

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

A TRIBUTE TO FOUR OUTSTANDING CITIZENS OF NEW JERSEY

HON. HERB KLEIN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 16, 1993

Mr. KLEIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to four outstanding citizens of New Jersey. On Tuesday, March 23, 1993, the Passaic Valley Jaycees honored Helene K. Baumann, Raymon Scott Keeley, and Lynn Schoenburger. An Honorary Distinguished Service Award was presented to Anthony Gaita of the Totowa Borough. These citizens devoted tremendous time, talent, and energy to the enrichment and protection of their communities.

Helene K. Baumann is the founder of Little Falls Flower and Garden Club, a coordinator for Little Falls Municipal Alliance for the Prevention of Alcohol and Drug Abuse and a neighborhood fund raiser for the American Heart Association. Helene has made the air smell sweeter, helped our citizens fight drugs, and kept our hearts beating longer.

Raymon Scott Keeley has served his country as an E-5 Petty Officer in the U.S. Navy. Currently, Mr. Keeley is a volunteer for the Totowa Fire Department, a member of the Totowa Police Department, and a helpful hand on the Totowa First Aid Squad. A local newborn was very fortunate to have Mr. Keeley welcome it into the world recently.

Lynn Schoenburger is a coordinator of the Passaic County Special Olympics, a volunteer on the Paterson First Aid Squad, and an active assistant to the hearing impaired. Ms. Schoenburger is on her way to becoming a nurse.

Honorary Recipient Anthony Gaita is from Paterson, NJ. Mr. Gaita has been active in the Jaycees for 18 years. His diligence and hard work within his community and others merit honor.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Helene K. Baumann, Raymond Scott Keeley, Lynn Schoenburger, and Anthony Gaita for their unselfish contributions that have been an inspiration throughout their communities. I am thankful that these exemplary citizens of New Jersey are continuing in their devoted work for the benefit of all they serve.

RESOLUTION TO PROVIDE FOR THE ISSUANCE OF A COMMEMORATIVE IN HONOR OF THURGOOD MARSHALL

HON. LUCIEN E. BLACKWELL

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 16, 1993

Mr. BLACKWELL. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a resolution to honor a great

American, Thurgood Marshall, who served as a Justice on the U.S. Supreme Court.

This resolution provides that a stamp should be created from a rendering offered by one of my constituents, Mr. Steven Johnson, who was born and raised in Pennsylvania. Mr. Johnson, a paraplegic, who received his bachelor's degree from the Philadelphia College of Art; is a self-employed artist; and a former art teacher, who has done an excellent job of capturing the essence of Thurgood Marshall.

This is a fitting tribute to a great jurist who was a relentless voice for the voiceless and whose six-decade legal career was emblematic of the civil rights revolution.

Mr. Speaker, Thurgood Marshall beamed into our cramped and constricted community, a community in which the law at one time ordained that African-Americans could only attend segregated, inferior schools; a community in which the law at one time ordained that African-Americans be denied the right to vote; and a community in which the law at one time ordained segregation in the court room and exclusion of African-Americans from the jury box.

By demonstrating that the law could be an instrument of liberation, he recruited a new generation of lawyers who had been brought up to think of the law as an instrument of oppression.

Those of us who grew up under the heel of Jim Crow were inspired to set our sights on using the law as a foundation for our careers, to try to follow him on his journey of justice and equality.

America is indebted to Thurgood Marshall's accomplishments. We, who grew up in the sunlight of his deeds, owe a special debt of gratitude.

A legendary champion of civil rights, his towering achievements as an advocate for equal opportunity for African-Americans were surpassed only by the enormous inner strength and endurance that kept him focused on his mission.

Mr. Speaker, as a result of his career as a lawyer and as a Justice, Thurgood Marshall left an indelible mark, not just upon the law, but upon his country.

Thurgood Marshall was a giant in this Nation's civil rights movement. His lifelong commitment to civil rights and his unbending efforts to end discrimination and ensure equal justice for all Americans, has left a lasting impression on our legal system and our society.

Thurgood Marshall's roots were unlike those of any other Justice before him. He was born in Baltimore, MD, on July 2, 1908. The son of an elementary school teacher and yacht-club steward, and the great-grandson of a slave, brought to America from Africa's Congo region. Marshall was named after his paternal grandfather, who had chosen the name "Thorough Good" for himself when enlisting in the Union Army during the Civil War.

In his youth, Marshall attended Douglas High School in Baltimore, and worked as a de-

livery boy for a women's store. He also attended the all-black Lincoln University in Pennsylvania and earned money for tuition by waiting tables.

He obtained his law degree from Howard University in 1933, graduating first in his class. Almost immediately, Thurgood Marshall began chipping away at the barriers—both legal and social—that prevented African-Americans and other minorities from enjoying the full civil rights granted under the Constitution.

Before he joined the Court, Marshall distinguished himself as the country's first African-American solicitor general. He served in that post from 1965 to 1967 and took a lead in promoting the Johnson administration's civil and constitutional rights agenda.

In one of his first civil rights cases, Marshall successfully won admission for a young African-American man to the University of Maryland Law School; 3 years later, he was hired by the NAACP, and in 1939, he founded the NAACP legal defense and educational fund.

From 1940 to 1961 Thurgood Marshall traveled the country, defending the rights of minorities and challenging the status quo. He won dozens of important civil rights victories, prevailing in 29 of the 32 cases he argued before the Supreme Court—including the landmark 1954 *Brown versus the Board of Education* Case. That case ended "separate but equal" school systems and led to the integration of public schools.

He came to national prominence as the chief lawyer for the NAACP legal defense and educational fund when he argued a series of 1954 school desegregation cases known collectively as *Brown versus Board of Education*. The Supreme Court ruled in those cases that segregation in public schools was unconstitutional.

Marshall also spear-headed litigation that ended white-only primary elections and explicit racial discrimination in housing contracts.

In 1967, President Johnson appointed him to the Supreme Court. During his 24-year tenure, he was the only African-American Justice.

Marshall's record on the court was consistent. He defended individual rights, he sided with minorities and the under-privileged; he favored affirmative action, and he always opposed the death penalty.

In a recent statement, President Clinton said Marshall was one of the giants "in the quest for human rights and equal opportunity in the whole history of our country".

Retired Chief Justice Warren E. Burger praised Marshall both for his advocacy in *Brown versus Board of Education*, which ended school segregation, and as a man who before going on the bench "literally took his life in his hands" to try civil rights cases in the South.

Thurgood Marshall, was sometimes called, an irreplaceable national treasure. A genuine, sincere individual, he said he wanted to be remembered this way; "That he did what he could with what he had."

● 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.

Mr. Speaker, it is especially appropriate that we consider this bill, creating a stamp in his honor as a lasting memory to one whose commitment to and reverence for the American justice system were second to none. Thank you.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION REGARDING BLIND DISABLED VETERANS

HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 16, 1993

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation ensuring that New York's blind disabled veterans are not penalized by the Federal Government in the event New York State increases their monthly annuity.

State lawmakers in Albany have been considering a much-needed increase in the monthly annuity paid to the State's blind disabled veterans. Remarkably, this annuity has not changed since the program's inception in the mid-thirties—it remains at \$41.66 per month.

However, should the State decide to increase the annuity, the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs would reduce the Federal pensions paid to these blind disabled veterans. The result: no net benefit for those receiving the annuity.

As a group our Nation's blind veterans deserve fairness from both the State and Federal Government, and not a situation whereby one body saves money at the expense of the other.

The beacon of freedom shines around the world today because of these veterans. It's time we lawmakers open our eyes and prevent such an offset from occurring. To stand by and look the other way would be an injustice to our blind veterans.

The bill I am introducing today would—

H.R. 2389

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

SECTION 1. EXCLUSION OF CERTAIN AMOUNTS FROM INCOME DETERMINATION FOR PENSION PURPOSES.

Section 1503 of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking out "and" at the end of paragraph (9);

(2) by striking out the period at the end of paragraph (10) and inserting in lieu thereof "; and "; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(11) amounts equal to amounts paid to a veteran by the State of New York under a program of that State to make monthly payments to qualifying veterans who are blind and totally disabled, but only to the extent that such amounts are attributable to any increase in the monthly amount of such payments that is provided after the date of the enactment of this paragraph."

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HARLEY-DAVIDSON CELEBRATES 90 YEARS OF SERVICE

HON. THOMAS M. BARRETT

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 16, 1993

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, the city of Milwaukee went hog wild last weekend. Thousands of Harley-Davidson riders from around the world descended on Milwaukee to celebrate the company's 90th anniversary with guests such as Jay Leno and ZZ Top. I congratulate Harley-Davidson for 90 years of service to motorcyclists across America and around the world, and I applaud my hometown for its eager cooperation and participation, which helped ensure the great success of this event.

Last Saturday in Milwaukee, 60,000 motorcycles and over 100,000 spectators took part in the parade and music festival celebrating 90 years of hogs on the streets of the United States and other nations around the world. Not only was the event a good time for all, but the Harley-Davidson celebration also raised thousands of dollars to fight muscular dystrophy.

I am proud to say, Mr. Speaker, that I spent a summer working on the assembly line at the Harley-Davidson plant on Milwaukee's north side. I know firsthand the diligence and attention to detail that goes into every motorcycle Harley produces. Harley-Davidson's commitment to quality and excellence has established it as one of the premier companies in Wisconsin and across the United States. I congratulate the workers and management at Harley-Davidson for their efforts last weekend and all their splendid work over the last 90 years.

SUPPORT HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 110: TO CONVENE A WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON TOURISM

HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 16, 1993

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, last Thursday, I introduced House Concurrent Resolution 110, a bill which expresses the sense of Congress that the President should convene a White House conference on tourism. I rise today to urge my colleagues to join me and the members of the congressional travel and tourism caucus in demonstrating to the White House the economic, technical, and environmental necessity of authorizing such a conference.

Tourism is America's second largest employer, providing jobs for 5.9 million people and contributing \$344 billion in expenditures to the Nation's economy. Tourism is also an important component in our international trade balance; it is estimated that in 1991, more than 42 million foreign visitors spent over \$48 billion at U.S. travel destinations.

Despite the remarkable economic contributions of the tourism industry it remains an undervalued resource. The United States ranks

20th in the world on the amount of funding for official programs to attract foreign visitors. The Federal Government must recognize its leadership role in developing the roadmap for carrying the travel and tourism industry into the 21st century.

Small businesses comprise the majority of the travel and tourism industry, which will continue to be the Nation's greatest source of economic opportunity and social mobility. And the segment of our economy most in need of technical, strategic, and organizational expertise necessary to improve their local economies.

Finally, the tourism industry has a fundamental obligation to preserving this country's places of natural beauty and recognizing the ecological importance of our national parks, wilderness areas, and wetlands. Tourism can encourage preservation by creating more green businesses to promote the protection of our natural wonders.

Reinvigorating the economy, creating jobs, protecting the environment, improving our national transportation network, and promoting our Nation's scenic beauty—these are key elements of President Clinton's vision for America. I urge my colleagues to join me in this call to action to recognize the importance of the travel and tourism industry and to provide a much needed leadership initiative.

TRIBUTE TO SISTER MARY QUENTIN

HON. GEORGE J. HOCHBRUECKNER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 16, 1993

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Sister Mary Quentin, an outstanding citizen of Riverhead, NY, who is leaving St. John's Roman Catholic School after more than 30 years of distinguished service. Sister Quentin has been a lector, Eucharistic minister, and teacher. For the last 16 years Sister Quentin has been the school's principal.

Sister Quentin has dedicated her life's work to serving the community through her involvement in the school and its students. During her tenure, computer, music, and art programs were developed, and the library and faculty room were expanded. A well-equipped science lab and multimedia lab were also established. In addition, Sister Quentin has served as a parish newspaper co-editor, Catholic Charity campaigner, adult education provider, and was elected parish council member.

Mr. Speaker, it is my personal privilege to recognize Sister Mary Quentin for her many years of service to St. John's School. I wish her the best for her future plans. She will be sorely missed by the faculty and students of St. John's School.

HONORING IMRE NAGY

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 16, 1993

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, today, on the 35th anniversary of his death, I would like to pay tribute to the memory of Imre Nagy, Prime Minister of Hungary during the heroic uprising of 1956. As many of us here will recall, Imre Nagy led the revolutionary government that took the first steps toward a free and independent, pluralistic Hungary, until the savage retaliation of Soviet Forces quashed the popular revolution leaving thousands of innocents dead.

Following the bloody suppression of the revolution, Imre Nagy sought refuge in the Embassy of Yugoslavia in Budapest. Tricked out by false assurances of amnesty, he was arrested and imprisoned before being tried and executed by the Soviet-installed Kadar regime along with several of his closest colleagues. He and the other martyrs of the revolution were ignominiously buried in prison graves, his writings and name were banished from usage, his memory submerged beneath the weight of Soviet domination.

Yet Imre Nagy continued to play a pivotal role in the Hungary's transition away from Communist rule. His reburial, in 1989, represented a turning point in that country's post-war history. Several hundred thousand people, including many of the survivors of the 1956, attended the ceremony to pay tribute to the fallen leader. But the reburial of the heroes of 1956 also marked the death toll of communism, as Hungarian Socialist Workers Party leaders opened negotiations with opposition groups on the multiparty elections that would vote them out of power. The words of Viktor Orban, of the Association of Democratic Youth [FIDESZ], presaged the wave of freedom that swept all of Eastern and Central Europe in that tumultuous year:

The young people who today are fighting for European bourgeois democracy are bowing their heads before the Communist Imre Nagy and his comrades, for two reasons. We respect them as people who identified with the will of Hungarian society and therefore had to disregard two sacred Communist taboos: unconditional service to the Russian empire, and party dictatorship. To us they are the statesmen who even in the shadow of the gallows refused to side with the murderers decimating society, and who did not betray the nation that accepted them and placed its confidence in them, even though their refusal to do so cost them their lives. From their fate we have learned that democracy and communism are incompatible.

Mr. Speaker, the causes and beliefs the courageous freedom fighters stood and died for are universal and enduring. Let us draw strength from the memory of Imre Nagy and those like him, as we continue the struggle for human rights, democracy, liberty, and freedom worldwide.

THE INTRODUCTION OF THE FEDERAL FAMILY EDUCATION LEAVE ACT

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 16, 1993

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, Members of Congress, today it is my pleasure to introduce the Federal Family Education Leave Act. This bill allows Federal employees to take 1 day of leave each calendar year to participate in school activities with their children. The Federal Government is currently one of the Nation's largest employers; this measure attempts to make it the Nation's model employer.

More parents work today than when Beaver Cleaver went to school. This means that fewer mothers and fathers are able to attend their children's school activities. But children need parental support if they're going to succeed in school. If their parents can spend just one more day with them, children will have more encouragement to stay in school and work harder.

This bill will not bring the work force to a sudden stop. Only employees who have worked for at least 12 months in a Federal agency can take the leave, and the leave cannot be carried over from year to year. Employees can take this leave by the hour, giving them more flexibility; part-time employees will receive prorated leave. Even a few free hours a year will help families take part in their children's education, and help children to excel in school. I ask for all of you to help those families and children by supporting the Federal Family Education Leave Act.

SUPPORT FOR H.R. 5

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 16, 1993

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I once again voted for passage of H.R. 5, the Cesar Chavez Workplace Fairness Act which prohibits the permanent replacement of workers on a lawful strike action. H.R. 5 is legislation that I believe is critical to the economic health of laboring men and women—critical to the health and renewed growth of our national economy.

Ever since President Ronald Reagan permanently replaced the entire air traffic controller work force, some employers—too many employers—have chosen to resolve labor issues by casting away their workers. These working men and women relied upon the labor laws of this country to guarantee them the right to organize, to bargain collectively, and if necessary, to strike. Instead they found in the decade of the eighties that when they went on strike, although they could not be fired, they could and were permanently replaced. As the AFL-CIO noted:

*** for all practical purposes, this distinction between being fired for exercising your statutory rights and being "permanently re-

placed" for doing so is meaningless. Fired or "permanently replaced" workers who exercised their statutory rights, forfeited their job rights.

The notion that workers exercise the right to strike lightly ignores the reality that these workers have families to support and mortgage payments to make in addition to other financial obligations to keep.

Although the case of NLRB versus Mackay Radio had been on the books for nearly 30 years, it was President Reagan's signal that encouraged employers to engage in savage, wasteful negotiations and the instigation of this permanent replacement option.

That signal has been broadcast for over a decade. In my opinion it has brought disaster to labor management relations and has made a mockery of labor rights. We all received a letter from the U.S. Catholic Conference in which Bishop Ricard of Baltimore made the following points about the rights of workers to be respected:

Bishop Rodimer testified before the U.S. Senate—

When employers hire permanent replacements, strikers lose their jobs. It's that simple . . . If there's no effective right to strike, what does it mean to have a right to organize?

Pope John Paul II has written that unions remain—

*** an indispensable element of social life, especially in modern industrial society.

For the past decade, workers have not been respected. Instead of a bargaining arena in which both management and labor have the incentive to pursue a peaceful and mutual settlement of issues, the past decade has been characterized by wage brinkmanship. The future lies in working productively together.

The last time that the House took up this legislation, Frank Lorenzo had put both his Eastern Airlines and his Continental Airlines into bankruptcy as a result of his scorched Earth labor policies. The casualty list of skilled workers on account of Mr. Lorenzo alone is more than 33,000 pilots, machinists, and flight attendants. Today, Frank Lorenzo is asking to start up yet another airline venture. This is not entrepreneurship, it is opportunism taking advantage of loopholes in the law that exploit workers—and it must be stopped by recasting and re-establishing a labor-management balance.

The national statistics are sobering. Since 1981 more than 300,000 have lost their jobs to permanent strikebreakers. This does not even count the thousands of workers who were discouraged from exercising their collective bargaining rights. After 12 years of Reagan/Bush leadership, the Bureau of National Affairs found that 79 percent of the employers it polled indicated that they would seek to replace their work force or would consider replacement workers if faced with a strike. The General Accounting Office survey of collective bargaining negotiations found that the threat of hiring permanent replacements was made in one-third of the cases.

This change in the bargaining landscape is patently unfair. It results in workers who feel they are being unjustly treated. It results in workers with low morale. It results in workers with no loyalty. It results in a noncompetitive

American economy. Bernie Brommer, president of our Minnesota AFL-CIO made the point some years ago, and his point is relevant today. He said—

The fundamental goal of collective bargaining is to achieve a settlement of the negotiations acceptable to both parties. The goal is not to achieve a situation where one party can succeed in the elimination of the other.

The statistics are clear: strikes where permanent replacements are hired last longer, cost more, and destroy any chance for real productivity and cooperation.

Opponents of this bill claim it will result in more strikes and labor unrest. The reality is exactly the opposite. The permanent replacement of strikers breeds injustice and hostility and prevents the peaceful resolution of disputes by equals.

The working families in Minnesota and across the country have seen the disintegration of sound labor law and worker rights resulting from over a decade of punishment at the hands of the hostile and indifferent Reagan/Bush administrations. I am pleased that the House of Representatives restored the meaningful aspect of the collective bargaining process.

After years of experiencing the undermining of the right to strike, the Clinton administration and Congress have begun to restore fairness and some leverage for the working men and women in our Nation.

This 1993 legislation, named in honor of a great moral leader of American working men and women, Cesar Chavez, signals to the business world that the decade of the eighties is over. Our Nation needs sound economic growth. We want a bright and prosperous future rather than another decade of short-term profits exacted from workers today and tomorrow. We will reach that bright future only with a strong labor force capable of playing a positive role in the collective bargaining process. H.R. 5 restores basic fairness in the world of work.

I hope that the Senate will act quickly on the passage of this pro-worker legislation.

SUPPORT FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL FINANCE ACT OF 1993

HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 16, 1993

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express support for H.R. 2390, the Environmental Finance Act of 1993. This bill will provide local governments with the expertise and financial assistance necessary to comply with complex and often confusing environmental regulations.

Over the last few decades Congress has made significant progress in addressing environmental issues and has enacted many significant environmental laws. Unfortunately, in recent years the Environmental Protection Agency has demonstrated that it simply cannot meet all of its legal mandates to protect the environment or the public's health given the Agency's current lack of resources. In-

creasingly, authority over environmental programs is being delegated to State and local governments. With local governments being forced to comply with more and more environmental regulations, a service needs to be available to provide local officials with financial assistance and technical advice.

H.R. 2390 will accomplish this by requiring that the Environmental Protection Agency establish the Environmental Financial Advisory Board as a permanent program. The purpose of this Advisory Board would be to consult the EPA and Congress on issues, trends, options, innovations and tax matters affecting the cost and financing of environmental protection by State and local governments.

The Environmental Financial Advisory Board was created in 1989 to address new and innovative means of paying for environmental services. During the last 3 years this Board has been heavily involved in providing EPA with detailed advice on environmental financing. For example, the Board has been successful in reducing the cost of financing environmental facilities and discouraging pollution, and it has created incentives to increase private investment in the provision of environmental services. Continued implementation of public-private partnerships will be critical in making environmental services cost-effective in the future. By creating this permanent Advisory Board, my legislation is an essential step in strengthening our environmental infrastructure.

H.R. 2390 will also establish environmental financial centers at universities throughout the country. These permanent centers will be effective in providing training and technical assistance to State and local officials, and they will help in developing new financing options that will better protect the environment.

One of these 10 centers will be located at the Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs at Syracuse University. The Maxwell School combines a superior program with a top-notch faculty and it ranks among the country's finest institutions. Its programs in public finance, technology and information policy and metropolitan studies are among the best in the country. The establishment of a financial center will enable the Maxwell School to determine how local government responds, finances and complies with selected environmental regulations.

This bill is a sound investment in strengthening our environmental infrastructure. It will assist local governments in understanding environmental laws and will provide the financial information desperately needed by local elected officials to meet their obligations. I hope that Congress will quickly act on this important legislation.

TRIBUTE TO LT. COL. JONATHON YOUNKER

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 16, 1993

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues the work of Lt. Col. Jonathon Younker, U.S. Air Force Reserve.

Colonel Younker is the commander of the U.S. Air Force Liaison officers for northwest Ohio, a position he has held since 1989. As Commander, Colonel Younker coordinates the activity of 20 liaison officers conducting outreach programs for the U.S. Air Force Academy and Air Force ROTC in 1979 high schools in northwest Ohio.

The enormity of Colonel Younker's task, however, is overshadowed only by the quality and enthusiasm of his work. Jon has committed literally hundreds of hours of time and much personal expense crisscrossing countless miles of northwest Ohio seeking out the best and the brightest of Ohio's young people.

Jon's message is simple: If you want to serve your country, if you have the physical and intellectual ability, and if you have the desire to push yourself to the limits of your ability and then push some more, I can show you the way to the challenge you are looking for—the U.S. Air Force.

Through his leadership, Col. Jon Younker has built a liaison organization that is recognized as one of the best and most motivated of its kind in the country. In recognition of his work, he has received numerous awards, including the Meritorious Service Medal which he was awarded by the Secretary of the Air Force last year.

Mr. Speaker, like most of my colleagues, I would not hesitate to boast that the best kids in the country come from my congressional district. Unlike my colleagues, however, Jon Younker and his fellow Air Force liaison officers are working in my district to prove me right.

I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Jon Younker for his past, present and future service to our country and to the U.S. Air Force.

THE CHILDHOOD IMMUNIZATION INITIATIVE

HON. BILL EMERSON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 16, 1993

Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, when problems are difficult to solve, it is often easier to solve nonproblems. The Clinton administration's childhood immunization proposal to buy up vaccines is an excellent example of a solution to a nonproblem. The lack of vaccines is not the problem; nor is the cost of vaccines the problem. The trouble with the administration proposal is that it creates a new entitlement program which won't do much, if anything at all, to improve low-immunization rates.

Medical experts have identified two causes for low-immunization rates; inadequate and inconvenient health delivery systems; and parental inaction. The fact of the matter is, many parents just don't bring their kids in for shots, and until this lack of parental motivation is addressed, all the free vaccines in the world won't protect kids from disease.

Today I join with Mr. CAMP and others to introduce a commonsense immunization initiative which addresses the true problem of parental motivation. The carrot-and-stick approach of this bill will encourage parents to

bring their kids in for shots, and it may penalize them if they fail to do so. It's the right answer to the real problem, and I encourage all Members to support the immunization initiative.

UNITED STATES SHOULD RATIFY RIGHTS TREATIES

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 16, 1993

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, this week on June 14, the U.N. World Conference on Human Rights opened in Vienna, Austria and will continue through June 25. The head of U.S. delegation, Secretary of State Warren Christopher, addressed the opening plenary and asserted that the universality of human rights sets a single standard of acceptable behavior around the world, a standard Washington would apply to all countries.

On February 25, 1993, the Committee on Small Business, which I chair, convened a hearing on the North American Free-Trade Agreement and the climate for doing business in Mexico. A distinguished panel of experts, both American and Mexican, told riveting accounts of human rights abuses in Mexico, of a legal and judicial process that is ignored with impunity, and of voting fraud and rampant corruption of the democratic process that starts at the top of the government.

The president of the nongovernmental Commission for the Defense and Protection of Human Rights reported that in November 1992 the U.N. Committee Against Torture rejected reports of the Mexican Government saying that torture was a generalized and systematic practice in Mexico and continued to be so. The president of the commission further stated that the issue of torture and human rights abuse is directly related to a lack of a democratic process and accountability of Mexican officials and authorities. As long as Mexico does not have a democratic process, it will not be governed by rule of law.

Mr. Andrew Reding, director of the North American Project of the World Policy Institute in New York, also stressed the importance of rule of law, political rights, and the need for access of citizens to redress grievances against the state. In Mexico, the constitution was amended to bar the government's human rights commission from hearing any cases brought by the public involving violations of either labor or voting rights.

The United States is now in the midst of negotiating supplemental agreements to NAFTA, one of which is to ensure that Mexico enforces its labor laws and standards. At the same time the administration has stated that a central pillar of United States relations with Latin America will be human rights. Yet with all this rhetoric and effort to negotiate bilateral agreements and take a leadership stand on human rights, the United States has tools at its disposal—multilateral tools—which could be used to monitor, oversee, and enforce labor and human rights standards.

The United States has failed to take simple action to ratify four treaties that were signed

by President Carter and sent to the Senate more than a decade ago. These treaties are first, the American Convention on Human Rights; second, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; third, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, and fourth, the women. All other major nations have ratified these agreements. For example, all Latin American countries except Belize, Cuba, and Guyana have ratified the American Convention on Human Rights, and Canada has submitted it to the Provinces for approval prior to ratification. All European countries, Japan, Korea, Canada, and Latin American countries except Cuba, Haiti, and Paraguay have approved the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

That the leader of Western democracies and the inspiration of peoples around the world who long to be free could have let these treaties languish for so long is inexcusable. Ratification of these treaties by the United States would at least give us the moral underpinnings for pressing for labor and human rights reforms in Mexico and elsewhere in Latin America. Ratification is long overdue. We have an opportunity to put action and leadership to our oft-repeated words supporting human rights and justice. I urge that the U.S. Senate take these treaties out of its dusty drawers and ratify them.

Mr. Speaker, I have received a copy of a letter to President Clinton signed by various organizations representing human rights legal defense, labor, environment, churches, and clothing and textile workers. They urge President Clinton to press for ratification of the treaties as well as to seek joint acceptance by the United States, Canada, and Mexico of the jurisdiction of the Inter-American court of Human Rights.

The letter follows:

JUNE 7, 1993.

President BILL CLINTON,
The White House, Washington DC.

DEAR PRESIDENT CLINTON: We, the undersigned human rights, church, labor, environmental, and other citizens' organizations, urge you to press for ratification of several international human rights treaties as part of a broader initiative to promote respect for human rights and due process.

The removal of economic barriers between Canada, the U.S., and Mexico, and the anticipated negotiation of trade agreements throughout the Americas, highlight the need for pan-American human rights guarantees and enforcement mechanisms. Last October, in an address on trade in Raleigh, North Carolina, you alluded to this need when you proposed to link implementation of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) to supplemental agreements that would ensure that each country enforce its own labor and environmental standards. You further specified that "each agreement should contain a wide variety of procedural safeguards and remedies that we take for granted here in our country, such as easy access to the courts, public hearings, the right to present evidence, streamlined procedures and effective remedies."

Many of the procedural safeguards and standards you have proposed have already been codified in international human rights treaties. Four of the more important of these treaties were signed by President Carter more than a decade ago. The American Con-

vention on Human Rights reaffirms basic civil and political rights, and establishes a right of individual petition that enables persons who have been denied due process at the national level to present their case to the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights. The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights sets forth international labor rights, as well as rights to health education, and social security. The Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women prohibit discrimination by race and sex in the exercise of all rights. Though all of these treaties have been ratified by Mexico, none has until now been ratified by the United States.

With the mandate for reform given you by the American people on November 3, we urge you to press for prompt ratification of these treaties. We also urge you to seek ratification of three other treaties that contain provisions essential to international due process. ILO Conventions 87 and 98 guarantee workers the right to organize free labor unions and engage in collective bargaining without suffering discrimination by either the state or management. The Protocol of San Salvador (Additional Protocol to the American Convention) extends the right of individual petition under the American Convention to the right to organize. It also breaks new ground by establishing a right to a healthy environment.

As an essential step toward enforcement of the rights protected in the American Convention, we further urge you to seek joint acceptance by the United States, Canada, and Mexico of the jurisdiction of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights. Such acceptance would provide access to a court whose judgments would have the binding force of law.

The new markets being formed by trade agreements are transnational. As such, they require transnational guarantees of basic rights. It is time for effective hemispheric, and ultimately global, bills of rights.

Endorsers: International League for Human Rights, International Human Rights Law Group, Center for Constitutional Rights, Minnesota Advocates for Human Rights, Human Rights Advocates, Congressional Human Rights Foundation.

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

Washington Office on Latin America.
North America Project, World Policy Institute.

Mexican-American Legal Defense and Education Fund.

Southwest Organizing Project.

Center for Science in the Public Interest.

Natural Resources Defense Council.

Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund.

Center for International Environmental Law.

Natural Heritage Institute.

Defenders of Wildlife.

Friends of the Earth.

Greenpeace USA.

Institute for Agriculture and Trade Policy.

League of Rural Voters.

International Labor Rights Education and Research Fund.

Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union.

United Church of Christ Office for Church in Society.

Maryknoll Peace and Justice Office.

Unitarian Universalist Association of Congregations, Washington Office.

TRIBUTE TO FEDERATED DEMOCRATIC WOMEN OF OHIO JUNE 15, 1993

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 16, 1993

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise here today to pay tribute to a group of women from Ohio who have been instrumental in supporting and electing Democratic candidates for over 60 years now. Recently, the Federated Democratic Women of Ohio celebrated their 62d annual spring convention in Youngstown, OH, in my 17th Congressional District.

After 62 years the Federated Democratic Women of Ohio are still going strong. As I noted before, they have been very supportive and helpful to Democrats all over Ohio at both the national and the local level. Their organization is one of the best in the business. All those in attendance at the convention last month know how smoothly everything went. It truly is a credit to Virginia Koepke, their president, and Jan Clayton and Ruby Gilliam, the vice presidents. Other officers include Patty Woolf, Lou Ann Beck Riechert, Mary Ann Jamison, Harriet Appleby, Carol Groh, Mary Mumford, Helen Karpinski, Mary Ann Peck, Thelma Adams, Sophie Mann, Kay Gordon, Claribel Haaf, Ida Barlock, Sara Fahlbush, Miriam Doll, Thersa Baron, Lucille Critchfield, Ayris Price, and Jan McCord.

Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the Federated Democratic Women of Ohio for their efforts in the democratic process. Without organizations like these, this country would be in a heap of trouble. These women should be proud of the job they have done, and I know they will continue to do a great job in the future.

TRIBUTE TO CHICAGO ARTIST NORYM DLEIFSTRAH

HON. BOBBY L. RUSH

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 16, 1993

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a well-respected Chicago artist who has displayed through his art work the perils and dangers involved with smoking. Norym Dleifstrah over the years has presented beautiful collages that detail the risks involved with smoking. His "Glamour is Myth" exhibit has drawn acclaim from many Chicago health groups as well as from the city government, which declared November 2, 1992, as "The Glamour is Myth Day". Additionally, his work has received praise from the American Medical Association and American Lung Association.

Norym's powerful works are composed of faux jewels, lacquers, and other materials to portray a beautiful, glamorous image with a striking anti-smoking message. Many of his works contain written messages in different languages, creating a sense of international urgency to this health danger.

"The Glamour is Myth" exhibit sends a message to young and old alike that smoking is

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

dangerous, and that the glamorous image of smokers portrayed by advertisers is an illusion. Mr. Speaker, I believe that everyone should take notice of the important meaning found in Norym's work.

TRIBUTE TO THE CITY OF CASPIAN, MI

HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 16, 1993

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the city of Caspian, MI, and its residents who will celebrate the 75th anniversary of the city's incorporation from July 1 to July 4, 1993.

Nestled in the Western corner of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, the history of Caspian is embedded in the cornerstone of America. Caspian was founded as an offspring of the bustling iron ore mining industry in Iron County, MI, on April 8, 1918. At its peak, there were over 50 mines operating and millions of tons of iron ore were produced since it was first discovered. However, since the last mine closed in 1968, the industry of Caspian has adjusted to other areas. Caspian's largest employer is now A.B.A. Industries, which operates the F.W. Means Laundry.

The city of Caspian is the Upper Peninsula's treasure. With its beautiful lakes and forests, Caspian truly exemplifies the nickname "God's Country", attracting more than its share of tourism. One major tourist attraction is the Iron County Museum. Built in a former dry building and mining shaft, the museum offers a memory of the past and an example of the future as Caspian converts its industry base. It features many artifacts from the mining and lumber industries including one of the largest hand-carved miniatures of a lumber camp and its various activities.

The citizens of Caspian, 1,031 strong, make up a community that exemplifies the American spirit. If you want a pure example of America—of baseball, mom, and apple pie—look no further than Caspian. An All-American city where real people work in real jobs and are proud of the work they have done at the end of the day. Visiting Caspian reminds one of the important aspects of life, namely ones family. Because a visit to Caspian is a return to family, a return to citizens who care for each other, and are more than willing to invite one into their homes.

Mr. Speaker, today the citizens of Caspian have yet another reason to be proud as they celebrate the city's 75th anniversary. I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the pride and achievements of Caspian and its residents over these 75 years.

TRIBUTE TO MRS. SANDY STEWART

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 16, 1993

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the efforts of Mrs. Sandy Stewart, who retires

this week from Lamphere High School in Madison Heights, MI, after 28 years of dedicated service to her students.

It is no exaggeration to say that education is the cornerstone upon which longstanding democracies are built. And no part of that education is more critical to the project of building democracy than the instruction and discussion offered in government classes. Mrs. Stewart has been an extraordinary builder. Year after year she has laid the foundation of civic knowledge and responsibility with attention, fairness, determination, and an artistic touch.

I did not know Mrs. Stewart the day she first walked into a government class. But I imagine that today she is as captivated by issues of the day and energized about working with young people as she was then.

Along with thousands of students in her school district, many others have benefited from Mrs. Stewart's commitment. No teacher in the former 17th Congressional District or the new 12th District has provided more leadership and support for the districtwide congressional student forums we sponsor than Mrs. Stewart. In the forums, students come to Lamphere from as many as 25 public and private high schools to discuss pressing questions of national policy. And Mrs. Stewart has done everything to make those work: her students have helped flesh out topics, they have been gracious guides and hosts; she has brought the support of her school and district administration, and she has worried through problems big and small to make those days most fruitful for students. We will surely miss her leadership.

Although Mrs. Stewart and I may have possessed different views on some national issues, it never seemed to slacken her commitment to the congressional student forum. Indeed, I think spirited disagreements have reinforced her remarkable commitment to helping students to think, articulate, question, and persuade. On behalf of the students of Lamphere High School and all the students and parents of the 12th District, I sincerely thank her for her outstanding work.

I am sure that we can say, Sandy Stewart is not retiring from, but to * * *

TRIBUTE TO ROBERT P. BILLER

HON. CHRISTOPHER COX

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 16, 1993

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Robert P. Biller, who is retiring from his post as vice president of external affairs at the University of Southern California.

Robert Biller has served as a professor in the school of public administration and as a university administrator for almost two decades. As the university's vice president, he has been responsible for undergraduate recruitment, enrollment, financial aid, retention, graduation, and the overall quality of undergraduate education at USC. Dr. Biller has been known as the creative and visionary administrator who helped all at USC think about enrollment and retention challenges in new ways. Many of us who are familiar with this

great institution can attribute the success and quality of the university to Dr. Biller for his endless contribution and extraordinary work.

Prior to joining the USC faculty in 1976, Dr. Biller taught for 10 years at the University of California in the graduate school of public policy and the department of political science. He was an administrator with the U.S. Department of the Navy at China Lake, CA, for 6 years following his graduation from the University of California, Los Angeles in 1959, with a bachelor of arts degree in sociology. He earned his Ph.D. degree in public administration from USC in 1959.

Dr. Biller has conducted research on public policy and the changing context of public management with particular reference to organizations under conditions of uncertainty. His theoretical and procedural work has caused a transition in the public sector toward financial limits as a vehicle for empowering a higher quality of governance. His articles have appeared in such journals as *Public Administration Review* and *Human Relations and Public Policy*.

Dr. Biller is a past president of the National Association of Schools of Public Administration. He was elected to membership in the National Academy of Public Administration in 1976.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I ask my colleagues to join with me in honoring Robert P. Biller. It is fitting that all of us join with the family and friends of the University of Southern California and its community in recognizing his extraordinary achievements and contributions to one of our Nation's great institutions of higher learning. His teachings, his leadership, and his example will continue to inspire of us for years to come.

**CAMPBELL MEMORIAL RED
DEVILS HONORED**

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 16, 1993

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of the Campbell Memorial High School Red Devils, the 1993 Division III Ohio State Basketball Champions.

Mr. Speaker, the Red Devils became only the third State champion from Mahoning County in Ohio history, and they did it in convincing fashion. The Red Devils destroyed their first opponent in the tournament 86-37 and never looked back. Five games later, in their State semi-final, Kevin Dill and Mike Farrington combined for five slams in the first 16 minutes of the contest as they coasted to a 69-46 victory. After a rough start in the State final, the Red Devils took control of the fourth quarter and went on to win the championship. Dill, who scored 23 points in the final game, was named the tournament's Most Valuable Player.

Head coach Brian Danilov and assistants Eli Danilov—Brian's father, who was an all-time great coach himself—Alphonse Kelly, T.J. Creed and Al Kelley led the Red Devils to a 21-6 overall record this season. Players on the championship team are Tom Beeson, Kevin Dill, Michael Zorio, Rob Kish, Michael

Farrington, Alex Tsikouris, Jacques Jarrett, Gerald Hamilton, Ryan Merrell, Mark Rudiak, Brandon Hamilton, BJ Yeropoli, Cameron Smith, Rob Yankle, Jody Barillare, Eric Weaver and Michael Nicholis. Superintendent Charles Shreve, principal Jim Ciccolelli and athletic director John Costantino were also instrumental in the victorious season.

Mr. Speaker, my district has been through some unusually tough times. Yet, in the fact of all this, the citizens of these communities continue to triumph. Campbell's State championship is testament to this courage and drive.

Thank you Campbell Memorial, I am grateful you are in my district.

A TRIBUTE TO CAPT. SAL ARENA

HON. HERB KLEIN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 16, 1993

Mr. KLEIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Capt. Sal Arena from Pompton Lakes, NJ, on the occasion of his well-deserved retirement from a remarkable 25-year career in law enforcement.

Captain Arena has shown that he was extraordinary ever since the beginning of his career. Soon after joining the police force, Captain Arena bravely entered a burning building and saved the lives of both his partner and a firefighter. A few years later, Captain Arena thwarted a bank robbery and captured a fugitive who was wanted throughout the Nation. These incidents are representative of the many episodes characteristic of Captain Arena's career that have displayed his bravery and courage.

Before his police career, Arena joined the Air Force and went to Vietnam. There he joined other brave men and women who were risking their lives fighting for their country. He reached the rank of Airman First Class before he came back and joined the Haledon Police Department.

Mr. Speaker, this man is a model public servant who has sacrificed much and risked his life in order to provide a safer environment for the men, women, and children of our community. I ask my fellow colleagues to join me in honoring Captain Sal Arena on 25 years of police work and in wishing him the best of luck in the future.

**GERMANY'S WELCOMED BREAK
WITH THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY**

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 16, 1993

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member applauds the bilateral rapprochement reached between Germany and the United States in the serious government procurement trade dispute between the United States and the European Community. Adhering in good faith to a 1954 United States-German treaty barring trade discrimination, the Germans have assured the United States Trade Representa-

tives that they will not apply the EC government regulation which gives EC companies preferential treatment over United States companies in government telecommunications procurement.

The German's timely decision to not adhere to the E.C. procurement directive averts small, but symbolically important sanctions resulting from the telecommunications trade dispute—at least as the sanctions would apply to United States-German trade. The \$20 and \$15 million sanctions announced by the United States and the European Community respectively will still apply to other United States-European Community telecommunications trade.

Despite protests from other EC members including France, the German decision to recognize nondiscriminatory trade treatment between itself and the United States reaffirms the general impropriety and restrictiveness of the EC's government procurement directive. This directive required telecommunications project procurement bids to be awarded to EC firms even if the EC company bids exceeded United States bids by 3 percent.

Mr. Speaker, the German decision to respect its commitment of nondiscriminatory treatment of United States exports could not come at a better time considering that crucial market access negotiations are currently taking place under the multilateral framework of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. In comparison to French efforts to renege on previously negotiated commitments outlined in the Blair House Accord on agricultural trade, this dramatic good faith commitment by the Germans is a much-needed shot in the arm for liberalized trade efforts worldwide. It is appreciated.

**TRIBUTE TO JOHN SWOPE, NEW
HAMPSHIRE'S BUSINESSMAN OF
THE YEAR**

HON. DICK SWETT

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 16, 1993

Mr. SWETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to John Swope, one of my New Hampshire constituents who exhibits all the attributes of an outstanding citizen. He was recently recognized by *Business New Hampshire* magazine, when Mr. Swope was selected as 1993's "Business Leader of the Year."

Mr. Swope is president of Chubb LifeAmerica, headquartered in Concord, NH, and an active participant in improving his community and State. Mr. Swope has worked with Chubb LifeAmerica for 30 years. During this time the company has grown and prospered, and today it has over \$3 billion in assets. As president of Chubb LifeAmerica, Mr. Swope has led his insurance company to substantial profits during a time of depression in the industry. Mr. Swope's excellent business record is only part of his varied and successful life.

Mr. Swope's devotion to his community exemplifies the ethic of service that is so deeply needed in America today. Mr. Swope is actively involved in the Concord Capitol Center for the Arts. He is the founding director of the

New Hampshire Business Roundtable on Education. He sits on the national board of directors for the Public Broadcasting System. He is an active member of the Concord Chamber of Commerce. These commitments are only a sampling of his endeavors on behalf of his community and fellow-citizens.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to John Swope. As a successful businessman and concerned citizen, he is an inspiration to others and a leader in the efforts to make the State of New Hampshire a better place to live.

TRIBUTE TO NEW AREA POSTMASTERS

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 16, 1993

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise here today to pay tribute to Michael McCartney, Leroy Stabile, and Gregory Marsteller, newly appointed postmasters in my 17th Congressional District of Ohio.

Mr. Speaker, at recent swearing in ceremony at the William McKinley Memorial Auditorium on May 24, Youngstown Postmaster Robert Furillo stated that these gentlemen are going to be an asset to the changes that the Postal Service is going through. Mr. James Greene, the U.S. Postal Service district manager compared these men to the symbol of the Post Office—the American Bald Eagle. They say an eagle can look into the sun. Whenever there is a problem they'll face the problem head on. Like an eagle, they'll float above the storm until they can attack the problem.

Mr. Speaker, Gregory Marsteller is a 27-year Postal Service veteran and the 24th postmaster of Niles, OH. As postmaster, Greg will be responsible for 43 employees and deliveries to a population of 24,000. Marsteller is a 1963 graduate of Niles McKinley High School and began his postal career in April 1966 at the Niles Post Office as a part-time employee.

In August 1976, Greg was promoted to supervisor of mails and delivery. Since that time he has served as supervisor of delivery and collections at the Youngstown Post Office, superintendent of postal operations at the Niles Post Office, postmaster of McDonald, OH, manager of station and branch operations in Cornersburg, and manager of the boardman branch. In 1983, Greg was promoted to area manager, Youngstown, OH, a position he has held until his current promotion to postmaster of Niles, OH. Greg has held numerous details including officer in charge at Niles, Warren, Cortland, Hubbard and acting director of customer services, human resources, and finance at the former Youngstown MSC.

Mr. Speaker, Michael McCartney is a 23-year postal service veteran has been named postmaster of Kinsman, OH. He will be responsible for overseeing delivery to approximately 1,400 homes and businesses.

Michael is a graduate of Chaney High and began his postal career in 1970 as a PTF carrier at the Niles Post Office. Michael continued his career in Niles as a regular city carrier and

a supervisor of mails and delivery until his recent promotion as postmaster of Kinsman. Michael has also served on numerous unit and route review teams, route inspection teams, and as an acting superintendent of postal operations in Niles.

Mr. Speaker, Leroy Stabile is a 23-year Postal Service veteran, is the newly appointed postmaster of Girard, OH, and will be responsible for 29 employees and 7,750 deliveries.

Mr. Stabile is a graduate of Niles McKinley High School and served in the U.S. Navy from 1960-63. Leroy began his postal career in 1970 as a PTF carrier at the Niles Post Office. Since that time he has served as a supervisor of delivery and collections in Youngstown, superintendent of postal operations in Cortland and also in Warren.

Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate each of these men as they take their new positions of leadership. I know each of them will carry out their duties to the best of their abilities. All three men worked together years ago at the Niles Post Office, and each has risen to the level of postmaster at the same time. They are a credit to the Postal Service and to the Mahoning Valley.

TRIBUTE TO CAPT. EARNEST A. GRIFFIN OF THE ILLINOIS MILITIA

HON. BOBBY L. RUSH

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 16, 1993

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Earnest A. Griffin, who will be honored on June 17, 1993, with the naming of a street after him because of his outstanding service to the community and his excellence in his profession.

Captain Earnest A. Griffin Place is located near the Griffin Funeral Home, Mr. Griffin's place of business. Two years ago, Mr. Griffin was appointed to the rank of captain of the Illinois Militia by the Illinois Volunteers, an office once held by President Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Griffin's grandfather, Pvt. Charles H. Griffin, enlisted in the 29th Regiment of the U.S. Colored Infantry during the Civil War, and had signed his commission papers at Camp Douglas, the same site where Earnest Griffin was born and where the Griffin Funeral Home is located.

The naming of this street after Mr. Griffin will memorialize the profound impact he has on the community, and will be a lasting tribute to a man that has given so much of his time and effort.

Mr. Speaker, I wish today to send my sincere congratulations to Captain Griffin of the Illinois Militia on this special occasion, and would like to wish him the very best for the days ahead.

TRIBUTE TO JEANNINE ROSADO

HON. CARLOS A. ROMERO-BARCELÓ

OF PUERTO RICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 16, 1993

Mr. ROMERO-BARCELÓ. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to have the opportunity to recog-

nize and congratulate today a former constituent of mine from Puerto Rico who has distinguished herself in an outstanding way in Stafford, VA.

Jeannine Rosado will graduate this Thursday, June 17, with honors from Stafford High School. She was selected by the Stafford Jaycees, Stafford Kiwanis Club, and the Aquia Harbor Lions Club to receive college scholarship awards totaling \$5,000. I also want to recognize these fine civic organizations for the work they do in assisting students and for selecting her.

Jeannine was editor in chief of her high school newspaper, the Stafford Indian Smokesignal, president of the Spanish Club, an SCA representative of DECA, and member of the Science Club, National Honor Society, Key Club, French Club, and Junior Civitan Club.

Among the honors Jeannine has received are the DECA District 17 first place winner, the Fredericksburg Free Lance Star's Scholastic Journalism Award, Who's Who Among High School Students and first place in level 1 of the National French Exam.

This fall Jeannine will be a freshman at Virginia Commonwealth University where she plans to seek a degree in nursing. I congratulate her and wish her continued success.

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 16, 1993

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, just a few hours after my swearing-in as the newest Member of the House of Representatives, I presented testimony before the Base Closure and Realignment Commission on an issue which is of great concern to me and is of critical importance to my constituency and the rest of the country—the possible closure of the Defense Language Institute in Monterey.

The following is a complete text of my statement:

STATEMENT OF HON. SAM FARR OF CALIFORNIA'S 17TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION HEARING

Good afternoon, Mr. Chairman and Members of the Commission. First, I want to thank you for the opportunity to appear before the panel in my new capacity as a Member of the U.S. House of Representatives. I appreciate the Commission's efforts to accommodate me today and commend all of you for your tireless commitment to the difficult challenge of the defense downsizing process. While your job is not an enviable task to be charged with, it is irrefutably a critical one.

Today, I would like to follow up on some of the issues that have surfaced since I last testified before the Commission in Oakland, California earlier this spring, regarding the Department of the Army's proposal to close the Presidio of Monterey, while transferring the Defense Language Institute [DLI] to Fort Huachuca, Arizona.

The Department of Defense [DOD] recently released its Special Task Force report which

attempted to validate the Army's recommendation regarding the DLI. Frankly, I find this information to be superficial and incomplete, and I urge you to reject this report because there is no independent means to verify its validity. While the DOD report makes clear that the Army understated costs and overstated savings in their original proposal, the study fails to review the premise that the residual enclave at Fort Ord is necessary to support the DLI.

I agree with the Commission's decision that the enclave at Fort Ord should be closed in its entirety. Yet, I am adamantly opposed to the proposal to move DLI to Fort Huachuca. First, there is no sound fiscal rationale to support the continued existence of an enclave at Fort Ord. The Army's analysis contains fundamental flaws in its use of COBRA model factors and fails to include substantial capital costs, one-time costs and recurring costs on the Fort Huachuca side of the equation, while grossly overstating the operating costs for the Presidio of Monterey. The Army recommends spending almost a quarter of a billion dollars for new DLI facilities in Arizona, in essence replicating the brand new facilities that exist at the Presidio of Monterey.

DLI is very cost effective and this has been illustrated many times. Its cost effectiveness could be further enhanced by the Base Closure and Realignment Commission by directing the Army to completely divest itself of Fort Ord while allowing the Army to maintain ownership of a certain number of individual housing units essential to the DLI mission, while keeping the PX and Commissary open if they can make a profit and are not a burden on the taxpayers. These should be viewed as stand alone facilities in the City of Seaside, as opposed to "a mini-Fort Ord" surrounded by garrison fence.

I have significant concerns regarding DOD's failure to consider the efficacy and potential savings of realigning the DLI with the Naval Postgraduate School for administrative and logistical support. Additionally, The City of Monterey has developed its own proposal to provide base operations support for DLI which has not been given consideration. Mr. Chairman, on May 25th you wrote to General Ballard, Director of the Total Army Basing Study, requesting the Army to comment on the City of Monterey's proposal to provide base operations support and Annex housing for the DLI. To date, I understand the Army has not responded. I am able to tell you today that the Training and Doctrine Command of the Army [TRADOC], which has jurisdiction over DLI, has been looking at the City's proposal for weeks and has determined that the possibilities of combining institutional administrative services such as maintenance, police and fire operations, personnel, public affairs and protocol offices would save several hundreds of thousands of dollars in operating costs annually. These real cost savings can be realized immediately.

Such a venture deserves thorough examination and should not be hastily disregarded because of a reputed lack of time for analysis on the part of the Army. With the closure of Fort Ord, the unemployment rate in Monterey County is almost 18 percent. Although the economic impact factor is considered to be of relatively low importance in the overall equation, it should be noted that the cumulative impact of base closures in the Monterey area is incredibly large. Using the Army's own conservative figures, the Monterey area could very well end up with unemployment rates over the 30 percent mark if DLI is relocated.

As you know, our entire defense planning process is structured around accurate threat assessment. The fundamental ability to both identify and understand our potential enemies is a crucial underpinning in our national defense strategy. The capacity to provide foreign language training in a fragmented world of increasing nationalism requires broader language capabilities than we now have.

The Government requires active communicative skills and measures against objective criteria based on the full language use. Colleges focus on passive skills required for literature and research and subjectively evaluate students based on a prescribed curriculum. DOD, the CIA and the FBI have found university language programs to be essentially unusable. With this in mind, contracting out language training would be detrimental to national security interests and thus renders the University of Arizona as incapable of fulfilling DLI's mission. The Army assumes that colleges can meet Government language proficiency requirements and that they offer the necessary range of languages. Neither of these assumptions is based on fact. DLI offers training in 48 languages and dialects which no university can compare to. The mission of the DLI is to serve all of the Defense Department's language needs and the Army's current recommendation would result in inadequate faculty and facilities to sustain both current and future language training missions. The Army's recommendation will destroy program continuity. Years of heavy investment in faculty development would be lost, and the quality of the program would diminish extensively. DLI's quality depends not only on facilities, but on a unique faculty—some 869 civilian educators, over 75 percent of whom are highly educated native speakers who are trained to teach after being hired. The cultural diversity of the Monterey peninsula and the existence of ethnic communities that are both well established and accepted play key roles in recruitment. DLI plays a key role in fostering a multi-cultural region on the Monterey Peninsula along with the Monterey Institute of International Studies. This is a system that works and it works well.

Lastly, there have been numerous discussions regarding the availability of water in Arizona. The Army first said there were no problems. Now, there is recognition that there is a water problem in Sierra Vista and an admission that the problem must be managed. What has not been acknowledged is the investment necessary by the taxpayers to provide the water management system that is being discussed. Just last month two University of Arizona Professors, Thomas Maddock III, Professor of Hydrology and Water Resources and William Lord, Professor of Agriculture and Resource Economics went on record stating their concerns with the potential adverse environmental effects that the possible transfer of DLI might have on the limited water resources at Fort Huachuca. Additionally, House Committee on Natural Resources Chairman George Miller recently expressed his reservations to the Commission based on information which leads him to be concerned about the preservation of surface and ground water on public lands within the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation area. From my experiences in Monterey County, I can tell you that ground water recharge systems and advanced treatment of sewage for recharge into the river basin, as suggested by the University of Arizona are not cheap. This cost

should be included in the overall cost analysis of the proposal to move DLI.

In summary, the Defense Language Institute at the Presidio at Monterey is a cost effective and unique resource that DOD will not likely be able to duplicate in Fort Huachuca nor anywhere else. Contracting out language training will lead to a lower quality level and is generally associated with higher costs. The Commission has the opportunity to reduce costs to by realigning the DLI with the Naval Post Graduate School, which would streamline operational and support services. Finally, it is important to keep in mind that the numbers regarding operational costs at the Presidio of Monterey were hyperinflated and those at Fort Huachuca were understated costs. I urge you to give careful consideration to all the issues that I have addressed today while deliberating on the proposal to transfer the DLI to Fort Huachuca.

TRIBUTE TO WKSU-FM

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 16, 1993

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of WKSU-FM, a public radio station that reaches my 17th Congressional District in Ohio.

Mr. Speaker, WKSU was honored recently as a Gold Award winner at the 1993 Public Radio Program awards here in Washington. The Corporation for Public Broadcasting [CPB] recognized WKSU in the community service category for its 1992 River Day Campaign. The campaign included a five-part indepth report on the Cuyahoga River, public service announcements, and promotional activities. The event's activities, such as nature hikes, clean-ups, and fishing and canoe trips served to increase awareness of this great river.

In presenting the award, CPB president Richard Carlson expressed to WKSU that the station was "the very best this Nation has to offer." And, Mr. Speaker, I concur. WKSU is a service of Kent State University and has been a constant source of indepth news and classical music on the local radio dial for 43 years. I know I join the citizens of my district who have spent a lifetime listening to WKSU in congratulating program director Eric Hammer and his staff on a job well done.

AMENDMENT TO IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT TO EXTEND PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT IN THE ADMISSION OF AMERASIAN CHILDREN BORN IN THE PHILIPPINES

HON. LUCIEN E. BLACKWELL

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 16, 1993

Mr. BLACKWELL. Mr. Speaker, the Philippines has always been our staunch ally in times of peace and war. Our military forces were stationed in that country from the turn of the century to about the end of 1992—a total of 94 years. It is important to reflect on that

special and historic relationship that has bonded the Philippines and the United States for almost a century.

The presence and then withdrawal of our military forces in the Philippines left in its wake a host of social and moral problems. Foremost among the problems are the Philippine Amerasians, the children fathered by United States citizens, particularly during the assignment of military servicemen in that country. There is a staggering number, estimated at 30,000 Filipino Amerasians, mostly neglected and outcast children, living in squalor and poverty. There is a strong compelling reason that the shameful plight of these children deserves our immediate concern.

Mr. Speaker, Congress passed a law, Public Law 97-359, giving favored immigration treatment to other children of Asian-American parentage. It is strange that Philippine Amerasians should not be beneficiaries of this law, compared to similar children born in Korea, Vietnam, Laos, Thailand, and Kampuchea. This touching situation should be corrected and the law amended to include these children of Philippine ancestry.

I am introducing a bill to amend Public Law 97-359, to provide Filipino Amerasians similar benefits accorded to Amerasians of other countries above. I invite my colleagues to join me in support of the bill. Let us help save these Amerasian children. It is my fervent hope and sincere belief that they will become good citizens of this great country.

I strongly urge by colleagues to support this bill.

SEWER AND WATER DEDUCTIBILITY ACT OF 1993

HON. GERRY E. STUDDS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 16, 1993

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, clean water running from the tap and the ability to safely dispose of household sewage are hardly luxuries. They are among the most basic of social services, but more and more they are coming to be priced like luxuries, affordable only to the rich. This is simply outrageous.

When it costs a family more to turn on the faucet than to send the kids to school, something is dreadfully wrong. Our constituents should not be forced to choose between feeding the family and feeding the meter—the water meter.

This is not an isolated problem. It is being faced by families across the country. People in Nashville, Bridgeport, Austin, Charleston, Seattle, Philadelphia, Jacksonville, San Diego, and Boston—just to name a few—are facing sky high bills for these fundamental services. Until Congress can agree on a better way to finance water projects and stop the escalation of rates, we must help buffer the effect they have on family budgets. We can provide relief to middle- and low-income households by allowing a Federal tax deduction for water and sewer bills.

Today, many of my colleagues are joining me in introducing legislation to allow just such a tax deduction. This bill allows anyone paying

more than 1 percent of their adjusted gross income for water and sewer bills to deduct a portion of their bills from their Federal tax return. For example, if you earn \$30,000 per year and your water and sewer bills total \$600 per year, you can claim a \$300 deduction. This tax break provides some relief to those least able to afford rising rates.

Creating new tax deductions for the middle class is popular among voters but as we all know, it can have a bad effect on the deficit. By allowing a deduction for water and sewer bills it is estimated we will lose roughly \$100 million per year from the Federal Treasury. Increasing the deficit by \$100 million just won't do and that is why similar bills have failed in the past.

If we are going to create a new tax writeoff to help middle class families pay their water and sewer bills, then we need a way to pay for it, something Washington, DC calls an offset.

Today's bill has an offset. It eliminates an existing deduction which allows corporations to write off the costs of restoring environmental damages. The prime example of this is the settlement in the infamous *Exxon Valdez* case. The Exxon Corp. agreed to pay the United States \$900 million for natural resource damages which will be paid over a 10-year period. This amount is fully tax deductible.

In short, the taxpayer is subsidizing Exxon's penance for despoiling the pristine environment of Prince William Sound. That subsidy will amount to several hundred million dollars over 10 years. In my opinion, spilling 10 million gallons of oil is not the kind of activity that deserves to be rewarded by a tax break.

Maybe crime does pay after all. If a corporate polluter can ruin the environment and then take a tax deduction if they get caught, then why comply in the first place? If they don't get caught, the taxpayers bear the entire burden. If they do get caught, every American taxpayer helps them pay for clean up by allowing them to deduct their compensatory damages and other costs as "business expenses". Therefore, the current system encourages businesses to take risks with the environment because ultimately they are not held responsible for the full costs of cleaning up their corporate mess.

The legislation we are introducing today eliminates this pollution deduction. The savings from closing this loophole should more than offset the cost of the new tax deduction for water and sewer charges. We have asked the Joint Tax Committee to do a revenue estimate for the bill and expect a result soon.

We should tax pollution—not people.

We have some information which compares the fortunes of typical families in Quincy and Weymouth, MA, to the fortunes of corporate giants like Exxon and Ciba-Giegy. Who deserves tax relief more?

This bill will promote good, corporate citizenship by eliminating tax incentives for environmental short-cutting. It gives a tax benefit to families which are struggling to make ends meet. It is good environmental policy. It is good social policy.

SALUTE TO BILL REIL

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 16, 1993

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, on the occasion of his retirement from the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard, I rise today to salute Bill Reil and a lifetime of service to the working men and women of the shipyard.

I wanted to express my personal thanks and gratitude for Bill's work on behalf of the men and women of the navy yard. In my 13 years in Congress, I have never met a more tireless and persistent fighter for workers' rights than Bill Reil. Whether the subject is obtaining more work or better benefits, Bill has always put the interest of the navy yard workers first. And I know that won't change now that he has retired.

The choppy waters encountered by the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard in recent years have only made Bill work harder.

Bill, I thank you for your assistance. You have made my job easier. I wish you health, happiness, and prosperity in your retirement years. You deserve it.

TRIBUTE TO U.S.A. VERICH REPS

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 16, 1993

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of the U.S.A. Verich Reps, an amateur basketball team from my 17th Congressional District in Ohio.

Mr. Speaker, the Reps are considered the finest amateur squad in the world. In April they outlasted 16 of the best amateur teams in the United States to capture the 1993 Amateur Athletic Union Men's National Basketball Championships in Topeka, KS. The Reps, who prevailed in an overtime nail biter 124-123, in the championship game, are the first Ohio team to win the prestigious, 96-year-old tourney.

Be assured, Mr. Speaker, the Reps are no stranger to success. The team, coached by Louis Cathcart and sponsored and managed by Ohio State Representative Michael Verich, were the runner-up in 1992. In 1989, the Reps represented the United States at the International World Games in Seoul, Korea, and finished second to the Soviet Union. The following year, the squad defeated the national champion of the U.S.S.R., Zhalgiris of Kunus, Lithuania, by 10 points on national TV.

Mr. Speaker, the Reps have also locked horns with Division I collegiate competition. The team has defeated a number of top ranked schools, including Notre Dame, previously undefeated Ohio State, and West Virginia.

The players on the championship team are Darin Morningstar, most valuable player of the tournament, Bill Edwards, all-tournament team, Lewis Geter, Treg Lee, Derick Field, Johnny McDole, Mark Harris, James Hodges, Mergin Sina, Dapries Owens, and Gravelle Craig.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this special opportunity to congratulate the Verich U.S.A. Reps, the 1993 A.A.U. men's national basketball champions. Good work, gentlemen. I join the citizens of Mahoning Valley in saluting your achievements.

ENGLISH AS OUR COMMON
LANGUAGE

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 16, 1993

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member would like to commend to his colleagues the following editorial that originally appeared in the Lincoln Star on May 21, 1993. It makes several important points regarding the importance of the use of English as a single national language.

The article follows:

ENGLISH SHOULD REMAIN OUR COMMON
LANGUAGE

The Dade County commissioners' vote this week to repeal a very restrictive language ordinance is a reminder of a debate that's bound to get more rancorous before it is resolved.

The ordinance, passed after 125,000 Cubans came to the United States in the boatlift, prohibited the county from using any language other than English or promoting any culture other than that of the United States. Several exceptions have been made throughout the decade for emergency, safety and voting literature.

This ordinance was apparently so restrictive that a Spanish-speaking county commissioner could not legally have a conversation with a Spanish-speaking constituent in Spanish.

That is obviously too restrictive.

But in accommodating new Americans and even in recognizing diversity of citizens, we should also maintain a strong commitment to a single national language.

America is a land of immigrants who assimilated. Those who did not speak English, learned it. Even if they didn't learn English all that well, their children certainly did. Acceptance of certain principles and ideas and a common language united a multitude of ethnic groups.

Most Americans of European lineage would be speaking four and more languages if they had retained their native tongue. Without a common national language, this country would be a Tower of Babel.

The United States should never police the cadences of private conversation. But this country should retain a single language for commerce and for government.

Look north to see the real problems that language can create. In Canada language is used as a political tool. Language and its cultural extensions divide and threaten to destroy that nation.

Maintaining a single national language doesn't mean Americans shouldn't become fluent in other languages. Living in a large country, isolated from other nations, Americans survived knowing just one language.

In fact the world has been quite accommodating to our parochialism. English is becoming the world language of commerce and science. In Spain, for example, scientific studies are translated to English in order to assure worldwide dissemination.

But the world is shrinking. Americans would benefit personally and the country would benefit if many more Americans were bilingual.

Maintaining a single national language doesn't mean we should not accommodate newcomers who do not understand English during a transitional period.

Language should not be used to discriminate against immigrants.

We should expect that the language and the cultures of large immigrant groups will continue to reshape America's majority culture.

But we should also make certain we maintain a common national language and a common central identification as Americans.

JAPAN-UNITED STATES FRIENDSHIP
COMMISSION AND H.R. 2404,
THE INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
ACT OF 1993

HON. ROBERT E. WISE, JR.

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 16, 1993

Mr. WISE. Mr. Speaker, as the House today considers the foreign aid authorization bill, I would briefly like to bring to the attention of this body the Japan-United States Friendship Commission.

The Japan-United States Friendship Commission was established as an independent Federal agency by the United States Congress in 1975—Public Law 94-118. The Commission administers a United States Government trust fund that originates from part of the Japanese Government repayments for United States facilities built on Okinawa and returned to Japan, and for postwar American assistance to Japan. Income from the fund is available for the promotion of scholarly, cultural, and public affairs activities between Japan and the United States.

The purpose of the Commission, as defined in the Japan-United States Friendship Act is to promote "education and culture at the highest level in order to enhance reciprocal people-to-people understanding and to support the close friendship and mutuality of interest between the United States and Japan." This purpose, in turn, is important to the United States because, in the words of the Act, "The continuation of close United States-Japan friendship and cooperation will make a vital contribution to the prospects for peace, prosperity, and security in Asia and the world."

Mr. Speaker, the Commission has been extremely successful in meeting its goal of promoting mutual understanding between Japan and the United States. However, its ability to meet this mission has been diminished in recent years due to a deteriorating endowment.

When Congress created the Commission it provided it with an endowment of \$18,000,000 and an approximately equivalent amount of Japanese yen. I plan to introduce legislation that would authorize an additional \$50,000,000 to further capitalize the Commission's endowment. This could perhaps be done in increments of \$10,000,000 over 5 years.

The work of this Commission has never been more important. In view of the increasing interdependence of the United States and

Japan and the resulting friction and misunderstanding, I hope the Committee on Foreign Affairs and this body will look favorably on this proposal as this bill moves to conference or in subsequent legislation.

LET'S FOLLOW RUSSIA TOWARD
THE FREE MARKET

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 16, 1993

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to my colleagues' attention the following article that makes an interesting observation about the direction our Nation is moving. In the name of the American worker and family, we are moving away from a free market. We are enlarging the paternalistic welfare state every time we put a sweeping mandate on the American entrepreneur. We should all heed the advice of Mr. Dave Hamrick and follow Russia toward a free market.

ADA IS JUST ANOTHER BUSINESS HANDICAP

(By Dave Hamrick)

We are only now beginning to feel the effects of the far reaching Americans with Disabilities Act.

The ADA is one of those good ideas gone hay wire.

The reason it went haywire is that it's very difficult to be opposed to it. How can any politician oppose a law that has been sold by the media as a way to make the marketplace and the government more accessible to people with handicaps?

The answer is: they couldn't. That's why we have a law that has become better known as the Lawyers' Retirement/New Mercedes Act.

The formula is simple: take a solid basic program designed to do some good, and load it down with ridiculous overkill. Then top it all off with requirements that are vague enough to guarantee a plethora of lawsuits, and you have the perfect bill designed to make its authors, mostly lawyers, rich beyond their dreams. Finally, couch the debate over the bill in terms guaranteed to make anyone who opposes it look like an insensitive, prejudiced clod who wants to deny employment to people based on their handicaps.

It will cost the Fayette County government into the hundred thousand dollar range to comply with the ADA, and Fayette is a small county. The bill also threatens to render useless one of Fayette's most aesthetically pleasing assets, the old courthouse.

But the cost to the government is nothing compared to the cost to businesses, which will be forced to make modifications beyond simple wheelchair accessibility and improved signage.

But all of this is not the main objection. Some of the modifications are reasonable and needed to be required. The overkill is regrettable, but in the long run it may be worth it if it opens the job market to people who previously have been left out of it.

The main objection is that the bill calls on employers to make "reasonable modifications" to accommodate job applicants who are handicapped, but it doesn't define "reasonable." Ask anyone who voted for this law, and you'll be told the same thing. If there's a difference of opinion between employer and applicant over what is reasonable, the courts will have to decide who is right.

Taken by itself, it's really a small thing. We can absorb all of this increased cost into our economy.

But let's do a quick tally, shall we? There's that cost of the ADA, added to the cost of the Family Leave Bill, added to whatever Ms. Rodham-Clinton decides to require of employers in her quest for the perfect health plan, added to the soon-to-be-imposed BTU tax, added to increased income taxes, added to increased capital gains taxes, added to the constantly increasing load of paperwork brought on by the constantly increasing load of federal, state and, yes, local regulations.

The president is lobbying for more money to help the Russians achieve a free market economy. That's good. I hope they develop one so that once they've perfected it they can come over and show us what it looks like.

We used to know, but we've forgotten.

DRUG PRICE STILL INCREASING VOLUNTARILY, REPORTS THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 16, 1993

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, the other day I saw another one of the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association's [PMA] ads promoting their voluntary price increase proposal. One of a series of such ads, it contrasted the change in the Consumer Price Index [CPI] for prescription drugs from April 1992 to April 1993 against the change in the general, urban rate of inflation, measured by the CPI-U.

What is more important is what the ads do not show or tell. The ads do not show that for many years drug manufacturers' prices have been increasing consistently higher than inflation. The ads showing the change over 1 year are misleading and cannot be used to conclude that the PMA's voluntary price increase plan has reduced drug prices. To show changes in the manufacturers' price of prescription drugs, the PMA should show the changes in the Producer Price Index pharmaceutical subcomponent. Consider the following facts:

First, the CPI for prescription drugs is based on a monthly, random sample of the last 20 drug products dispensed in about 250 retail pharmacies. It does not track the price changes of specific drugs from month-to-month. It includes pharmacists' markups and dispensing fees.

Second, the Producer Price Index [PPI] for pharmaceuticals measures changes in manufacturers' factory gate prices. The Bureau of Labor Statistics tracks the prices of more than 600 drug products from month-to-month, surveying some 354 different drug stores.

Third, the pharmaceutical subcomponent of the PPI for April 1993 indicated that prices increased twice as fast as the rate for all manufactured commodities.

CHANGES IN PRICE INDICES

(In percent)

	General inflation (CPI-U)	PPI—All manufactured goods	PPI—Pharmaceuticals manufacturer's price
April 1992 to April 1993	3.2	2.5	14.9

CHANGES IN PRICE INDICES—Continued

(In percent)

	General inflation (CPI-U)	PPI—All manufactured goods	PPI—Pharmaceuticals manufacturer's price
April 1988 to April 1993	23.	12.7	144.7

¹ Increase.
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

I think you'll agree that it is time for Congress to take serious steps to ensure that the excessive profiteering of the drug industry is made subject to some regulatory check. If we as a country decide that we need to regulate our cable television rates, we should certainly be able to justify subjecting drug prices to the scrutiny of a Prescription Drug Prices Review Board, such as I have proposed in H.R. 916.

WE MUST WORK TOGETHER TO REGAIN CONTROL OF OUR BORDERS

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 16, 1993

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, the crisis of illegal immigration continues to grow throughout our country, as the recent grounding off New York of a freighter filled with illegal immigrants from China drove home with increased urgency.

In fact, a report released earlier this month shows that illegal immigration costs American taxpayers almost \$15 billion a year in direct services and in the more hidden indirect costs caused when illegal aliens take jobs away from our citizens.

Fortunately, more and more Americans are becoming aware of just how critical the immigration issue is, and I'm especially pleased that more and more Members from both parties are recognizing the need to take action.

So far, 80 Members from 28 States have cosponsored all or some of the bills I have introduced to help solve the mounting problems caused by illegal immigration, and the number continues to grow. I believe a recent editorial in the Daily News of Los Angeles clearly states the need for bipartisanship on this crucial issue.

The article follows:

AN IMMIGRATION CONSENSUS?

All Americans, regardless of their background, suffer because of the federal government's inability to control its borders. And Washington owes it to its citizens to enforce its own laws. Most ordinary citizens have long understood these things. It's just that the politicians have been slow to catch up.

That's why it is encouraging to see a growing number of Democratic elected officials joining Republicans in calling for tough but fair measures to discourage undocumented aliens from entering the country. It's long past time for politicians of both parties to work together on the illegal immigration problem.

Key California Democrats, particularly Rep. Tony Beilenson, D-Woodland Hills, and Sen. Dianne Feinstein, have asked the Clinton administration to tighten border control and take other steps to stop illegal immigra-

tion. They also are asking that state and local governments be reimbursed for the medical, educational and correctional services they are forced to provide to illegal aliens. Republicans such as Gov. Pete Wilson and Los Angeles County Supervisor Michael D. Antonovich long have advocated similar measures.

The apparent emergence of a political consensus is encouraging. For too long, much of the Democratic Party in California seemed so intimidated by the charge of racism that it pretended the problem of illegal immigration did not exist—or was really not a problem at all. Republicans (especially Rep. Elton Gallegly, R-Simi Valley) have been more outspoken and have tried to push through legislation to limit public benefits to illegals, but they have been rebuffed by Democratic legislative majorities.

The great majority of voters in both parties know that this is not right, and their frustration can be a breeding ground for outright racism. The offensive anti-Latino poem circulated recently by Assemblyman Pete Knight, R-Palmdale, was just a sample of the ugly emotions that gain strength when the government fails to meet its obligations to its citizens.

Opinion surveys show that Latino voters and non-Latinos alike are concerned about the impacts of unrestricted immigration, particularly the huge cost of footing the bill by paying for health care, education and other government services. Moreover, legal residents of all backgrounds resent seeing laws flouted with impunity.

That's exactly what has happened with the 1986 immigration-control law, which has achieved the status of a joke through lack of enforcement. And when most illegal immigrants happen to be of a particular race, citizens and legal residents of that race become associated, in the minds of many, with the lawbreakers. Tolerance of illegality thus gives rise to potentially dangerous racial resentments.

So politicians of both parties may soothe social tensions, as well as respond to the will of the majority, if they can come together to convince President Clinton and Congress to get serious about illegal immigration, to the point not only of beefing up the border patrol, but also of denying government benefits to illegal aliens and deporting them. Liberals and conservatives should at least be able to agree on this: A country has the right to control its borders, and the law written for that purpose should be obeyed.

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, June 17, 1993, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JUNE 18

9:00 a.m.
Environment and Public Works
To hold hearings to review the nomination of Roger W. Johnson, of California, to be Administrator of General Services, General Services Administration.
SD-406

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

Armed Services
Coalition Defense and Reinforcing Forces Subcommittee
To resume 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 future of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and its relevance to the security challenges of the post Cold War era.
SR-222

10:00 a.m.
Foreign Relations
To hold hearings on the nomination of Christopher Finn, of New York, to be Executive Vice President of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, United States International Development Cooperation Agency.
SD-419

Small Business
Competitiveness, Capital Formation and Economic Opportunity Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the creation of small businesses in enterprise zones.
SR-428A

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

10:00 a.m.
Joint Economic
To hold hearings to examine the Administration's technology policy and the contributions it can make to boosting the American standard of living.
2359 Rayburn Building

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

JUNE 22

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and to examine marine biotechnology issues.
SR-253

Labor and Human Resources
Employment and Productivity Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 984, to prevent abuses of electronic monitoring in the workplace.
SD-430

Indian Affairs
To hold hearings on S. 925, to reform the accounting and management processes of the Native American Trust Fund.
SR-485

10:30 a.m.
Armed Services
Regional Defense and Contingency Forces Subcommittee
To resume 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 strategic airlift and sealift programs.
SR-222

Judiciary
To hold hearings on the nomination of Walter Dellinger, of North Carolina, to be an Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice.
SD-226

2:00 p.m.
Joint Organization of Congress
To resume hearings to examine congressional reform proposals, focusing on legislative and executive relations.
H-5, Capitol

2:30 p.m.
Governmental Affairs
To hold hearings to examine Environmental Protection Agency contract management problems.
SD-342

JUNE 23

9:00 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
Business meeting, to mark up S. 636, to revise the Public Health Service Act to permit individuals to have freedom of access to certain medical clinics and facilities, and to consider pending nominations.
SD-430

9:30 a.m.
Armed Services
To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1994 for the Department of Defense and the future years defense program, focusing on the defense conversion and reinvestment program.
SH-216

Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
SD-366

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Office of National Drug Control Policy and the General Services Administration.
SD-116

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings on the nominations of Albert J. Herberger, of New York, to be Administrator of the Maritime Administration, Department of Transportation, and Everett M. Ehrlich, of Pennsylvania, to be Under Secretary of Commerce for Economic Affairs.
SR-253

Foreign Relations
To hold hearings on the nomination of Penn Kemble, of New York, to be Deputy Director of the United States Information Agency.
SD-419

Veterans' Affairs
To hold hearings on proposed legislation relating to the Veterans Administration's health care programs.
SR-418

JUNE 24

9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 208, to reform the concessions policies of the National Park Service.
SD-366

Rules and Administration
To hold hearings on S. 716, to require that all Federal lithographic printing be performed using ink made from vegetable oil.
SR-301

10:00 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
SD-342

Joint Organization of Congress
To resume hearings to examine congressional reform proposals, focusing on legislative and executive relations.
S-5, Capitol

1:30 p.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
Agricultural Research, Conservation, Forestry and General Legislation Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the Administration's below-cost timber sale policy.
SR-332

JUNE 29

9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
To hold oversight hearings to examine the Administration's program for meeting the stabilization goals for greenhouse gases and the ongoing work on the National Action Plan.
SD-366

10:00 a.m.
Joint Organization of Congress
To resume hearings to examine congressional reform proposals.
H-5, Capitol

2:00 p.m.
Joint Organization of Congress
To continue hearings to examine congressional reform proposals, focusing on legislative and judicial relations.
H-5, Capitol

2:30 p.m.
Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for foreign assistance, focusing on refugee programs.
Room to be announced

JUNE 30

Consumer Product Safety Commission standards.

POSTPONEMENTS

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
SD-366

SR-253

Joint Organization of Congress
To resume hearings to examine congressional reform proposals.
S-5, Capitol

JUNE 24

10:00 a.m.

Indian Affairs
To hold hearings on the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 1994 for Indian programs within the Department of Education and the Administration for Native Americans.
SR-485

JULY 1

CANCELLATIONS

10:00 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Consumer Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine issues relating to toy safety, and on S. 680, to require warning labels on the packaging of children's toys and games with small parts, balloons, small balls, or marbles, and to require bicycle helmets to meet

JULY 1

2:00 p.m.

Indian Affairs
To hold hearings on S. 1021, to assure religious freedom to Native Americans.
SR-485

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