

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO ROBERT C. "BOBBY"
DUNCAN

HON. HAROLD ROGERS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1996

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, May 30, 1996, was an important day in the small McCreary hamlet of Silverville. Also called Strunk, the collection of scattered homes and former commercial buildings is located between Toeward and State Line. Robert C. "Bobby" Duncan completed his fiftieth year in the general merchandise business at the corner of Old U.S. 27 and State Rt. 1470. That day, his anniversary passed like most of the previous 15,500 days—closed only on Sunday and Christmas. Local residents stopped to buy gas, milk, bread, and hardware, and to discuss current events.

When Duncan's General Store opened in the spring of 1946, Harry Truman was President. Republican Simeon Willis was the Governor of Kentucky. Highway U.S. 27 was a major north-south route from Florida to Michigan. Young soldiers came home on the Greyhound bus, but often would have to take U.S. 27 north to find work. As the country recovered from World War II, tourists were stopping for gas and refreshments.

Change has been a constant requirement for Duncan's General Store. The building, however, looks remarkably like it did in 1946. The gray, two-story, tin-roofed building with its pot-bellied coal stove has not changed. Change has occurred with the needs of customers. Although Bobby Duncan has never changed locations, advertised or conducted a sale he is a perceptive marketer. He adapted as service stations sprang up to cater to travelers and as Interstate 75 diverted thousands of motorists 30 miles away. When futurists predicted that supermarkets would destroy mom and pop groceries, he shifted his primary product lines. Dry goods from Shaw shoes to Big Ben overalls were replaced by the new consumer products flooding America. Groceries carried out in Campbell soup paper boxes were reduced to make way for hardware and specialty items for mining and logging. Today, convenience items and gas have reemerged along with hard-to-find items. Former State Senator and merchant O.O. Duncan once said, "sooner or later everyone in the county goes to Bobby's store to find items that no one else has."

For three generations children from Strunk, Marsh Creek, Murphy Ridge, and Pine Knot have enjoyed trips to Bobby Duncan's. His endless patience with a 6-year-old customer who has a quarter to spend on mixed candy has ensured that successive generations know the joy of bon bons, rock candy, and orange drops mixed in a small brown paper sack. Nickel RC's and cakes are not available today,

but the price was never as important as the considerations and kindness shown to tiny, often barefoot customers.

Adults frequent Duncan's store for many reasons. The store provides a cohesiveness for the community. Sitting on the front porch on the old church pew or on the nail keg next to the warm fire, smelling kerosene fumes or pickled pig's feet, you feel that the world has slowed. The conversations of the current generation of Murphy's, Ball's, Bairds, Trammells, are important. They come to the store to tell their stories, to inquire about their neighbors, or to express their views on political issues. They come to listen and to be heard. Bobby Duncan serves as a tax adviser, building consultant, agronomist, scribe, lawyer, minister, funeral singer, arbitrator, and friend. His services are often more important than his wares.

I don't know how many years Duncan's General Store will survive. A business that sells shoes and saddles, hair pins and horse-shoes, Tide and tires, feed and seed, with true personal service is unique in today's world. Congratulations on a successful 50 years, Bobby Duncan.

A TRIBUTE TO LANGDON "DON"
OWEN

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1996

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to Langdon "Don" Owen, who will be honored at a special event on July 19, 1996, when an endowed fellowship in water science and policy will be established in his name at the University of California, Irvine.

During his 3-plus-year career as one of the premier minds in water resources policy in the State of California, Don utilized every scientific and policy tool available to sort out the complex and often urgent issues in the State's long and troubled water history. Environmental impact studies, cost-benefit analyses, long-term planning, multiple-discipline approaches, creative problem solving, using reclaimed water as barrier to sea water intrusion, building consensus through innovative solutions and persuasion—Don had the capability and the creativity to use all of these scientific techniques and nontraditional methodologies.

Of his many career highlights, three merit particular attention for their foresight and the lessons they offer our great State as we continue to grapple with difficult water decisions: Bay Barrier Investigation, which led to the rejection of a 1954 proposal to close off the San Francisco Bay from the sea; the Water Factory, the landmark advanced wastewater treatment facility which provides reclaimed water for salt water barrier and ground water basin

replenishment; and the Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority, which brought three warring water agencies together to create a lasting partnership toward guaranteeing water quality and supply for the region.

I remember Don best as an instrumental participant in the efforts to end the water wars between southern and northern California.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Langdon "Don" Owen, a remarkable man who has made lasting and positive contributions to the California environment and who has taught, and will continue to teach, important lessons in environmental science, creativity, innovation, and cooperation. I can think of no one better suited to represent a fellowship that will educate and empower the next generation of our environmental water scientists that Don Owen. He is truly one of the crown jewels of California, and Orange County and UC Irvine are fortunate to be associated with him.

THE QUEENS BOROUGH PUBLIC LIBRARY—SERVING THE COMMUNITY FOR 100 YEARS

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1996

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today so that this body may take note of a very special organization in my district—the Queens Borough Public Library. This organization celebrates the anniversary of its founding this year. I wish to congratulate them and offer my voice in support of their tireless efforts to educate and serve the residents of Queens Borough.

As I have told many of you before, Queens is a very special place to me and to those who live there. Its nearly two million residents make up the most ethnically diverse community in the United States. For years, the face of Queens has been the face of the many cultures of the world.

In that vein, the Queens Library system reaches out to this microcosm of the American mosaic and provides not just books, but citizenship education classes, English as a second language [ESL] classes, job training, and access to the information superhighway. In fact, the Queens Library offers over 18,000 programs to the community at large. Sixty-three facilities scattered throughout the borough are wellsprings of learning from which the community benefits.

On top of all this, the Queens Library is adding an international resource center [IRC] to the redesigned Flushing Branch, which will enable it to showcase many of the cultures reflected in the borough population. Using the latest technology, this unique facility will provide cultural background, business information, and educational materials on the varied peoples of the world.

● 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.

With its expanded facilities, the Queens Library will be able to host even more high quality exhibitions. For example, last year, it presented an excellent exhibit with support from the National Endowment for the Humanities [NEH] on Lewis Latimer, a 19th-century inventor, and on Korean-style printing with movable metal type—a technique perfected in Asia well before Gutenberg and his printing press.

Many of my colleagues know that I have had a longstanding interest in the Asian region, and therefore, I am delighted Queens is becoming an increasingly recognized center of Asian commerce in the United States. I wholeheartedly applaud the Queens Library for its diligent efforts and foresight in this regard.

For a hundred years, the Queens Library has nurtured the community, supplying its needs for information and community services. As it heads into its next hundred years, I wish them the best, and look forward to the new developments it will surely bring.

IN RECOGNITION OF VICTOR
BACELIS

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1996

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Mr. Victor Bacelis on the receipt of the Jefferson Public Service Award, which he received on Wednesday, June 19, 1996. The Jefferson Award was founded in 1972 by Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis and Senator Robert Taft, Jr., and is presented each year by the American Institute for Public Service as part of a celebration of service to America. Mr. Bacelis is a model constituent who received this award as the result of a selfless act which helped a fellow Californian.

Victor's native Mexican village in the Yucatan Peninsula was so poor there were no schools. His family never had much in the way of material luxuries, but was rich in the values of hard work, generosity, and kindness. He was working between 96 and 100 hours a week at three different jobs to support himself and those he cared about. He was mopping the floor in a Fremont McDonalds when he found \$600 on the floor. Most people would have kept it and told no one. After all, it was cash, and certainly would have tempted even the most honest person. But Victor did as the law instructed; he reported it. The money remained unclaimed. Victor then made a decision that very few people would make. Even though he was saving to buy a house, he gave the money to charity.

A local family had recently made a public plea for help. Adrian Sandoval, a 22-month-old boy, needed a bone marrow transplant, and his parents could not afford the procedure. Victor was touched by the story of this family, which had already lost one young child to the same rare genetic disease. Mr. Bacelis contributed the cash he had discovered and in doing so, saved a young and innocent life. He says, and I quote, "I couldn't accept what was happening at the time. I would have traded places with that baby, but that's impossible and I had to be a realist and take another

form of action. * * * It was not my intention to be recognized as a 'hero,' I just wanted to help. It's part of my obligation as a human to help others."

His involvement in the Sandovals' lives did not end with the \$600 contribution. He makes an effort to support transplant patients by recruiting potential bone marrow donors for other children. He volunteers his time to the San Francisco-based Latino Marrow Donor Program. And even as public recognition of his efforts grows, he continues to decline any personal gain. He has been offered money awards, a full scholarship and housing at Stanford University, and even a job with the San Francisco 49'ers, but none of these offers interested him. Instead, he wants everyone who finds value in his actions to become registered donors.

Mr. Speaker, Victor Bacelis has found a cause in which he believes. Through a simple twist of fate, he has taken the opportunity to touch the lives of others more needy than himself. His story restores and reinforces faith in the integrity of the American people. Mr. Speaker, I ask that you and my colleagues join me in recognizing Victor Bacelis for his magnanimous contribution to the lives of transplant patients. I wish him much success in all his future endeavors.

THE CHAPMAN REUNION—A
FAMILY TRADITION

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1996

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, family reunions are an important part of our personal histories. During the July 5th weekend, the descendants of Lemon and Joanna Chapman gathered in White Hall, MD, for their 22d annual family reunion.

Families are important institutions. They are, so to speak, our proving ground. Our first lessons in life are taught and learned in the family. It is there that we learn to love, dream, respect, disagree, forgive, share, take orders, have faith, along with other life skills. The foundation of the family is there when we need it. The stronger and more stable the foundation/family the safer and more confident we are when we venture.

We often hear about the destruction of the family and how our young people are without family values. Unfortunately, for some, those are valid statements but there are many, many strong and caring family units in our communities. The Chapman family is one of those strong and caring families. I commend the members of this family for recognizing the importance of the family, its values, and its history. As a society, we must do all we can do to build upon the strength of these families to help strengthen the fabric of the Nation.

Mr. Speaker, the Lemon and Joanna Chapman family has produced many fine citizens. I would like to wish them and their friends a healthy, happy, safe and prosperous year until they meet again.

ISADOR BERENSTEIN

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1996

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, it seems that it is emigrants who epitomize the American ideal of success through hard work. Isador Berenstein was born in Poland and achieved some success there only to see it destroyed by the Nazis. He barely escaped with his life when Dachau was liberated only a day before the Nazis were to kill him. He came to America to start over and made his way to the Arthur Avenue indoor bazaar. There, for the next 40 years, he ran the housewares stand. There are only in America facets to his story; his bargaining in Yiddish-accented Italian with newly emigrated Italian housewives, his reorganizing the market when the city allowed it to deteriorate and his being chosen to lead by the overwhelmingly Italian-American merchants for more than a generation. I have known him for 20 years and have admired his good works and his commitment to the community. His retirement is a loss to all of us.

IN MEMORY OF MOLLY BEATTIE

HON. BLANCHE LAMBERT LINCOLN

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1996

Mrs. LINCOLN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to an extraordinary woman—Molly Beattie, who recently passed away. Molly was the first woman Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service, and in her short tenure, earned the admiration and respect of lawmakers who work with her on wildlife issues.

I did not always agree with Molly. However, she never failed to listen to the other side of an issue in order to resolve policy disagreements. She was an unfailing and dedicated public servant.

She came to Arkansas to hear my constituents protest her proposed closing of some of our fish hatcheries. She listened, then worked with me and other Members of Congress to establish a commission to examine the health and benefits of America's national fish hatchery system. Her common sense approach will mean that inefficient hatcheries will be closed and efficient facilities will continue generating revenue for the Government.

Molly stepped in again early this year to help me develop legislation that will prevent closure of national wildlife refuges in case of another Government shutdown.

Molly will be sorely missed by her friends and admirers in this body but most of all by the fish and wildlife she was sworn to protect.

She walked her walk and talked her talk and was true to her beliefs. She took her job very seriously setting a new standard for environmental consciousness. I believe that she loved her job and those around her, but was most comfortable in her cabin in the woods. I join my colleagues in honoring Molly Beattie as a thoughtful and dedicated human being whose life on her beloved earth was cut all too short.

TRAGIC LOSS OF LIFE IN SAUDI ARABIA

HON. GEORGE P. RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1996

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, June 26, 1996, 19 young American airmen tragically lost their lives in Saudi Arabia. My sympathetic prayers go out to those families and friends across this grieving Nation whose lives' paths have now been painfully altered in bearing the great weight of so precious a loss. In particular, my deepest regards go to Mr. and Mrs. Leland Haun of Clovis, CA, in my district who lost their dear son, Capt. Timothy Haun, at the young age of 33. May God bless Captain Haun, his family and his memory.

It perhaps goes without saying, that the brave passing of Captain Haun and his Air Force comrades has not been in vain, and that those who viciously perpetrated this outrage epitomize cowardice. Mr. Speaker, the guilty here are hardly deserving of the gift of life they have now so recklessly taken from others so worthy of it. While these terrorists still slither through the cracks and shadows of an unstable region, our quest to uncover them must be relentless because their actions have been a direct affront to the United States, its people, and its overall objective of creating a more secure and lasting peace. They should know that the United States is not intimidated, to the contrary, when brave servicemen die, we are even more resilient.

While our search for justice should be vigilant and our foreign policy unwavering, we should not lose sight of those who have just paid the ultimate sacrifice for their country's ideals. These men have passed in serving a vision tracing back to our Nation's first founding sacrifices at Boston, Concord, and Lexington. They, like their founders before them, have died for the principled tradition of freedom and liberty. They will not be forgotten.

REMEMBERING MOLLIE BEATTIE

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1996

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I am saddened to note today the passing of Mollie H. Beattie, the recently resigned Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Ms. Beattie was a dedicated, intelligent, and determined administrator of the Service. During her 3-year tenure, she insisted upon basing her agency's actions on two very sound criteria: scientific knowledge and the law.

For that, she was criticized, second guessed, and vilified by some, but treasured and respected by far more. She had one of the toughest, but most important, jobs in Washington, and we will miss her thoughtful leadership.

I would like to share with my colleagues a moving tribute to Director Beattie written by Ted Gup for the Washington Post. I know that

all of my colleagues join with me in expressing our deep condolences to her husband, Rick Schwolsky, and the rest of her family and her friends in Vermont, in Washington, and through the country.

[From the Washington Post, July 1, 1996]

WOMAN OF THE WOODS—MOLLIE BEATTIE, A NATURAL AS FISH & WILDLIFE CHIEF

(By Ted Gup)

Her obituary last week was correct in every particular: Her name was Mollie H. Beattie. She was 49, the first woman to head the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. As reported, she succumbed to a brain tumor, dying Thursday in a hospital in Townshend, Vt.

Hers appeared to be a short and public life, reduced to milestones of schools attended, positions held, survivors left behind. But obituaries, even more than most news accounts, demonstrate to those who know the subject how stark is the distance between mere accuracy and truth. Mollie, as she was known to one and all, was many things, but never a creature of Washington, never a composite of accomplishments and, most certainly, not a public being.

True, she had allowed herself to be thrust into the center of an intensely public debate, selected to hold aloft the tattered banner of conservation and the Endangered Species Act, which she viewed less as an act of civil legislation than divine ordination. But Mollie's brief and quiet sojourn in Washington—less than three years—left a lasting mark on both the physical landscape of the nation and the political terrain of conservation ethics.

I first met Mollie shortly after she arrived in Washington. She had consented to a series of personal interviews for a profile I was writing. I remember her pageboy haircut, her radiant face, utterly devoid of makeup, and her smart blue suit with brass buttons—a visible concession from someone who otherwise lived in jeans. Later I would speak with her about topics as diverse as tropical forests, endangered species and the National Biological Survey.

No sooner had she arrived than she put the agency on notice that change was in the offing. In the long hallway leading to the director's office, there is a portrait gallery of former directors—then black-and-white photos of middle-aged white men in stiff white shirts, dark jackets and Windsor knots. Mollie chose a color photo of herself in hip waders, holding a pair of field glasses and standing at the edge of the water. Just behind her, on the opposite shore, can be seen a Kodiak bear. It was a statement that needed no elaboration.

Conservationists immediately embraced her appointment as the ultimate victory. She was one of their own. But Mollie shunned the notion of being an eco-evangelist, combining hard science (a degree in forestry from the University of Vermont), a master's in public administration from Harvard, and a child's sense of awe. It would prove to be an irresistible combination for political friend and foe alike.

She came by her love of nature honestly. Her grandmother Harriet Hanna was a self-educated botanist and landscape artist who knew every tree by its Latin name and, like all the girls in the family, was richly eccentric. "Her wackiness intrigued me as a kid," Mollie told me. "She seemed a little freer than everybody else." Mollie recalled that her grandmother would be seen outside in her nightgown at 5 a.m., toting her 4-10 shotgun in search of opossums disturbing her

garden. Her home was part animal shelter, part clinic—home to lame deer, birds with broken legs and raccoons that had become dependent on her largess. "I got her ethic that if it moves, feed it," and Mollie.

Mollie's mother, Pat also has a fiercely independent streak and devotion to nature. Pat Beattie never told me how old she was, only that she was "well over 65." She lives in a log cabin among eight acres of sagebrush south of Ketchum, Idaho. She rides horses climbs rocks and drives a Ford pickup. "As I get older, I like the wilds better," she told me years ago.

As a young girl, Mollie would catch mice in the winter and make them a home in an aquarium feeding them hamster food. In spring, when food was more plentiful, she would release them. And always she had a gift for persuading even nonbelievers that nature was worth saving. When she was 8 and on a family vacation in California, she came upon a house sparrow with a broken wing. Against her mother's advice, she persuaded a pilot with United Airlines to allow the bird to ride with him in the cockpit from California to New York where she intended to nurse it back to health. The bird sat on the compass of the DC-7 all the way across the country. The pilot then drove the bird to his home in Putnam County but when he showed it to his wife, the bird keeled over dead. Four decades later, Mollie was still in mourning.

Her mother worried how Mollie would fare in Washington, a place where capitulation often passes for compromise. Her fears were unfounded. Mollie could be tough. Just ask Ralph Wright, former Vermont speaker of the house. "Mollie just didn't take any crap from me," Wright once told me. "She stood up to me when I tried to push her around. She gave it right back. I didn't mess with Mollie anymore." Mollie took a certain pride in standing her ground. She bristled when Wright once suggested she was a daughter of privilege. "I'm as shanty Irish as he is—on both sides!" she boasted.

Still, she was conciliatory by nature, uncomfortable with confrontation, not out of weakness but out of belief that even the human habitat—perhaps especially—was big enough to accommodate all species and manner of ideas. She had a supremely quiet confidence. "I've always worked hard never to allow my lifestyle to rise to the level of my income or my expectations of my career to be one of an endlessly ascending trajectory," she told me shortly after assuming office. "I've worked very hard on those two things so I'm always free to go, because I know where my lines are. If you have to put it on the line, you have to put it on the line. There's a place past which it isn't worth it."

Heading the agency was not an easy job for Mollie. She told her sister shortly after arriving that it was a great job—for 10 people. She maintained a dizzying schedule. Once, flying over Iowa, she could not remember if she was flying to the East or West Coast.

A few months after her arrival here I asked her what was the hardest thing about Washington, expecting her to cite the withering assault on conservation issues or the late-night hours in the office. Not Mollie. "My hardest adjustment?" She repeated. "The lack of darkness at night, living in a place that's never quiet. The confinement of it. I'm used to absolutely unadulterated privacy. That's hard. It's a real loss that I can't just wander off into the woods."

Mollie was neither ideologue nor politician. She held to the same positions in her personal life as her public life. Her mother recalls that Mollie shamed her into avoiding

the purchase of any colored tissues, warning that the colors were slower to break down in the soil.

Fifteen years ago she let her guard down and admitted she'd gone to forestry school "damn well determined to subvert the system." And she did just that. She helped to elevate the level of national debate while lowering levels of distrust and enmity that characterized much of the conservation issues in the '90s. During her brief watch at the Fish and Wildlife Service, another 15 wildlife refuges were added, more than 100 conservation habitat plans were agreed on between landowners and the government, and the gray wolf was reintroduced into the Northern Rockies. The wolf was one of her two favorite animals, the other being coyotes. "There's something so wily and elusive and mysterious—they almost seem magical, the coyotes."

She knew how to reach out to those with whom she disagreed. A woman—and a non-hunter at that—she presided over an agency long in the sway of the hook-and-bullet crowd. Within days of her arrival she told a gathering, "My father was seriously wounded in a hunting accident, and my uncle still carries a bullet behind his heart." She then went on to talk about the decline in hunting accidents, praising hunter safety. She was one of the boys. She could talk the talk and walk the walk.

She always took the broad view of nature and of man's relationship to it. "I believe there's only one conflict," she told me, "and that's between the short-term and the long-term thinking. In the long term, the economy and the environment are the same thing. If it's unenvironmental it is uneconomical. That is a rule of nature."

Last month legislation was introduced in the House and Senate to name an 8-million-acre wilderness reserve in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge after her. Not a bad way to be remembered.

Toward the end, friends and family began exchanging "Mollie stories." Steve Wright recalled how five years ago he had passed her on a country road and recognized her license plate—"4STR"—for "forester." He chased her down on his new motorcycle, a 1200cc Harley-Davidson, finally catching up with her at a gas station. Mollie took one look at his cycle, hiked up her skirt, threw one leg over the sissy bar and sped off. She turned around to wave goodbye as she barreled at top speed up Vermont's Route 100. Ten minutes later she returned the bike. Vintage Mollie Beattie.

Mollie's last day of consciousness was Tuesday, a time when closest friends and family gathered at her bedside at the Grace Cottage, part of a tiny village hospital. Present too was Dozer, her big brown mutt with crooked ears and graying muzzle. It was said that the nurses spent as much time feeding Dozer as caring for the patients—again Mollie's talent for getting others to provide for nature. Toward the end, in a moment of solemnity, Mollie was asked if there was anything else she needed. After a second's reflection, a mischievous glint came into her eyes. "Potato chips," she said. The room erupted in laughter.

There was always a sense that the world had come to Mollie's door, and not the other way around. Atop her stunningly understated three-page résumé was her address, a box number on Rural Route No. 3, in Grafton, Vt. She lived a mile from the nearest utility pole in a house of wood she and her husband, Rick Schwolsky, built amid 142 acres of beech, birch and maple—red and

sugar—on a gentle south-facing slope. There she kept her bees and shared the honey with an occasional black bear, driving him off only when he took too much.

There was no television in her house, and in the living room hung a painting of a woman standing with her hand on an oak tree. The woman is depicted speaking, but instead of words, oak leaves are coming out of her mouth. The picture was titled "A Woman Who Speaks Trees." It was one of the few possessions that Mollie said really meant anything to her. I can think of no more fitting epitaph. Mollie, too, was "A Woman Who Speaks Trees."

EXPORTS, JOBS AND GROWTH ACT OF 1996

HON. TOBY ROTH

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1996

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced the Exports, Jobs and Growth Act of 1996. Joining me as original cosponsors are Mr. GILMAN, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. LEACH, Mr. BERREUTER, Mrs. MEYERS, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. JOHNSTON, and Mr. TORRICELLI.

The Exports, Jobs and Growth Act of 1996 extends the authority for three export assistance agencies: the Overseas Private Investment Corporation [OPIC], the Trade Development Agency [TDA], and the export-related programs of the Department of Commerce's International Trade Administration. These authorities will otherwise expire at the end of this fiscal year. The bill also incorporates several recommendations made during hearings conducted by the International Economic Policy and Trade Subcommittee.

This subcommittee, which I chair, during the last year conducted numerous oversight hearings on export competitiveness. Two of these hearings were specifically on the programs reauthorized in this bill. Testimony was received from both the administration and the U.S. exporting community, with all witnesses strongly endorsing continuation of the agencies' programs. The bill is the result of our findings from these hearings, and reflects the strong bipartisan interest on our committee for promoting U.S. export competitiveness.

The bill also reflects the strong support for reauthorization that has been communicated to the subcommittee over the last month from such groups as the Coalition for Employment through Exports, the National Association of Manufacturers, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the National Foreign Trade Council, the Small Business Exporters Association, the American Consulting Engineers Council, and the National Independent Engine Producers.

A more detailed description of the programs and the bill's provisions follows:

THE OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION (OPIC)

OPIC began operations in 1971, with start up funds of \$106 million. It is a wholly owned U.S. government corporation that provides insurance and financing to U.S. companies investing in overseas markets. OPIC's mandate is to facilitate private sector investment in the developing world, to expand U.S.

exports and to advance U.S. foreign and domestic policy goals, within certain statutory parameters and guidelines.

During its 25 years of operations, OPIC has generated \$43 billion in U.S. exports to 140 countries, creating 200,000 U.S. jobs.

Significantly, OPIC is financially self-sustaining. Years ago it reimbursed the U.S. Treasury for its initial capitalization. Through its own operations it has built up \$2.3 billion in reserves (on deposit at the U.S. Treasury) to cover its contingent liabilities.

Each year, OPIC's income from insurance premiums and financing fees covers all its operating costs and any losses, as well as generating funds for the U.S. government. Last year, OPIC generated a net \$122 million surplus for the U.S. Treasury.

Testimony from the exporting community was that OPIC's insurance and financing programs are essential to U.S. companies which are seeking to expand into newly emerging markets in Asia, Eastern and Central Europe, Latin America and the Middle East. Private sector risk insurance and financing is largely unavailable for these emerging markets.

The bill reflects recommendations by both the exporting community and the Administration that OPIC continue to expand its level of assistance to U.S. companies. The bill provides that OPIC's programs would gradually rise over the next 4 years.

The bill also corrects a longstanding statutory defect by specifying that OPIC shall operate under U.S. trade policy as well as U.S. foreign policy. In line with this correction, the bill also would remove the statutory requirement that the AID Administrator is Chairman of the OPIC Board.

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCY [TDA]

The Trade and Development Agency began operations in 1981. It is an independent agency under the direction of the President that funds engineering and feasibility studies for large capital projects overseas, principally in the energy, transportation, communications, environmental, and industrial sectors.

Over time, TDA has proved that by supporting the initial design studies, the U.S. effectively influences the follow-on procurement decisions toward U.S. companies. As a result, TDA estimates that U.S. companies have obtained \$29 in new overseas contracts for every dollar invested in TDA activities since 1981. In FY 1995, TDA funded 430 activities in 72 middle-income and developing nations.

Under the bill, TDA's authority would be extended for two years, specifying that the FY 1997 level would be \$40 million, the Administration request.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION EXPORT PROGRAMS

The International Trade Administration's budget for export promotion has been holding steady at just under \$240 million. This primarily covers the work of the U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service. The Commercial Service, with a staff of under 1,300 worldwide, states that according to its clients it facilitated an estimated \$5.4 billion in 1995 export sales, producing 92,000 new U.S. jobs.

Other programs include the Trade Development office, the International Economic Policy office, and the Secretary's stewardship of the Trade Promotion Coordinating Committee (TPCC). The TPCC, which was created in statute by our committee, has helped bring greater coordination and effectiveness to export promotion.

The bill proposes to reauthorize these activities at the current \$240 million level for

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FY 1997 and "such sums as are necessary" for FY 1998. As recommended in our hearings, the bill would add a new provision to the TPC's strategic plan that emphasizes the importance of improving these programs for small business.

A SALUTE TO EUDORA
PETTIGREW

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1996

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend Dr. L. Eudora Pettigrew, who has just completed 10 years of service as president of the State University of New York College of Old Westbury. Dr. Pettigrew has served with distinction as head of the State University of New York's most diverse and multicultural campus. During her long career in higher education, both as a faculty member and as an administrator, Dr. Pettigrew has earned the respect of students, faculty, and alumni. Prior to her stewardship of SUNY College of Old Westbury, President Pettigrew served as associate provost of the University of Delaware. During her outstanding career, she has also been associated with such distinguished institutions as Michigan State University, Southern Illinois University, and the University of Bridgeport.

President Pettigrew received her doctor of philosophy degree and master's degree from Southern Illinois University. She holds a bachelor of arts degree from West Virginia State College.

While fiscally the past decade has been a difficult one for almost all segments of our society, higher education—particularly public higher education—has endured painful budget reductions which continue to this day. Yet, President Pettigrew, through resourceful and courageous leadership, has successfully guided her campus through these very troubled times. And each spring, in a spectacular and very moving rite of passage, SUNY Old Westbury holds a commencement ceremony unmatched on Long Island. Nearly 1,000 men and women of all ages, of remarkably different ethnic religious and racial backgrounds receive their diplomas from President Pettigrew. No where else on Long Island or in SUNY can one witness such a wonderful example of successfully bringing people from a broad spectrum of backgrounds together to learn from and with each other and, ultimately to succeed. Such wonderful diversity lies at the core of the success of the College at Old Westbury and President Pettigrew has played a major role in preserving the College at Old Westbury's very special and unique mission.

International education has been a longstanding interest of Dr. Pettigrew. She has traveled worldwide to participate in conferences and symposia which involve discussions about the expansion of international education programs on campuses throughout the world. Recently she led a delegation of public university presidents from throughout the United States to the People's Republic of China. The chancellor of the State University of New York has appointed her chair of a spe-

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cial Commission on Africa with primary focus on South Africa. She recently led a delegation of SUNY officials to South Africa to explore the possibility of exchange programs with South African universities.

Mr. Speaker, President L. Eudora Pettigrew is an extraordinary educator and dynamic leader who has contributed most significantly to the growth and development of the State University College at Old Westbury over the past decade. She is an educator extraordinaire and I am very pleased to publicly acknowledge her many works on behalf of the citizens of New York State. I call on my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in paying tribute to a dedicated educator and extraordinary humanitarian, Dr. L. Eudora Pettigrew.

RATIONING LIFE AND DEATH BY
INCOME CLASS

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1996

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, once again, Professor Uwe Reinhardt, cuts to the heart of the matter with his June 19, 1996, essay in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* entitled "Economics."

His short article is reprinted below. It is blunt. Americans have decided to ration health care by income class. The poor will die earlier than the rich. The poor will suffer more. Their children will be doomed to less healthy lives. That's the truth. We try to hide from that truth behind ideologies and high-flown talk of "market-based" health care systems. We pretend to be a Christian nation, but we violate all of Christ's teachings in our health care system, and hide our hypocrisy behind economic jargon about efficiency and competition and free markets.

For a conscience-challenging essay, read on:

ECONOMICS

(By Uwe E. Reinhardt, Ph.D., Princeton University)

Breakthroughs in the sciences often take the form of replacing 1 hitherto held hypothesis with another. In the social sciences, that process tends to be controversial, because hypotheses usually can be tested only on crude, nonexperimental data that tend to be compatible with numerous rival hypotheses (theories). More often than not, the individual social scientist's allegiance to this or that theory is dictated by that individual's personal predilections.¹ A "breakthrough" in the social sciences, therefore, may be nothing more than the triumph of 1 ideology over another.

During the past decade or so, economics experienced such a breakthrough. Certain theories favored by large segments of the profession, the ideology they embodied, and the felicitous jargon they inspired came to dominate the thrust of American health care policy. Goaded in good part by the writings, teaching, and punditry of economists, American politicians increasingly treated health care as just another private consumer good—

certainly no different from food, clothes, and shelter—and physicians and hospitals as mere purveyors of that good. Hand in hand with that notion came the proposition that a free market can produce and distribute health care more "efficiently" than can any other imaginable arrangement. Hand in hand with that proposition, in turn, came the social ethic that the quantity and quality of health care received by individuals can properly vary with their ability to pay for that care.

It is imperative to hedge this assertion at the outset. First, by no means all American economists subscribe to this distributive ethic for health care. Second, by no means all American economists play politics thus in the guise of science. Many of them scrupulously apply scientific methods to identify the trade-offs that require moral choice on the part of policy-makers without packaging their own moral values into their analyses.

Scrupulous economists are mindful that the term "efficiency" has a quite technical meaning that severely limits its proper use in practical applications.^{2,3} Every freshman in economics, for example, is or ought to be taught that the more efficient of 2 alternative policies is not necessarily more preferred, unless both policies achieve exactly the same outcome. To illustrate, a cost-minimizing (efficient) policy that succeeds in immunizing only, say, 80% of a target population is not necessarily superior to a more wasteful (inefficient) policy that succeeds in immunizing the entire population. Similarly, one cannot meaningfully compare 2 nation's health care systems in terms of their relative efficiency, if these 2 nations pursue different standards of equity across socioeconomic classes.

Scrupulous economists know that virtually all benefit-cost analyses performed by economists are highly suspect if the benefits and costs in question do not accrue to the same persons.⁴ The explanation is simple: If we measure benefits and costs in dollars, then a dollar of benefit (or cost) accruing to a poor person represents a quite different intensity of pleasure (or pain) than a dollar of benefit or cost accruing to a rich person. Following a dogma first proposed by the British economist Nicholas Kaldor,⁵ economists have tried to escape this conundrum with the tenet that, if those who benefit from a social policy gain enough to be able to bribe the losers into accepting that policy, then that policy enhances social welfare even if the bribe never is paid. It is a preposterous sleight of hand.⁶ Yet without it, many benefit-cost analyses sold by economists lose their legitimacy.

Economists ought to protest loudly the canard repeated with such distressing frequency during the health system reform debate of 1993 and 1994 that only a "market approach" to health care can avoid "rationing."⁶ Every freshman knows that markets are just 1 of many methods of rationing goods and services. Markets do it by price and ability to pay.⁷

Finally, properly trained economists know that when person A derives satisfaction from knowing that individual B consumes a particular commodity (which tends to be true for much of health care), then the prices generated in free markets systematically underestimate the social value of such commodities.^{8,9} That important insight is forgotten by economists who model health care simply as just another private consumption good¹⁰ and who would blithely and quite illegitimately impute to, say, a physician visit by a baby from a low-income family a social

Footnotes at end of article.

value equal to the maximum price the baby's parents would be willing (and able) to pay for that visit.

In short, properly trained and scrupulously practicing economists appreciate that their ability to offer normative pronouncement on health policy is much more limited than seems widely supposed among policymakers. Normative economics seeks to prescribe what "ought" to be done. Because public health policy almost always redistributes economic privilege among members of society, such prescriptions almost always involve moral judgments best left to then political arena.

Economists are at their professional best when they offer purely positive, value-free analysis—for example, when they estimate empirically the responses of physicians, in terms of patients seen or hours worked, to ceilings on their fees or to increases in their malpractice premiums. Economists can also produce useful positive analyses by using their empirical estimates to simulate likely responses to proposed policies—for example, the imposition of a mandate on employers to provide their employees with health insurance.¹¹ Alas, even here ideology may creep in. During the health system reform debate of 1993 and 1994, for example, the opponents of such a mandate had no trouble finding respected economists who imputed to that mandate large losses in employment. These economists assumed that, over time, the cost of the mandate would be passed to employees through lower take-home pay, and that the supply of labor is highly sensitive to changes in take-home pay. On the other hand, policymakers who favored the employer mandate had no trouble finding equally respectable economists who assumed the supply of labor to be rather insensitive to take-home pay, in which case the mandate would lead to only a modest reduction in employment.¹²

As Victor Fuchs¹³ has argued, the school of scrupulous economists did not carry the day during the health system reform debate of 1993 and 1994. That debate may have come across to the media and the laity as merely a giant exercise in accounting. In fact, it was the culmination of a decades-old battle over the proper distributive ethic for American health care. The issue can be crystallized in the following pointed question: To the extent that our health system can make it possible, should the child of, say, a waitress or a gas station attendant have the same chance of avoiding a given illness and, if afflicted by it, of surviving and fully recuperating from it as, say, the child of a corporate executive?

Evidently, the dominant decision makers in this nation have now concluded that our health system can properly offer the executive's child a higher probability of avoiding illness, or of surviving and fully recovering from a given illness, than it offers the child of a gas station attendant or waitress—that our health system can properly be tiered by income class.

That is purely a moral judgment. As such, it is not wrong. But it would have been appropriate, in a democracy, to debate this important question more explicitly than it was. Instead, the proponents of this distributional ethic cloaked their case in the jargon and normative theories willingly supplied, without proper warnings, by the economics profession. Thus, the new ethic was sold to the public by the argument that a "market-based" health system in which individuals are granted "responsibility" for their own health care (and their own health status!), and in which individual "consumers" are "empowered" to exercise "free choice" of

the "consumer good" health care, would be more "efficient" (and hence "better") than any alternative system, and that it would obviate the need for "rationing" health care. But to tell an uninsured single mother of several possibly sickly children that she is henceforth empowered to exercise free choice in health care with her meager budget is not necessarily a form of liberation, nor is it efficient in any meaningful sense of that term. It is rationing by income class.

To have one's professional jargon, hypotheses, and embedded ideology dominate in this way may be a triumph of sorts. Readers will judge whether it was a genuine accomplishment.

FOOTNOTES

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⁴Baumol WJ. *Economic Theory and Operations Analysis*. 4th ed. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall International Inc; 1977:chap 21.

⁵Kaldor N. Welfare propositions of economists and interpersonal comparisons of utility *Econ J*. September 1939:549-552.

⁶Reinhardt UE. Rationing in health care: what it is, and what it is not. In: Altman EH, Reinhardt UE, eds. *Strategic Choices for a Changing Health System*. Chicago, Ill: Health Administration Press; 1996.

⁷Rosen HS, Katz ML. *Microeconomics*. Homewood, Ill: Richard D Irwin Inc; 1991:15-16.

⁸Kearl JR. *Principles of Microeconomics*. Lexington, Mass: DC Heath & Co; 1993:chap 16, especially p 418.

⁹Friendman LS. *Microeconomic Policy Analysis*. New York, NY: McGraw-Hill International Book Co; 1984:64-70.

¹⁰Pelphs CE. *Health Economics*. New York, NY: Harper Collins Publishers Inc; 1992:chap 4.

¹¹Clinton W. *President Clinton's Health Care Reform Proposal and Health Security Act, as Presented to Congress on October 27, 1993*. Chicago, Ill: Commerce Clearing House Inc; 1993.

¹²Krueger AB, Reinhardt UE. The economics of employer versus individual mandates. *Health Aff (Millwood)*. Spring 1994:34-53.

¹³Fuchs VR. Economics, values and health care reform. *An Econ Rev*. 1996;86:1-24.

TRIBUTE TO KABILI TAYARI

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1996

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, July 11, Kabil Tayari is being honored for his lifelong commitment to justice. This event is being held at Jersey City State College in Jersey City, NJ.

Kabil Tayari is a true believer of empowerment. Malcolm X's statement, "use any means necessary" comes to mind as I think of Kabil. Although he is a man of many strategies, he has chosen education as his "weapon" of choice in fighting the injustices of our society.

In 1989, New Jersey's Governor appointed him to the Jersey City Board of Education. He has served the board in a number of capacities. He served as chairperson of the legislative committee from 1991 to 1996. He was vice president of the board from 1993 to 1995. On May 2, 1996, he was elected president of the Jersey City Board of Education.

Although Kabil has served the citizens of Jersey City through its board of education, he has also shared his talents with other organizations. They include the Association for Re-

tarded Children, the New Jersey State Conference of NAACP Branches, the Hudson County College Education Opportunity Fund, the Essex County College Education Opportunity Fund, the New Jersey Martin Luther King Commemorative Commission, the Region II National Title I/Chapter 1 Parents Organization, the Parents Council of the Jersey City a.k.a. Citywide Parents Council, and the Jersey City State College; his alma mater. He has held leadership roles in each of these groups that work for the empowerment of our citizens.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure my colleagues will want to join me as I congratulate and thank Kabil Tayari for his dedication and commitment to making life better for so many.

THE NEW YORK EYE SURGERY CENTER

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1996

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, the New York Eye Surgery Center is celebrating its 10th anniversary of state-of-the-art medical care in the Bronx. I want to congratulate the center for the medical service it has given to the area over that decade. I also want to congratulate the center for its annual gift of a day of free cataract surgery for those unable to afford the procedure. Last year 20 free surgeries were performed and more are expected to be performed this year. The center also has a day of free eye screenings for glaucoma, cataracts, and diabetes and this year May 17 is the day for free eye care as part of Mission Cataract USA '96. The screenings are free to anyone from the community regardless of need. This state-of-the-art care is also state-of-the-heart care and I congratulate the New York Eye Surgery Center for the great and good work it is doing.

TRIBUTE TO JIM PRUTZMAN

HON. J. DENNIS HASTERT

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1996

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor an outstanding citizen of Illinois' 14th Congressional District, Mr. Jim Prutzman of West Chicago.

A Navy veteran of World War II, Jim Prutzman has been a successful businessman in his hometown and has served his community as a past-commander of American Legion Post No. 300 and as a past president of the West Chicago Chamber of Commerce. While these activities alone are worthy of honor, though, I rise today to honor Jim for his decades of work with the West Chicago Fire Department.

Jim Prutzman began his work with the West Chicago Fire Protection District in 1959, as a paid on-call firefighter. In 1971, Jim was appointed to the fire district's board of trustees and elected treasurer. Shortly after his appointment, the West Chicago fire district hired

its first full-time firefighters in 1972, which also resulted in the formation of the municipal ambulance service. Jim Prutzman was elected president of the fire district board in 1981, serving in that capacity for the next 14 years, and retired from his duty with the fire district just a few short weeks ago.

In his 37 years with the West Chicago Fire Protection District, the department has grown from a few paid on-call firemen to today's 3 fire stations, 22 full-time employees, 14 on-call firefighters, and 9 paramedics. Jim has been actively involved in that growth, and the people of West Chicago are better protected today because of his efforts.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in honoring this dedicated man, for his commitment and service to the West Chicago community. I join the citizens of West Chicago in congratulating Jim on his well-deserved retirement from the fire protection district, and wish him all the best for the future.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION
REGARDING THE COUNTRY OF
ORIGIN RULES

HON. ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1996

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation which would retain the country of origin rules in effect on June 30, 1996 for apparel items produced in American Samoa. This legislation is limited in scope, and it will have a limited impact on U.S. trade. It is, however, critical to the economic development of American Samoa.

Mr. Speaker, the American Samoa Government has been pursuing outside investment opportunities for many years. Recently, a garment manufacturing company has begun production in American Samoa—the first significant new outside industry to invest in the territory since the 1960's. The new industry provides jobs for our people, tax revenues for the local government, and secondary revenue for a variety of private sector businesses.

The industry is small by U.S. standards, it employs fewer than 500 local people at this time, but it represents diversification for our economy, and its presence lessens our dependence on the Federal Government. The plant is running smoothly and is ahead of schedule with respect to production levels.

Because this is a new industry for American Samoa, it requires a significant amount of planning and training of the local work force. While our people need time to develop the sewing skills needed to be competitive on a worldwide basis, we are very good at cutting—regularly meeting or exceeding the quantitative standards.

To take advantage of our cutting skills, the existing garment manufacturing company is proposing a three-phase expansion. The expansion plans call for the construction of an enlarged cutting facility where fabric of U.S. origin will be cut, a dye plant in which grey goods or pre-dyed fabric of U.S. origin will be dyed and a knitting facility where yarn of U.S. origin will be knit into fabric.

This will be good for the U.S. textile industry—in American Samoa and on the mainland. We estimate that an additional \$5 to \$7 million can be generated for the mainland U.S. textile industry if the expansion goes forward as planned. In addition, sewing capacity in American Samoa will increase in order to handle the larger output of material. The total required work force after 3 to 5 years is estimated to be in the range of 2,000 persons.

Mr. Speaker, this is a very small number in U.S. mainland terms, but it is of great significance on an island whose population totals 60,000 people.

It now appears that a recent change in U.S. Customs regulations will jeopardize our infant garment industry and its future growth. As of July 1, 1996, garments produced almost entirely in American Samoa lose their previous Customs treatment even if only a relatively small portion of the production process is performed in a foreign country.

The garment company doing business in American Samoa would like to import United States yarn to American Samoa, knit or weave it in American Samoa, dye it in American Samoa, cut it in American Samoa, use what the plant in American Samoa can sew, ship only the excess out to another country for sewing, bring it back to American Samoa for final assembly and packaging and have the finished goods enter the United States as products of the United States.

This was possible under the old regulations; under the new regulations which took effect on July 1st of this year, this can no longer be done. It does not make good business sense for this company to expand as it is proposing in American Samoa unless this expansion is economically feasible. The legislation I am introducing today, if enacted into law, would grandfather the nascent American Samoa garment industry under the old rules, enabling the industry to operate successfully in American Samoa and allowing the existing company to build a larger production facility and finance an orderly expansion.

I believe that this legislation is reasonable and fair and in the best interest of the U.S. textile industry as a whole and the U.S. territories in particular.

My legislation is limited in scope and will merely preserve the old country of origin rules for garment producers in American Samoa.

My legislation will help other manufacturing companies who may contemplate locating in American Samoa.

This industry is already providing more than 400 new local jobs in American Samoa, and will provide hundreds more if the expansion plans can be implemented. The infant industry and its future growth are at stake.

This is an important test case which will prove whether or not new export industries can be successful in American Samoa. The implications of the success, or failure, of the expansion project are critical for the economic future of the territory.

Mr. Speaker, the experience of the people of American Samoa is a good example of the difficulties the United States territories face in attracting businesses to invest in our economies.

American Samoa's economy has been hampered by our isolation from world markets and

world shipping lanes. We have relied on incentives such as the possessions tax credit and the advantages offered under General Note 3(a) of the Harmonized Trade Agreement to help attract the outside investment our economy needs to grow, but those incentives are disappearing.

Over time, the advantages of doing business in the U.S. territories may be outweighed by the emergence of low-cost alternatives engendered by NAFTA and GATT/WTO policies. Countries with lower wage scales, such as Mexico and others in Central America and the Far East, could lure business away from the United States.

Under our analysis, sewing in higher wage countries will continue to be reduced, and there may not be a domestic U.S. sewing industry in ten years. I believe that this legislation will better position the United States to keep as much of the industry in U.S. hands as possible, and I look forward to seeing this bill enacted into law.

SALUTING THE GOODSPEED
OPERA

HON. SAM GEJDENSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1996

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute yet another achievement of the Goodspeed Opera House and its executive director, Michael Price.

"By Jeeves," a musical by Andrew Lloyd Webber and Alan Ayckbourn, will appear at the Norma Terris Theater in Chester, CT in October. The work, inspired by the P.G. Wodehouse stories about Jeeves the butler, will be yet another feather in the cap for the Goodspeed, a theatre dedicated to the development and preservation of musical theatre.

The Goodspeed is the Tony award winning house where "Annie" and "Shenandoah" premiered over 20 years ago. Since that time, the theatre has sent more than a dozen new shows to Broadway, including last year's hit "Swinging on a Star."

The Goodspeed currently maintains two separate houses, the 398 seat main stage in East Haddam, as well as the 200-seat Norma Terris in Chester. The Goodspeed-at-Chester is a unique place developing new musicals and nurturing emerging artists. These artists have a space at Goodspeed where they can develop their work and get ready for commercial audiences without the commercial pressure of Broadway.

Musical theatre is a uniquely American art form. The spaces that Goodspeed provide to artists and theatre patrons alike are an invaluable asset to the cultural life of the United States and eastern Connecticut in particular.

And so I congratulate Mr. Price and everyone else on the "By Jeeves" team. Thank you for your work and the enjoyment you have brought me and thousands of others.

A TRIBUTE TO PALMER VINEYARDS OF AQUEBOGUE, LONG ISLAND

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1996

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Palmer Vineyards of Aquebogue, on Long Island's North Fork, a winery of international renown that is celebrating the 10th anniversary of its first vintage this year. In this decade of excellence, Palmer vineyards has established itself as perhaps the most distinguished winery in what is becoming one of the world's preeminent wine producing regions.

It was in 1983 when Lorraine and Robert Palmer planted the first vines on their 62 acres of farm land along Sound Avenue in Aquebogue and 3 years later, the first vintage was produced. The following year, Palmer Vineyards earned its first award medals in a professional tasting competition. Today, after a decade of unmatched distinction, Palmer wines are enjoyed throughout the world and have become the most widely distributed of Long Island's many celebrated vintages.

In its first decade, Palmer Vineyards has garnered an impressive host of national and international awards in competition against the world's best vintners. These awards include 45 gold medals and six double golds, 115 silver medals and countless bronze citations. Among the top achievers is Palmer's Chardonnay, which has earned double gold medals at the San Francisco National Wine Fair and the New York Wine Classic for 2 consecutive years. Equally impressive is the nine gold medals, including two double golds, that Palmer's 1994 Select Harvest Gewuztraminer has been awarded.

Palmer Vineyards' phenomenal success is mostly attributable to the superior quality of its wines, but much credit is due to the aggressive and skilled marketing efforts of Robert Palmer and his dedicated staff. Marketed in 23 States, including California, Palmer wines are also available throughout Canada, the United Kingdom, and much of Europe. Palmer's Merlot is served on all of American Airlines' first class transcontinental flights, its Chardonnay was selected as the official wine of the U.S. Golf Open and Palmer Wines are the only Long Island wines available at Disney's Epcot Center.

The prosperity and growth of Palmer Vineyards over the last decade parallel the fortunes of Long Island's entire East End wine country. Many of the world's great wine regions have been producing vintages since the Middle Ages, but the first grape vines were planted on the East End just 24 years ago. Today, the Long Island wine industry has expanded to include 40 vineyards that grow grapes on approximately 1,400 acres. Seventeen of those vineyards also make their own wine, producing 120,000 cases of wine and \$15 to \$20 million in sales annually. More than 200 full-time workers are employed in Long Island's wine industry.

The East End's success as a wine region is attributable to its ideal growing conditions. The

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loamy top soil and supporting sandy layer below provide a perfect base from which to grow vines. With an average growing season of 210 days, the Atlantic Ocean's moderating influences provide the East End with near perfect weather for growing grapes. Relatively mild winters help sustain vine growth, while the cool ocean breezes help temper summer's harsh heat.

As impressive as the industry's growth has been, the peripheral benefits of Long Island's still nascent wine industry are just as valuable. Though not as quantifiable, the impact the wineries have on the local tourism trade, the goods and services they purchase from local merchants, and the role the industry plays in marketing Long Island to the world are invaluable to the entire region.

On Sunday, July 14, Robert Palmer and Palmer Vineyards will commemorate its 10th anniversary with a special celebration at the winery's classically designed tasting house, an old English pub that was imported from Britain and rebuilt by Robert Palmer. To mark the event, Palmer will be releasing its special reserve 10th anniversary wine. Specially crafted by winemaker Dan Kleck, the special reserve is a limited production release made from select Chardonnay, Sauvignon Blanc, and Pinot Blanc grapes. Like the many fine Palmer vintages before it, the special reserve is destined to earn the honors and admiration of the judges and public alike.

Here's to the second 10 years of excellent wine at Palmer Vineyards.

IN HONOR OF EDWARD VARLEY FOR HIS 50 YEARS OF SERVICE AS A FIREMAN

HON. NANCY L. JOHNSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1996

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride and appreciation that I rise today to express my congratulations to Edward Varley for his 50 years of dedicated service to the Washington, CT, Volunteer Fire Department.

The Washington Volunteer Fire Department was chartered in 1926 and on July 10, 1946, Edward Varley began what was to be the longest service of a volunteer fireman the town of Washington has ever had. As the first member of the fire department to earn this achievement, Mr. Varley deserves our praise and our gratitude for the courage he has displayed, putting his life on the line in situations where the risk was high. Mr. Varley also served his department as fire chief in 1965-1966. The community is forever indebted to him for his outstanding service throughout the last 50 years. The citizens of Washington can rest easier knowing that their homes, businesses, and loved ones are safe thanks to thoughtful neighbors like Edward Varley.

Today, I congratulate Edward Varley for his 50 years of service and I commend him on his dedication to his community.

July 9, 1996

IN RECOGNITION OF ROBERT L. DEMMONS

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1996

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend Robert L. Demmons for 22 years of dedicated service in the San Francisco Fire Department which culminated in his appointment as chief of the department on January 16, 1996.

The importance of his appointment goes beyond the fact that Chief Demmons is the first African-American to hold this position in San Francisco. What makes his appointment momentous is that Chief Demmons was the tenacious force behind the original complaint that brought about the consent decree which mandates the elimination of discriminatory practices and promotes the integration of minorities and women within the entry-level and promotional ranks of the San Francisco Fire Department. There are only a handful of men and women who challenge a system and are then given the privilege to rectify that process. I have no doubt that under Chief Demmons' leadership, both recruitment and the promotional system will meet or exceed the standards of the consent decree. I commend Mayor Willie Brown on this appointment.

Chief Demmons has devoted himself to improving the personnel practices of the fire department. When he served as the chief of management services, he ran two extraordinary recruitment drives. He also improved the EEOC complaint process which safeguards the rights of employees.

Chief Demmons has received numerous awards for his leadership in the fire department and in the community. One award that I would like to mention was the Meritorious Heroism Award that he received from the department. In 1985 when he was a lieutenant at the 33d Engine Company in Ingleside, he and another member of the department rescued a woman from a burning building and brought her outside to safety.

Mr. Speaker, Chief Demmons has demonstrated his courage both in the field and by his efforts to reform the system. I know that you will join with me in saluting him for the contributions he has made and will continue to make to the citizens of San Francisco.

THE SAFE MEDICATIONS FOR THE ELDERLY ACT [SMEA]

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1996

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, each year tens of thousands of preventable health complications arise from inappropriate prescription drug use, costing billions annually. Yesterday, I introduced the Safe Medications for the Elderly Act or SMEA, a bill that seeks to correct this problem of inappropriate prescription drug use.

Over the course of the last year, I have worked on a solution to this problem. In an effort to curb the number of seniors being hospitalized or seriously injured—sometimes leading to death—SMEA shifts the emphasis of pharmaceutical care from pharmacists who need to dispense drugs as rapidly as possible to pharmacists who will sit down with an elderly individual and provide adequate consultations with specific medications.

As health care enters the 21st century, it is time to empower pharmacists and encourage them to play a greater role in health care delivery. Some pharmacists are currently spending the time necessary to improve patient compliance, but many are not.

Senior citizens have special needs that require additional attention when it comes to taking prescription drugs. Pharmacists can be an important component of the health care puzzle making a significant difference in seniors lives.

SMEA provides senior citizens with Medicare coverage for carefully targeted pharmaceutical care services including: vaccine administration, consultation with physicians, and consultation with patients to improve prescription drug compliance. Pharmacists only receive compensation if they achieve results.

Numerous studies have confirmed the problems and high costs associated with inappropriate drug use, especially among senior citizens who are particularly vulnerable due to their higher rate of prescription drug usage for multiple health problems.

Last year, the General Accounting Office [GAO] report that hospitalizations due to inappropriate prescription drug use cost about \$20 billion according to FDA estimates. The report added that inappropriate use of prescription drugs is a "potential health problem that is particularly acute for the elderly."

Another study cited in the Archives of Internal Medicine in October 1995, stated that:

Prescription-drug related problems—often caused by patients not taking their drugs properly—cost an estimated \$76.6 billion in medical bills and cause 119,000 deaths a year.

A recent Wall Street Journal article (April 12, 1996, by Frank Bass) reported that a program under the H-E-B Grocery Co. and Nueces County's Memorial Medical Center in south Texas found that "pharmacist counseling can both benefit chronically ill patients and reduce health-care costs." The Wall Street Journal cited an H-E-B spokesman saying that "among the people in the program, emergency-room trips have declined 23 percent, hospital admissions 33 percent, and physicians visits 41 percent."

These are just a few of the studies and stories that exist to illustrate the problems that the elderly encounter with prescription drug misuse and positive benefits of proper pharmacist counseling.

Under the vaccine administration provision, pharmacists would be compensated for administering certain vaccines to elderly individuals. This would only apply to States where pharmacists are authorized to provide such services. Typically, States with large rural populations certify pharmacists for vaccine administration, because in many instances, a pharmacist is the most accessible health care provider in a rural community.

SMEA would provide one more opportunity for seniors to receive preventive medicine—a

simple vaccine—that can save lives and Medicare dollars. Vaccines have a proven record as a cost savings to the health care system.

The second section of SMEA involves physician consultations. A pharmacist would only be reimbursed when consulting a physician about a senior citizen's prescription drug regimen which resulted in the physician taking action on the pharmacist's advice. In other words, if a pharmacist advises a physician that a particular drug that was prescribed would harm the senior and the physician agreed and wrote a new prescription, then the pharmacist would be reimbursed. Many times physicians are unaware of other drugs being prescribed to patients for other conditions or being human, make mistakes.

Under this provision, a pharmacist would receive reimbursement only in instances that will benefit the health of the patient, but at the discretion of a physician. This provision is narrowly focused to provide the biggest bang for the buck in preventing elderly Medicare beneficiaries from becoming unnecessarily hospitalized or severely injured.

This legislation encourages pharmacists to spend more time reviewing the patient's prescription drug regimen, instead of racing to dispense prescription drugs quicker. Under current pharmacy care, even pharmacists can overlook possible drug prescribing mistakes. SMEA provides more opportunity for adequate review.

The final section of SMEA concerns consultations with a patient. A pharmacist would only be reimbursed when consulting a senior citizen which results in improved compliance with regard to specific drugs for six specific high-risk diseases or when a senior is on a drug regimen that requires four or more drugs.

Here, senior citizens will receive counseling from pharmacists for treatments that necessitate extra concern with compliance. Again, this legislation is carefully constructed to maximize Medicare savings, minimize hospital visits, and improve health care delivery for the elderly.

Pharmacists would be required to do more than just tell a patient to take two tablets a day with meals. SMEA would require pharmacists to do much more to improve patient compliance. Patient consultation sessions would involve increased pharmacist interaction with seniors about drug side effects, proper intake, and better drug regimen management with multiple prescriptions. These are just a few of the additional responsibilities that SMEA would require.

The end result is America's seniors living longer and remaining healthier without undue hospitalization and excessive costs. The elderly win. Medicare wins. And smart health care prevails.

FACING THE FUTURE CHALLENGES OF MANKIND

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1996

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention and sub-

mit for the RECORD a letter I recently received from Henry Chrystie of Yucaipa, CA, that raises some intriguing ideas and questions relating to the challenges mankind will face in the future. As Congress strives to make wise and prudent decisions to guide our country, Mr. Chrystie's thoughts will give all of us a little more to think about.

To the powers that be.

Ever since I was 14, in 1927, I have understood that, in my lifetime, men would be on the Moon and Mars, and I knew how it was going to be done. I now understand why. It is because we humans are expanding our population at such a rapid rate that in the future we are going to be hard pressed to provide space and food for ourselves. We will convert sea water, and we will convert the deserts to provide more livable land. We will also get into some real knockdown drag-out fights over who has what. We will wish we had laid the groundwork for the human race to expand outward toward the universe, which is our destiny. This is the massive problem we will be forced to face. If this sounds dire, then show me that I am wrong.

It takes a lot of foresight to be in a position of responsibility, such as a Congressperson. Some of you have it but, unfortunately, some of you do not. You killed the search for extra-terrestrial intelligence even though any mathematician knows that it has to be out there because of the huge numbers that establish that probability. Now you seek to cut off funds, such as to NASA, etc. because you don't seem to understand how important long-range research and planning is.

Are we going to stall around until we are in a real bind, or are we going to continue our long-range research and studies so that we will be able to cope with our needs as they develop? It is up to you, the powers that be, to very carefully consider this problem because the future of the worlds' population is in your hands. I for one, hope you have the brains to make the right decisions.

All I can say to you is—think—very carefully. You must continue to support NASA, Mars Surveyor, Galileo, New Millennium, and related activities.

THE MARCH OF THE LIVING

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1996

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to call the attention of my colleagues to a critical program which I am proud to say is based in my New York City district—The March of the Living.

The March of the Living is a yearly journey in which thousands of Jewish teenagers gather from around the world in Poland and in Israel. During this unforgettable trip, these young people learn first hand about two 20th century events that changed the history of mankind forever—the Holocaust and the creation of the State of Israel.

While in Poland, March participants tour various cities where there had been vibrant Jewish communities before World War II, including Warsaw, Krakow, and Lublin. After seeing communities where Jewish life flourished, the teens are taken to the death camps where these lives were destroyed. The teens participate in a march from Auschwitz to Birkenau

on Holocaust Memorial Day, the same day that Members of Congress gather in the Capitol Rotunda to honor the memory of those who were murdered in this genocide. I believe that this "march of the living"—young people retracing the steps of countless innocent victims who marched to their deaths—is one of the most creative and meaningful Holocaust remembrance programs ever enacted.

After showing the world that they will never forget the horrors of the Holocaust, the teenagers travel to Israel, where they visit the magnificent and vibrant Jewish homeland. Created out of the ashes of the Holocaust, the State of Israel stands as a great triumph, not only for the Jewish people, but for the cherished ideals of democracy, compassion, and enlightenment.

Mr. Speaker, the March of the Living has changed the lives of over 20,000 young people. It has proved to be an effective way of teaching the lessons of the past to our next generation of leaders. At this particular moment in time, I would like to join others in the Congress in appealing to the Government of Austria to become involved in this program.

Half a century after the Nazi era, it is in Austria's best interests to show the world that it is committed to Holocaust remembrance and the preservation of Jewish heritage. A few weeks ago, the world was once again saddened to hear former Austrian President Kurt Waldheim's distorted views of World War II and his denial of his own facilitation of war crimes. Waldheim's autobiography, "The Answer," is not the right answer to those who survived the Holocaust and those who lost their loved ones.

In my view, this would be an opportune time for Austria to commit itself to participating in the March of the Living. For this nation to assist such a worthy effort to teach the lessons of the Holocaust would be the best answer anyone could give to Kurt Waldheim's tragic assertions.

Let me conclude, Mr. Speaker, by congratulating the March of the Living on its outstanding work. I want to especially praise my constituent Ernest Goldblum for his tireless efforts on this and many other worthy causes, and to thank him for bringing these important issues to my attention.

H.R. 3675 STAFF RECOGNITION

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1996

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I wish to recognize and thank those staff members who supported the Members of this House in the preparation and passage of the fiscal year 1997 Transportation and related agencies appropriations bill, H.R. 3675: The Transportation Appropriations Subcommittee staff: John Blazey, Rich Efford, Stephanie Gupta, and Linda Muir. The Appropriations Committee staff: John Mikel, Dennis Kedzior, Elizabeth Morra, and Ken Marx of the majority staff; and Cheryl Smith of the minority staff. The associate staff to the committee: Lori-Beth Feld Hua of my office, Monica Vegas Kladaakis of Majority Whip DELAY's of-

ice, Connie Veillette of Mr. REGULA's office, Kevin Fromer of Mr. ROGERS' office, Bill Deere of Mr. LIGHTFOOT's office, Ray Mock and Eric Mondero of Mr. PACKARD's office, Todd Rich and Sean Murphy of Mr. CALLAHAN's office, Steve Carey of Mr. DICKEY's office, Paul Cambon of Chairman LIVINGSTON's office, Kristen Hoeschler of Mr. SABO's office, Jim Jepsen of Mr. DURBIN's office, Christy Cockburn of Mr. COLEMAN's office, Barbara Zylinski-Mizrahi of Mr. FOGLETTA's office, and Paul Carver of Mr. OBEY's office.

A PROBLEM IN OUR NATION'S SCHOOLS

HON. JAMES M. TALENT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1996

Mr. TALENT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share with my colleagues a thoughtful letter on a problem in our Nation's schools written by David Wagemann, a constituent of mine from St. Louis, MO:

DEAR CONGRESSMAN TALENT: You visited my home in the summer of 1992, as you were running for your first term in office. I was very impressed with your positions at that time and still am. Your reputation for strong principles, integrity and honesty have inspired me to write this, my first letter, to a congressman.

My concern is not a new one, but I wonder if it has been brought to your attention. The press is flirting with it and it has the potential to become a national scandal. On December 12, 1995, 60 Minutes showed a segment on the problem. I am enclosing newspaper articles from our own Post Dispatch which begins to expose the problem which is that our school districts are becoming drug pushers.

My oldest son Christopher attends the Parkway Northeast Middle School. We moved into the district in 1991, when my son began the third grade at Parkway's McKelvey School. Before that he attended the Woodland Elementary School of the Jennings District.

At Woodland, we discovered that my son was easily distracted, was disruptive in class and had poor social skills with members of his own peer group. I know that my son was a handful, but he was generally not a problem in the home. He is kind and loving. He is very good with animals and children younger than himself. He is very artistic and has even had his work displayed in the Capitol at Jefferson City. I wanted to work with the school to improve his behavior and so became involved with a team consisting of his teachers, administrators, counselors and myself. Chris seemed to flourish at Woodland. Through my association with "our team" I became a Cub Scout Leader, Treasurer and later President of the PTO. Never once during the four years we spent at Woodland did any of the teachers, administrators, or counselors suggest that I medicate my son. Even so, I was raised in the Parkway District and felt that I could improve my children's prospects for the future by moving there.

Within a month, my son's third grade teacher informed me that my son had Attention Deficit Disorder and needed to see his pediatrician for Ritalin.

The pediatrician, who had attended my son since birth, gave me a set of written questions to be answered by myself and another

set for this teacher. This is called a Connors Test. My son did not score high enough to be diagnosed with ADD, but the doctor gave me a prescription for Ritalin anyway and instructed me that if it had a positive effect on my son's behavior, he most likely did have ADD.

The drug was to be administered in the morning and at lunch on school days only. I was instructed not to give it to him on weeknights, nor on weekends, nor during the summer break. The supposed purpose of these instructions was to determine when my son would outgrow the need for Ritalin.

The drug did indeed have a profound effect on my son. Within minutes of taking the drug my son would enter a zombie-like state (this descriptive term is borrowed from any number of professional articles.) His disruptive tendencies were gone and he would appear to stare, glassy eyed, into the distance. The teacher reported that the changes she had expected had occurred and that she was pleased with my son's behavior while he was under the influence.

An equally immediate problem manifested itself in our home exhibited by personality disorders while he was not under the influence of the drug. My passive, loving, artistic child became hostile, aggressive and abusive to everyone around him. I have since learned that the medical profession recognizes this behavior as "rebound effect." I recognized it more simply put in the vernacular of my youth as crashing off the drug. I reduced the dosage to half a 5mg tablet, but the effect was the same. We tolerated this medical and educational experiment for a duration of two weeks, after which I permanently discontinued the drug and devoted the whole of my energies to learn all I could about ADD and Ritalin.

If, as I understand, one of the reasons our government exists is to protect its citizens, then what I have been able to discover through simple laymen's research, demands investigation and regulation by our government. In fact, the democratic controlled congress in the 1970's did investigate the use of Ritalin in our schools. They saw the drug induced behavior patterns, but made no discoveries of the improved academics or side effects. Perhaps enough time has passed and a congress with more traditional family values would consider the abusive tactics being used today to medicate our children for behavior modification.

Ritalin is a stimulant medication, or again to use the vernacular of my youth, it is "speed." The historical abuses of speed for recreational and medical purposes is well known to most of my generation. We all know from the highway billboards of the 1980's that "Speed Kills." The federal government recognizes the dangers of Ritalin in particular. It is a felony to possess Ritalin without a prescription. The federal government limits the number of prescriptions a doctor can write for Ritalin, each prescription must be personally issued from a doctor to his patient or guardian. No telephone or mail order prescriptions are allowed. Pharmacists are limited by the amount of Ritalin prescriptions they can fill. Only a licensed pharmacist can dispense Ritalin. Pharmacists must keep Ritalin under lock and key.

The known side effects of stimulant medications are appetite loss, insomnia, headaches, stomachaches, fatigue, staring, irritability, crying, motorics, Tourette's Syndrome, vocalics, constipation, nervousness, depression, withdrawal, and liver damage.

In my experience, most teachers are not aware of the side effects of Ritalin and when

made aware, can display a degree of concern regarding the worth of the benefits. Still, there are those teachers, administrators, counselors and social workers who are unscrupulous in the efforts to force a parent to medicate the child. Recently my son's special services teacher iterated and reiterated three times in a single conversation that my son's social interaction problems would undoubtedly result in his death before completion of the eighth grade. When asked to elaborate she stated that my son waves his hands in front of other students faces. This same teacher in another conversation threatened to suspend my son for making excuses for keeping a sloppy notebook. Threats of this nature have been common in my past five years at Parkway. I have attended a lecture by Parkway's then Superintendent who is now the Superintendent of the Clayton District, when he highly exposed the use of Ritalin. Administrators have gone behind my back to my son's non-custodial mother in a nearly successful attempt to have him medicated.

There are only two reasons that educators would have for wanting our children to be medicated; (1) that they be afforded the best possible education and (2) that disruptive tendencies be eliminated. The verdict is still out concerning the improved academics of a medicated child. My non-medicated son is typically a B-C student. The verdict concerning behavior enhancement is not in doubt. It has been observed that even non-ADD pre-adolescent behavior is improved with stimulant medications. Could this be the real reason that schools want our children medicated? Didn't we used to medicate institutionalized mental patients for the same reasons? Is a teacher's comfort worth risking the health of our children?

I have employed the services of several clinicians to evaluate my son. Some were even suggested by the schools. Their first choice is always Ritalin despite my concerns. Some even chose to condescend from their lofty pinnacles of knowledge. I wanted to know just what they knew. What I discovered is a scandal of its own. They can describe the symptoms of ADD and ADHD, but have no idea what it is. Since the use of Ritalin is so prevalent you might expect that there is a chemical imbalance in the brain. That's one possibility. Another is an unidentifiable deformity. They have no idea what Ritalin does in the body so they are treating the symptoms of ADD with a symptomatic drug. They can't even determine whether ADD is physiological or psychological. They speculate about its cause. It could be congenital, but then again, it could be caused by head trauma. Consider how it is diagnosed. Different specialists diagnose in different ways, but a prominent method is to prescribe Ritalin and observe behavior changes. There is no MRI, no CAT, and no blood test. Some doctors offer motor tests, psychological evaluations or written self diagnosis. Less is know about ADD and ADHD than AIDS even though they have recognized ADD by one name or another for over 40 years. Recently the theory that ADD is outgrown in adulthood has been abandoned so that several generations can take advantage of stimulant medications.

It is generally accepted that 3-5% of the population had ADD or ADHD. Enclosed you will find a January 10, 1995 article from the Post Dispatch which states that "there are first grade classes in St. Louis County where 30% of the boys are reportedly being treated with Ritalin for attention deficit disorders." Any layman knows that boys are generally

more disruptive than girls. If pharmaceutical companies and medical professionals are profiting by wholesale drug induced behavior modification of our children for the comfort of our educators, it is a scandal the like this country has never known. How would the Congress of the 1970's react to such a finding? Perhaps they would impose several restrictions on the dispensation of Ritalin. How would the Congress of today report such a finding? Parents today are not making informed decisions concerning this affair. Who will give us the information we deserve and who will protect us and our children from persecution in the schools we choose not to medicate our children?

Discoveries that need to be made:
School by school, what percentage of our children are being medicated for ADD and ADHD?

Are these percentages growing?
Comparisons need to be made between rural and urban districts, between neighboring urban districts, between public and private schools. What could be causing disparities? Do the schools have policies concerning counseling parents toward the use of stimulant medications? If individual schools exceed the recognized percentages by multiples of 5 or 10 or more; what action should be taken?

What information do parents of ADD and ADHD children have to base decisions regarding treatment? How did they first become aware of ADD and ADHD? What counseling have they received and where did it come from? What kind of cooperation exist between schools and clinicians?

What benefits of Stimulant medications do teachers really see? Improved Academics? Improved behavior? Which is most important to the teacher?

Do parents who choose not to medicate their children feel harassed for their decision?

Ritalin has been commercially available since the fifties. Why can't we establish the long and short term side effects of the drug?

Congressman Talent, your prompt response to this matter is greatly appreciated.

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE—A LOYAL FRIEND TO CONGRESS

HON. MARTIN FROST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1996

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, the Appropriations Committee recently recommended that the U.S. Government Printing Office look for additional opportunities to privatize its operations. Already the GPO contracts out between 75 percent and 80 percent of all printing jobs it receives.

The GPO has one of the finest performing procurement operations of any in the U.S. Government, and GPO saves the taxpayers millions of dollars every year through this process.

The only work that continues to be done inhouse at GPO is work that would be very difficult and very expensive to contract out. The GPO performs almost all congressional work inhouse, working closely with the House, and Senate leadership on an hourly basis to ensure that Congress' business can be transacted each day.

What kind of control would we have over contracted printing. Would we get the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, conference reports, business calendars, and bills on time? The GPO keeps personnel on standby to meet all of Congress' needs and contingencies regardless of the hour of the day or night.

How many contractors could do that? And, at what cost would it be to the Government? The U.S. Government Printing Office charges only its costs to do congressional work. Contractors would charge cost plus a profit.

More than 100 years ago, most congressional printing was contracted out, and it was a disastrous program. Work was late, some of it never got done, and contractors charged outrageous prices.

The GPO was created to put an end to that very expensive and corrupt process. It has been an incredible success and a truly loyal servant to the U.S. Congress.

With the GPO's outstanding record, we need to take a long and hard critical look at proposals to privatize congressional printing.

THE SOCIAL SECURITY TRUST FUNDS NEED OUR HELP NOW

HON. WILLIAM M. THOMAS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1996

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, with the recent issuance of the 1996 annual report of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance [OASDI] Trust Funds, it is time to heed the warning that this report provides. The funds will be fully depleted by 2029. In addition to the loss of the trust funds that year, the 2029 annual Social Security tax revenues will only be adequate to cover three-quarters of the amount necessary to pay the OASDI benefits for that year.

If we don't act now, our retirement system that employers and employees have paid into since 1937 may become extinct. Today's young workers already have little faith that they will ever be able to collect Social Security benefits. In fact, in a recent survey, workers indicated that they believe they have a better chance of seeing a UFO than collecting Social Security benefits.

The number of covered workers receiving benefits has grown dramatically but the number of workers paying into the funds to cover each retired worker is shrinking dramatically as well. In 1945, the system had over 1 million recipients with approximately 41.9 workers paying into the fund for each retired worker receiving benefits. In 1995, there were over 43 million recipients with 3.3 beneficiaries supporting each retired worker. By 2070, there will be over 96 million recipients and only 1.8 current workers per each recipient.

Let's look at it from another perspective. In 1945, 2 out of every 100 covered workers were actually Social Security recipients. In 1995, there were 31 recipients for every 100 workers and in 2070, with the baby boomers, it will top off at 55 recipients out of every 100 covered workers. In 75 years, more covered workers will be retired than working. Please keep in mind that 41 years earlier, the fund

was depleted and payments to recipients will be coming directly out of Social Security taxes paid in that year with the shortfall being made up with other taxpayer funds. If these funds are covering the Social Security shortfall, that means that less dollars are available for other entitlement spending—including Medicare and Medicaid—and discretionary spending.

The same time that the trust funds are gone and the shortfall is being made up with Federal dollars, Americans are living longer. Retirees will be collecting Social Security benefits for a greater length of time. In 1940, the average male did not even live long enough to collect Social Security benefits—average life expectancy 61.4 years; and females did not collect it for very long—average life expectancy 65.7 years. By 2070, the average man will live

78.4 years and the average women 84.1 years. They will start collecting Social Security retirement at age 67.

Changes to the system need to be made now. Of course, the trustees look for solutions in America's checkbook and tell us that the system can be saved if we increase Social Security taxes approximately 2 percent during 1996.

There is a better approach. My Social Security IRA bill, H.R. 2971, is a modern plan. It incorporates the best of the present Social Security system and also provides the worker with a role in personal retirement planning. The worker's portion of the Social Security tax is placed in a federal insured depository institution of the worker's choice.

If today's average salaried worker pays into the Social Security IRA account for 45 years,

upon reaching the future retirement age of 67 years, the worker will have accumulated approximately \$172,000 in the account—converted to present dollars and computed using a 3 percent annual rate of return. If these funds are rolled over upon retirement, into an annuity program, the monthly annuity payment to the retiree will be \$854. At retirement, the worker will also receive a reduced Social Security monthly annuity. Please note that the present monthly Social Security benefit for the average worker is \$886.

The time is ripe for change. The OASDI trust funds are in trouble. Let's not wait until it's too late. We need to make a change now if we want to save the Social Security system. Social Security IRA offers an alternative.