're saying that at my age, you're old enough to say 'Amen' and sit down. Well, I can't do that. There's too much work to be done."

Her title of "Doctor" derived from honorary degrees given to her by the University of Missouri at St. Louis and by Harris-Stowe, the successor to her alma mater, the old Stowe Teachers College. She went to Stowe after graduating from Dumas Elementary School and then from Sumner High School, which had a special place in her heart for the rest of her life.

Dr. Davis got her master's degree from the University of Iowa and did graduate work at Lincoln University, Boston University, Northwestern, Syracuse, St. Louis University and New York University.

She wrote five monographs on black history that were published by the St. Louis school system for use by students or teachers. Dr. Davis amassed a variety of honors and awards from such groups as the Urban League and the Human Development Corporation.

Her only child, John Buckner, died in 1977; he had once been principal of her beloved Sumner. Dr. Davis' closest survivors are two nieces, Josephine Harris and Miriam Wheeler, both of St. Louis, and two nephews, John W. Davis of Pagedale and William Huggins of St. Louis.

CORRECTIONS OFFICERS AT COXSACKIE TYPICAL OF DEDICATED PROFESSIONALS

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 5, 1993

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, in February, I had the privilege of touring the Cocksackie Correctional Facility in our 22d Congressional District.

I was quite impressed, and today, I'd like to tell you why.

The recent inmate violence in the southern Ohio prison served as a reminder of the sacrifices we ask our corrections officers to make.

In this day and age we probably put too much emphasis on the rights of criminals and not enough on those of victims. Least of all are the rights of corrections officers being promoted or guarded by any public advocacy group, or by the public at large. Part of that is because they are not as visible as other professionals in the law enforcement field, such as officers in municipal police departments or State troopers.

On a daily basis, our corrections officers work with the most incorrigible, hardened criminals. It is, quite simply, one of the most dangerous of professions. And every bit of recognition they get is deserved. They certainly have my admiration, especially after my tour and talks with the corrections officers of local 1264, council 82 at Cocksackie.

The color guard from Cocksackie is attending the funeral of a correction officer killed in the Ohio riot. There is a great deal of solidarity across the country in this fraternity of proud and dedicated professionals.

I will not be able to attend another tour on May 13, when a luncheon and other ceremonies will take place. That is why, Mr. Speaker, I would ask all Members of this House to rise and join me for our own overdue tribute to local 1264 and to the corrections officers of America. We ask them to do an impossible job. Let's let them know we appreciate how well they do it.

TRIBUTE TO ALL LEGRAND SMITH SCHOLARSHIP FINALISTS

HON. NICK SMITH

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 5, 1993

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, it is a sincere pleasure to recognize the finalists of the LeGrand Smith scholarship contest. This special honor is appropriate tribute to the academic accomplishment, demonstration of leadership and responsibility, and commitment to social involvement displayed by this remarkable young adult. We all have reason to celebrate their success, for it is in their promising and capable hands that our future rests.

The finalists of the LeGrand Smith scholarship contest are being honored for showing the same generosity of spirit, depth of intelligence, and capacity for human service that distinguished the late LeGrand Smith (1908-

1970) of Somerset, MI. They are young men and women of character, ambition, and initiative, who have already learned well the value of hard work, discipline, and commitment.

These exceptional students have consistently displayed their dedication, intelligence, and concern throughout their high school experience. They are people who stand out among their peers due to their many achievements and the disciplined manner in which they meet challenges. While they have already accomplished a great deal, these young people possess unlimited potential, for they have learned the keys to success in any endeavor. We proudly honor the teachers, family members, and friends who have had a positive influence on the lives of these young leaders.

As a Member of the Congress of the United States of America, I am proud to join with the many admirers in extending our highest praise and congratulations to Krista Watson, Kendra Schaadt, Andrew Brown, Johannes Zinser, Stacey Sober, Philip Wahtola, Amy Macrellis, Wendy Stimer, Charles Hunt, Amy D'Lynn Lamoreaux, Long Thanh Tran, Jason Salsbury, Penny Kroa, Angela Merrill, and Amy Jo Partin, as finalists of the LeGrand Smith scholarship competition.

A TRIBUTE TO CARMEN ORECHIO

HON. HERB KLEIN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 5, 1993

Mr. KLEIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a cherished friend, the mayor of Nutley, NJ, Mr. Carmen Orechio. This hard-working and dedicated humanitarian has selflessly served the State of New Jersey for more than 25 years.

On May 4, 1993, Mayor Orechio will become the 21st recipient of the distinguished Dr. Virginus D. Mattia Public Service Award. This award is given annually to a member of our community who has demonstrated outstanding voluntarism and community service.

Mayor Orechio has been an exemplary role model. The children of our area love him because he was the force behind the creation of Nutley's Midget League Football Program. The seniors adore him because he started the senior citizen transportation system, a program he was so dedicated to that he actually drove the bus himself to guarantee its success. The general public has been impressed by him because of his very active service on the United Hospital Medical Center's board of trustees.

In order to better help his community, especially the disabled and downtrodden, Mayor Orechio threw his hat in the political ring. He began serving the public when he was elected to the Nutley Board of Commissioners. Mayor Orechio also served in the New Jersey State Senate as Senate President and, occasionally, as acting-Governor. Through Orechio's influence in the State legislature, he was able to demonstrate the need for group homes for the mentally retarded. Mayor Orechio takes health care and the environment extremely seriously and he tirelessly works toward solving the problems associated with these two issues that often plague our communities.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to have Mayor Orechio dedicating so much time and effort for the betterment of our community, especially for those that are less fortunate. I would like to thank Mayor Orechio for serving the community of Nutley, and the entire State of New Jersey, for more than 25 years. Mayor Carmen Orechio deserves to be the recipient of this prestigious award, and I congratulate him for all of his remarkable achievements.

**INTRODUCTION OF THE RURAL
COMMUNITY WATER POLLUTION
CONTROL ASSISTANCE ACT**

HON. JILL L. LONG

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 5, 1993

Ms. LONG. Mr. Speaker, today I will be introducing the Rural Community Water Pollution Control Assistance Act, legislation to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act—Clean Water Act—to provide small, rural communities the means to adequately address their local water quality needs by helping them to more effectively finance the construction and maintenance of federally mandated wastewater treatment facilities. First, I sincerely thank the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. EWING, who is an original cosponsor of this measure, for his helpful assistance in piecing this legislation together.

The Clean Water Act is a landmark measure that has been instrumental in improving the quality of our waters in both urban and rural areas. I wholeheartedly support the intent of the act and the State revolving fund [SRF] concept—a revolving loan program established in the 1987 amendments with the intended purpose of providing an unending source of State revenue for wastewater treatment construction. However, despite the good, economically feasible intentions of the SRF, the available funds not only remain in short supply, but are still not finding their way down to the small, rural communities.

Mr. Speaker, our Nation's clean water needs are expanding while our existing clean water infrastructure continues to deteriorate. A 1988 Environmental Protection Agency [EPA] study—the most recent study on clean water needs—estimated that by the year 2008, \$80 billion will be needed for wastewater treatment construction. Others have estimated a level closer to \$110 billion. While these figures are quite significant, the needs of rural communities throughout this Nation are proportionately even more staggering.

What is also disturbing is that at the time of the 1988 target for secondary treatment compliance, 80 percent of the communities that did not fall into compliance were communities with populations of less than 10,000, according to the EPA. However, while the General Accounting Office [GAO] indicated in a 1992 study that SRF's have been more effective in providing additional assistance to these smaller communities than the previous title II grant program, nevertheless, a large majority of the communities that still have not fallen into compliance remain those same towns of less than 10,000 people.

Meanwhile, these communities must meet compliance deadlines, and are forced to pay penalties for noncompliance. Ironically, however, they find themselves unable to gain access to affordable financing to take the necessary steps to meet compliance regulations—in this case, constructing needed wastewater treatment facilities. Meanwhile, the estimated \$13 billion or more in wastewater facility needs in rural communities continue to grow.

Finding solutions to our current clean water financing mechanism, as well as determining future clean water needs, while taking into account our Nation's dire budgetary condition, has proven to be an arduous task, but improvements can and must be made. I am confident that this legislation will yield improvements in relation to these problems by providing practical steps toward solving many of the problems faced by small, rural communities, while maintaining a healthy environment for all Americans in the future.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation provides small, rural communities with the resources, the expertise, and the financial flexibility necessary to complete the process required to effectively compete for available funding. The legislation also provides small communities access to the financing and technical know-how necessary to construct needed wastewater facilities now and in the future by creating constructive and innovative approaches within the existing financing framework. While refraining from enacting future laws which apply "one-size fits all" mandates on communities of varying sizes, with unique problems and solutions, this legislation promotes effective and cost-efficient ways to tackle our pressing clean water needs by instituting "bottom-to-top" approaches to carry out Federal programs.

The first approach proposes to make wastewater treatment construction financing more flexible, giving small communities more of a chance to find alternative, less costly, and environmentally sound wastewater treatment facility designs while providing more access to State SRF's. These provisions would give the States the discretion to extend, for rural communities, the federally mandated loan repayment period, the time period before principal and interest payments commence, and the time period when loans are to be fully amortized.

Mr. Speaker, in rural areas there is much greater land space per resident where wastewater treatment facilities are less likely to pose an inconvenience to its users. Taken together with the low population density of such areas, these factors may permit the development of facility alternatives which are less technologically advanced, less costly, and have longer design lives. The provisions mentioned above recognizes these unique characteristics, giving States the flexibility to prescribe financial remedies that are responsive to communities' individual needs toward the improvement of the quality of their local water resources.

In addition, in order to further ensure that small, rural communities can effectively compete for SRF assistance, and to address the current inequity in small communities' lack of access to SRF financing, this legislation would require States to establish an account, to be capitalized from a portion of their SRF, to be

dedicated to small, rural communities for wastewater treatment facility construction activity.

Mr. Speaker, rural communities also find it difficult in obtaining funding because they are unfamiliar with the process necessary to obtain an SRF loan and unable to formulate a concrete design, engineering, and management plan for a proposed wastewater treatment facility due to a lack of expertise, technical know-how, and specialization. On the other hand, a typical urban center often has its own legion of economic specialists and expert designers and engineers.

To make up for rural communities limited resources, and to ensure that both accessibility and flexibility are achieved, while keeping in mind our national clean water goals, a small portion of a State's SRF would be used to fund a technical assistance program to be dedicated to small, rural communities. This program, to be administered by the States, would provide assistance and guidance to rural communities with financial management, budgeting, planning, and development of funding to further enhance their ability of considering available facility options. The technical assistance program also seeks to ensure that information would be available for wastewater facility managers during the operation of a facility to facilitate the most cost-effective facility operation with regard to maintenance requirements, repairs, management restructuring, and other improvements.

Mr. Speaker, for far too long, small rural communities have been placed at a distinct disadvantage when trying to obtain assistance from SRF's to use for constructing wastewater treatment facilities. Needless to say, these communities are eager to take the necessary steps to ensure the future health of the environment. While these proposals collectively will not be a panacea to the funding disparity between large and small communities, I am confident that they will significantly improve a small community's ability to more effectively compete for available assistance, maintain a cost-efficient facility, and improve its local environment, while adding nothing to our Nation's budget deficit.

In the interests of promoting the future health of our environment, mitigating the increased costs associated with further delays in the allocation of funding for these purposes, and providing remedies to the current inequity in the SRF financing system, I am hopeful that my colleagues will find this proposal worthy of their support.

REPAIRS OF U.S. NAVY VESSELS

HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 5, 1993

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation today to insure that U.S. shipyards have the primary responsibility for the repair, maintenance, and overhaul of U.S. Navy vessels.

Currently, 10 U.S.C. 7309 states that all Navy ships homeported in the United States must be repaired in the United States. Implied

in this language is that ships homeported overseas may be repaired overseas. The law also states that emergency or voyage repair may be done wherever necessary, whether in a foreign or a domestic shipyard. My legislation does not modify this second provision.

My bill simply deletes the words "homeported in the United States" from the law. Under my legislation, the Navy must do all regular maintenance and repair work in a U.S. shipyard, except for emergency and voyage repair.

Why is this legislation necessary? First and foremost, the ship repair industry is on the verge of economic collapse. Between the decline in the domestic merchant marine, continued unfair trading practices and foreign shipyard subsidies, and proposed cuts in the Navy to a fleet of perhaps 320 ships, there is not enough work to save this industry from extinction.

For many years, the United States has operated shipyards in Japan, principally at Yokosuka. At the height of the cold war, with the conflicts in Korea and Vietnam, this was a sound policy. But today, we have the absurd situation of the U.S. Navy assigning so much work to Yokosuka that it is forced to subcontract repair to private Japanese shipyards. This is happening while U.S. workers are being laid off.

The Yokosuka shipyard cannot handle the workload. A Navy document stated that although the historic workload at Yokosuka is around 253,000 man-days per year, the Navy projects 400,000 man-days per year in fiscal years 1993, 1994, and 1995. The excess which cannot be handled will go to private Japanese shipyards. I stress, this is not emergency work. This is routine maintenance and overhaul work.

The problem, although most acute in Japan, is not limited to that country. After the closure of the Subic Bay base in the Philippines, the United States signed a new agreement with Singapore to allow Navy ships to berth and repair there. Now, again, I have no objection to doing emergency repairs in Singapore or anywhere else. But an April 1 article in *Inside the Navy* reported that Singapore Shipbuilding and Engineering and several other firms have signed a deal to jointly bid on U.S. Navy work. The current law would allow these shipyards to bid on and win routine maintenance contracts on American Navy ships.

A 1992 report by the General Accounting Office concluded that the Navy had not followed repeated congressional directives to limit overseas maintenance. Indeed, Congress has acted in 1984, 1985, 1987, and 1988 to refine the law, but the problem remains. I believe this legislation will help the struggling shipyards of America and is in keeping with previous congressional efforts to limit overseas ship repair.

This week, I met with a number of shipyard owners. Many of them told me that they don't need or want defense conversion assistance—they need ship repair contracts. By bringing these Government contracts home from overseas, we can provide those contracts and preserve some high wage, high skill jobs. Common sense tells us that we ought to competitively bid that work in the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in this effort by cosponsoring this legislation.

A TRIBUTE TO CLARENCE BLAKESLEE

HON. PAUL B. HENRY

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 5, 1993

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, I call to your attention today the many years of dedicated community service of Clarence Blakeslee, of Rockford, MI.

Few people are ever able to give to their community the way Clarence has.

He served his country in World War II, and authored a book on his experience during the Battle of the Bulge.

He built a successful family business in Rockford, and then went on to serve as city commissioner and mayor. From 1980 through 1984 he was a member of the Kent County Board of Commissioners.

Folks know him as Uncle Clarence. They also know him for his ever-present camera. Clarence has chronicled just about every important event in our community for as long as I can remember.

Throughout my public career, Mr. Speaker, Clarence Blakeslee's photographs have captured the memories I hold dear today.

As you know, it is easy to become caught up in the fray of activity here in Washington or back home and not take the time to reflect.

I can tell you, though, that thanks to my "Blakeslee Album," I have always been able to look back warmly on the many good things our community has accomplished.

Thanks to his interest and dedication, Clarence Blakeslee has set the prime example for community service in west Michigan.

A RESOLUTION OF THE NEBRASKA UNICAMERAL LEGISLATURE

HON. PETER HOAGLAND

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 5, 1993

Mr. HOAGLAND. Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit for the RECORD the following resolution adopted by the Nebraska Unicameral Legislature.

NINETY-THIRD LEGISLATURE, FIRST SESSION
LEGISLATIVE RESOLUTION 25

Introduced by Coordsen, 32; Preister, 5.

Committee: Government, Military and Veterans Affairs.

Whereas, there are at least 2,273 American service personnel and civilians who have yet to be accounted for in southeast Asia as a result of the aftermath of the war in Vietnam and southeast Asia; and

Whereas, twenty-one of those unaccounted for in southeast Asia are Nebraskans whose names, hometowns, branch of service, and date of capture or loss follow:

Gerald M. Biber, Benkelman, Army, April 22, 1961.

Delmar G. Booze, Papillion, Marine Corps, January 24, 1966.

Herbert O. Brennan, O'Neill, Air Force, November 26, 1967.

Richard D. Brenning, Lincoln, Navy, July 26, 1969.

Michael S. Confer, McCook, Navy, October 10, 1966.

Robert J. Cordova, Boystown, Navy, January 27, 1968.

Donald C. Grella, Laurel, Navy, December 28, 1965.

Harold Kahler, Lincoln, Air Force, June 14, 1969.

Larry G. Kier, Omaha, Army, May 6, 1970.

Michael L. Klingner, McCook, Air Force, April 6, 1970.

Paul G. Magers, Sidney, Army, June 1, 1971.

Larry J. Newman, North Platte, Air Force, June 18, 1972.

Howard Ogden, Jr., Omaha, Marine Corps, October 18, 1967.

Larry W. Robinson, Randolph, Marine Corps, January 5, 1970.

Thomas E. Scheurich, Norfolk, Navy, March 1, 1968.

Stanley K. Smiley, Sidney, Navy, July 20, 1969.

Doyle R. Sprick, Ft. Calhoun, Marine Corps, January 24, 1966.

Ronald D. Stafford, Oxford, Air Force, November 21, 1972.

Willie E. Stark, Omaha, Army, December 2, 1966.

Daniel W. Thomas, Danbury, Air Force, July 6, 1971.

Larry A. Zich, Lincoln, Army, April 3, 1972; and

Whereas, there is a body of credible evidence suggesting that live Americans or identifiable remains of Americans remain in southeast Asia; and

Whereas, the executive branch of the United States Government and the Congress of the United States have declared that resolution of this issue is of the "highest national priority"; and

Whereas, the agencies of the United States Government, including the Department of Defense and the Defense Intelligence Agency have had since the official termination of hostilities in May 1975 to resolve these issues; and

Whereas, the Department of Defense has created and maintained an unnecessary veil of secrecy and ignorance by classifying most of the available information concerning live sightings, status reports, and other data relating to those who are still missing, the declassification of which would not compromise resources, means, methods, and identities of intelligence operatives; and

Whereas, it would appear that by promulgating a classified plan referred to as a "road map for normalization of relations" between the United States, Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam, the United States Government appears to be poised to "normalize" relations with those governments in spite of the unresolved issues concerning prisoners of war, those missing in action, and the repatriation of the remains of those Americans who made the ultimate sacrifice.

Now, therefore, be it Resolved by the Members of the ninety-third Legislature of Nebraska, first session: 1. That the Legislature urges the President of the United States, by executive order, to declassify information, data, and intelligence pertaining to all matters relative to these issues, except for that data or information which would reveal the means, methods, and identities of intelligence operatives.

2. That the Legislature urges that the respective branches of the armed services be

assigned to resolve these issues, that any and all remains returned in the future from southeast Asia be placed, for purposes of identification, with the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., and that during the process of normalization of relations with those countries of southeast Asia these issues are satisfactorily and adequately addressed.

3. That the Clerk of the Legislature forward a copy of this resolution to the President of the United States, to the President of the Senate, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of Congress, and to the congressional delegation representing the State of Nebraska in the Congress of the United States.

I, Patrick J. O'Donnell, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of Legislative Resolution 25, which was passed by the Legislature of Nebraska in Ninety-third Legislature, First Session, on the twenty-seventh day of April, 1993.

INTERSTATE CHILD SUPPORT ACT OF 1993

HON. BARBARA B. KENNELLY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 5, 1993

Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Interstate Child Support Act of 1993. This bill is designed to address the compelling—and complex—problems of interstate child support enforcement. It is legislation that will make a real difference in children's lives.

In an excellent article in a recent issue of Atlantic magazine, Barbara Dafoe Whitehead, the author, focuses our attention on the effect of one-parent households on the economic well-being of children. Children in single-parent households are six times as likely to be poor and to stay poor longer. Twenty-two percent of these children during their childhood will live in poverty for 7 years or more, as compared to 2 percent of children in two-parent households. One of the most effective things that we can do as legislators is encourage and ensure that child support payments are made consistently and timely.

I am sure that we have all heard about child support problems from our constituents. I know that this is a problem in my district and in Connecticut—and is a problem throughout the country.

Did you know that millions of children are not paid the child support they are owed? In 1989, this "deficit" was over \$5 billion. The Census Bureau, based on a 1990 study, estimates that as much as \$20 billion in delinquent child support is owed.

Did you know that only about half of custodial parents due support receive the full amount, while about 25 percent receive a partial payment and 25 percent receive no payments?

Did you know that about 4 out of 10 custodial parents do not have support orders?

Did you know that only \$1 of every \$10 of child support collected is from interstate cases although 3 out of every 10 cases are interstate cases?

I have been working on this legislation since 1984 and am proud to have authored the

1984 Child Support Enforcement Amendments, which set a new direction in assuring services to all children and aggressively seeking payment of support.

I was fortunate to have the opportunity to serve as a Commissioner on the U.S. Commission on Interstate Child Support, authorized by Congress to address specific problems of interstate cases.

I have served in the Congress for over 12 years and the experience of serving on the Commission has been one of the most rewarding experiences in my public service career. Participating in the public forums and debates of the Commission, I heard first-hand of the plight of children who do not receive adequate and consistently paid child support, and of custodial parents trying to support and keep their families together, often working two jobs just to meet their family's basic financial needs.

The Commission's report, issued last August, is comprehensive and its recommendations innovative, workable, and well-developed. My bill implements the majority of the Commission's recommendations, in addition to some additional provisions. I believe that this bill will be effective in increasing support payments to our children and helping our children receive these payments faster.

In general terms, my legislation calls for: Strengthening both the State and Federal programs; expanding computerized locate systems; strengthening enforcement mechanisms; establishing and clarifying State jurisdiction, and implementing the "one state-one order" principle; establishing voluntary, civil penalty consent programs; authorizing demonstration programs for an assurance system, for revised Federal payment formulas to States, and for the development of support order establishment outreach programs; and studying the feasibility of an employment program for non-custodial parents.

I have prepared a more detailed list of provisions which I ask to be entered into the RECORD.

I am gratified by the attention child support is finally receiving and look forward to working with the Administration on this critical issue. I ask my distinguished colleagues to join me in my efforts to give our children a more financially and emotionally secure childhood. We can't promise happiness to every child but we can act to ensure that noncustodial parents behave responsibly—that they acknowledge their children and pay their court-ordered child support. As one custodial parent testified last year, "Non-support is a crime against children, a crime which causes poverty." I ask you join me in supporting this legislation.

CONGRESSWOMAN BARBARA B. KENNELLY'S
INTERSTATE CHILD SUPPORT ACT OF 1993
FACTSHEET

I. LOCATE AND CASE TRACKING

Expands access to automated state agency data bases.

Expands network by linking states through the Federal Parent Locate System.

Establishes a state registry of support orders and a national registry of abstracted information from these orders.

Establishes new hire W-4 process to report child support.

II. ESTABLISHMENT

Implements a one state-one order principle.

Establishes bases of jurisdiction over non-residents to establish paternity and support orders and enforce orders.

Limits the modification of one state's orders by another.

Requires all courts to give full faith and credit to the terms of all support or parentage orders.

Sets up outreach demonstration program for support order establishment.

Designates some local legal assistance funds to help eligible custodial parents obtain support orders.

III. PARENTAGE

Requires states to develop a process for civil voluntary paternity acknowledgment.

Provides hospital-based paternity establishment outreach program.

Establishes thresholds of parentage, based on DNA testing.

Establishes paternity and support as a single action, with provision for temporary support.

IV. ENFORCEMENT

Requires that employers honor withhold notice of any state.

Denies issuance or renewal of state or federal occupational, business and professional licenses; vehicle registrations; or driver's licenses if noncustodial parent is subject to a warrant. Temporary licensing provisions are included.

Denies federal benefits, loans or loan guarantees, or federal employment if noncustodial parent has large arrearages.

Establishes liens on vehicle titles; attaches bank accounts, retirement accounts and life insurance policies; and seizes windfall payouts.

Calls for interest to be paid on arrearages.

Requires an IRS/GAO study of an annual reconciliation process to pay arrearages as part of the federal tax payment process.

Calls for the US to ratify the UN Treaty of 1956.

V. COLLECTION AND DISTRIBUTION

Sets out priority of distribution of arrearages.

Establishes one state-wide or region-wide point for collection, accounting and distribution of payments.

Encourages states to encourage parents to elect payment of support through the state IV-D agency.

VI. FEDERAL ROLE

Elevates child support function within Department of Health and Human Services.

Provides training assistance to states.

Requires staffing studies of state's case-loads, with results of the studies to be implemented by the states.

Authorizes demonstrations to look at federal funding methods to states.

Requires that over a five FY-period, federal incentive payments be reinvested by states in child support programs.

Authorizes five state-wide demonstrations to look at an assurance program.

VII. STATE ROLE

Sets out the mission and duties of each state IV-D agency.

Encourages states to set up Child Support Councils.

VIII. JOBS PROGRAM FOR NONCUSTODIAL PARENTS

Requires Department of Labor (DoL) to evaluate a jobs program for noncustodial parents, to be placed organizationally in DoL.

[Note: An indepth analysis of the Interstate Child Support Act of 1993 is available by calling Ranit Schmelzer at 202-225-2265.]

JULIE ANULEWICZ, LEGRAND
SMITH SCHOLARSHIP WINNER

HON. NICK SMITH

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 5, 1993

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to publicly recognize the outstanding accomplishments of Julie Anulewicz of Jackson, MI. Her exemplary achievements in leadership and scholarship at Michigan Center High School and in her community have earned for her a coveted 1993 LeGrand Smith Scholarship.

Julie Anulewicz is an exceptional student. A member of the National Honor Society, Julie has wide-ranging academic interests and has earned the Good Citizen Award from the Daughters of the American Revolution. She served as class president, student council representative, yearbook editor, and is a member of the social science academic team, English academic team, leadership forum, and prom committee.

These school activities would be more than enough to keep most people busy. Julie, however, also was active in the Yes for Youth Committee of Jackson and volunteered at the Lyle Torrant Center for Mentally and Physically Impaired.

In being named as a winner of a LeGrand Smith Scholarship, Julie Anulewicz is being honored for demonstrating that same generosity of spirit, depth of intelligence, responsible citizenship, and capacity for human service that distinguished the late LeGrand Smith—1908-70—of Somerset, MI.

Therefore, I am pleased to honor Julie Anulewicz for her selection as a winner of a LeGrand Smith Scholarship. To this remarkable young woman, I extend my most heartfelt good wishes for all her future endeavors.

**MUNICIPAL LIABILITY AND
SUPERFUND**

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 5, 1993

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, today, the Energy and Commerce Subcommittee on Transportation and Hazardous Waste conducted a hearing in exploring the issue of municipal liability in the Superfund toxic waste cleanup program. As author of two pieces of legislation aimed at resolving this growing problem which burdens taxpayers with disproportionate cleanup costs and threatens the Superfund Program itself, I commend the subcommittee for taking this issue to task.

Nearly 34,000 hazardous waste sites have been identified since the inception of the Superfund Program in 1980. Of those, remedial cleanups have been completed at only 148 spots and cleanup is in progress at an additional 442 spots. A large part of what is holding up prompt action at the remaining sites in the endless litigation which has made itself a part of the Superfund Program.

In June 1991, I took the first step toward clearing away this obstacle. Following exten-

sive discussion with municipalities and school boards, I introduced the first bill to protect generators and transporters of everyday household garbage, or municipal solid waste [MSW], who are vulnerable to extensive lawsuits brought by industrial polluters. The Toxic Pollution Responsibility Act (H.R. 2767) would have closed the loophole in the Superfund law to protect taxpayers from third party litigation, restore the integrity of the Superfund Program, and help expedite the final cleanup. I have re-introduced this legislation this year as H.R. 540.

This year, I have also introduced legislation to cap total liability for generator and transporters of MSW at any given site at 4 percent. This good faith approach originated in the EPA's own internal guidelines created last summer, as well as similar language which passed in the Senate last year. Unfortunately, neither effort was successful in enacting the 4-percent formula.

Over the years, the EPA has been forced to concentrate more and more money and effort on its enforcement capabilities—pinning industrial polluters with increasing financial responsibility for cleanup. In fact, the fiscal year 1992, principal responsible parties [PRPs] did 72 percent of the new Superfund cleanup work. The industrial polluters, in turn, discovered that they could exploit the joint and several liability provisions of Superfund and pursue municipalities and school boards in third party litigation to recoup cleanup costs.

The polluters are trying to equate 1 ton of hazardous, toxic, chemical waste with 1 ton of municipal solid waste [MSW]—coffee grinds, batteries, and empty laundry detergent containers. This is clearly a case of apples and oranges and it is unfair.

Even the EPA recognized this inequity and in December 1989, promulgated the interim CERCLA municipal settlement policy which indicated that the EPA would not pursue municipalities and other individuals or entities which have done nothing more than generate or transport MSW. This did not, however, protect municipalities from the budget-breaking third party litigation.

The issue has particularly dire consequences for my State of New Jersey, which has the highest number of Superfund sites within its boundaries—103 of the 1,275 sites on the National Priorities List [NPL] of the most offensive hazardous waste sites. As of January, 163 local governments and 57 school boards were being sued by industrial polluters to contribute to cleanup costs.

Unlike the polluters named by the EPA as responsible parties because of their part in creating the mess, these municipalities and school boards are being punished for fulfilling the basic needs of their communities. In my district, for instance, the 884 residents of Roosevelt, NJ are being sued by industrial polluters for cleanup of the Lone Pine Landfill for \$1 million. This is the settlement only; it doesn't touch upon the legal fees.

While full exemption for MSW generators and transporters remains the ultimate goal, the 4-percent municipal liability cap represents a positive step in the right direction. The tiny borough of Roosevelt, NJ mentioned above, would be liable for an estimated \$46,200 using the 4-percent rule. This is clearly far less bur-

densome than the \$1 million settlement which threatens them in a Superfund law devoid of protection.

Superfund was clearly established and reauthorized on the principle that the polluter pays. The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act [CERCLA] established a program by which the parties responsible for the hazardous waste sites would pay for cleanup. The tax-financed Superfund Program was only meant to pay for cleanup if no PRP's could be located and proved responsible or those found were unable to pay the costs.

The Superfund Program has had its successes with 148 site cleanups completed and another 442 in progress. It deserves the prompt reauthorization by the Congress. But we would be remiss if we did not take this opportunity to revisit the snags and imperfections which have been observed during the first 12 years of the program—the question of municipal liability being the most egregious.

When Congress established the Superfund toxic waste cleanup program over a decade ago—modeled after my own State of New Jersey's Spill Compensation and Control Act, few anticipated the scope of the hazardous waste site problem in our Nation.

New Jersey is once again taking the lead on this issue with legislation addressing the municipal liability problem introduced by myself and Mr. TORRICELLI in the House and Mr. LAUTENBERG in the Senate. I encourage all of my colleagues to join me in protecting the taxpayer and restoring the credibility of the Superfund Program.

**IN HONOR OF 50TH ANNIVERSARY
OF KUP'S COLUMN AND DISTINGUISHED
CAREER OF COLUMNIST IRV KUPCINET**

HON. BOBBY L. RUSH

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 5, 1993

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I would like the record to add my heartfelt congratulations to hundreds of my fellow Chicago citizens in honor of one of Illinois' most outstanding citizens and distinguished journalists, my friend, Irv Kupcinet.

Known affectionately as Kup, Irv Kupcinet has, for the last 50 years, published "Kup's Column" and, in doing so, has brought class, distinction, a touch of humor, and a sense of justice to a media genre that rarely encompasses any of these qualities.

Throughout his career, Kup has developed a reputation for writing about issues that are, at times, unpopular among his peers. It was true in the 1960's when he was one of the first journalists to speak out in support of the late Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s march and housing activism in Chicago, and it remains true today as he takes progressive stands in support of a woman's right to choose, human rights in the United States and abroad, and civil rights for lesbians and gays.

I salute the remarkable career of Irv Kupcinet and wish him and his lovely wife Essie all the best.

U.S. HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM DEDICATION—SPEECH OF PROF. ELIE WIESEL

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 5, 1993

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, at the recent dedication of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum, Prof. Elie Wiesel delivered a moving and meaningful address. Elie Wiesel has rightfully been called the conscience of the Holocaust. Through his thinking, his writing, his public appearances, he has forced Americans and Europeans, Jews, and non-Jews to come to grips with this horrible episode of our collective past.

Mr. Speaker, Elie Wiesel is also the intellectual godfather of this museum. He served as the first chairman of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council and he has continued to participate actively in shaping the conceptual framework underlying this museum.

Mr. Speaker, I include the speech of Elie Wiesel in the RECORD and I urge my colleagues to read and ponder his ideas.

REMARKS BY NOBEL PRIZE LAUREATE ELIE WIESEL AT THE DEDICATION OF THE U.S. MEMORIAL HOLOCAUST MUSEUM, WASHINGTON, DC, APRIL 22, 1993

Mr. WIESEL: Mr. President, Mrs. Clinton, President Herzog, Mrs. Herzog, Mr. Vice President, Mrs. Gore, Excellencies, distinguished members of Congress, Mr. Speaker, fellow survivors and friends, as one who was privileged to have been present at the inception of this noble and singular enterprise, may I say how deeply grateful I am to the American people, to its leadership in Congress and the White House, and to its many benefactors, and to the survivors—especially to the survivors—for helping us further the cause of remembrance. This impressive museum could not have been built without your understanding and generosity, for with the exception of Israel, our country is the only one who has seen fit to preserve the memory of the Holocaust and made it a national imperative to do so.

Mr. President, you have brought change to this city and to this country. Some of the changes you have brought to Washington have been instant. One such notable change is that the average of the age has dropped by some 30 years. It is to that new, young generation that you symbolize, Mr. President, that we now turn this awesome legacy so that you, Mr. President, can implement our vision.

What has been my vision? When President Carter entrusted me with this project in 1978, I was asked about that vision, and I wrote then one sentence. And now my words are here engraved in stone at the entrance to this edifice. And those words are "For the dead and the living, we must bear witness." For not only are we responsible for the memories of the dead, we are also responsible for what we are doing with those memories.

Now, a museum is a place, I believe, that should bring people together, a place that should not set people apart. People who come from different horizons, who belong to different spheres, who speak different languages—they should feel united in memory. And, if possible at all, with some measure of grace, we should, in a way, be capable of rec-

onciling ourselves with the dead. To bring the living and the dead together in a spirit of reconciliation is part of that vision.

Now, may I tell you a story? Fifty years ago, somewhere in the Carpathian Mountains, a young Jewish woman read in a Hungarian newspaper a brief account about the Warsaw ghetto uprising. Astonished, dismayed, she wondered aloud, "Why," she said, "are our Jewish brothers doing that? Why are they fighting? Couldn't they wait quietly"—the word was quietly—until the end of the war?" Treblinka, Ponar (sp), Belzec, Chelmno, Birkenau. She had never heard of these places. One year later, together with her entire family, she was already in a cattle car traveling to the black hole in time, the black hole in history, named Auschwitz.

But Mr. President and distinguished guests, these names and others were known to officials in Washington, and London, and Moscow, and Stockholm, and Geneva, and the Vatican. After all, by April 1943, nearly 4 million Jews from surrounding countries had already vanished, had already perished. The Pentagon knew, the State Department knew, the White House knew, most governments knew. Only the victims did not know. Thus the painful, disturbing question—why weren't Hungarian Jews in 1944—they were then the last remnant of Eastern European Jewry, why were they not even warned of the impending doom? For one year later, in 1944, three weeks before D-Day, that young woman and husband, all of them were already turned into ashes. Jews from everywhere, old and young, beggars and industrialists, sages and madmen, military men, diplomats, professors, students, children—children!—they were all entering the shadow of flames.

An Italian philosopher/theologian, Giordano Bruno (sp) said, "Light is the shadow of God." No, it is not. It is fire that is the shadow of God that fire that consumed a third of my people. Inside the kingdom of night we who were there tried to understand, and we could not. We found ourselves in an unfamiliar world, a creation parallel to God's, with its own hierarchy, with its own hangmen, its own laws and customs. There were only two categories—those who were there to kill and those who were there to be killed.

In Poland, SS officers used Jewish infants for target practice. The only emotion they ever showed was anger when they missed. In Kiev, an SS officer beheaded two Jewish children in front of their mother, who in her anguish, in prey of some mystical madness, held them to—close to her bosom and began to dance. In Rumania, the Aryan guards hanged Jews on meat hooks and displayed them in butcher shops with signs, "Kosher Meat."

So as you walk through the museum, so magnificently conceived and built by James Reed (?), and illustrated, in a way, artistically by Rae Farr (sp) and her colleagues—as you walk through those exhibits, looking into the eyes of the killers and their victims, ask yourselves how could murderers do what they did and go on living? Why was Berlin encouraged in its belief that it could decree with impunity the humiliation, persecution, extermination of an entire people? Why weren't the railways leading to Birkenau bombed by Allied bombers? As long as I live I will not understand that. And why was there no public outcry of indignation and outrage?

More questions—there were fighters in every ghetto—Jewish fighters, there were resistance members in every city and every camp. Why weren't they helped? Help came

to every resistance movement from every single occupied country. The only ones who never received any help, not even an encouragement, were the Jewish fighters in the Warsaw ghetto, the Bialice ghetto, the Vilna ghetto. And for me, a man who grew up in a religion, the Jewish religion, a man who his entire life though that God is everywhere, how is it that man's silence was matched by God's?

Oh, I don't believe there are answers. There are no answers. And this museum is not an answer; it is a question mark. If there is a response, it is a response in responsibility.

In one of my tales, an SS officer says to a young yeshiva student, "You want to live," he said. "Some will laugh at you. Others will try to redeem themselves through you. People will refuse to believe you. You will possess the truth, but it will be the truth of a mad man."

In 1942, a Jew called Yakov Grabovsky (sp) escaped from Chelmno. He came to the Rabbi in Grabov and in Yiddish he said to him, "Rabbi," he said—(in Yiddish)—"They are killing our people." And when the Rabbi looked at him, the Jew said, "Rabbi—(in Yiddish)—you think I am crazy. I am not crazy."

We are not crazy. We are not crazy because we still believe in human beings. We still believe and we still have faith. And, President Herzog, you who came from Israel—and we are so grateful to you for coming—you know that you are part of that belief. It is because of the passion that we have for Israel, we are Jews, and decent people in America, that we have faith in humanity and in America.

We also believe in the absolute necessity to communicate a tale. We know we cannot, we never will explain. My good friends, it is not because I cannot explain that you won't understand, it is because you won't understand that I cannot explain. How can one understand that human beings could choose such inhumanity? How can one understand that in spite of everything there was goodness in those times, in individuals? There were good people even in occupied countries, and there was kindness and tenderness and love inside the camps among the victims.

What have we learned? We have learned some lessons, minor lessons, perhaps, that we are all responsible, and indifference is a sin and a punishment. And we have learned that when people suffer we cannot remain indifferent.

And, Mr. President, I cannot not tell you something. I have been in the former Yugoslavia last fall. I cannot sleep since for what I have seen. As a Jew I am saying that we must do something to stop the bloodshed in that country! (Applause). People fight each other and children die. Why? Something, anything must be done.

This is a lesson. There are many other lessons. You will come, you will learn. We shall learn together.

And in closing, Mr. President and distinguished guests, just one more remark. The woman in the Carpathian Mountain of whom I spoke to you, that woman disappeared. She was my mother.

TRIBUTE TO 1993 AS PUERTO
RICAN HERITAGE YEAR

HON. HERB KLEIN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 5, 1993

Mr. KLEIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to acknowledge 1993 as Puerto Rican Heritage Year. It is important to recognize the rich history of this island and the people who call it their geographic and cultural home. November 19 of this year will mark the 500th anniversary of Christopher Columbus' discovery of this beautiful Caribbean island.

Supposedly, Columbus named the island to honor Saint John the Baptist. The native Tiano Indians had already named their home the Island Boriken, Land of the Supreme Lord. According to their religious beliefs, Yocahu, their god, inhabited the summit of El Yunque, the highest mountain in the northeastern section of the island.

After earlier efforts by the Spanish failed, a settlement was founded in 1508 by Juan Ponce de Leon. He became the first Governor and established Caparra as the capitol. Originally located in today's Guaynabo area, in 1521 it was moved to its present location where we know it now as San Juan.

When the Spanish were defeated in the Spanish-American War, Puerto Rico became a territory of the United States. Puerto Ricans became American citizens in 1917, and the island has been a Commonwealth to the United States since July 25, 1952. However, Puerto Ricans have been living in America since the late 1800's. Especially located in the Northwest, as a community they have established cultural, political, and economical organizations.

This year of celebration will be marked with many activities honoring this heritage. The Puerto Rican richness of ethnic traditions, cultural ancestry, and political contributions serve to strengthen our democratic system of values. It is important to acknowledge the achievements of the Puerto Rican community in this Nation, as well as their talents and contributions to the overall growth of the United States.

Now, therefore, I do hereby proclaim 1993 as Puerto Rican Heritage Year in the United States.

AMERICAN SEPHARDI FEDERATION
PROMOTES SEPHARDIC
CULTURE

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 5, 1993

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues an important event which will happen in New York City on May 30 and June 1, 1993. This event is the annual National Convention of the American Sephardi Federation, an organization whose critical work in encouraging the unity of all Jews of Sephardic descent in this country and across the globe is well known.

The Sephardic Jews were the first Jews to come to this country. America stood as a lone, shining beacon of hope against the dark forces of oppression which beset the Sephardim of Western Europe and Africa. It was the promise of a new beginning, an opportunity to worship as they saw fit and be unfettered in their freedom of expression, that brought these people to the New World. American commitment to religious liberty was confirmed by President Washington in a letter, dated August 1790, to the Hebrew congregation of Newport, RI, even before the Bill of Rights was added to the Constitution. It is the essential part of our American way of life, and it forms a link between the American Sephardim of today and those brave souls who first arrived on this continent so many years ago.

In 1654, Shearith Israel was established in New York City as the First Jewish congregation in the colonies, and is now the oldest continuously operating synagogue in America. But it is not only in New York that American Sephardim have formed the backbone of our neighborhoods. Across the Nation, Sephardic Jews are leaders of their communities. On May 30, 1,000 of these leaders will convene in New York, along with representatives from Latin America, Israel, and Canada. I believe that this illustrious gathering deserves our recognition.

Mr. Speaker, the noted 14th century Spanish rabbi, Santob de Carrion, once said: "According to its root the tree will grow; what and who a man is appears in his works." The importance of Sephardic culture to our country can be seen in the many great works of the members of that community. Sephardim in the United States have preserved their ethnic diversity and Jewish heritage, and the American Sephardi Federation has played a crucial role in promoting and fostering Sephardic culture. That's why I am proud to stand before my colleagues today to applaud the American Sephardi Federation for their dedication to their cause, and send my heartfelt best wishes for a successful national convention.

TRIBUTE TO THE LANSDALE
SCHOOL OF BUSINESS

HON. JAMES C. GREENWOOD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 5, 1993

Mr. GREENWOOD. Mr. Speaker, the Lansdale School of Business has been serving the business education needs of Bucks and Montgomery Counties in Pennsylvania for 75 years. The school has always had as its objective the preparation of students for the rapidly changing world of business.

In keeping with this objective, Lansdale School of Business has constantly updated its course offerings, its accreditations, its campus and its equipment. It is now accredited as a junior college of business and grants the Associate in Specialized Business degree.

The school serves recent high school graduates and an increasing number of adults who are updating skills or reentering the job market. Scheduling flexibility as well as small

classes, individualized instruction, career counseling and placement services all enable this school to effectively meet the needs of area residents for business education and of area businesses for skilled employees.

The Lansdale School of Business is to be congratulated on 75 years of fine service to its surrounding communities.

The following students will graduate on May 7, 1993:

Patricia Arnold, Kara Binder, Margaret Bours, Ellen Butcher, Sally Castro, Penelope Croak, Melissa Eshelman, Tracy Frock, Margaret Gieniec, Kelly Irvin, Elaine Kirka, Sandra Klock, Kimberly Moyer, Toni Onori, Kimberly Robinson, Ellen Schaumberg, Faith Simpson, JoAnne Sorrentino, Susan Strogis, Noreen Swartz, Paula Vajda, and Sara Viera.

Also Janice Arnold, Christa Blahut, Darvin Brunk, Rhonda Cahoon, Debra Clark, Linda Davis, Amy Fisher, Christine Gallagher, Linda Haney, Rosella Johnson, Paula Kirkpatrick, Maureen Lewis, Colleen Murphy, Debra Pendleton, Marcus Roman, Lisa Scioli, Cathy Slavin, Linda Statuti, Jennifer Strzelecki, Maureen Trumbower, Steven Varian, and Lisa Worthington.

Laurie Bidden, Nanette Bonino, Robert Burns, James Carfagno, Mark Conway, Louis Epps, Leann Friendly, Carmine Grella, Shannon Hazzard, Wendy Kelley, Carol Kleckler, Malessa Denise, Nguyen Phuong, Linda Peterson, Kelly Schneider, Lynette Shea, Ursula Snyder, Diane Stever, Nadine Swartley, Juli Thomas, Hana Velik, and Susan Wasser.

TRIBUTE TO KOREY KIEPERT

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 5, 1993

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Corey Kiepert for being a grand award winner for the Detroit Science and Energy Fair. This year marks the second year he has received this honor. And he has broken new ground by being the first Fraser High School student to ever win this award 2 years in a row.

At a time when our country is more dependent that ever on science and technology, it is appropriate that we acknowledge and honor our future scientists and engineers like Mr. Kiepert. Teachers like Ms. Angela Beutel are to be commended for encouraging students to participate in events such as the Detroit Science and Energy Fair.

I ask my colleagues to join me in commending Mr. Corey Kiepert. It is my hope that he will continue to advance and explore in the fields of science and energy.

NATHANIEL BENTLEY, LeGRAND
SMITH SCHOLARSHIP WINNER

HON. NICK SMITH

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 5, 1993

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure to honor Nathaniel Bentley of Hillsdale, MI, in recognition of his selection as win-

ner of a LeGrand Smith Scholarship. This highly coveted award is made to young adults who have demonstrated, through their leadership in school and community activities, that they are truly committed to playing important roles in this Nation's future.

In being named as a winner of a LeGrand Smith Scholarship, Nathaniel is being recognized for his demonstration of that same generosity of spirit, depth of intelligence, probity of character, and responsible citizenship that distinguished the late LeGrand Smith, 1908-70, of Somerset, MI.

Nathaniel Bentley, through his exceptional scholastic, extra curricular and volunteer service endeavors is a most worthy recipient of the LeGrand Smith Scholarship. His credentials include membership in the prestigious National Honor Society, awards for his work in English and mathematics, and an impressive variety of activities including sports, drama, and music. Outside of school, Nathaniel has been involved in the Sauk Community Theatre as well as volunteer work with his church. Nathaniel is a remarkable young man, and one from whom we might all take inspiration as a fine leader for tomorrow.

Therefore, I am pleased to honor Nathaniel Bentley for his selection as a winner of a LeGrand Smith Scholarship. I am confident his future years will be guided and supported by the success, respect, and pride that he has already earned for his hard work, enthusiasm, and leadership.

CHICAGO STATE UNIVERSITY'S
DEDICATION OF THE NEW GWEN-
DOLYN BROOKS CENTER FOR
BLACK LITERATURE AND CRE-
ATIVE WRITING

HON. BOBBY L. RUSH

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 5, 1993

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I would like the record to indicate that on Monday, May 10, 1993, under the esteemed leadership of Dr. Dolores E. Cross, president of Chicago State University, a marvelous new library center will be dedicated in honor of Illinois' poet laureate, Dr. Gwendolyn Brooks.

It is appropriate that a remarkably talented African-American woman, one who has transformed Chicago State University into the fastest growing State university in Illinois, had the vision to attract funding for a new Black Literature and Creative Writing Center. It is also appropriate that this new laboratory of learning would be dedicated in honor of one of our State's finest writers, Dr. Gwendolyn Brooks.

To quote one of Dr. Brooks' poems, "The pasts of his ancestors lean against him. Crowd him. Fog out his identity." My hope is that this new center will be a sanctuary where current and future generations of young people will come to break through the fog of a confused world. May CSU students find the truth in themselves and their ancestors' traditions and come to understand how they will contribute to the strengthening of the Chicago community and communities throughout the world.

IN HONOR OF THE 50TH ANNIVER-
SARY OF THE UNITED STATES
MERCHANT MARINE ACADEMY

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 5, 1993

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join in paying tribute to the United States Merchant Marine Academy as it celebrates its 50th anniversary of service to the United States of America.

While officially dedicated in 1943 at Kings Point, NY, the Academy represents over a century of Federal involvement in maritime training, dating back to the time of President Ulysses S. Grant. On September 30, 1943, President Franklin Roosevelt speaking at the Academy's dedication ceremony, noted that, "the Academy serves the Merchant Marine as West Point serves the Army and Annapolis serves the Navy."

Responding to the war efforts of our country in 1943, Academy enrollment quickly rose to 2,700. The exigencies of World War II required the 4-year curriculum be dropped to 24 months. By the war's end, 6,634 officers graduated and 142 midshipmen were added to the roll of honor for having sacrificed their lives in the defense of the United States.

The end of the war saw the Academy convert its wartime curriculum to a 4-year college program to meet the peacetime needs of the Merchant Marine. To date, the Academy has gained recognition as one of the world's foremost institutions in the field of maritime education. The needs of the Korean and Vietnam wars again accelerated graduating classes, and the Academy's training program expanded to include preparation for the first nuclear powered merchant ship, the *Savannah*. The recent events in the Persian Gulf witnessed the same quick and effective response to crisis that has become the hallmark of the Academy's midshipmen as 140 current midshipmen and 100 graduates formed to sail in the Ready Reserve Fleet.

Mr. Speaker, as the Academy celebrates its golden anniversary, I ask all my colleagues to join with me in honoring the United States Merchant Marine Academy as it continues to serve our Nation in fulfilling its motto, *acta non verba, "deeds not words."*

INTRODUCTION OF QUALIFIED
FOOTBALL COACHES PLAN TECH-
NICAL CORRECTION ACT OF 1993

HON. BILL K. BREWSTER

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 5, 1993

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing H.R. 1981, the Qualified Football Coaches Plan Technical Correction Act of 1993, to eliminate a clearly unintended consequence which exists as a result of an apparent conflict between two separate pieces of legislation enacted in 1987.

In 1987, Congress addressed an important retirement issue affecting college football head

coaches and assistant coaches, by amending title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act [ERISA]. As we all know, coaching is a difficult profession, with little job security. Before the 1987 amendment to ERISA, most college football coaches did not have access to a qualified retirement program that reflected and accommodated the unique aspects of their profession. Football coaches often change jobs, moving from college to college before they are eligible to acquire a nonforfeitable right to their pension accruals in the pension plans of their employer schools. Football coaches needed a retirement arrangement that provided for immediate vesting of money set aside, while they were working for a particular college or university which allowed for portability associated with changes in employment. In 1987, recognizing the unique aspects of the football coach's profession, where the average tenure of a coach at Division 1A and 1AA schools is less than 3 years, Congress included in Public Law 100-202 a provision that modified ERISA to allow a qualified football coaches' plan to be treated as a multiemployer plan for pension plan purposes. In particular, the 1987 amendment to ERISA allowed a qualified football coaches' plan to include a qualified cash and deferred arrangement under section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. The term "qualified football coaches' plan" under ERISA means any defined contribution plan established and maintained by a tax-exempt organization, whose membership consists entirely of individuals who primarily coach football as full-time employees of 4-year colleges or universities.

Relying on the 1987 change to ERISA, the American Football Coaches Association, which represents over 4,400 college football coaches at 676 schools, sponsored its own section 401(k) plan for members of the association. The association requested the Internal Revenue Service to confirm the tax qualified status of the American Football Coaches Association section 401(k) retirement plan and the Service did so, on three separate occasions. The coaches' section 401(k) plan now has 559 active participants.

At the same time that Congress passed the legislation authorizing a section 401(k) plan for college football coaches, Congress addressed another problem arising under ERISA that was unrelated to the retirement savings issues facing football coaches. In response to a Tax Court case interpreting the provisions of ERISA with respect to the effect of a pension plan provision allowing employer contributions to be returned to the employer under certain circumstances, Congress passed, as part of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1987 [OBRA], a provision providing that title I and title IV of ERISA are not applicable in interpreting the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, except to the extent specifically provided in the Internal Revenue Code or determined by the Secretary of the Treasury. The Tax Court had held that the ERISA standard regarding employer withdrawals from pension plans rather than the standard under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, applied for purposes of interpreting the Code. The OBRA provision was designed to reject the holding of the Tax Court with respect to the return of employer contributions.

Now, the Internal Revenue Service has determined that the OBRA provision invalidates what Congress did in title I of ERISA to authorize a section 401(k) plan for college and university football coaches. As a result, the Service has indicated that it will revoke its determination that the American Football Coaches Association section 401(k) retirement plan is a qualified plan for tax purposes and, unless clarifying legislation is enacted, the trust will be forced to terminate and distribute its assets by December 31, 1993. Thus, unless we act now, the coaches will be put right back in the same unfortunate position they were in 1987, and will be denied access to the retirement savings plan Congress intended to provide to them in 1987. In addition, the substantial costs which were incurred to establish this plan, in reliance on both the 1987 legislation and the subsequent IRS favorable determinations, will be forfeited.

I note that our original legislation authorizing section 401(k) plans for football coaches was cosponsored by 151 House Members and by 34 Senate Members. To complete what Congress started in 1987, we need to enact this clarifying legislation, so that there will no longer be any doubt as to the qualification of the section 401(k) plan that coaches have been contributing to since 1988. Therefore, I ask all of you to give your support to H.R. 1981 and to work for its prompt passage.

CONGRATULATIONS TO ECS FOR ITS CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE ENVIRONMENT, THE PUBLIC AND BUSINESS COMMUNITY

HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 5, 1993

Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to enter into the RECORD remarks I made recently to recognize Environmental Compliance Services, or ECS, for the valuable work it has done to address our Nation's environmental problems while creating economic opportunities.

CONGRATULATIONS TO ECS FOR ITS CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE ENVIRONMENT, THE PUBLIC AND BUSINESS COMMUNITY

(By Rep. Robert Andrews)

Within the next few months, Congress will begin to review the reauthorization of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, also known as Superfund. Through the long-awaited review of this law, we will seek to address the inequities of the act, while still providing for the proper cleanup of polluted sites with little or limited cost to the taxpayer. Additionally, in my home state of New Jersey, the Legislature is also revamping and streamlining the landmark legislation enacted in 1984, the Environmental Cleanup Responsibility Act. The changes in that law will become increasingly more important during the next few years, in view of the fact that it has already become a model for most other states throughout the country.

Of course, the intent of these actions, and others on the state and federal level, is to ensure the integrity of our environment and to place a halt to the active pollution of our

natural resources. We want to stop polluters in their tracks, and assess social and financial responsibility to those involved.

The other side of the coin to this issue, however, is the amount of financial and operation burdens these efforts may place on the business community. With environmental issues reaching crisis levels, society seems to be trying to catch up on decades of environmental neglect in a relatively short period of time. There are many who feel we are attempting to address too much, too fast—with a tremendous financial burden being placed on business.

During the tough economic times we presently face, it seems that we are often encountering a dilemma—the choice between economic growth and environmental integrity. Except for possibly a few extreme situations, however, I personally do not feel that this is an either/or situation. In fact, I believe that the solution to both issues rests in a resource that once built this nation. Some believe it is a resource that has gone untapped for too long. I am speaking about American ingenuity—the knack for turning situations or problems into opportunities.

ECS is a prime example of that entrepreneurial spirit. Rather than shy away from providing coverage for environmental liability, as did the remainder of the insurance industry, ECS aggressively went after the market and even specialized in pollution liability. And, they did this successfully by establishing strong underwriting criteria and by establishing support services such as environmental consulting and third party administration.

That not only provided an economic boost to the local area in the form of income and jobs, but provided a vital service to the business community on a national scope. Specifically, their insurance policies have also provided an alternative funding mechanism for the cleanup of polluted properties, offsetting the cost burden to business, government and the taxpayer. As you look at the firm's success and its beautiful new corporate headquarters which was constructed in Exton, PA, you can see that the business in which ECS chose to engage is quite lucrative. I think that ECS is proof that a strong environmental policy can work as a strong business policy.

I commend ECS, its principals and employees for the vital service they have provided to American business, government and the public. I also commend the firm for the shining example it has set for the rest of the nation.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION AUTHORIZING A PROJECT TO DEMONSTRATE THE FEASIBILITY OF VOTING BY TELEPHONE

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 5, 1993

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to announce the introduction of legislation authorizing a demonstration project on voting by phone. Just as the motor-voter legislation focused on removing barriers to voter registration, Congress must now direct its attention to the expansion of voting methods.

One such method which has been examined by the State of New Mexico is voting by phone. This important project, while not in-

tended to replace conventional voting at polling booths, has tremendous potential to bring the disabled, elderly, and those otherwise unable to reach the polls, into the voting arena.

Just prior to the general election in 1992, the New Mexico Secretary of State, in conjunction with Sandia National Laboratory, conducted a mock election whereby individuals participated in an election which allowed them to vote by phone. This project was based on a computerized system that allowed voters to dial an automatic vote-gathering facility and enter their ballot choices through the use of a prepublished ballot. Sandia National Laboratory worked to ensure the security of the system.

The success of the New Mexico voting by phone project suggests the potential for widespread use of this voting method. I am pleased to introduce legislation which would facilitate the development of voting by phone by authorizing up to \$2 million for a consortium including one or more of our national laboratories and the participation of a State government to demonstrate the feasibility of voting by phone.

I am pleased with the progress made by the State of New Mexico in this area and strongly believe that expansion of voting methods will serve to strengthen our democratic process.

TRIBUTE TO THE BYRNE FAMILY

HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 5, 1993

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share with my colleagues a brief reference to a family whose members have made my hometown a better place because of the courage and perseverance that are common denominators for successful entrepreneurs throughout our great history.

Sixty years ago, Americans faced economic adversity that makes today's challenges less daunting. In the wake of the stock market crash, the Great Depression spawned misery, fear, and a lack of confidence that threatened America's future. It also set the stage for a period of unprecedented recovery, during which Government helped but individuals contributed what has been called our greatest national strength: good old American ingenuity.

My hometown during that time of economic depression saw some great family businesses which have since faded as local institutions. One has survived. Sixty years ago Byrne Dairy in Syracuse was born. Over six decades, the business has remained locally owned and has grown from delivering to a few homes to serving schools and colleges, hospitals and nursing homes, restaurants and convenience stores, and independent supermarkets throughout its marketing territory in central New York.

A third generation of the Byrne family, several of whose members are good friends of mine, has followed in the footsteps of their grandfather and Byrne Dairy founder Matthew V. Byrne.

Matt Byrne turned over the family dairy to three of his sons in 1946: Jack was appointed

president, Bill was vice president, and Vin was secretary. As Matt retired after 13 years, he had seen this dairy grow from a monthly sales volume of \$880.60 in the first month to nearly \$400,000 in 1946.

I credit the Byrne family, many of whom I know well on a personal basis, with continuing the tradition which not only serves people in my district but gives a good example of how to apply time-tested values to the marketplace, even in difficult periods, and come up a winner. The reward for the Byrnes has been not only the support of an extended family but the respect of our community.

**MAJOR SENIOR GROUPS ENDORSE
DRUG REVIEW BOARD**

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 5, 1993

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to announce that my bill, H.R. 916, the Prescription Drug Prices Review Board, is receiving enthusiastic support from senior groups across the country. I have received letters from the American Association of Retired Persons [AARP], the Gray Panthers, the National Association of Retired Federal Employees [NARFE], and the National Council of Senior Citizens, giving my bill a big thumbs up.

Prescription drug price reform must be included in the creation of our Nation's new health care system. Drug prices are being assaulted by the media and consumers because their rapid, measurable increases strike the patient's pocketbook directly.

The Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association has long viewed drug pricing as a science unimagineable to the consumer. However, recent reports show that the equation reads: price—the maximum amount that consumers and insurers will pay. That equation, consumers will tell you, really equals bankruptcy.

I know that seniors, consumers, and the organizations that represent them, demand to see fairness brought into the drug market, one way or another. My legislation is an option, and a proven one, as the Canadian experience shows.

I invite the drugmakers to continue to work for change in the industry's pricing practices. I look forward to working with other consumer groups and the drug industry in solving this health care problem.

**TRACY HILTON, LeGRAND SMITH
SCHOLARSHIP WINNER**

HON. NICK SMITH

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 5, 1993

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure to honor Tracy Hilton of Grass Lake, MI, who has been selected for her outstanding scholarly achievements as a recipient of the LeGrand Smith Scholarship.

Tracy Hilton is an exceptional student at Napoleon High School and possesses an impres-

sive high school career. A member of the National Honor Society, Tracy has also earned the Golden Poet Award and awards for her work in English, mathematics, science, and social studies. She has been active in student government, including serving as class vice president, and been a leader in Students Against Drunk Driving. Outside of school, Tracy has organized volunteer work at the Interfaith Shelter for the Homeless and coordinated youth activities at her church.

In being named as a winner of a LeGrand Smith Scholarship, Tracy Hilton is being honored for demonstrating that same generosity of spirit, depth of intelligence, responsible citizenship, and capacity for human service that distinguished the late LeGrand Smith, 1908–1970, of Somerset, MI.

Therefore, I am pleased to honor Tracy Hilton for her selection as a winner of a LeGrand Smith Scholarship. May her future years be guided and supported by the success, respect and pride, that she has already earned for her hard work, enthusiasm, and leadership.

**IN HONOR OF WMAQ-TV ANCHOR/
REPORTER WARNER SAUNDERS'
25 YEARS OF SERVICE AS A CHI-
CAGO BROADCASTER**

HON. BOBBY L. RUSH

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 5, 1993

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise this afternoon to express my congratulations in honor of the 25 years of outstanding service and quality reporting that marks the brilliant career of anchor/reporter Warner Saunders.

This WMAQ-TV, channel 5 anchor is a Chicago institution. Whether reporting on the historic release of the Honorable Nelson Mandela in 1990, hosting provocative Sunday morning political forums on "City Desk," or giving us a bird's-eye-view of major Chicago sporting events, Warner is truly one of Chicago's finest.

At a time when African-American anchors are far too infrequent on our Nation's airwaves, it gives me great pleasure to applaud the 25 years of outstanding service and achievement Warner Saunders has contributed to Chicago. My hope is that Warner's career will serve as an example to young people everywhere of the value of hard work, perseverance, and a commitment to excellence.

**CONGRESSMAN KILDEE HONORS
DONNA DODDS HAMM**

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 5, 1993

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise before you today to pay tribute to a leader in the area of mortuary science, Donna Dodds Hamm, president, co-owner, and director of Dodds-Dumanois Funeral Home in Flint, MI. On May 6, 1993, the Michigan Funeral Directors, the oldest organization of its type in the Nation, will honor its president, Donna Dodds Hamm, at the Radisson Hotel in Lansing, MI.

Donna Dodds Hamm is one of Flint's most outstanding citizens. She has become not only a leader in the field of mortuary science, but also a community leader as well. Her accomplishments as a business person were recognized nationally in 1985, when she was elected as a delegate to the White House Conference on Small Businesses.

Donna's decision to enter the field of mortuary science was inspired by her father, Edwin A. Dodds, also a funeral director. After obtaining her degree in mortuary science at Wayne State University in 1964, she completed her State board examination to become one of Michigan's few women licensed morticians. In 1989, Donna Dodds Hamm was certified by the Academy of Professional Funeral Service Practice. She has served on the Michigan State Board of Mortuary Science, chairing that board from January 1981 until May 1984.

Donna Dodds Hamm is the past president of the Michigan Funeral Directors Association, District 7. She served as director of the State association from 1984 to 1990 and will now serve as its president from 1993 to 1994. Donna Dodds Hamm is a member of the Genesee County Funeral Directors Association, the National Funeral Directors Association, and is a member of the Order of the Golden Rule.

Through her father, Donna realized the value of volunteering and developed her lifelong commitment to community involvement. Her tireless efforts to enhance the dignity of her fellow man were recognized by the Salvation Army in 1991, when it awarded her the coveted Hands of Mercy Award. Most recently, Donna was awarded the 1993 Nine Mills Award by the Young Women's Christian Association.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise before you today to pay tribute to this remarkable woman. I ask you and my fellow Members of the 103d Congress to join me in saluting Donna Dodds Hamm. Her lifetime of service should serve as an example for all Americans to follow.

**THE BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB OF
CHARLESTOWN, MA**

HON. JOSEPH P. KENNEDY II

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 5, 1993

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the Boys and Girls of Charlestown, MA. This venerable institution is celebrating its 100th anniversary of providing services to the community.

Charlestown is a community steeped with a proud history; it was in Charlestown that the Battle of Bunker Hill was fought and the U.S.S. *Constitution* is docked. The Boys and Girls Club is another institution with a rich heritage. On the 100th anniversary of this club, it is only fitting that we pay tribute to the dedicated men and women who have served there over the past century. The years of service by the club have benefited generations of residents and enriched countless young lives.

In an urban community it is important to commend the establishment of a club that

serves its youth and to recognize the important contribution it offers. For a century the Boys and Girls Club of Charlestown educated thousands of youths by offering and supporting sports and cultural programs. In short the Boys and Girls Club has positively influenced the lives of countless individuals and has helped expose the world to them. The outstanding impact that the club has on its members and the community has made it an anchor of Charlestown and serves to remind all of the importance of its presence. There are many who remember what the club did for them when they were young and who have gone on to become the leaders of today.

Therefore, on this wonderful occasion, we thank the members of the Boys and Girls Club for their magnificent contribution to the community and wish them another 100 years of success in their mission of enriching the lives of their youth.

DEATH OF IRISH PATRIOT BOBBY SANDS COMMEMORATED

HON. PETER T. KING

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 5, 1993

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, today marks the 12th anniversary of the death of Irish hunger striker Bobby Sands.

Bobby Sands was a writer, a poet, a soldier, a prisoner, and a member of the Parliament. Bobby Sands endured the excruciating agony and death of a 66-day hunger strike so that he might focus the attention of the world on the British oppression of the Irish people. By his death Bobby Sands demonstrated conclusively that he and his fellow prisoners in Long Kesh were not the criminals the British depicted them to be but brave and dedicated men who wanted their country free from British rule.

As a result of the deaths of Bobby Sands and the nine courageous men who followed him on hunger strike, Irish history would be forever changed. One immediate result of the hunger strikes was the alleviation of the brutal and inhuman conditions in Long Kesh. The terrible human tragedy was that 10 courageous men had to die before British authorities granted Irish political prisoners the humane treatment to which they were entitled.

Politically, the hunger strikes mobilized the Irish people to a greater extent than at any time in the previous 60 years. The most dramatic example of this political reawakening was the election of Bobby Sands himself to the British Parliament during his hunger strike.

On the international level, government heads, religious leaders, and editorial writers throughout the world felt obligated to speak out and address the issues raised by Bobby Sands and his fellow hunger strikers.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud that I know the family of Bobby Sands. Indeed, they are as decent and inspiring as any people I have ever met. His father, John, his mother, Rosaleen, his sisters Marcella and Bernadette, and his brother John suffered with him through his hunger strike and proudly carry on his legacy today.

Mr. Speaker, despite the gains that were attained because of the 1981 hunger strikes, the

harsh reality is that 12 years after Bobby Sands' death the Irish people continue to suffer under the yoke of British oppression. Britain's repeated violations of international law and human rights in the north of Ireland have been condemned by such bodies as the European Court of Human Rights, Amnesty International and the United Nations Human Rights Commission and by scores of independent inquiries. Additionally, the nationalist community is still victimized by invidious job discrimination; thousands of nationalist homes are broken into and raided by British forces; Irish nationalists are murdered by loyalist death squads working in collusion with British security forces; and Irish political defendants are denied the right to trial by jury. While IRA operations which unnecessarily put innocent civilians at risk, such as the Warrington bombing, are clearly wrong, it is the British policy of systematic state terrorism which is the prime cause of the war and violence in Ireland.

Mr. Speaker, I believe it is particularly appropriate that on this anniversary of the death of one of Ireland's most heroic figures I introduce legislation calling for diplomatic intervention by the United Nations in the north of Ireland. For more than 200 years the United States has supported self-determination for people throughout the world. President Clinton and Secretary of State Christopher have recently reaffirmed democracy and human rights to be the cornerstones of American foreign policy. Additionally, throughout the past three decades the United Nations, through its special Committee on Decolonization, has helped to bring peace and self-determination to numerous colonies throughout the world.

The legislation I am introducing today in the form of a House concurrent resolution calls on the President to advocate United Nations diplomatic intervention in the peacemaking process in the six counties of the north of Ireland. United Nations intervention will extricate the Irish issue from the morass of British propaganda and elevate it to an international forum where the world will be able to focus on the stark reality of British oppression.

Mr. Speaker, throughout the years, too many good Irish people, Protestant and Catholic alike, have suffered and died because of British misrule. It is in their memory that I introduce this legislation so that the day will soon come when patriotic Irish men and women will be able to live for Ireland rather than die for Ireland. It will be then that the dream of Bobby Sands will be realized and Ireland will take its rightful place in the community of nations.

THE KING HOLIDAY AND SERVICE ACT OF 1993, H.R. 1933

HON. THOMAS C. SAWYER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 5, 1993

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to be an original cosponsor of the King Holiday and Service Act of 1993, introduced by my good friend from Georgia, Congressman JOHN LEWIS, on April 29, 1993.

This measure would strengthen the mission of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Holiday

Commission. The commission, established in 1984, has worked tirelessly to institutionalize the King holiday as a national day of community service and interracial cooperation throughout our Nation. When it first began its work, only 17 States observed the King holiday. On January 18, 1993, all fifty States observed Dr. King's birthday with a paid holiday. This was a long time in coming, and wouldn't have happened without the enormous efforts of the King Commission.

Some may argue that the King Commission has fulfilled its mandate. Others may believe that increasingly scarce Federal dollars could be better spent. I think however, that we can afford a modest Federal investment to promote Dr. King's timeless ideals of racial harmony, economic opportunity, and progress through nonviolent social change.

In fact, we can't afford not to make that kind of investment. The civil unrest last year following the verdict in the Rodney King trial indicated that there is a continuing need for initiatives which promote better relations among racial and ethnic groups. I believe that achieving Dr. King's dream of racial and cultural harmony is a necessary and formidable task.

Results of the 1990 census revealed that our population is more diverse than ever. Fully one-quarter of us are people of color. During the 1980's, the black population increased by 13 percent, the Asian-American population more than doubled, the Hispanic population grew by 53 percent, and the native American population rose by 38 percent. Cultural and language differences can often lead to social division and economic inequality. The Federal Government must be a leader in the effort to address the consequences of those differences and to foster equality of opportunity.

The King Commission, with limited funding, also has demonstrated its leadership in addressing issues that are preying on our youth. Commission activities include:

Recruiting 4 million young people to sign a pledge of committing themselves to a life of nonviolence;

Enlisting over 27,000 youth in "Youth Against Violence" symposiums; and

Bringing together 1,000 youth leaders at assemblies that address issues such as drug abuse, illiteracy, and high drop-out and unemployment rates among minority youth.

H.R. 1933 would authorize \$300,000 for the King Commission in each of the next 3 fiscal years and continue its existence until terminated by law. I believe that this modest appropriation is needed as we work to instill Dr. King's legacy and teachings in our children, who will shape the future of the community of nations.

LT. GEN. DONALD L. PUTT

HON. DOUGLAS APPLIGATE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 5, 1993

Mr. APPLIGATE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to one of our Nation's outstanding career servicemen, Lt. Gen. Donald L. Putt.

Lt. Gen. Donald L. Putt was born in Sugarcreek, OH, in 1905 and graduated from

Sugarcreek-Shanesville High School in 1923. He graduated with honors from the Carnegie Institute of Technology with a B.S. in electrical engineering and joined the U.S. Army as a second lieutenant in the Signal Corps Reserve. He began his regular commission in the Air Corps in 1929. He served in the Air Corps and the Air Force for 30 years finally achieving three-star status. During this time, he completed important intelligence and engineering assignments involving German scientists and the development of the B-17, B-24, B-29, and B-36 multiengine planes. He also served as vice commander and commander of the Air Research and Development Command from 1952 to 1958.

After his 30 year military career, Lieutenant General Putt started United Technology Center/Chemical Systems Division which developed segmented solid rocket engines. This company produced the world's first segmented solid rocket booster, which was used to launch the Viking and Voyager spacecraft as part of the Titan III rocket. In 1988, Lt. Gen. Donald L. Putt died and was buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

Mr. Speaker, it is with pride that I rise to recognize Lt. Gen. Donald L. Putt and I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting him for the outstanding contributions he made to his country.

ESSAY BY MS. AMY PIPER

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 5, 1993

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my fellow Members and other readers of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an essay written by Ms. Amy Piper of Maryville, TN.

Ms. Piper's essay, for which she received 17th place honors in the Voice of Democracy broadcast scriptwriting contest sponsored by the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, is entitled "My Voice in America's Future." It is my hope that all who read it will be reminded of the values that make America great.

MY VOICE IN AMERICA'S FUTURE

(By Amy Piper)

"I am only one; but still I am one. I cannot do everything, but still I can do something; I will not refuse to do the something I can do."—Helen Keller

If you had a time machine and traveled twenty years into the future, what would be waiting there? Perhaps the nation would be financially stable, the homeless would be housed, and the hungry would be fed. Or would the scene be that of poverty, sickness, and hunger? The question is: What will determine the future of our country? The answer is simple. In fact, our country holds over 250 million solutions to this problem.

Each and every individual is in charge of our country's destiny. Where would the United States be today without individuals like Abraham Lincoln, Jonas Salk, and Sally Ride? The average American may find it a great expectation to become the next Abraham Lincoln. Feeling as though the nation's future rests on his or her shoulders may seem too much a burden to overcome. Many

people will give up, but no one will ever remember the names of these people. Many others take their innovations, ideas, and dreams and bind them together. Groups like these form organizations worth remembering: the Women's Suffrage Movement, the NAACP, and the Red Cross, to name a few.

Every man, woman, and child in this nation has a voice. Each person makes up a syllable in the language of our entire country. And although the individual counts for just a small part of a word, if you begin to take syllables out, our language will lose its continuity, its accord: ultimately it will fall apart.

Children have a fire that burns within them which says, "I can change the world," but all too often, this fire burns out when the grown child is faced with the fact that the world is a big place with a lot of problems. But with every problem, there is a solution, and the answer here is simply fuel. No, not coal or oil, but fuel for the soul: dreams that can never be extinguished but will be passed on from generation to generation. The individual may seem like just a drop of water in eternity, but water is a powerful force. If every American can make just one dream come true, we can carve out an awesome future. Yes, like a wall of water, humankind can create its own Grand Canyon.

The focus of our goal must not only be to make our individual voices heard but also to come together, forming one massive voice of America. Already our country is striving toward such a goal. Some people shout, some merely whisper. It is important for our country to listen carefully. No idea, no matter how simple or how complex, is insignificant. The world is round; $E=mc^2$ —these are voices that changed the world forever.

In every region around the country, a specialized dialect can be found. The nation's all-powerful voice is also filled with accents. These accents help individualize voices within a voice and are commonly known—not as Southern or Northern—but as doctor, lawyer, and engineer. The professions that people take on mold their ideas and add a twist of individuality to a sea of voices. Professions and values are outlets that must be used to speak out on important issues within our country.

In 1990, the United States had a drop-out rate of 28.6%. More than a quarter of the nation's teenagers will never receive a high-school diploma. There are 1,189 reported hazardous waste sites throughout the United States, and the federal government supports only 160 of them. America needs help. Our voices must turn the statistics around and create a nation that is looked upon as a standard for excellence.

While monumental problems such as these are not fully corrected by an individual, it doesn't mean that nothing can be done. The greatest power of all is the power of language. The power to be someone—to make a real difference—is bestowed upon us all. America's future depends upon what mankind does with what he is given. If some are most successful in screaming, then let their voices be raised in lobbying and protest for better education and for environmental protection. If you are not a screamer, your voice must still be heard. Recycle cans, paper, and glass; get rid of landfills one newspaper at a time.

The vote is one of the most important tools the public has in making people listen. Votes are microphones that amplify voices and put officials in office. The people elected do not control the population but, rather,

work for it by changing the nation's voice into actions. All the people in the United States speak as many and as one. Twenty years from now, this nation will be a marvel to behold. The future can be whatever I resolve it to be. My voice will change the world.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO OVERTURN THE SUPREME COURT'S ADAMS FRUIT DECISION

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 5, 1993

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing legislation with my colleagues that is designed to restore confidence in our workers' compensation systems for farmers and agricultural workers throughout the country.

As you know, Mr. Speaker, the Supreme Court's 1990 Adams Fruit decision permits agricultural workers to sue employers for damages arising from workplace injury or death, even though such damages have already been covered by workers compensation. This decision completely ignored the doctrine of exclusivity of workers' compensation remedies which is applied in all State as well as Federal workers' compensation programs.

Exclusivity is the cornerstone of workers' compensation systems. The employer agrees to pay for a system of providing quick, no-fault relief for workplace injuries. Injured employees receive immediate compensation for damages. In turn, employers and employees both avoid unpredictable, costly, and time consuming tort litigation. However, as a result of the Adams Fruit decision, agricultural employers are having to pay the costs of workers' compensation but are not receiving the protection from tort litigation that all other employers enjoy. They are the only employers in America subject to double liability for workplace injuries.

Ultimately, all employers and workers are threatened by the Adams Fruit precedent, which could lead to an unraveling of State workers' compensation systems. If employers, already strapped with the increasing costs of workers' compensation, have to start paying tort damages too, support for the system will vanish and employers and employees alike will suffer.

Mr. Speaker, the legislation being introduced today provides that a suit cannot be brought under the Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act [MSAWPA] for actual damages if the injury was covered by workers' compensation. In effect, this bill makes permanent the temporary moratorium on Adams Fruit cases that Congress adopted last year. It is important to note that under this bill, workers would still be entitled to bring an action for statutory damages or an injunction based on a MSAWPA violation, as provided for under MSAWPA.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I also support efforts to improve the working conditions and treatment of migrant and seasonal farmworkers. I believe that this legislation will help in this regard. However, I plan to continue working with my colleagues on the Education and Labor Committee to make further improvements in this area.

CONGRATULATIONS TO TONY AND
ROSY ESQUIBEL

HON. KEN CALVERT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 5, 1993

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, 50 years ago tomorrow, May 6, 1943, a young man and young woman were married in Riverside, CA—a place they have called home ever since. Tony and Rosy Esquibel began their lives together with not much more than their love for each other, faith in God, and a lot of dreams.

And over the years, many of those dreams have come true. They raised four children—Tony, Jr., Marian, Eva, and Roberta—and now have four grandchildren and one great-grandchild. In addition, they helped raise several nieces and nephews, and have served as the anchor of the Esquibel family in Riverside.

When they started life together, Tony was a carpenter; Rosy a housewife. Eventually, Tony became a general contractor, and with the help of his wife, opened a building and landscaping business, which they have managed together for a quarter of a century.

And, as the family and business grew, so did their involvement in the community. Tony was the first Hispanic member of the Riverside Public Utilities Board. He has also been very active in the GI Forum on the local, State, and national levels, including serving as president of the local forum and as sergeant-at-arms of the State forum. And, he has served as a representative for block grants and redevelopment for the Arlanzo and La Sierra areas of Riverside.

Rosy has also been an extremely active member of the community, serving as troop leader for the Brownies and Girl Scouts, and president of the PTA for Irving Elementary School. And, she has been very active in the GI Forum, serving as president and treasurer of the auxiliary.

This Saturday, the Esquibel children and grandchildren will honor Tony and Rosy as they renew their marriage vows at the Queen of Angels Catholic Church in Riverside. I wish to extend to the Esquibels my heartfelt congratulations and to wish them many more years of happiness—many more years of making their dreams come true.

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES
WEEK

HON. WILLIAM M. THOMAS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 5, 1993

Mr. THOMAS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the week of May 23–29 as Emergency Medical Services Week. Health care in our country often depends on the thousands of men and women who risk their lives each day to provide emergency medical care. These medical teams are ready to provide life-saving care to those in need 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year.

What can we say to the thousands of men and women who have dedicated their time and lives for the public good? These men and women engage in thousands of hours of specialized training and continuing education to enhance their lifesaving skills. Most importantly, approximately two-thirds of all emergency medical service providers are volunteers.

Without the thousands of emergency physicians, emergency nurses, emergency medical technicians, educators, administrators, aeromedical personnel, and other volunteers who comprise our emergency medical service teams, the chances for survival and recovery of those who experience sudden illness or injury would be greatly reduced. America's emergency medical service providers deserve the credit and admiration of all citizens who have ever been helped by these services or who rest easier knowing that they are available.

Twenty-five years ago, emergency medicine was established as a medical specialty and began to be recognized as a vital component to the quality of health care in America. I would like to offer a special thanks now to these men and women for the outstanding work which they provide countless times each year but which so often goes unrewarded. I know that all of my colleagues here in the House will join me in congratulating the men and women who comprise our emergency medical services for their superior work and commend them during Emergency Medical Services Week.

BENEDICT ROCCHIO, LEGRAND
SMITH SCHOLARSHIP WINNER

HON. NICK SMITH

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 5, 1993

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, it is with great respect for the outstanding record of excellence he has compiled in academics, leadership, and community service, that I am proud to salute Benedict Rocchio, a recipient of the 1993 LeGrand Smith Scholarship. This highly coveted award is made to young adults who have demonstrated that they are truly committed to playing important roles in our Nation's future.

In being named as a winner of a LeGrand Smith Scholarship, Benedict is being honored for demonstrating that same generosity of spirit, depth of intelligence, responsible citizenship, and capacity for human service that distinguished the late LeGrand Smith, 1908–70, of Somerset, MI.

Benedict Rocchio, through his exceptional scholastic, extracurricular and volunteer service endeavors is a most worthy recipient of the LeGrand Smith Scholarship. His credentials include membership in the prestigious National Honor Society, earning academic varsity letters for each of his 4 years, representation in a model United Nations, and as a Boys State delegate. Outside of school, Benedict has been active in community youth activities, numerous civic endeavors, and volunteer work with his church.

Therefore, I am pleased to honor Benedict Rocchio for his selection as a winner of a LeGrand Smith Scholarship. To this remarkable young man, I extend my most heartfelt good wishes for all his future endeavors.

TARPON SPRINGS WAR MEMORIAL

HON. MICHAEL BILIRAKIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 5, 1993

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, several years ago, two Vietnam veterans, Robert Renneke and Dr. Fred Roeber, in my district, proposed building a memorial to honor those killed, or yet missing in action, who hailed from the local area. Like so many other memorial projects, this one was ridiculed by some who contended it was a waste of time and money. However, I am pleased to say that the monument's supporters persevered and in 1992, the city of Tarpon Springs held a dedication ceremony for this important memorial.

The 15-foot-high black granite obelisk sits atop a granite base in Craig Park on the banks of the Spring Bayou in Tarpon Springs, FL. The names of approximately 35 Tarpon Springs-area people who lost their lives in wars or still missing in action have been carved onto the monument, which is illuminated at night.

Our Nation's capital is filled with monuments, new and old, but the real monuments to courage, to heroism, to valor, and to sacrifice are America's veterans themselves.

We asked them to interrupt their lives—to leave their homes, their families, their jobs—to trade the plow for the sword that our Nation might be protected. We asked them to risk and endure hardships most of us cannot imagine, to sacrifice and even to die so that our time-honored and cherished traditions of democracy and freedom might live—and live they have.

Our society asked and our veterans answered. For their dedication and loyalty we should embrace them, honor them, treat them with dignity and respect, and treat their disabilities.

These veterans served, as in the words inscribed on a memorial in Arlington Cemetery, "Not for fame or reward, not for place or for rank, not lured by ambition or goaded by necessity, but in simple obedience to duty as they understood it * * *"

They are the reasons that the United States is the mightiest, wealthiest, most secure nation on Earth today.

They are the reasons that the United States has been and will continue to be the bastion of support and solace for those in the world searching for freedom and human rights.

We have borne arms many times since fighting the war that created our great Nation more than 200 years ago. We have fought on foreign lands and we have fought among ourselves. We have learned there is never any glory in war—only suffering. But we also have learned, given a just and right cause, that we do not lack the courage, dignity, and fortitude necessary to defend the age-old principles upon which our country was founded.

I have often said that it is important for us to display that same determination in our daily lives—in living up to those principles in all that we do. That we live and practice and preach those principles day by day. Otherwise won't all of that suffering and bravery have been in vain?

And as we talk and think of principles and courage, I consider it important that we recognize the distinction between the level of Duty and patriotism we exercise in our daily lives, and the level demonstrated by the American veteran—the ultimate sacrifice resting in the balance. It is the difference between heroes and men who might be brave; between the tested and those who have not yet been tried.

As a member of the House Veterans' Affairs Committee and as a veteran, I take it personally when some individual or some group seems to attack veterans and the benefits they get, and fully deserve.

The liberties we enjoy are precious gifts protected only for the moment and requiring a constant vigil. They will never be completely won—and they most certainly will be lost should we ever turn our backs on those who served in their defense.

Nothing could be more devastating to the security of this or any nation than for it to deny its defenders the care and treatment they have earned and deserve—or worse to forget them altogether.

For as long as the American soldier stands ready to support his country and its allies, the forces of oppression and injustice will be held in check. For this, the American serviceman—the veteran—must never be forgotten.

Therefore, I would like to salute the individuals who made the Tarpon Springs War Memorial possible. This is, of course, but a small downpayment on the great debt America owes its veterans—all of them, man and woman alike.

We must never forget how blessed we are in the modern world to live in a free society, nor forget the sacrifices of our friends, relatives, neighbors, and countrymen who served us all when duty called.

THE PERILS OF MANAGED TRADE

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 5, 1993

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, since the recent success of the United States-Japan semiconductor arrangement in reaching the goal of a 20-percent market share, the Clinton administration seems poised to pursue numerical targets as a standard for future trade negotiations. However, in the following article, James Bovard warns against the folly of dictating foreign market share as it provokes our trading partners, distorts international trade and competition, and works contrary to the goal of creating American jobs. I highly recommend its reading.

[From the Wall Street Journal, Apr. 23, 1993]

THE SEMICONDUCTOR PACT'S BAD EXAMPLE

(By James Bovard)

The Clinton administration is seeking to end the U.S. trade deficit with massive in-

creases in the export of verbal sludge. "Temporary quantitative indicators" is the motto of the administration's trade policy. Unfortunately, the Clinton approach, which looks for measurable increases of specific U.S. exports, is certain to provide more trade conflicts and acrimony in the future—and to make some of America's premier manufacturers look like beggars of market share.

Earlier this week, U.S. and European Community officials worked hard to advertise modest progress in resolving U.S.-EC trade disputes. Toward Japan, the administration is using a more heavy-handed approach. Clinton administration officials are touting the U.S.-Japan Semiconductor Arrangement as the model for future trade policy. The foreign market share of semiconductors purchased by Japanese firms recently exceeded 20%; U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor hailed the sales result, declaring on March 19 that "setting a target figure appears to have been * * * successful." But, rather than offering a valuable model, the Semiconductor Arrangement illustrates how an artificial definition of fair trade foments political racketeering.

In 1986, the U.S. Commerce Department investigated Japanese semiconductor exports to the U.S. and imposed arbitrarily high dumping penalties on Japanese companies. These were then used as leverage to pressure Japan to sign a pact seeking to restrict world-wide semiconductor trade. The Semiconductor Arrangement, signed in July of that year, made it an official act of trade war for a foreign government not to compel its own domestic companies to rapidly increase their purchases of American products.

The 1986 agreement politically impaled one of America's most competitive industries. The Commerce Department acquired the power to set floor prices for Japanese chips sold in the U.S., and that August it announced its first "fair market values" for chip imports. U.S. computer and electronics companies—the primary chip users—were stunned as the decree raised chip prices by 200%, far more than even the highest alleged dumping margins. (Domestic semiconductor producers could not satisfy domestic demand.)

Arthur Denzau of the Center for the Study of American Business estimated that the Semiconductor Arrangement resulted in up to 11,000 jobs lost in companies using chips. The Journal of Commerce reported in 1988, "The supply crunch has left U.S. electronics makers wringing their hands over lost sales and profits, delayed product introductions and worsened relations with customers."

At the time the Semiconductor Arrangement was signed, the Japanese Ambassador sent a side letter to then-U.S. Trade Rep Clayton Yeutter declaring, "The government of Japan recognizes the U.S. semiconductor industry's expectation that semiconductor sales in Japan of foreign capital-affiliated companies will grow to at least slightly above 20% of the Japanese market in five years. The government of Japan considers that this can be realized and welcomes its realization." The letter clearly did not commit the Japanese government to enforce purchasing of American chips by Japanese companies.

But in late March 1987, President Reagan announced that the Japanese had violated the pact, in part because American companies had not increased their chip sales in Japan. The Japanese were pronounced guilty of unfair trade simply because American companies did not sell as many semiconductors in Japan as the U.S. bureaucrats thought they should be able to sell.

In 1991, the Semiconductor Arrangement was modified and extended. The 1991 pact stated that Japan "recognizes that the U.S. semiconductor industry expects that the foreign market share will grow to more than 20% of the Japanese market by the end of 1992 and considers that this can be realized." The agreement specifies that the 20% figure is "neither a guarantee, a ceiling nor a floor on the foreign market share."

Not surprisingly, fierce disputes have again arisen over the trade pact's meaning. Despite the fact that the 1991 agreement explicitly made no guarantees, Clinton administration officials implied they might retaliate against Japanese exports if the 20% market share were not reached. Now that the foreign share of semiconductors purchased by Japanese firms has hit 20%, Mr. Kantor declares that 20% is "a floor, not a ceiling."

The Clinton administration's resentment of the U.S. merchandise trade deficit with Japan (estimated at \$46 billion last year) is driving Mr. Kantor to make increasingly far-fetched statements. In testimony before the House Ways and Means Committee on Wednesday, he declared that the Japanese market is "basically closed" for semiconductors, automobiles, computers and several other products.

It is absurd for U.S. government officials to condemn the Japanese auto market as closed when U.S. car makers have only recently deigned to ship to Japan autos with the steering wheel on the right side of the car (the Japanese, like the British, drive on the "wrong" side of the road).

And it is peculiar for Mr. Kantor to declare that the Japanese semiconductor market is closed only a few weeks after he announced that the Japanese had met the U.S.-proclaimed goal of a 20% foreign market share. Also, American personal computers are barnstorming Japan. Peter Wolff, a Tokyo-based technology expert with Kidder, Peabody, predicts that NEC, Japan's dominant computer maker, "is going to get its head handed to it" by U.S. companies.

The U.S. already has a fully developed system of managed trade akin to what Clinton administration officials advocate for Japan. The U.S. government imposes more than 3,000 different import quotas on textiles and apparel. Trade officials sometimes go to maniacal lengths to dictate a foreign country's precise "fair share" of the U.S. market: Mexico is allowed to sell the U.S. only 35,292 bras each year. Managed trade in textiles has created a bureaucratic monstrosity and given government officials sweeping arbitrary power over importers and their domestic customers.

"Pick a number, any number" is a pathetic guide for U.S. trade policy. The government has no right to dictate the market share that American exporters are entitled to in any foreign country.

GOVERNOR PATTEN OF HONG KONG, AT THE NATIONAL PRESS CLUB

HON. JIM LIGHTFOOT

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 5, 1993

Mr. LIGHTFOOT. Mr. Speaker, in Washington this week we have a very distinguished visitor, the Right Honorable Christopher Patten, the Governor of Hong Kong.

Governor Patten has the difficult job of overseeing the transfer of Britain's last crown col-

ony to China. A successful transfer from British to Chinese rule will benefit not only the people of Hong Kong and the citizens of China but the United States as well.

In a speech yesterday at the National Press Club, which I am attaching for the RECORD, Governor Patten made a very important point on MFN to China that I would like to draw to the attention of this House.

Trade and economics are simply not good vehicles, except in extreme cases, of pursuing political goals.

To quote Governor Patten:

Trade promotes travel and interchange. It increases understanding. It spreads information. It encourages freer thinking that comes with a wider knowledge of the outside world. It throws light into dark corners because the prosperity it creates actually encourages social change and individual freedom.

To those Members of this House that support revocation of MFN to China I draw your attention to another section of Governor Patten's speech:

Trade does, in my view, help humanity as a process. But it has less to offer as a weapon. Less to offer because it is double edged. You can't use it as a weapon without hurting yourself. Reduce trade and you reduce your communication and your ability to influence. You don't water a parched landscape by closing the gates of the dam.

Neither Governor Patten nor I endorse the policies of China. But we ask you to consider using the right tools. Revoking MFN to China does not hurt the leadership of China. But it will hurt those who are the engines of peaceful change in China. It will certainly hurt the people of Hong Kong and it will certainly hurt the thousands of Americans whose livelihood depends on trade with China.

I welcome Governor Patten to Washington and urge colleagues to take a few moments to review his National Press Club speech.

THE RIGHT HONORABLE CHRISTOPHER PATRICK PATTEN, GOVERNOR OF HONG KONG

Governor PATTEN. Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, first of all, thank you very much indeed for that extremely courteous and flattering obituary notice. [Laughter.]

I feel very honored to be one of such a distinguished line of speakers addressing you over the next few weeks. I think the speech I would particularly like to hear would be Victor Borge on GATT and NAFTA. [Laughter.]

As you mentioned in your introductory remarks, chairman, I really began what for want of a better word we will call my political career working for John Lindsay's first mayoral campaign when he came out of the 17th Congressional District to run for other things, and my job on that campaign in 1965 was to cover the conservative candidate, Bill Buckley. I was responsible for researching Buckleyisms.

The one that I most enjoyed which told one, I guess, legions about the difficulties of the job for which he was allegedly running, was Buckley's reply when asked what the first thing would be if he were to succeed in his electoral quest and be elected mayor of New York, and Buckley replied very quickly, I'd demand a recount. [Laughter.]

I guess that is a reflection of the difficulty of running New York.

I have to say that being Governor of Hong Kong isn't exactly a pushover, trying to manage a smooth transition from British sovereignty to Chinese sovereignty in 1997.

It is, as you said, chairman, the last great colonial responsibility which the United Kingdom has, but there is a distinct difference between our responsibility in Northern Ireland and that which we have discharged in other dependent territories over the years.

Elsewhere, we have been preparing communities for independence, and we have provided them with the appurtenances of independent statehood.

We have established fully democratic structures, independent courts, civil service, we have sent them a Speaker's Chair from Westminster, and we've launched the satellite into outer space and sometimes it has gone into a very satisfactory orbit and sometimes, alas, it's come crashing down to earth again.

But the purpose, always, has been the same, to establish a democracy on a Westminster model which we hope will sustain the community into years of independence.

In Hong Kong, our task has been very different. Our task has been to prepare for the resumption of Chinese sovereignty in 1997. There have been occasions in the 1940's and the 1950's, for example, when we considered introducing, as we had in other dependent territories, democratic structures, and those proposals were always resisted very strongly by China, which feared that if we introduced democratic structures at that stage into Hong Kong it might lead to Hong Kong wishing for independence rather than the resumption of Chinese sovereignty in 1997.

However, when it came to discussing with China, to agreeing with China, the mechanism for the transfer of sovereignty in 1997, we agreed a slow and steady path to democracy. That agreement was set out in the joint declaration in the mid-1980's and that declaration also bound us both in treaty form to safeguard Hong Kong's way of life and Hong Kong's freedoms for 50 years after 1997.

What we attempted to do in that joint declaration was to safeguard the concept, the historic concept expressed by Deng Xiaping. He said that what he wanted was one country with two systems, Hong Kong system, not just the capitalist allocation of resources, but the freedoms and the values of an open society, all set out specifically and in terms in that joint declaration.

The present argument that we've been having with China is about how we can best secure one country, two systems, and, if you like, it's about whether we're talking about one country, two systems, or one country, one-and-a-half systems, or one country, one-and-a-bit systems.

We're absolutely clear that in the system that we're constructing in Hong Kong, even though there is limited democracy, that limited democracy must be credible, that the arrangements for the last elections under British sovereignty in 1995 have got to be clean and straightforward, and that's what we're discussing with Chinese officials in Beijing at the moment.

Hong Kong has been a spectacular success, the tenth largest trading community in the world, the second highest per capita GNP in Asia, a per capita GNP which is likely to exceed that of about half the members of the European Community within the next year or so.

We are likely to overtake the Netherlands, Italy—dare I mention the United Kingdom—well before the transfer of sovereignty in 1997.

We represent in Hong Kong, with 6 million people, 19 percent of China's GNP. We have

the busiest container port in the world, adding capacity equivalent to the size of Seattle or Oakland every year.

The fourth largest airport, which will, when we complete it—

[Laughter.]

Governor PATTEN [continuing]. Be much the largest airport in the world, the tourist center of Asia.

And so the superlatives roll on, not just the economic ones, either. We have invested over the years considerably in social equity programs so that we can now boast rather better health care statistics on the most important items than, shall we say, the United States, the United Kingdom, or Australia, or New Zealand.

So it's been a great success story. And why? First of all, because Adam Smith's been in permanent residence in Hong Kong over the two decades when our economy has quadrupled in its strength and size. We have been a community which has practiced market economics year-in and year-out with considerable zest and skill.

Secondly, we're at the center of the fastest-growing region in the world, where hundreds of millions of people are, in Churchill's phrase, moving ahead to better pastures and brighter days, and not only at the center of the Asia-Pacific region but also at the gateway of China, where the Chinese economy has been opening up over the last years with tremendous success. 70 percent of the investment that goes into China goes through Hong Kong. 80 percent of the investment that goes in to Guangdong goes in through Hong Kong.

The third reason—the third reason for our success is that we have combined Chinese entrepreneurialism with the rule of law, and the rule of law isn't, as you know, just a matter of judges in wigs sitting in courts. The rule of law is about the relationship, as well, better free press, a credible legislature, and an independent court system.

All those things are keys to Hong Kong's prosperity, because, just as our prosperity has sustained our way of life, so it's equally true that our way of life has helped to sustain our prosperity.

I think Hong Kong's success matters, not only to the United Kingdom today, not only to China in the future, not only to the region, but also to the world. And it's not very surprising, therefore, that people ask how they can help us to remain successful.

Some Chinese critics of the 28th Government, and they do exist, claim that when I try to address a question like that, I'm, quote, internationalizing Hong Kong. I think that's a pretty ridiculous charge. Hong Kong is an international community. Hong Kong is a tremendous international asset, an international asset when Britain is sovereign, an international asset when China is sovereign, too. And I suspect that it is precisely because of its international importance that China is committed to continue its hugely successful system.

Of course, others recognize, as the President has this week, that the implementation of the joint declaration is a matter for Britain and China, not for others. But others do take an interest in that implementation being managed successfully. And it would be absurd for them not to do so. The moment that the rest of the world ceases to be interested in Hong Kong, it is time for everyone in China, in Britain, and in Hong Kong itself to start worrying.

In showing that interest, I hope that our friends will understand the difference between trade and economics on the one hand

and politics on the other. I hope they won't get the two confused. I must say it would help me to make that point rather more successfully if it was a little clearer that China, a GATT applicant of course, understood that the two are different, as well.

I understand and respect the fact that United States foreign policy has traditionally been infused with a sense of values. Those who have benefitted from the consequences of that, as my generation did, for example, in Western Europe, do ill to criticize it. Foreign policy shouldn't be just about a utilitarian sense of national interest. Self interest invariably is served by trying to behave well, too. But as we say in England, I think one has to take account of running the right horse on the right course. I don't believe that trade and economics are a good vehicle except in extreme cases for pursuing political goals.

One reason why I take that view is because as Marxists, when there were any, used to believe, there is a relationship between economic and social progress and political progress. I don't argue for one moment that Washington or Westminster style democracy is everywhere a consequence almost mechanically of a given level of GNP growth. Different cultures, different traditions, different periods of history produce different results.

But I do believe that everywhere in the world the opening up of economies, a growth in personal affluence, an increase in educational standards, an increase, if I may say so, in the use of cellular phones, increase in travel, development of satellite television, all those things have political consequences. So free trade, in my view, is a servant of human progress.

Trade promotes travel and interchange. It increases understanding. It spreads information. It encourages the freer thinking that comes with a wider knowledge of the outside world. It throws light into dark corners because the prosperity it creates actually encourages social change and individual freedom.

As I've argued a number of times before, and as I find myself arguing in a series of meetings this week, trade does, in my view, help humanity as a process. But it has less to offer as a weapon. Less to offer because it's double edged. You can't use it as a weapon without hurting yourself. Reduce trade, and you reduce your communication and your ability to influence. You don't water a parched landscape by closing the gates of the dam.

One of the reasons for all our prosperity in the years since the war is the American economy, American free enterprise, and American generosity. Your aid has helped to get so many economies back on their feet again. Your businesses have set up in those economies an increased investment in them. Your domestic market has provided the customers for the products of the factories which you've helped to establish.

China has been no exception to that economic development. MFN helped China's spectacular economic performance over the last 14 years of increasing liberalism in economic policy, a policy which the Chinese leadership have pursued with considerable dexterity and élan, 14 years of average 9 percent growth a year. That growth has been led by the regions with the greatest freedom to invest, with the greatest freedom to build and to trade.

Those in the vanguards of the movement of economic reform are inevitably those who have benefited most from it. Equally, they

would be the regions and they would be the people who would lose most if we were to cut off that trade, and I have to say that Hong Kong itself stands four square in that category. We have been a part of China's economic miracle, contributing to it and benefiting from it.

Saying this, I'm not speaking, as you will know, on China's behalf. I happen to believe that MFN, that trade, that opening up China's economy, that economic liberalism, that all those things are good not just for the standard of living of people in China, but for the quality of life of China's citizens.

But I'm not an official spokesman for the PRC. The PRC has other words which have been used about me. Prostitute, serpent, Buddha, tango dancer—

[Laughter.]

Governor PATTEN [continuing]. A particularly obscure one which has slightly wounded my wife. [Laughter.]

Wonders what I get up to in my spare time. [Laughter.]

And sly lawyer, which you'll all realize is an oxymoron. [Laughter.]

But the NCNA has not yet asked for my services, though they've done a wonderful job of improving my name recognition around the world. [Laughter.]

Nor am I here to lecture the United States on your interests, though plainly, ending MFN would have consequences for the American economy.

I know, I think, some of the arguments that concern you. But I can't help wondering whether you reduce the chances of China selling missiles to the wrong people by refusing to buy their peaceful products. And I can't help wondering whether the best way of pursuing your anxieties on human rights is through restricting trade on the one hand or increasing dialogue on the other. How much influence did the rest of the world have on China during the years of the cultural revolution when we had no contact with it.

For me, of course, there is one other special consideration. Some people say that they would like to help Hong Kong and help to protect our modest political aspirations by linking MFN renewal to the political development of Hong Kong. They say they would like to go further than Senator McConnell's U.S. Hong Kong act which shows a benign interest in our prosperity and stability and they use MFN as a tool to try to secure our way of life.

I just say today, as I've said in Hong Kong, I hope anybody who thinks that would actually be helpful will take it from the Governor of Hong Kong that it certainly wouldn't. I hope that anybody who's tempted to do that, won't. And I say to everyone with all the force at my command, though without in any way abasing my enthusiasm for the United States, that you certainly can't help Hong Kong by hurting our economy.

And MFN does help us substantially, just as it helps the fastest growing regions in China, as I was saying. What helps us helps China, and what hurts China hurts us. Economists have made lots of predictions about the impact on us of ending MFN. You can argue about precisely what those consequences would be, but nobody can doubt that it would deal us a pretty heavy blow.

I'm not going to hurl myself onto the spears of your debate. I know that there's very much thought and understanding going into the issue at the moment, a great deal of attention being paid to the exact terms on which MFN might be renewed. I only hope that those who are making the decisions will bear in mind some of the arguments that I have put today.

The New York Times, a few moments ago, said in a marvelous phrase that no one has ever made any money betting against Hong Kong. I think that's right. I think Hong Kong has a bright future, and could well play in relation to the opening up of China's economy, the same sort of role that New York, itself, played in the opening up of the American economy a century ago. But that future in Hong Kong will be brighter and will be more assured, we'll have more prosperity and more political stability, if China does not seek to impede the modest steps towards democracy that it's already agreed we should make.

In the longer term, there's one other factor which I believe to be crucial to Hong Kong's well being. I have no hesitation at all in saying that the better the relationship between China and the United States, the better the prospects for Hong Kong. A China steadily moving forward towards a more open economy, a more open society, and dealing, we hope, responsibly and with self confidence, with the pressures and the challenges that come with economic success, and a United States economically strong, assured in its leadership, and ever mindful of its historic commitment to free markets and to the values of a free society.

That relationship, mature and mutually reinforcing, would not only be good for Hong Kong, it would also be good for the Asian region and extremely good for the world.

Thank you, very much.

CONRADO O. COLON, PUERTO RICAN BUSINESSMAN OF THE YEAR

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 5, 1993

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. Conrado O. Colon, who, in this quintcentennial year of Puerto Rico, has been named the "Puerto Rican Businessman of the Year" by a committee comprised of the New York State Federation of the Hispanic Chamber of Commerce, the House of Seagrams, and the GALOS Corp. This award will be presented at a ceremony being held tomorrow in New York.

Conrado Colon is executive vice president of Goya Foods, Inc., a company that was founded in New York in 1936 by Spanish immigrants and has grown to be the largest Hispanic foods company in the United States.

Mr. Speaker, Conrado Colon has grown with and helped shape the success of Goya Foods. Born in Cabo Rojo, Puerto Rico, he came to New York at the age of 15. He joined the company in 1958 and was named director of purchasing in 1963. In 1978 he was made a vice president, and in June 1990, he was named executive vice president of Goya Foods, Inc.

In these various positions Mr. Colon has traveled the world to find the best ingredients for Goya's products, and has been instrumental in introducing new product lines. Goya now markets more than 800 different food products and has annual sales of \$410 million.

Mr. Speaker, Conrado Colon is currently overseeing a multipronged marketing program to introduce Goya to the mainstream market.

His efforts are important not only to the commercial prospects of Goya Foods, but to the cause of mutual appreciation and understanding among the diverse cultures of our great Nation of Immigrants.

Last, but certainly not least, Mr. Speaker, Conrado Colon is supportive of the many ways in which Goya Foods has contributed to the New York community—from sponsoring community activities such as youth athletic teams and the annual Miss Puerto Rico Cultural Pageant, to spurring the development of community food and literacy awareness programs, to providing essential support for such major Hispanic events as the Puerto Rican, Cuban, and Dominican Day parades. This past weekend I was pleased to participate in the Bronx Community College 10-K run, which Goya Foods helped sponsor.

Mr. Speaker, I hope my colleagues will join me in congratulating Mr. Conrado O. Colon on being named "Puerto Rican Businessman of the Year," and in thanking him for the important contributions to our society he is making as an executive of Goya Foods.

TRIBUTE TO RAOUL TEILHET

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

ANTHONY C. BEILENSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 5, 1993

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, we rise today to pay tribute to Raoul Teilhet, who earlier this year resigned his position with the California Federation of Teachers.

Since his election as president of the CFT in 1967, Raoul has worked tirelessly on behalf of the rights of teachers. He has been their champion through many bitter battles with politicians and administrators over salaries, the right to collective bargaining, and the question of who is and is not, fit to teach. We join the CFT today in "Celebrating Raoul,"—the apt title of the retirement dinner in his honor.

Part of what makes Raoul a super leader is his political courage. He was a fighter who battled with all the strength of his moral conviction. This was true both of his tenure with the CFT and the California Labor Federation, which elected him its first teacher vice president in 1977.

Raoul had the foresight to recognize that Proposition 13 would wreak havoc with California's schools and make it increasingly difficult both for teachers to earn a decent living and for children to receive a quality education. He galvanized and organized the labor and the education communities into a coalition to fight this damaging, but politically popular proposition.

Raoul also courageously opposed the Briggs amendment, which would have banned the hiring of gays as teachers in public schools. The bill was deeply offensive to Raoul, whose many attributes include a keen sense of justice. He debated the amendment's author, State senator John Briggs, and clearly

helped make a persuasive case: The measure was soundly defeated.

A history teacher at Pasadena High School, Raoul made history on his own by virtue of his passionate commitment to building a strong teachers' union. During his tenure, he traveled across the State, arguing—sometimes before openly hostile audiences—in support of due process and tenure for all public school employees. In the early 1980's, excited by the prospect of a union family that included custodians, cafeteria workers, and school bus drivers, he supported classified employees in their bid for CFT membership.

Our public schools are struggling today and need all the support we can give them. In this, we can find no greater inspiration than Raoul Teilhet. His tireless work for—and his unrelenting commitment to—the rights of teachers are a shining example for all of us. We are proud to know Raoul and ask our colleagues to join us—and all of California's teachers—in saluting him today.

A TRIBUTE TO RHODA AND RAYMOND FOX

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 5, 1993

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention today the fine work and outstanding public service of Rhoda and Raymond Fox who have taken leadership roles in serving Congregation Emanu El in San Bernardino, CA. The Foxes will be recognized for their longtime commitment to the congregation as they receive the Rabbi Norman F. Feldheim Award on May 22, the 102d anniversary of the chartering of Congregation Emanu El.

Rhoda and Raymond each have a long record of service to Congregation Emanu El. Rhoda has served as the principal of the School for Jewish Living, participated in adult Jewish education programs, and served as a tutor to Russian immigrant children. In addition, she currently serves on the board of directors of the congregation and as chair of its commission on membership responsible for welcoming new members into the congregation. Raymond has served as the president of Congregation Emanu El, 1984–86, chaired the development and long-range planning committees, chaired the public relations committee, and raised funds for the construction of the Rabbi Norman F. Feldheim Religious Education Center. He also serves on the board of managers of the Home of Eternity Cemetery.

The Foxes have also made a number of significant contributions as civic and community leaders. Rhoda has been a member of the Arrowhead Chapter of Hadassah and Paradise Chapter of B'nai B'rith, a member of the San Bernardino County Grand Jury, 1980–81, and is currently a member of the Grand Jury Association. She also serves as a member of the Adult Correctional Advisory Council and is a member and former chair of the San Bernardino City Parks, Recreation and Community Services Commission. In addition, she is a tutor at the Regional Youth Education Fa-

cility and is active in support of Option House for abused women and children.

Raymond has served as the chairman of the San Bernardino United Jewish Welfare Fund, is the past president of the San Bernardino Mental Health Association, and the past president of the West Side Chamber of Commerce in San Bernardino. He is also the past chairman of the San Bernardino American Field Service and the San Bernardino Central City Advisory Committee. Additionally, he is a current member of the San Bernardino Joint Powers Committee and the chairman of the San Bernardino Parking Commission.

Mr. Speaker, please join me, our colleagues and friends in recognizing the fine contributions of Rhoda and Raymond Fox. The Rabbi Norman F. Feldheim Award is an appropriate honor for these kind and humble people who care so much for the citizens of our community. It is fitting that the House of Representatives pay tribute to them today.

FURTHER PROOF THAT AMERICANS AREN'T UNDERTAXED

HON. CHRISTOPHER COX

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 5, 1993

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, despite the views of Bill and Hillary Rodham Clinton to the contrary, Americans aren't undertaxed. We pay more in taxes than Bill Clinton, who has never even run a small business or worked for a private paycheck, even begins to understand.

Ms. Laura Tyson, who is Chairman of Bill Clinton's Council of Economic Advisers, believes that "there is no relationship between the level of taxes a nation pays and its economic performance." She also has written that "the United States ranks at the very bottom of all industrialized nations in terms of its overall tax burden."

What Bill and Hillary and Laura don't understand is that in the American Federal System—unlike, say, Sweden—there is more than one level of tax. Any fair analysis should take into account that we also pay income taxes to our States, and sometimes to our counties and cities. Moreover, even before we are fortunate enough to earn any income at all, we've got to pay dozens of other levies to government agencies of all kinds.

Recently, the Washington Post business section featured a story about "Red, Hot & Blue," a barbeque restaurant whose experience with endless taxes is representative of small businesses across America. According to the Post, here's what this 85-employee business paid in taxes in 1992—before it even had the privilege of paying Federal income taxes: \$25 city fee because the restaurant has a security system; \$50 State fee paid to incorporate the business; \$250 special Federal tax because the restaurant serves alcohol; \$300 State property tax on the restaurant's van; \$600 city fee that allows the restaurant to have bands perform; \$1,330 State fee to serve mixed beverages, beer, and wine; \$2,600 city fee for operating a business; \$6,100 for workers' compensation insurance; \$6,300 State property tax on the restaurant's equipment;

\$11,200 real estate tax; \$12,000 for unemployment insurance; \$14,000 for Social Security; \$57,560 for the city sales tax, 4 percent; and \$64,755 in State sales taxes, 4.5 percent.

This is further evidence—if more is needed—that Americans aren't undertaxed. So, Mr. President, Ms. Rodham Clinton, and Ms. Tyson: please, lay off the new taxes—so American small business doesn't need to lay off the employees.

A MAGNIFICENT POINT OF LIGHT
FOR MEDICAL EDUCATION:
FRANK MOYA, M.D.

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 5, 1993

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, Dr. Frank Moya is a doctor's doctor who commands the respect of his colleagues from coast to coast. Dr. Frank Moya is also a compassionate and generous human being who rises above his considerable professional achievements and goes beyond the call of duty to cast a magnificent bright light which offers an inspiring example of how individual initiative can help to accelerate the improvement of basic health care in America. Dr. Moya is the primary sponsor of the Frank Moya Scholarship Fund for Minority Medical Students which was founded in 1992 to assist promising inner-city students embarking on premedical college studies.

Mr. Speaker, health care for all Americans is a concern that has now captured the attention of our entire Nation. Some form of national health insurance is now deemed to be inevitable. But a government mandated insurance program will not automatically provide the kind of health care needed by the residents of our big cities. Primary care doctors who are willing to practice in inner-city neighborhoods represent the first steps toward the provision of adequate health care in communities like Harlem, Bedford-Stuyvesant, Brownsville, Chicago's South Side, and Watts in Los Angeles. Dr. Moya's generosity provides concrete help for inner-city students who are likely to return to their inadequately covered communities.

The Frank Moya Scholarship Fund for Minority Medical Students was established by the Medical Alumni Association of the College of Medicine of the Health Science Center at Brooklyn in 1992 when Dr. Randall Bloomfield appealed to Dr. Moya for a contribution which would be matched by the Alumni Association. Dr. Bloomfield is a practitioner, a policymaker, a scholar and an innovator who is immersed in the day-to-day struggle to provide decent health care to the most needy population in New York City. The response to Dr. Bloomfield's appeal for funds to aid deserving students by both Dr. Moya and the Alumni Association was a positive and generous response. The Frank Moya Scholarship Fund for Minority Medical Students was thus created as a magnificent point of light in a situation surrounded by despair and pessimism.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. Moya's contribution to assist with this particular critical problem in medi-

cal education is just one of his many contributions to society and the medical profession. Dr. Moya is currently the chairman of the Department of Anesthesiology as well as the director of the Pain Center at the Mount Sinai Medical Center in Miami Beach, FL. In addition, Dr. Moya is the publisher and editor in chief of such publications as: "Current Reviews in Clinical Anesthesia," "Current Reviews in Nurse Anesthetists," and "Current Reviews for Post Anesthesia Care Nurses."

Dr. Moya has served on the board of directors for several notable organizations throughout the United States. Currently, he serves as chairman of the Board of the Anesthesiologists' Professional Assurance Co., the American Professional Assurance Co., Ltd., APA Management, Inc., The New M&M Corp., M2 Realty Corp., and M2 Emerald Corp. In addition, Dr. Moya also serves as chairman and president of Frank Moya, MD and Associates, Frank Moya, Inc., and Blue Ridge Operating Co.

Dr. Moya has published 254 scientific articles, abstracts, and textbooks. He is a benefactor for the State University of New York, Downstate Medical Center, Barry University, Mount Sinai Medical Center, the Hope School, the United Way, and the Nature Conservancy. Dr. Moya recently received the honorary alumnus, F.L. Babbott Memorial Award from the College of Medicine, State University of New York.

Mr. Speaker, the master-plan for the improvement of health care in America must develop many components. This is a challenge of great complexity. At the heart of this great effort we must not forget to recognize the vital role of the medical profession. In addition to the professional contributions of doctors, we must also welcome their general social wisdom. It is an honor to salute Dr. Frank Moya as a "Magnificent Point of Light for Medical Education."

A TRIBUTE TO THE ARNOLD J.
TYLER SCHOOL AND THE CAROLINE
BENTLEY SCHOOL IN NEW
LENOX, IL

HON. GEORGE E. SANGMEISTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 5, 1993

Mr. SANGMEISTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute two excellent elementary schools in my congressional district—the Arnold J. Tyler School and the Caroline Bentley School in New Lenox, IL, Will County School District 122. Both schools are recipients of the 1993 U.S. Department of Education's Blue Ribbon School of Excellence Award.

For my colleagues who may not be familiar with this prestigious honor, the Blue Ribbon School of Excellence Award recognizes schools that excel in eight separate categories vital to a quality education: leadership; teaching environment; curriculum and instruction; student environment; parent-community support; indicators of success; organizational vitality; and a special emphasis on the teaching of history and mathematics.

The blue ribbon selection process was tough, with representatives from both the Illi-

nois State Board of Education and the U.S. Department of Education evaluating these two fine schools based on the eight criteria. Let me share a few comments from these evaluators. On the Tyler School: "The teaching environment is positive; good teaching is recognized publicly; staff development opportunities are supported and encouraged." The Bentley School evaluator, an educator himself, had this to say about his visit: "I have just spent two of the most enjoyable days that I have ever had in a school."

Mr. Speaker, I commend and congratulate Superintendent Alex Martino and in particular, Principal Edward Tatro of the Tyler School and Principal Robert Gaines of the Bentley School, as well as the other administrators, teachers, staff, and students for making these two schools among the best in the Nation.

ADAMS FRUIT

HON. HARRIS W. FAWELL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 5, 1993

Mr. FAWELL. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to join the gentleman from California, Mr. FAZIO, in the introduction of a bill to effectively overturn the Supreme Court's 1990 ruling in Adams Fruit Co., Inc. versus Barrett. Under that decision, the court ignored the well-established principle of the exclusivity of workers' compensation remedies by interpreting the Migrant and Seasonal Agriculture Workers' Protection Act to provide for a private right of action for certain job-related injuries even if they had been covered by workers' compensation at the time of the injury.

This decision upsets the doctrine of exclusivity of workers' compensation by permitting farmworkers to seek dual remedies. The fundamental purpose of the workers' compensation system is to provide a prompt and reasonable remedy to the injured employee without delay or expense. In theory, employers who pay into workers' compensation programs do so to avoid being exposed to additional liability. Allowing such a remedy over and above workers' compensation essentially gives migrant and seasonal farmworkers greater protection than all other employees.

The Adams Fruit decision creates problems for both employers and employees. Employers can be exposed to potentially enormous liability for damages, in spite of the fact that they have contributed into the workers' compensation system. It also eliminates any incentive for employers to provide workers' compensation coverage for their employees in the 14 States where migrant and seasonal farmworkers are covered only at the option of their employer.

At the close of the last Congress, an amendment was attached to the legislative appropriations bill, H.R. 5427, temporarily suspending the Adams Fruit decision through July 6, 1993. The bill will permanently resolve this issue by ensuring that workers' compensation benefits are the exclusive remedy for migrant and seasonal farmworkers. I look forward to working with my colleagues in the resolution of this issue.

POVERTY AND THE CULTURAL
REVOLUTION

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 5, 1993

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of all of my colleagues a commentary that was in the Los Angeles Times on March 29, 1993. In this commentary entitled "How the '60s Doomed the Have-Nots," Myron Magnet does an excellent job of summing up the complete failure and repercussions of the cultural revolution. In addition, he boldly explains how America evolved to the state that it is in today due to the cultural revolution. The state that I am referring to is the welfare state, and if America does not stop this continuous cycle now, we can never replace it.

HOW THE 60S DOOMED THE HAVE NOTS

Why, when immigrants from around the globe are making American lives worthy of respect and self-respect from the humblest jobs, do the poorest Americans—the underclass—not work?

The key to the mystery is that their poverty is less an economic matter than a cultural one. In many cases, these "have-nots" lack the inner resources to seize their chance, and they pass on to their children a self-defeating set of values and attitudes, along with an impoverished intellectual and emotional development that generally imprisons them in failure as well.

Three, sometimes four generations have made the pathology that locks them in—lack of education, failure to work, welfare dependency, crime and drug abuse—dreadfully familiar. But the underclass culture they live in is not wholly of their own invention. It is a dialect, so to speak, shaped more by the culture as a whole than by any independent, internal dynamic.

That's why the prosperous are implicated in the poverty of the poor, even though they don't extract their BMWs from the hides of the underclass the way mine owners squeezed profits out of abused children in the Industrial Revolution. The "haves" are implicated because over the last 30 years they radically remade American culture, turning it inside out and upside down to accomplish a cultural revolution whose most mangled victims turned out to be the have-nots.

This was the opposite of what was supposed to happen. For when the haves began their cultural revolution a generation ago, they acted in the name of two related liberations. Impelled by the fervor of the civil-rights movement, they sought the political and economic liberation of the poor and the black have-nots. Their honorable aim was to complete democracy's work, to make American society more open. In addition, the haves sought personal liberation for themselves. They yearned to free themselves from stifling conformity. That longing found expression in the sexual revolution, which reshaped family life, increasing divorce, illegitimacy and female-headed families on all levels of society, and in the '60s counter-culture, which rejected traditional bourgeois culture.

Bourgeois culture's sexual mores—based on guilt, marriage and the belief that gratification should be deferred to achieve future goals—were seen as symptoms of its pathology. Its sobriety and decorum were mere

slavish conformity; its industriousness betokened a materialistic value system; its family life was another arena of coercion and guilt. This culture went hand in hand with an inherently unjust capitalist economic order and a political order whose murderousness was plainly revealed by the war in Vietnam.

The cultural revolution failed in devastating ways. Instead of ending poverty for the have-nots, it fostered, in the underclass and the homeless, a new, intractable poverty that seems to belong more to the era of ragged chimney sweeps than to modern America. Poverty turned pathological because the new culture that the haves invented permitted, even celebrated, behavior that, when poor people practice it, will imprison them in poverty. It's hard to persuade ghetto 15-year-olds not to get pregnant, for instance, when the entire culture, from rock music to perfume commercials to highbrow books, is intoxicated with the joy of what before AIDS was called "recreational" sex.

Worse, during the '60s and '70s, the new culture of the haves, in its quest for personal liberation, withdrew respect from the behavior and attitudes that have traditionally boosted people up the economic ladder—deferral of gratification, sobriety, thrift, dogged industry and the whole catalogue of antique-sounding bourgeois virtues.

Moreover, the new culture held the poor back by robbing them of responsibility for their fate, further squelching their initiative and energy. Instead of telling them to take advantage of opportunities that were rapidly opening, the new culture told the have-nots that they were victims of an unjust society and, if they were black, they were entitled to restitution. It told them that the traditional standards of the larger community often didn't apply to them, that their wrongdoing might well be justified rebellion or the expression of yet another legitimate "alternative lifestyle." It told them that, if they were mentally ill, they were really just marching to a different drummer and should be free to march in the streets—which is where many of them ended up, homeless.

DOROTHY JANE DAVIS RETIRES

HON. RICHARD K. ARMEY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 5, 1993

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I wish to draw the attention of this House to a distinguished and praiseworthy constituent of mine, Mrs. Dorothy Jane Davis, on the occasion of her retirement as president of the Texas School Food Service Association.

For a dozen years now, Dorothy Davis has been known and loved in my district as the child nutrition director of the Lewisville Independent School District. This fine lady feeds the children at 28 schools, including 3 high schools, 6 middle schools, and 19 elementary schools, for a total of 16,000 meals a day. Dorothy composes every menu herself. And she oversees every aspect of the child nutrition office, from payroll to equipment purchases.

Dorothy's career has been a long and fulfilling one. In the early 1970's she was cafeteria manager at Clark Hall on the North Texas State University campus in Denton, and in the latter part of that decade, she ran the dietary department at Lewisville Memorial Hospital.

Dorothy is a self-described chocolate addict, and she confesses to a taste for that venerable Texas dish, chicken fried steak, which only goes to prove, Mr. Speaker, my longheld contention that moderation in all things—including eating right—is the essence of wise living.

As she hands over the presidency of the Texas School Food Service Association to her successor, Dorothy Jane Davis has earned the well-deserve applause of her colleagues, students, and friends, and I ask the Members of this House to join me in wishing her continued success and happiness.

BRING SANITY AND REASON BACK
TO MEDICAL RESEARCH FUNDING

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 5, 1993

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, we need to bring sanity back to discussions of AIDS and other devastating diseases. As the attached article states, a recent Gallup Poll showed that the public is terribly misinformed about health threats. Astonishingly, the respondents to the poll, in a 20-to-1 margin, thought that AIDS was a greater threat than heart disease. In fact more people will die this month from heart disease than will die all year from AIDS. Yet, the U.S. Congress will spend twice as much money fighting the ninth leading cause of death [AIDS] as will be spent on the first cardiovascular disease.

It is the job of us in the U.S. Congress to examine the competing claims of medical research advocates and determine how those claims compare to the truth. Since 85 percent of all AIDS cases are the result of anal intercourse and intravenous drug use, we have clear methods of preventing most AIDS cases. However, right now our medical research priorities are skewed. Remember: For every Rudolf Nureyev who dies from AIDS, there will be 16 Gilda Radners who are killed by cancer. Mr. Speaker, let's bring some reason back to the debate. Garage doors are more of a threat to 90 percent of America than is AIDS.

[Condensed from American Journalism Review]

THE REAL RISK OF AIDS

(By Daniel Lynch)

We journalists aren't very good at conveying to our readers, viewers and listeners that we live in a world of relative risks, and we're not good at putting those risks in context. Inadvertently, we often transmit accurate facts but misleading impressions.

Take as an example Earvin "Magic" Johnson's revelation in November 1991 that he carries the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), which precedes AIDS. Press coverage was intense. Many newspaper and television reports pointed out that AIDS—acquired immune deficiency syndrome—had killed more than 125,000 Americans since 1981.

That number, as usual, was reported in a vacuum. Almost nobody pointed out that the annual death toll from AIDS has been low compared with annual deaths caused by cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or even drunken drivers.

Few people understand that. After more than a decade of some of the most intensive

reporting ever lavished on any human ailment, the public remains stunningly misinformed about the relative risk of AIDS. The federal Centers for Disease Control (CDC) estimated that 196,000 Americans would die of AIDS from 1992 through 1994. During the same period, about 2.7 million Americans will be killed by cardiovascular disease, and another 1.5 million by cancer.

Yet when a Gallup Poll asked, "What is the most urgent health problem facing this country?" respondents by an eight-to-one margin identified AIDS as a greater threat than cancer. More astonishing, they believed AIDS to be a greater threat than heart disease by 20 to one.

Why? Because that's the message they've received from the news media.

Misleading impressions in the media can have an enormous impact on public policy. The federal government spent about \$2 billion in fiscal 1992 to combat AIDS, roughly what is spent battling cancer. The \$1.26 billion it spent on AIDS research dwarfed the \$763.6 million allotted for cardiovascular-disease research, even though cardiovascular ailments kill more people each month than AIDS is projected to kill this year.

Among the leading causes of death in America—including cancer and cardiovascular disease—AIDS ranks ninth. Yet we spend more than twice as much to fight the No. 9 killer as we do to fight the No. 1 killer.

This has happened in no small measure because of a remarkably successful media campaign waged by AIDS activists. From the beginning, they understood that a large segment of the public disapproves of the homosexual life-style, and that intravenous-drug users are held in even lower regard. But AIDS activists worked hard to persuade Americans that the disease was not confined to homosexuals, drug users or to people in other high-risk groups.

Take, for example, advertisements featuring women discussing the need to carry condoms for fear of contracting the AIDS virus. These ads were designed to warn against unsafe sex. But they also had another purpose: to scare everybody by featuring women as typical potential AIDS victims. It worked. The words safe sex fall freely from the lips of formerly swinging singles. Celebrities appear on television warning that AIDS doesn't discriminate against heterosexuals. "It can happen to anybody, even me," Magic Johnson says.

Meanwhile, the press neglected other basic facts about AIDS, and this only compounded the damage. In the early 1980s, we in the media refrained from reporting what was at the time the primary means of spreading the disease: anal intercourse. As a result, many people whose life-styles put them at greatest peril continued high-risk activities for months, even years after those practices had been identified by health authorities as deadly.

Many editors and reporters still fail to place AIDS stories in a larger context, especially with articles involving percentages. According to the CDC, the number of AIDS cases attributable to heterosexual intercourse has almost tripled since 1989. But that percentage hides the raw numbers: fewer than 4200 of the Americans found to have AIDS last year contracted HIV that way.

Male victims such as Magic Johnson, who say they became infected as a result of heterosexual sex, represent but three percent of the total number of persons with AIDS. (Among both genders, it's seven percent.) Those infected solely through blood transfusions, including hemophiliacs, make up

only 2.3 percent of the AIDS population. Such infection is now considerably less likely with the safeguards put into place to protect the blood supply. As for contracting HIV from your dentist, your automatic garage door poses greater danger.

The reality, painful though it may be, is that AIDS in the United States remains overwhelmingly confined to gays and intravenous-drug users, who account for 85 percent of all cases. That prompts the question: why is the medical establishment cooperating with AIDS activists in trying to persuade the general population that we're all at substantial risk from an epidemic that has been compared to the Black Plague?

The answer is that medical researchers are lobbying for more money to develop vaccines. The medical community understands that the public money and political commitment necessary to wipe out HIV would be hard to come by if the virus were perceived as anything other than a threat to everybody.

None of this means society shouldn't put as much muscle as it can into finding a vaccine that would relegate HIV to the history books. If many Americans are relatively safe from AIDS, that is hardly an argument for turning our backs. We owe it to our sense of human decency and dignity to fight it ferociously. "Safe sex" measures have their obvious validity against all levels of risk.

But journalists have an obligation to examine the competing claims of advocates, to assess the extent to which those claims conflict with reality and then tell the truth as best as it can be determined.

Magic Johnson's illness is a tragedy, but so was the death of Gilda Radner. When talking about death rates, it helps to remember that for every AIDS victim, there are 16 Gilda Radners who die of cancer. For every AIDS victim, there is more than one James Dean who dies in a car wreck, more than two Jim Hensons who die of pneumonia, or an Ernest Hemingway who commits suicide. And for every AIDS victim, there are more than 28 Elvis Presleys who die of cardiovascular disease.

Unless you are a member of one of the high-risk groups, there is no reason to be unduly fearful when the chances of contracting AIDS are remote. And there is no reason for Americans to be as misinformed as they are about the relative risk of AIDS.

BOSNIAN CRISIS GIVES RISE TO THE DAWKS

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 5, 1993

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, the question of how best to respond to the tragedy in Bosnia has caused many Americans to rethink their attitudes toward the use of force. Many of the individuals who, in the past, have been adamantly opposed to any use of force are now among the most eager to involve United States ground troops against Serbia and the Bosnian Serbs. An editorial in the May 5 edition of the Omaha World-Herald explores this phenomena. This Member commends it to his colleagues.

NO COLD WAR TO PECK APART; DOVES CHANGE INTO DAWKS

They are among the more interesting creatures to emerge in 1993. Now they have a name. Dawks.

As defined by Karen Elliott House on the editorial page of The Wall Street Journal, dawks are "deeply committed doves on every recent foreign intervention from Grenada to the Persian Gulf who suddenly have assumed the plumage and cry of Balkan hawks."

They hated America's arms buildup in the Cold War, its efforts to combat the spread of Marxism in Latin America, its decision to liberate Kuwait and prevent Saddam Hussein from seizing control of the world's petroleum lifeline. They have demanded deep, disabling cuts in U.S. defenses. They think of Vietnam as a national disgrace.

Then came the war in Bosnia. For the dawks, it changed everything. The perverted Serbian policy of ethnic cleansing has become, to them, the Holocaust of the 1990s. A moral nation like the United States, they contend, must do whatever it can, even intervene with an armed force, to end the atrocities.

Dawks are to be found among President Clinton's staff and in the State Department. They include liberals in Congress and a number of writers and commentators—people like New York Times columnist Anthony Lewis—who have been flogging America for years with the allegation that its interventionist foreign policy was arrogant and imperialistic.

A Philadelphia Inquirer reporter compiled a partial list. The names included William Sloan Coffin, the former Yale chaplain who served two years in prison for helping men avoid the Vietnam draft.

Also William Kunstler, the radical lawyer and defender of anti-war activists, and George McGovern, who ran for president on a pacifist platform.

Dawks come from the ranks of people who have long claimed the moral high ground. They dealt in absolutes. Peace was always good. American military power was never to be trusted. Other countries should be left alone to settle their own disagreements, even disagreements pitting a freedom-loving populace against revolutionary cadres armed by Moscow.

Now, it turns out, the absolutes are being questioned. Military intervention isn't intrinsically bad in the eyes of the Coffins, Kunstlers and McGovern. Pursuing a policy with force of arms isn't an unmitigated evil after all, the dawks have discovered. Non-involvement, they are saying, is indefensible when the cause is just.

Some people, in other words, are dancing with all their might to avoid tripping over their self-created contradictions.

RECOGNITION OF JASON MCCARTHY

HON. GEORGE J. HOCHBRUECKNER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 5, 1993

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise today to recognize Jason McCarthy of Lake Ronkonkoma, NY, for receiving a National Leadership Grant Competition scholarship from the Sons of Italy Foundation.

Each year through the Sons of Italy Foundation, the Order Sons of Italy in America [OSIA] awards numerous scholarships of between \$2,000 and \$5,000 in its annual National Leadership Grant Competition. These grants are awarded to students who have dem-

onstrated exceptional leadership qualities and achieved a distinguished level of scholarship.

Jason McCarthy, a senior at Centereach High School on Long Island, is the valedictorian of his class. He is active in a variety of school activities including the Yearbook staff, the Science Club, the math team, and he was captain of the fencing team. Jason was also director of the Interact Club and served as a rape prevention seminar instructor. Jason plans to attend the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and become an electrical engineer.

Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to congratulate Jason McCarthy on his many accomplishments. I wish him well in all of his future endeavors.

IN HONOR OF WMAQ-TV
WEATHERCASTER JIM TILMON'S
25 YEARS OF SERVICE AS A CHICAGO JOURNALIST

HON. BOBBY L. RUSH

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 5, 1993

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise this afternoon to pay tribute to a great Chicago broadcaster and, I'm proud to say, friend of mine, Jim Tilmon. April 1993 marked Jim's 25th year of service as a journalist and broadcaster in the Chicago community, and what a career it has been.

As WMAQ-TV, channel 5's science and aviation specialist, Jim is perhaps the only weathercaster in the Nation who is also a commercial airline pilot who flies as a captain on 727 Astrojets for American Airlines.

His career has been marked both by outstanding journalism, including an investigative series in 1989 that uncovered serious airport security flaws at Chicago's O'Hare and Midway airports, and dedicated service to the Chicago community.

It gives me great pleasure to be able to acknowledge on the public record of this esteemed body the talent, commitment, and dedication to outstanding broadcasting that is exhibited by this fine American, Jim Tilmon.

ENERGY TAX

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 5, 1993

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, the energy tax proposed by the Clinton administration would cost a typical family of four \$500 a year. This tax would hit the wallet of an average family in California extremely hard. California's average annual energy tax rate is already twice the amount of most States. In fact, California already pays 50 percent more than Vermont does, the least affected State. According to the U.S. Department of Energy, California consumed about 6,987.6 trillion Btu's in 1990. California residents and businesses would be handed a bill of \$2,847 million in additional energy taxes if the Btu tax is implemented.

This tax would have a devastating effect on a State budget that is already struck by budgetary shortfalls in a time of economic crisis. California has already become the economic dumping ground for President Clinton's excess taxes. The Btu tax would push California's economy down further. Its economic ramifications are devastating. It would hinder the possibility of economic growth for California, lower their GSP and cost California workers their jobs. California industries and workers would inevitably become less competitive in world markets and this would undermine the economic performance of the United States. The implications of this tax by President Clinton are understated. The sobering truth is that everyone is dependent on energy, so this tax will hit all Americans hard.

Not only will this tax target households, it will also hit California's transportation sector. California's transportation sector would carry 40 percent of California's energy tax revenue in 1996. The Btu tax on oil would be more than twice the tax on other fuels, placing a heavy burden on the transportation sector and the middle-class driving population. The average family of four would witness gasoline prices rise 15 cents per gallon according to American Petroleum Industry. In addition, everything manufactured in this country that uses energy will realize an increase in price. This, of course, would be passed along to the consumer.

When will President Clinton realize that increased taxes do not equal a balanced budget. Reduced spending is the only way to solve our Federal deficit. History has demonstrated to us that increased spending and taxes will only increase the deficit.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION
TO OVERRULE THE SUPREME
COURT'S ADAMS FRUIT DECISION

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 5, 1993

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to be a cosponsor of legislation introduced today by my colleague from California, Mr. FAZIO, which would overrule the Supreme Court's 1990 decision in Adams Fruit. In that decision, the Court held that injured farmworkers may bring a private cause of action under the Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act [MSPA], even though those workers had already recovered workers' compensation benefits for those same injuries.

The implications of the Adams Fruit decision are quite troubling as the decision undermines the general principle of the exclusivity of workers' compensation, both in the MSPA context and beyond. The workers' compensation system was designed as a quid pro quo system in which employees forgo the right to a tort remedy in exchange for readily accessible relief without questions of liability or contributory negligence. The Adams Fruit decision undercuts the bargain that both employers and employees made in participating in the workers' compensation system. By allowing private causes of action under MSPA, the decision

opens employers up to costly litigation and opened liability for workplace injuries they thought they were insuring themselves against through their payments into the workers' compensation system.

Farmworkers will also suffer under the Adams Fruit decision as it removes any incentive for agricultural employers to provide workers' compensation coverage for them. In the majority of States, coverage of farmworkers remains optional and the decision provides employers little reason to exercise that option. The uncertainty of a private cause of action is no substitute for the accessibility and sure relief of workers' compensation.

The passage of MSPA in 1982 was made possible because it was supported by a bipartisan coalition of agricultural employers, organized labor, and farmworker representatives. That coalition would hardly have held together had it been intended that MSPA would provide a private cause of action for workplace injuries that would supplement any recovery under the workers' compensation system.

The legislation that will be introduced today overrules the Adams Fruit decision and provides that a farmworker cannot bring a private cause of action under MSPA for actual damages for a workplace injury, but would be limited to the remedies available under the State workers' compensation scheme. However, a worker would still be entitled to bring an action for statutory damages or an injunction based on a MSPA violation. This bill is consistent with the provision in Public Law 102-392, fiscal year 1993 Legislative Branch appropriations, which suspended the Adams Fruit decision for 9 months. The effective date of the bill would be October 6, 1992, the date of enactment of Public Law 102-392.

By reversing the Adams Fruit decision and recognizing the importance of the exclusivity of workers' compensation, this legislation returns to the original congressional intent in enacting the MSPA remedial scheme. This legislation is good for farmworkers and for agricultural employers. I urge you to support it.

IN HONOR OF THE RETIREMENT
OF REAR ADM. PAUL L.
KRINSKY, USMS, AS SUPER-
INTENDENT OF THE U.S. MER-
CHANT MARINE ACADEMY

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 5, 1993

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay honor to a great leader and dedicated citizen of the United States, Rear Adm. Paul L. Krinsky, upon his retirement as Superintendent of the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy. The Academy operated by the Maritime Administration of the U.S. Department of Transportation is one of our Nation's prime source of licensed merchant marine officers and the largest single source of Naval Reserve officers.

Admiral Krinsky is the seventh such officer to head this great institution since its dedication in 1943. Himself a graduate of the Academy in 1950, with high honors, the admiral

started a most extensive career of service as deck officer aboard the passenger vessels S.S. *America* and S.S. *United States*. Five years later, he went on active duty as a navigator aboard the U.S.S. *Everglades* and as a naval science instructor at the New York State Maritime College. In 1958, the admiral joined the faculty of the Academy, teaching a wide range of courses. He quickly advanced in rank and in 1963 became director of admissions for the USMMA. In 1985, he became deputy superintendent of the academy and rose to rank of superintendent in 1987.

Admiral Krinsky's many achievements have been recognized by his colleagues and the great institution he now heads. He is the recipient of the Maritime Administration's Superior Accomplishment Award for his participation in the NS *Savannah* nuclear project. In addition, in recognition of his extensive leadership ability, he was awarded the U.S. Department of Commerce's Silver Medal Award for Meritorious Service.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join with me and the rest of our Nation in paying tribute to Rear Adm. Paul L. Krinsky, for his dedicated service to our country and to our merchant marine, and to join me also in extending our best wishes for his continued success in all his future endeavors.

TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF JOB CORPS 50-50 FUNDING

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 5, 1993

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I testified before the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education today in support of the Job Corps 50-50 plan. The Job Corps 50-50 plan is a long-term initiative to maintain and strengthen current Job Corps services and to open 50 new centers to serve 50 percent more youths in the next decade. Support for the 50-50 plan among State and local officials across the Nation and in California is strong.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my testimony be placed in today's RECORD and I urge my colleagues to support full funding of Job Corps 50-50.

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE ON LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Mr. Chairman, thank you very much for permitting me to take a few moments to voice my strong support for President Clinton's FY 1994 budget request for the Job Corps 50-50 plan. As you know, this program trains and educates poor and disadvantaged youths. At the same time, Job Corps works to reduce our federal budget deficit by returning \$1.46 for every dollar invested. Job Corps is a good investment in our young people. I urge you to fully fund the Job Corps 50-50 plan.

For nearly three decades, Job Corps has had a successful track record of educating and training our nation's disadvantaged youth. The Job Corps launches skilled youth into the labor force, thus building our economy. Job Corps graduates get jobs, join the

military, or go back to school and higher education. Thanks to this subcommittee's strong support over the years, thousands of youth across our nation have been educated, trained, and placed into the mainstream of society through the Job Corps program.

Mr. Chairman, over the past decade I have seen a rapid increase in the number of at-risk youth desperately in need of education and job training in San Francisco, on the Peninsula and in the Bay Area. Although Job Corps does a tremendous job of serving California's poorest youth, literally thousands of young people remain on the sidelines and are unable to enroll in Job Corps because there are not enough training slots. We desperately need more Job Corps centers in California, particularly in the San Francisco Bay Area.

The Job Corps 50-50 plan as proposed by President Clinton and adopted by the House and the Senate Budget Committees would include opening 50 new centers, plus expanding existing centers in order to increase the enrollment of disadvantaged youth in Job Corps in the next decade by 50 percent. As you know, the FY 1994 Job Corps program operations budget proposed by the Administration will enable Job Corps to maintain current operations levels. The Administration has also recommended \$133 million for new centers. I support these requests.

Mr. Chairman and distinguished members of the Subcommittee, I urge you to support the President's FY 1994 Job Corps budget request of \$1.15 billion. A modest increase in funding will allow for the program's much-needed expansion to communities in need like the San Francisco Bay Area. Thank you for your past support for Job Corps and for your consideration of future Job Corps funding.

IN TRIBUTE TO ST. CYRIL AND ST. METHODIUS PARISH

HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 5, 1993

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, I want to pay tribute today to St. Cyril and St. Methodius Parish in McKees Rocks, PA.

On May 29, 1993, the Parish of St. Cyril and St. Methodius will cease to exist as a result of a parish reorganization and revitalization plan being managed by the Catholic Diocese of Pittsburgh. While this parish will no longer be open to the faithful in McKees Rocks, St. Cyril and St. Methodius Church will not be forgotten by its parishioners nor by the surrounding community.

The Roman Catholic Church of St. Cyril and St. Methodius in McKees Rocks has a proud history dating back to March 8, 1910, when the parish was organized by a group of Polish immigrants. These men and women came to the Pittsburgh area and settled in McKees Rocks to pursue a better life in America while still honoring their ethnic and cultural customs and beliefs.

On April 1, 1910, Rev. John Robaczewski was appointed the first pastor and celebrated the first Mass of St. Cyril and St. Methodius Parish at the Lithuanian Hall on Locust Street, McKees Rocks. The Lithuanian Hall served as the parish meeting site until the present church, located on Cutler Street, was com-

pleted and dedicated on November 23, 1913. Over the life of this parish, four successive Polish-American priests have ministered to the needs of this parish and have helped parishioners maintain the traditions and customs associated with the active Polish-American community in McKees Rocks.

St. Cyril and St. Methodius Church and its members have played an active role in the life of McKees Rocks. Parishioners have served with distinction as members and officers of the McKees Rocks Borough Council, the Stowe Township Commission, boards of public and parochial education, civil defense director, public school superintendent, local election boards, Selective Service Boards, and local, county, State and national officers of major veterans organizations.

The members of St. Cyril and St. Methodius have also sacrificed much in the defense of their country. This church was the religious home to 345 young parishioners who served in World War II, including 12 who gave their lives in the defense of democracy. Parishioners from St. Cyril and St. Methodius have served in every major conflict of the past half century, including Korea, Vietnam, and most recently Operation Desert Storm. In addition, a select number of parishioners have received appointments and have earned their commissions from the U.S. Air Force Academy and the U.S. Naval Academy.

Throughout McKees Rocks and the surrounding communities of Allegheny County, parishioners from St. Cyril and St. Methodius serve in a varied number of professions, including law, medicine, education, and business administration. Parishioners are also active in the arts and play an active role in the cultural life of their community.

Finally, the parishioners of St. Cyril and St. Methodius have shared with their community the gift of their labor, following the injunction of the church to minister to those who are in need. Parishioners play an active role in community volunteer efforts to care for the sick, the poor, and the needy both during the holiday season and throughout the year. Parishioners also play a central role in the celebration of community events such as Memorial and Veterans Day parades, voter registration drives and programs for senior citizens.

Mr. Speaker, the parishioners of St. Cyril and St. Methodius have every right to be proud of their parish. They are also justified in viewing with sadness the closing of this parish. Still, while St. Cyril and St. Methodius Church will soon cease its service to the people of McKees Rocks, I am confident that the memory of this parish will always remain strong among its faithful parishioners and the community of McKees Rocks.

THE EIGHTH ANNUAL SALUTE TO PASSAIC SEMIPRO BASEBALL REUNION DINNER

HON. HERB KLEIN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 5, 1993

Mr. KLEIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to four outstanding citizens of northern

New Jersey, who will be honored on May 7, 1993, for their contributions to semipro baseball. These four baseball legends of Passaic County are Frank Santora, Joe Kopec, John Glogiewicz, and Joe Job. Each of these gifted individuals have dedicated their time and their talent to a game that brings pleasure to all Americans. The eighth annual salute to Passaic semipro baseball reunion dinner will be held at the Athena Veterans Hall in Clifton, in the Eighth Congressional District of New Jersey.

There are few places in this country where one can still hear the "Star Spangled Banner," yet in every baseball stadium, thousands of people rise up to proudly sing our national anthem and salute our flag. Not only is baseball a patriotic experience, but one in which young and old can come together to celebrate this national pastime that's as American as apple pie. It gives me great pleasure to honor these men with such extraordinary abilities and achievements who have helped to promote a great tradition throughout my district.

Frank Santora competed in many local semipro teams and he went on to play professionally for the New York Yankee's minor league. Frank Santora had the honor of playing with one of baseball's all-time greats, Micky Mantle, in a Western Association all star game. To further honor Mr. Santora's accomplishments, he was elected to the Bergen County Baseball Hall of Fame in 1977 and the National Italian-American Sports Hall of Fame in 1990.

Joe Kopec played for several teams in the Passaic area, including the Garfield Indians, the Maple Leafs, and the Passaic Cubs. Joe Kopec shared his love of baseball and his talents so that the younger generations of our area could learn to enjoy the game; he coached Little League in Passaic for 5 years and in the Babe Ruth League for 2 years. Joe Kopec is recognized as one of the outstanding center fielders of his time.

John Glogiewicz demonstrated his ability as a star shortstop for the Paterson Chevy Red Sox, the Garfield Jewels, and the Garfield Benignos. John was also a member of the tricity championship team, the Passaic Comets, for three years. John Glogiewicz was elected to the Bergen County Baseball Hall of Fame in 1977 to honor his magnificent baseball career.

Mr. Joe Job was an asset to the semipro baseball league in New Jersey. Joe was considered to be one of the best baseball players in all of New Jersey, and was recognized as the "Sultan of Swat." Mr. Job was also elected to the Bergen County Hall of Fame for his active participation and motivation with baseball.

Mr. Speaker, these legends of semi-professional baseball brought respect and excitement to the game. These men were the heroes of their own towns and brought a sense of pride to their communities. I would like to thank Frank Santora, Joe Kopec, John Glogiewicz, and Joe Job for bringing a special meaning to athletics in our community, and I would like to congratulate each of them for their outstanding achievements.

INTRODUCTION OF THE NATIONAL
PRESIDENTIAL DEBATE BILL OF
1993

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 5, 1993

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the National Presidential debate bill of 1993, legislation that will soon be introduced in the Senate by Senator BOB GRAHAM of Florida.

As the chairman of the Subcommittee on Telecommunications and Finance I am amazed everyday by the breathtaking pace of change in the communications world.

Ten years ago, if I said to someone, "Excuse me, may I borrow your cellular phone. My pager just beeped and I need to fax something to the West Coast," you would think I was a visitor from a distant planet. But today, the swift progress in communications has made such a statement quite commonplace.

Advancements in this industry are quickly transforming the way we work, the way we learn, the way we entertain, and, increasingly, the way we conduct elections. And nowhere is the change more profound than in the world of television. A decade or so ago, the three major networks controlled more than 90 percent of the television market. Today, the majority of Americans can turn on their TV and get more than 50 channels. Right now, in Queens, New York, Time-Warner is experimenting with a 200-channel system. And in Orlando, FL they are about to introduce 600 channels.

Who would have predicted, even in 1988, that Larry King, Phil Donahue, and Tabitha Soren of MTV would wield nearly as much influence in 1992 Presidential politics as Peter Jennings, Dan Rather, and Tom Brokaw?

Today, a voter can design his or her own campaign. The recipe might include a little MTV, perhaps a talk show or two, some CNN, and, maybe, a dash of network news. Voters wield their clickers ruthlessly, simply zapping coverage that fails to provide them with the information they need to make their decisions. And last year, voters used this power to force dramatic changes in Presidential politics. They demanded more direct access to the candidates themselves, without the filtering of reporters, pundits, and advertising gurus; candidates who were willing to listen and to answer voter questions directly; and real answers from the candidates, not just 30-second commercials or 10-second soundbites.

The voters demanded and, I believe, received substantive answers to tough questions, thanks in no small part to the three Presidential and one Vice-Presidential debates held in October.

Today I am introducing the National Presidential debates bill of 1993, legislation which will force all major and minor party candidates for President who take Federal general election funds to appear in at least three debates.

The Presidential debates are an essential yet endangered part of our national political tradition. They embody much of the new, post-1992 ethos: They provide voters with an unfiltered view of the candidates and they

force the candidates to answer tough questions directly, with detailed responses and without the benefit of spinmasters and consultants massaging every impression.

But the debates also provide us with an element of the old mass media era that is perhaps worth preserving—the shared national event.

According to the Debates Commission, 97 million Americans watched last year's final debate, one of the highest rated programs of the year. Like the Super Bowl, the World Series, and other big television events, the debates give Americans a sense of shared experience. We watch the debates in our living rooms and compare notes with family and friends. The next day, we assess the candidates and their views at the water cooler and in the cafeteria at work.

After months of wondering where's the beef, the debates give voters real answers to tough questions. And they build a sense of enthusiasm and anticipation about the election, drawing people to the polls. The interest in last year's debates undoubtedly helped generate the increased turnout we saw at the polls this year.

Many of us in this Chamber remember the first televised debate in 1960, and its electrifying effect on the campaign. John Kennedy's performance not only changed the course of the election but ultimately the course of American politics.

Unfortunately, as you know, it has not been smooth sailing since. There were no debates between 1964 and 1972 and each year since 1980 the debates have been threatened by campaign posturing. This past year, the Bush campaign spent weeks avoiding the debates only to embrace them late in the campaign when they felt the debates were their last, best hope to win.

Senator BOB GRAHAM and I have a solution to this quadrennial wrangle. Our bill requires campaigns which take public funds to engage in four Presidential debates and one Vice-Presidential debate. Last year, voters paid out \$110 million in general election funds. It seems to me, five debates is the least the candidates can do in return.

Our bill was included in the campaign finance bill passed last year by both the House and the Senate but then vetoed by President Bush. With a new President in office who is ready to submit a campaign finance reform bill maybe as early as this week, I believe we have a real chance to make the debate bill, originally filed in 1989, a reality in 1993.

Passage of this bill will benefit everyone, from the political parties to the press to the candidates of the future. Most of all, it will benefit the voters who, by their growing interest, show that they want these debates.

H.R. —

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "National Presidential Debates Act of 1993".

SEC. 2. DEBATES BY GENERAL ELECTION CANDIDATES WHO RECEIVE AMOUNTS FROM THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN FUND.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 95 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 9001 et seq.)

is amended by inserting after section 9003 the following new section:

"SEC. 9003A. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION DEBATES.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—In addition to the requirements specified in section 9003, in order to be eligible to receive any payments under section 9006, the candidates of a major or minor political party for the offices of President and Vice President shall agree in writing—

"(1) that the candidate for the office of President will participate in at least 3 debates, sponsored by a nonpartisan organization, with all other candidates for that office who are eligible under such section 9006; and

"(2) that the major or minor party candidate for the office of Vice President will participate in at least 1 debate, sponsored by a nonpartisan or bipartisan organization, with all other candidates for that office who are eligible under such section 9006.

"(b) INELIGIBILITY.—If the Commission determines that a major or minor party candidate failed to participate in a debate under subsection (a) and was responsible at least in part for such failure, the candidates of the party involved shall—

"(1) be ineligible to receive payments under section 9006; and

"(2) pay to the Secretary of the Treasury an amount equal to the amount of the payments made to such candidates under such section."

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for chapter 95 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 9003 the following new item:

"Sec. 9003A. Presidential election debates."

SEC. 3. TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.

Section 9007(b)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 9007(b)(5)) is amended by inserting "or section 9003A(b)" after "this subsection" each place it appears.

TRIBUTE TO JULIA CARSON

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 5, 1993

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, as this March 22, 1993, article from the Indianapolis Star reports, government spending can be cut and taxes lowered if the person working on it is smart enough.

The Indianapolis Center Township Trustee, Julia Carson, aka Julia the genius, is smart enough. Ms. Carson is a former staff member of the Indianapolis congressional office.

My mother says that if you can hire someone who is smarter than you are, you are smarter than she is. And my mother is always right. Well, almost always.

[From the Indianapolis Star, Mar. 22, 1993]

FISCAL HORROR WAS CENTER OF TRUSTEE WOES—CARSON CUT RELIEF ROLLS, MIL-LIONS OFF THE BUDGET

(By R. Joseph Gelarden)

In January 1991, the newly elected Center Township trustee, Julia Carson, inherited a financial disaster right out of the Twilight Zone.

If the trustee's office was a private business, it would have been in bankruptcy court. As the boss, Carson would have spent most of her time ducking creditors and the rest of her day scratching and kicking just to keep the lights turned on.

It was a complicated problem with a simple cause: The former trustee ran an office that spent a lot more money than it took in.

But Carson waded in with solutions.

In just two years, she slashed \$9.3 million off the relief budget for the poor and trimmed almost 85,000 people from the township welfare rolls. As a result, property taxes are headed down.

In fact, she cut 30 cents off the township property tax rate this year and pledges to slice it about 55 cents more next year.

Indianapolis Mayor Stephen Goldsmith says Center Township was one of the few tax districts in Marion County where the 1993 rate went down.

He is right. Of the 63 Marion County taxing districts, only three—Center, Lawrence and Wayne townships—had property tax rates reduced for 1993. And none as far as Center.

Indiana law makes the township trustee responsible for the poor. Among other duties, the trustee provides emergency help to the needy for rent, food, clothing and home heating costs. People earning 55 percent of the federal poverty guidelines can be eligible for trustee assistance that may include help in paying for rent, utilities, food, household supplies and clothing.

During William R. Smith Sr.'s final year as trustee, the township spent \$13.7 million to provide assistance to 141,610 needy clients, according to 1990 trustee records. The same records show he denied assistance of 43,628 people.

The 1990 U.S. census figures show that 171,000 people live in Center Township.

When that population total is matched with records compiled under Smith's leadership, it appears there were about 14,000 more people requesting aid than people who lived in Center Township.

These numbers still are puzzling. In Smith's defense, it could be said that parts of the floodgates were opened by court rulings knocking out township residency requirements and forcing the trustee to increase rent payments to clients.

Smith, now the principal of an Indianapolis Public Schools junior high, declined to comment for this story.

PROBLEMS FROM THE ONSET

Before Carson could roll up her sleeves, she had to ask for \$12 billion in bonds to cover the previous trustee's leftover bills. Then she had to borrow an additional \$9 million to keep the doors open. In addition, she had to issue more bonds after a federal judge ordered payment of \$750,000 in back wages to a group of workers ruled to have been improperly fired by Smith for political reasons.

The bond issues, totaling almost \$22 million, kicked the Center Township poor-relief property tax rate through the ceiling. The township rate skyrocketed from 36 cents (1990) to \$1.16 (1992) per \$100 of assessed valuation.

That means that for a Center Township home with an assessed valuation of \$20,000, the property tax bill jumped from \$72 to \$232 for poor relief alone.

Marion County Auditor John R. von Arx said the township fiscal mess nearly drowned the city and the county in the sea of red ink.

"We were on the brink of having to declare Center Township a distressed township. This action would have triggered a host of actions, including diverting other agencies' share of the proceeds from the County Option Income Tax money to pay off the Center Township bills," he said.

"Most importantly, that declaration would have driven the city-county bond rating down and caused major problems for officials

putting together the funding for the United Airlines maintenance facility and the Circle Centre mall," he said.

LIGHT AT THE END OF THE TUNNEL

After two full years in office, Carson can finally see the light at the end of the tunnel, she proudly said.

Von Arx said he's proud to have provided some planning assistance, but he admitted it is Carson who did the work and deserves the lion's share of the credit.

"Julia Carson wrestled that monster to the ground," he said.

This year's tax rate is 90 cents per \$100 of assessed valuation, dropping the poor-relief bill for the owner of a Center Township home assessed at \$20,000 from \$232 to \$180.

Andy Jackson, Carson's chief financial officer, projects next year's rate will drop to 34 cents. That would be 2 cents less than the '90 rate. If he is right, the owner of the \$20,000 home would pay \$68 for poor relief.

FORMULA FOR SUCCESS

How did Carson do it? How did this 54-year-old former state senator control the office that had a fiscal record resembling a runaway train?

Carson's explanation is a four-letter word: work.

The program is called workfare. Under it, prospective relief clients are required to earn trustee assistance at the rate of \$6 per hour, working for city agencies or nonprofit groups.

"We send people all over the place—State Fairgrounds, United Northwest Neighborhood Association, Flanner House, the Indianapolis Zoo," Carson said.

She said workfare has been good for clients. It motivates them to get off assistance. "Somehow, after being required to work, a lot of those people found gainful employment," she added.

Her aides go a little further. They point to a tightening of regulations, combined with the use of other relief programs, as another reason the rolls have been slashed.

VOUCHERS INSTEAD OF CASH

Carson explained that the office does not pay cash for workfare hours. Instead, the client is given a voucher for rent, food or other services.

"The client gets no tangible resources from the work. When they work off relief at \$6 per hour, and you still have your pockets empty, most folks would prefer to go out and get a job. And get some liquid assets.

"And a lot of people told us that," Carson said.

Lacy Johnson, a lawyer in the trustee's office, said that although state law permits a trustee to adopt a workfare program, Carson came into office and found none.

"In 1991, our workfare workers put in 42,000 hours, and in '92 it was 67,578," he said.

Carson aides began to require that applicants for trustee relief sign up for other public assistance programs such as Aid to Families with Dependent Children, food stamps and Social Security disability, and for help with their utility bills through Project SAFE.

People granted Center Township assistance while they wait for federal officials to process their Social Security disability payments—a process that can take a year to 18 months—are required to repay the township for the aid when they finally get a lump-sum payment.

Ironically, the repayment is mandated by a state law that Carson opposed when she was a state senator. She collects repayment because of the law, but still disagrees with the concept.

"When we came in office, we found a lot of people were abusing the system," said Jackson, the fiscal expert Carson hired from the State Board of Accounts. "For example, a lot of young people graduated from high school and immediately applied for trustee rent aid because they wanted to move out of their home and into an apartment.

"When we required the teenagers to live in a shelter like the Salvation Army, and not in an apartment, a lot of them moved back in with their parents.

Also, the word was out on the street in Chicago and Detroit and in the other townships: 'Come to Downtown Indianapolis and (get relief assistance). They don't ask questions,'" Jackson added.

CUTBACKS INCLUDE CRITICISM

The flip side of the Carson cutbacks is that some social workers say there are people who need and qualify for aid who aren't getting it.

Social workers, who asked not to be identified for fear that their clients would face retaliation because workers complained to *The Star*, said some of Carson's aides have been too tough on potential relief clients.

Those social workers said clients have complained of red tape and of having to return several times to the trustee's office to provide additional documentation to back up claims. Many clients have told social workers they left the trustee's office in tears after improper treatment.

"They need to train their case-workers or hire some who have more training in dealing with clients," a social worker said.

"I know she (Carson) is trying to get fiscal control of the situation, and I appreciate it. But it seems that her standards are different in each case," one worker said.

In response, Carson said she has ordered 140 workers "not to give clients the run-around" and to treat them decently.

"There is a way to deny assistance without putting people down, and they are to do that," she said.

POPULARITY ISN'T CONCERN

Carson's work to trim relief rolls appears to fly in the face of conventional political wisdom: A black, inner-city Democrat should get votes in exchange for providing food, shelter and clothing to the poor.

Carson, though, doesn't buy into that conventional wisdom.

"I don't believe that the more you help the needy, the larger your political base becomes," she explained.

"When you look at Smith's figures (vote totals) in '90, you realize that he spent \$8 million for shelter alone and it did not get him reelected. I don't think the average person on public assistance really cares who is in that office." Carson defeated Smith in the 1990 primary election.

The fabled Democratic Party inner-city voting bloc no longer exists, Carson said.

"They (inner-city aid clients) do nothing in terms of voting in masses. If every welfare client in Marion County would vote for the same person, they could elect him to any office—mayor, treasurer, clerk or whatever," Carson said.

"But that is one of the lowest voting populations in existence."

Carson is the daughter of a domestic worker. She remembers being sent to the Center Township trustee's office for food and being given a ration of corn meal and lard. She served her political apprenticeship as a case-worker for Rep. Andy Jacobs Jr., D-Ind., a man known for his tight-fisted fiscal practices.

She served in the Indiana Senate and worked for Cummins Engine, using her savings to open an upscale Downtown dress shop. She took a financial bath but refused to declare bankruptcy. Carson said she is still paying off bills from the shop.

"When I announced I was going to run for trustee, I did it because I was reading about the high cost of poor relief and how things were out of control," Carson said. "The TV showed long lines of black people waiting for aid, and I took it personally.

"I knew I could come in and restore some dignity to the process and defuse the notion that everyone on poor relief was ripping off the system. Because that is what a lot of people were getting to in terms of public assistance.

"I know I can take a core of people who are welfare recipients and move them out into a better life.

"I know how it is done. I am a living witness on how you do it. You work hard and make sacrifices," she explained.

"Hell—I'm too old to do otherwise at this point."

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

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

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, May 6, 1993, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

MAY 7

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies.

SD-192

Armed Services

To resume hearings to examine United States military policy concerning the service of gay men and lesbians in the Armed Forces.

SR-222

Joint Economic

To hold hearings to examine the employment-unemployment situation for April.

Room to be announced

10:00 a.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To hold hearings on the nomination of Frank N. Newman, of California, to be

an Under Secretary of the Treasury for Domestic Finance.

SD-538

Finance

Medicare and Long-Term Care Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine antitrust issues in the health care industry.

SD-215

10:30 a.m.

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings on the nominations of Douglas J. Bennet, Jr., of Connecticut, to be Assistant Secretary of State for International Organization Affairs, Elinor G. Constable, of the District of Columbia, to be Assistant Secretary of State for Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs, and John Howard Francis Shattuck, of Massachusetts, to be Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs.

SD-419

MAY 10

2:00 p.m.

Rules and Administration

To hold hearings to examine certain legal issues raised by the petitions regarding the election in Oregon.

SR-301

MAY 11

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on the nominations of James John Hoecker, of Virginia, Donald Farley Santa, of Connecticut, and William Lloyd Massey, of Arkansas, each to be a Member of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Department of Energy.

SD-366

Joint Printing

Meeting, to review congressional printing and other activities of the Government Printing Office.

SR-301

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Department of Defense, focusing on the National Guard and Reserve programs.

SD-192

Environment and Public Works

To hold hearings on the President's proposed budget for fiscal year 1994 for the Environmental Protection Agency.

SD-406

11:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, Department of Commerce.

S-146, Capitol

2:00 p.m.

Joint Organization of Congress

To resume hearings to examine congressional reform proposals, focusing on committee structure.

H-5, Capitol

2:30 p.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

To hold hearings on the nominations of Ellen W. Haas, of New York, to be Assistant Secretary for Food and Consumer Services, Eugene Moos, of Washington, to be Under Secretary for

International Affairs and Commodity Programs, and James S. Gilliland, of Tennessee, to be General Counsel, all of the Department of Agriculture. SR-332

Armed Services
Nuclear Deterrence, Arms Control and Defense Intelligence Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1994 for the Department of Defense and the future years defense program, focusing on Trident submarine and missile programs. SR-222

MAY 12

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Department of Education. SD-138

Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business. SD-366

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Department of Defense, focusing on tactical aircraft programs. SD-192

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1994 for the U.S. Coast Guard. SR-253

10:30 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings on the nominations of Jerry W. Bowen, of Arkansas, to be Director of the National Cemetery System, D. Mark Catlett, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary (Finance and Information Resources Management), Mary Lou Keener, of Georgia, to be General Counsel, and Edward P. Scott, of New Jersey, to be an Assistant Secretary (Congressional Affairs), all of the Department of Veterans Affairs. SR-418

2:30 p.m.

Armed Services
To hold hearings to review the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Report on the Roles, Missions, and Functions of the Armed Forces of the United States. SH-216

MAY 13

9:00 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
Agricultural Research, Conservation, Forestry and General Legislation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed authorizations for the Federal Grain Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture. SR-332

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Department of Defense, focusing on enlisted personnel issues. SD-116

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Federal Emergency Management Agency. SD-106

Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the U.S. Coast Guard, focusing on marine safety. SD-138

Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings on proposed legislation on veterans' reemployment rights. SR-418

Joint Organization of Congress

To resume hearings to examine congressional reform proposals. S-5, Capitol

2:00 p.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Communications Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 329, to revise section 315 of the Communications Act of 1934 with respect to the purchase and use of broadcasting time by candidates for public office, and S. 334, to revise the Communications Act of 1934 regarding the broadcasting of certain material regarding candidates for Federal elective office. SR-253

2:30 p.m.

Armed Services
Defense Technology, Acquisition, and Industrial Base Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1994 for the Department of Defense and to review the future years defense program, focusing on the state of the national defense industrial and technology bases. SR-222

MAY 14

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Department of Health and Human Services. SD-430

Indian Affairs

To hold oversight hearings on proposed regulations to implement the 1988 Amendments to the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act. SR-485

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Consumer Product Safety Commission, Office of Consumer Affairs, Consumer Information Center, Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation, Points of Light Foundation, Court of Veterans Affairs, and Office of Science Technology Policy. SD-192

MAY 18

9:30 a.m.

Armed Services
Defense Technology, Acquisition, and Industrial Base Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Department of Defense, focusing on the state of the defense industrial and technology bases and Administration plans for fiscal year 1994. SR-222

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on S. 721, authorizing funds for fiscal years 1994-98 for the Federal land and water conservation fund. SD-366

10:00 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Foreign Commerce and Tourism Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine U.S. competitiveness in the global marketplace. SR-253

2:00 p.m.

Joint Organization of Congress

To resume hearings to examine congressional reform proposals, focusing on floor deliberation and scheduling. H-5, Capitol

MAY 19

9:00 a.m.

Armed Services
Force Requirements and Personnel Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1994 for the Department of Defense, and to review the 1994-96 future years defense program, focusing on the personnel compensation and benefits programs of the military services. SH-216

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Department of Labor. SD-138

Armed Services

Nuclear Deterrence, Arms Control and Defense Intelligence Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Department of Defense, and to review the 1994-1996 future years defense program, focusing on the Department of Energy's environmental restoration and waste management programs. SR-232A

Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business. SD-366

Veterans' Affairs

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business; to be followed by a hearing on the Department of Veterans Affairs roles in geriatrics and long-term care. SR-418

10:00 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings on S. 419, to provide for enhanced cooperation between the Federal Government and the United States commercial aircraft industry in aeronautical technology research, development, and commercialization. SR-253

2:00 p.m.
 Armed Services
 To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1994 for the Department of Defense, and to review the 1994-1996 future years defense program.
 SH-216

MAY 20

9:30 a.m.
 Rules and Administration
 Business meeting, to mark up S. 27, to authorize the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity to establish a memorial to Martin Luther King, Jr., in the District of Columbia, S. 277, to authorize the establishment of the National African American Museum within the Smithsonian Institution, S. 685, to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1994-1997 for the American Folklife Center, S. 345, to authorize the Library of Congress to provide certain information products and services at no cost, proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1994 for the Federal Election Commission, and to consider other pending committee business.
 SR-301

10:00 a.m.
 Joint Organization of Congress
 To resume hearings to examine congressional reform proposals, focusing on floor deliberation and scheduling.
 S-5, Capitol

MAY 21

9:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Department of Housing and Urban Affairs, and certain independent agencies.
 SD-138

MAY 24

1:30 p.m.
 Appropriations
 Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Public Health Service, Department of Health and Human Services.
 SD-192

MAY 25

9:30 a.m.
 Energy and Natural Resources
 To hold hearings on S. 544, to protect consumers of multistate utility systems, and an amendment to S. 544, to transfer responsibility for administering

ing the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 from the Securities and Exchange Commission to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.
 SD-366

2:00 p.m.
 Joint Organization of Congress
 To resume hearings to examine congressional reform proposals, focusing on floor deliberation and scheduling.
 H-5, Capitol

MAY 26

9:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services.
 SD-116

Armed Services
 Nuclear Deterrence, Arms Control and Defense Intelligence Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1994 for the Department of Defense, and the future years defense program, focusing on chemical demilitarization and chemical defense programs.
 SR-222

Energy and Natural Resources
 Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
 SD-366

MAY 27

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Department of Veterans Affairs.
 SD-106

Appropriations
 Transportation Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, focusing on drunk driving.
 SD-138

Joint Organization of Congress
 To resume hearings to examine congressional reform proposals, focusing on floor deliberation and scheduling.
 S-5, Capitol

MAY 28

10:00 a.m.
 Judiciary
 Immigration and Refugee Affairs Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on S. 667, to revise the Immigration and Nationality Act to

improve the procedures for the exclusion of aliens seeking to enter the United States by fraud, and on other proposed legislation on asylum issues, and to examine the implementation of immigration laws on preventing terrorism.
 SD-226

JUNE 10

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
 SH-216

JUNE 18

9:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee
 To hold hearings to examine waste, fraud, and abuse in the Government, and ways of streamlining Government.
 SD-192

JUNE 21

9:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies.
 SD-192

1:30 p.m.
 Appropriations
 Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee
 To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies.
 SD-192

CANCELLATIONS

MAY 6

11:00 a.m.
 Joint Economic
 To hold hearings to examine the problems facing the American economy and the prospects for future economic growth.
 2247 Rayburn Building