

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

BISHOPS NAMED TO BALTIMORE
DIOCESEHON. CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, JR.
OF MARYLAND

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, June 25, 1984

● Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. President, last month Pope John Paul II appointed two new auxiliary bishops to the Archdiocese of Baltimore. At the same time, Archbishop Borders announced that Bishop T. Austin Murphy is retiring.

Baltimoreans were sorry to learn of the retirement of Bishop Murphy, although they welcomed the news that he will continue to be active with parishes. But they were deeply gratified by the elevation of a native son, Msgr. William C. Newman, and by the naming of the first black priest, Father John H. Ricard, created a bishop in the Baltimore Archdiocese.

To give my colleagues some idea of the dimensions and accomplishments of these three remarkable churchmen and of Baltimore's good fortune, I ask that an article, entitled "Bishop Named," from the Baltimore Catholic Review of June 1, be printed in the RECORD.

The article follows:

BISHOPS NAMED: FR. RICARD BECOMES FIRST BLACK BISHOP; MSGR. NEWMAN WAS SCHOOLS HEAD

(By Robert L. Johnston)

"The partnership of Murphy, Ricard and Newman will, I trust, be an effective team for Archbishop Borders and a rich resource of service to the priests, deacons, religious and laity of the Church of Baltimore."

That's how one of Baltimore's new bishops-designate responded to an announcement Tuesday by Archbishop Borders that Pope John Paul II had appointed two new auxiliary bishops to the archdiocese and that Bishop T. Austin Murphy, the Eastern Vicar, is retiring.

Msgr. William C. Newman, 56, and Fr. John H. Ricard, 44, will join Bishop P. Francis Murphy, the Western Vicar, as the team of active auxiliaries and will serve as Eastern Vicar and Urban Vicar respectively. The episcopal ordination of the two prelates will be July 2.

Monsignor Newman, who was named titular bishop of Numluli is currently serving as rector of the Cathedral of Mary Our Queen. He is a former Superintendent of Education for the archdiocese and was pastor of SS. Philip and James Parish before taking the cathedral post.

The other bishop-designate, Father Ricard, was named titular bishop of Rucuma. He is presently pastor of Our Lady of Perpetual Help in Washington, D.C. A native of Baton Rouge, La., he is a practicing psychotherapist and is presently a doc-

toral candidate at The Catholic University of America.

In his statement announcing the appointments and the retirement of Bishop T. Austin Murphy, Archbishop Borders pointed to the long interim between the appointment of Bishop J. Francis Stafford to the Memphis diocese and the naming of the new auxiliaries.

But, he said, "we are all particularly happy with the choices of the Holy See for our archdiocese."

He extolled the episcopal accomplishments and service of the retiring Bishop Murphy, noting that his pastoral leadership in Baltimore "has been considerable," particularly during his time as pastor of St. Rose of Lima Parish.

Archbishop Borders also cited the bishop's successful administration of the archdiocese during the years Cardinal Shehan was an active participant in the Second Vatican Council.

"To be the only bishop in so large and complex an archdiocese with many public engagements, especially confirmations, was an extraordinary burden, and he carried it off with characteristic wit, discernment and good humor," he said.

Calling Bishop Murphy a "man of deep commitment to obedient service to the Church," the archbishop said "his knowledge of the archdiocese, his wide experience, his common sense, and his personal charisms have all been important ingredients" in the administration of the archdiocese over the years.

He added that in spite of retirement Bishop Murphy will continue his apostolic work with parishes in the sacramental ministry, especially in bestowing the sacrament of Confirmation.

"His presence and his warmth have always been deeply appreciated," the archbishop said: "They will continue to be so in years to come."

Bishop P. Francis Murphy joined Archbishop Borders in applauding the "great news" of the appointment of two new Baltimore auxiliaries. "It has been a long and difficult period of waiting for all of us. I admire the archbishop's tireless efforts during the complex process of selection of these new bishops."

Terming the appointments a "significant moment in the history of the archdiocese," Bishop Murphy praised Bishop-designate Newman as a man "of deep faith and prayer" who has been a "very effective pastor and creator of community."

Observing that one of the rich blessings of the ministry of the archdiocese has been the presence of religious priests and brothers, Bishop Murphy expressed "real delight" in the appoint of Bishop-designate Ricard who, he said, "brings a solid and successful experience of pastor in three parishes" of Washington.

He pointed out that Father Ricard is the first black priest to be named a bishop in the Baltimore archdiocese and saw the appointment as the culmination of many years of effort and painful struggle begun by the "courageous and visionary pastoral letter on racial justice issued by Cardinal Shehan in 1963."

Commenting on the retirement of Bishop T. Austin Murphy, the younger Bishop Murphy offered his "profound appreciation and gratitude for his personal ministry and his invaluable contribution to the Church of Baltimore.

"His faithfulness to his vocation, his deep sense of obedience to serve the Church often at great personal sacrifice, and his extraordinary love for the people, religious, and priests of this archdiocese have been hallmarks of his ministry to us," he added.

Bishop-Designate Newman, born in Baltimore on Aug. 16, 1928, the son of William Clifford and Mabel Evans Newman, attended Blessed Sacrament School and Calvert Hall College before entering studies for the priesthood.

He attended St. Mary's (Paca Street) and the Theological College, Washington, and was ordained to the priesthood on May 29, 1954, by Archbishop Francis P. Keough. He served at St. Augustine, Elkridge, and St. Joseph, Taneytown, briefly before taking his first permanent assignment at St. Elizabeth Parish in Baltimore.

In 1955, Father Newman was named Secretary and Notary of the Archdiocesan Tribunal, and in 1962 became principal of St. Paul Latin High School. He was appointed archdiocesan Superintendent of Education in 1967 and was instrumental in reorganizing the department, becoming its first secretary.

He was named pastor of SS. Philip and James Parish in 1975 but continued to serve as Superintendent of Education. In 1981 he was appointed rector of the Cathedral of Mary Our Queen.

The new bishop's father died in 1969. His mother, 86, resides at Stella Maris Hospice. The bishop-designate has six sisters: Sr. Mary Pierre Newman, SSND, pastoral associate at St. Ursula's, Baltimore; Catherine Franck of Baltimore; Jane Ruth of Ellicott City; Doris Piasecki of Levittown, Pa.; Evelyn Browne of Stockton, Calif.; and Bernadette Uhl of Baltimore. A seventh sister, Sr. Mary Dolora, SSND, died in 1979.

Bishop-designate Ricard, born Feb. 29, 1940, in Baton Rouge, La., is the seventh of eight children of Maceo and Albanie St. Amant Ricard.

He attended St. Francis Xavier elementary and high schools in Baton Rouge, entered the Josephite Minor Seminary after high school, and studied at Epiphany College, Newburgh, N.Y., and St. Joseph Seminary, Washington, graduating in 1962.

Father Ricard was ordained by Bishop Robert E. Tracy in 1968. He then received a master's from Tulane University, New Orleans, in 1971 and studied at the Washington School of Psychiatry from 1979 to 1981. He is presently a doctoral candidate at The Catholic University of America.

A practicing psychotherapist and psychoanalyst, his concentration is clinical depression and characterological disorders in stress and work settings. The title of his doctoral dissertation is "Clinical Depression in Women."

As a priest, Father Ricard has been assigned as associate pastor to St. Peter Claver Parish, New Orleans; as pastor at

Holy Redeemer and Holy Comforter Parishes, Washington; and finally as pastor of Our Lady of Perpetual Help Parish, Washington.

Father Ricard has been a part-time associate professor at The Catholic University of America's National Catholic School of Social Service (1973-79) and at Tulane (1971-72). He belongs to the National Association for the Advancement of Science; the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; and the National Urban League.

The new bishop's father died in 1977. His mother, now 82, lives in Baton Rouge; as do his three sisters and three brothers. One sister died in 1980.●

A TRIBUTE TO NEWSPAPERMAN JOE COOLEY

HON. GERALD B. H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 25, 1984

● Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to Mr. Joseph Cooley, editor of the Times-Record of Troy, NY, who is retiring July 1 after 44 years of faithful service to his readers.

Today, Joe would be called a journalist—and an outstanding one at that. He succeeded in keeping his readership both informed and engaged, serving his country by promoting an enlightened electorate, while adhering to the strictest standards of journalistic ethics.

Somehow, though, I feel that Joe would prefer to refer to himself with wistful pride by that distinguished label of old, "the newspaperman."

Joe Cooley joined the Troy Record on May 23, 1940, and he has served there continuously since then, except for a stint during World War II with the combat engineers in Europe.

Like many other newspapermen of his generation, Joe Cooley learned about news, and about human nature, not from textbooks, but in the streets and in the corridors of city hall. Joe covered the city of Troy for 12 years, following the police and fire departments, the courts, and the city and county governments.

Then, in a move that some would say could only further his insight into political life, Joe was named sports editor in 1957. Many still remember with fondness his column, called "Cooley's Corner."

Like many a good reporter, Joe was soon tapped to become an editor. In 1960, Joe Cooley was named associate editor of the editorial page. A decade later, he was named news editor. Still later, he became managing editor, and then, finally, on July 1, 1973, he was named editor of the Times-Record.

That was 11 years ago. Yet to those who have known and loved him, his impact and influence are still as fresh as this morning's headlines. Joe will receive many accolades in the days

ahead. This has been just a humble attempt to salute him from someone who has been covered by Joe Cooley, and covered fairly, honestly, and unbiasedly. That's always been Joe's style.

I think the Record's associate publisher, William Rush, summed it up best when he said:

Over the years, Troy has produced its share of outstanding newspaper people. Joe Cooley ranks with the best of them.●

IN TRIBUTE TO JOSEPH COOLEY, NEWSPAPERMAN

HON. SAMUEL S. STRATTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 25, 1984

● Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Speaker, in an era sure to be remembered for revolutionary changes in the printing industry, sophisticated electronic gadgetry, and satellite communications, there are many fine journalists. But quite frankly, there are few like Joe Cooley, 44-year veteran of the Troy Times-Record, in my congressional district, who are so aptly deserving of the affectionate mantle "newspaperman."

Mr. Speaker, on the occasion of Joe Cooley's retirement July 1, I take this opportunity to reflect with my colleagues on this top-notch newspaperman's career—a career that began in a generation where printer's ink was thought to flow in one's veins and type was set with molten lead, and went on to embrace the vast changes in technology over the years that allow him to issue a daily news product envied by his peers for its accuracy, timeliness, and upbeat, clean look.

Joe Cooley has made it his life's work to chronicle the daily occurrences of the residents of Troy and its environs. From covering the police beat, city hall, the courts, county government, and sports to news, managing, and executive editorships, Joe Cooley never broke a personal code of truth, fairness, and accuracy.

He is a newspaperman revered by his industry and respected by his readers. As he moves on to new horizons and other challenges, I join with his many loyal friends and faithful admirers in wishing him success and great fortune.

His accomplishments are many, and his product testimony to a truly outstanding newspaperman.●

HON. FRANK McCLOSKEY'S RE- MARKS TO THE CONFERENCE OF MAYORS

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 25, 1984

● Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to draw my colleagues' attention to the remarks of Congressman FRANK McCLOSKEY of my State before the 52d annual gathering of the U.S. Conference of Mayors on June 18.

Congressman McCLOSKEY served for three terms as mayor of Bloomington, IN, and during that time he was acclaimed for the growth and progress he brought to the city. He now devotes his energy to the Armed Services Committee, and his observations on defense policy will be of interest to his fellow members:

SPEECH OF HON. FRANK McCLOSKEY

It is an honor to be here in my home city with a group of people I feel more at home with than any in the world.

Having spent 11 years as a mayor, I can still recall those heady days of power when I could get a chuck-hole filled, an underpass built, or a police chief hired.

Now I'm one of 435 people on the House floor, sticking my card in the electronic voting machine and occasionally wondering what it's all about.

I love my work, particularly on the Armed Services Committee. But I can well understand why former Congressmen such as U.S. conference leaders Dick Fulton and Don Fraser have such zest for their mayoral service.

There's really no office or experience like it.

And I really think that one of the defects in the decisionmaking capabilities of the Congress is the relative lack of Members who have served previously as mayors.

Our good Speaker Tip O'Neill has bemoaned the fact that most new members arriving these days, whatever their capabilities, never have previously served in elective public office.

And while we still get a number of capable State Legislators arriving in Washington—the number of former mayors in the House is small. My best count is 26.

I think we'd make better decisions in such areas as economic development, infrastructure needs, revenue sharing, industrial development bonding, and even the defense budget—if more of you folks decided to serve in Washington.

We need your leadership and commonsense. And particularly in the defense area, we need your mayoral knack for saying no. Although the House Armed Services Committee is evolving somewhat from its perceived stereotype of being an automatic "yes" for the Pentagon, there still is a long way to go to put balance into the process.

Future plans for continued exorbitant defense increases, combined with deficits approaching \$200 billion, and an inability of this administration to decide between competing.

Weapons systems, imperils us with permanent and devastating economic damage and all that that entails. For as even the pro-military House Armed Services Committee

states in its 1985 defense authorization report, the Pentagon acts as if there were no economic constraints on military systems.

How we proceed in the future in this area is very important. For whether you agree with it or not—there has been a Reagan revolution—a major reordering in our national priorities. And this revolution may only be beginning. As has been noted by my colleague Les Aspin:

"In 1979 the defense of the United States absorbed less than \$118 billion, roughly five percent of the gross national product. By 1987, the Reagan administration proposes to spend almost \$400 billion, 7.7 percent of GNP. This buildup, which began toward the end of the Carter administration, is the largest in peacetime history, and the increase in the percentage of GNP directed to defense surpasses even the Vietnam increase of 1965-1968."

To understand moderating the defense budget can help address the deficit crisis is to recognize that defense outlays now account for about 30 percent of all Federal spending and are rising far faster than other spending. As such, the defense budget is contributing more to an increase in that component of the budget which must be dedicated to paying the interest on the national debt. That figure for fiscal year 1985 is expected to be \$165 billion. After the interest earned from Government investments is subtracted the net interest paid to finance the public debt will be \$116 billion. By reducing defense spending requests, we can contribute to cutting the amount of debt servicing required by the Federal Government.

Consider these additional budget facts:

1. About three-quarters of the Federal budget is considered virtually "uncontrollable" and most difficult to reduce significantly; these include the popular "entitlement" programs.

2. About two-thirds of the controllable portion of the budget is devoted to defense spending. As indicated, there is no indication that this spending will do anything other than increase in real terms in the foreseeable future:

3. Less than 10 percent of the Federal budget is presently available for programs of importance to state and local governments:

4. But, as the "uncontrollable" part of the budget and military spending continues to increase, this ten percent of the budget will have to bear much of the burden for reducing the deficit.

As a former mayor, I do not have to tell you what such a shrinking share of Federal assistance to State and local governments means at a time when tax legislation moving through the Congress will curtail such important programs as industrial development bonds.

In fiscal year 1980, aid to State and local governments, according to your statistics, amounted to 10 percent of the Federal budget.

In fiscal year 1985, we see that percentage falling to 6 percent, while defense spending rises to roughly 30 percent. In the meantime, the net interest on the national debt rises to 13 percent, more than double the portion of the budget devoted to general revenue sharing, community development block grants, urban development action grants, mass transit operating assistance, handicapped and vocational education, and the legal services corporation.

Some defense experts such as Senator Sam Nunn of Georgia, have questioned

whether the armed services have improved to a point commensurate with recent increases in economic allocation.

As Nunn said this month, "... the jury is still out on the question of whether or not DOD has obtained improvements in military capability commensurate with the large funding increases in the last three years."

And the defense trade press recently is replete with questions about the readiness capabilities of our Armed Forces.

Army flying hours, per crew, per month, have fallen from an average of 18.8 in 1980 to 16.4 in 1984. Navy flying hours dropped an average of 30 minutes per crew each month over the last four years. Marine Corps training days per battalion currently total 100.5 compared to the 1981 level of 105.2. Some aircraft still experience low readiness rates. That translates into tax dollars lost. A \$35 million airplane that can fly only half the time really has cost the taxpayers \$70 million.

As if current levels of defense spending are not enough cause for concern about future domestic priorities, there is a dollar-gulping monster arriving on the scene that if substantially deployed will make our almost \$300 billion annual defense commitment look like the frugal days of yesteryear.

This is the strategic defense initiative—the so-called "Star Wars" technology that President Reagan announced as designed to make us invulnerable to nuclear attack. It did not take long for the administration to drop that dubious claim.

It is far more likely that substantial deployment of this technology will make us invulnerable to any hopes for a balanced budget or justice for our cities.

I serve on the Research and Development Subcommittee of Armed Services dealing with this program.

Skeptics in regard to this program include such eminent and distinguished scientists Hans Bethe of Cornell and Dick Garwin of MIT.

The foremost enthusiast for this program is the famed Dr. Edward Teller.

Skeptics and opponents agree big bucks are involved.

Dr. Bethe has testified in a classified R&D briefing I arranged for the committee that the transportation costs of deploying one chemical laser system could be \$70 billion. This does not include research and development costs for manufacture or energy.

These experts, pro and con, who agree that some research should regularly continue, part company, when questioned on the possibilities of near nuclear invulnerable systems. Dr. Teller and his associates at the Livermore labs think such possibilities are good. Drs. Bethe and Garwin do not.

I hope the administration's enthusiasm for this program does not lead to sacking the 1972 ABM Treaty with the Soviets. If this occurs, I doubt our cities will be safer, and our economy will be imperiled.

The cost of such a deployed system to intercept perhaps 60 percent of incoming warheads probably would be in the hundreds of billions of dollars. As Drs. Garwin, Bethe and the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment have noted, initial interception of missiles in the boost or earliest phases would have to be done in a very short period of time—very likely in well under a minute.

Such realities caused the administration to drop its talk of an SDI shield invulnerable to nuclear attack.

As Dr. Richard DeLauer, the Under Secretary of Defense for R&D has said, the SDI

initiative is equivalent in scope and complexity to eight Manhattan Projects.

I would note with some humility that we should be skeptical about attaining this in a world where helicopters did not work in Iran.

When we went to the Moon, as complex as that was, the Soviets were not deploying their best minds and ample resources, to complicate the task further for us.

I, for one, think we should try to negotiate out of this tragic nuclear and economic rat race. As that apostle of unilateral disarmament Barry Goldwater has said, the SDI "... could be the biggest project the country has ever been asked to fund. We are facing a threat far more destructive than anything the Soviets might throw at us ... the deficit."

With this in mind, I was active in trimming some \$400 million from the SDI request of \$1.7 billion.

I also got the committee to call for a full-scale detailed status report on the SDI within 90 days. Confusion and lack of information abounds as to this program.

As it now stands, a "Star Wars" program costing one trillion dollars could effectively eliminate aid to cities as we know it and not provide the security its more zealous proponents advocate.

I fully sympathize with the army general who told me he could care less about the MX and the SDI. "We need trucks that work and fuel to run them so that my 19 year olds don't die."

Obviously, this general is concerned for readiness in the best sense of the word. But the percentage of money going for procurement of new systems and research and development continues to increase, while the percentage going for operations and maintenance does not. The former has risen to 45 percent while operations and maintenance consumes 25 percent.

The concerns of Senator Gary Hart of the Armed Services Committee for "smart" weapons that work rather than development of overly complicated new systems is very well placed. We simply can't develop all the hardware the pentagon would like. In the meantime, we should be concerned with whether our supplies are in place and our personnel are trained.

The need to choose between competing weapons systems is very obvious in such matters as the MX versus the development of stealth bomber technology.

Both Houses of Congress are increasingly skeptical about the budget-busting dangerous and destabilizing MX.

1985 fiscal procurement for this "turkey" was narrowly defeated by the House in recent weeks. And it took Vice-President Bush to bail it out after a tie vote in the Senate.

Why we are doing this when an Under Secretary of Defense told me the weapon was essentially useless militarily boggles my mind. His reasoning was the weapon should place a strain on the Russian economic-industrial system.

Given the fact there has been no nuclear freeze adopted, it would have been better to choose only the development of the much less destabilizing small mobile missile.

Similarly the B-1B bomber, is a lesson in the politics of arms deployment. It is quite interesting that significant B-1B contracts exist in about 335 congressional districts.

An amendment of mine to restrain multi-year procurement of this weapon until it was substantially tested lost despite private admissions from its adherents that such des-

ignation was not appropriate under present law or regulation.

The larger question remained unanswered. That involves the pressure to add another 100 runs of this \$300 million per unit weapon will be politically overwhelming while the new super classified stealth bomber technology comes on line by the early or mid 1990s.

It is interesting to note that while the Armed Services Committee made the largest reduction ever in a President's request—from a 21 percent increase to some 9 percent—this was done without eliminating one major weapons system. The MX "fencing" came later on the House floor.

The overall committee reduction came with moderate trim from hundreds of accounts.

Still exorbitantly high continuing deficits, an influx of some militarily more moderate Members. Exertion of leadership by some senior Members bodes ill for implementation of the full scope of the administration's late 1980s defense budgets.

After the Vietnam war, the Armed Service Committee established substantial technical staff.

This group of 25 or so experts in various areas cannot possibly consistently contain advances of an administration and a Pentagon with access to thousands of experts in every area.

To critics who say the Congress cannot "micro-manage" the DOD, the clear constitutional responsibility to "raise and support armies . . . to provide and maintain a navy . . . to make rules for the Government and regulation of the land and naval forces . . ." shall stand.

Also, there are the numerous instances of Pentagon mismanagement ranging from cost overruns through spare parts overcharges and duplicative systems.

As one staff member has pointed out, some years ago the research and development budget contained no less than 42 discreet imaging infrared projects in the 8 to 14 micron range.

And many Pentagon buffs know, NIH doesn't stand for national institutes of health, it stands for "not invented here"—the tendency of a service to reject any improvement unless it is their product.

Correction of these problems, including and especially the spectre of economic and nuclear disasters—will take executive and congressional leadership.

If we are to make the kinds of tough decisions necessary to effectively deal with moderating defense budgets, it means doing more than finding a few billion dollars worth of reform here or there. Such reforms are essential to the overall efforts to achieve savings and reduce the deficits. They cannot in and of themselves, however, control an ever-growing appetite for defense spending. They cannot change an attitude which produces defense budget requests as if funding were unlimited.

A fundamental redirection in our procurement strategy must be undertaken. Such a redirection need not entail anything less than a steady real growth of defense spending, as long as that spending strategy refuses to continue to back losers.

To accomplish this goal will require basic national decisions to cancel many dubious and duplicative weapons systems.

To coordinate efforts most effectively, Congress should consider approval of five year defense plans as well as annual authorization and appropriations budgets. Approaching the process of defense policy in

this manner might require more homework for legislators. At the same time it might produce a better and more stable defense plan for the country.

These are matters that affect every municipal administrator in the United States. The impact of DOD spending on interest rates, and civilian industries, and Federal aid for municipal budgets is obvious.

I commend mayors and the conference for previous work in this area.

I offer the idea that there's more for you to do—if we're going to have anything left.●

TURKEY STONEWALLS CYPRUS TALKS

HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 25, 1984

● Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I am deeply concerned about the lack of progress in solving the problems on the island of Cyprus. I want to call your attention to the Cypriot House of Representatives' concern about recent developments in the city of Famagusta. I can't believe that the Turkish Cypriots are actually trying to colonize the city. We must do all that we can to stop this illegal activity and bring about a rapid and equitable solution to the problems on that island.

As many of my colleagues well remember, Turkey invaded Cyprus in 1974 and occupied part of the island. Thousands of innocent Cypriots were killed in the bloodbath that followed. Many are missing. Over 200,000 refugees have been forced from their homes and villages. Turkey has occupied over 40 percent of the island with over 35,000 combat troops. Ankara then decided to bring in over 40,000 Anatolian settlers and gave them large areas of northern Cyprus. Many native Cypriots have been forced from their villages even though 78 percent of the population of Cyprus has always been Greek Cypriot.

Since 1974, the United Nations Special Representative has sought a political solution to the problems of Cyprus. Progress has been essentially nil thanks to the intransigence of the Turkish-Cypriots. Our Government recognizes the Government of the Republic of Cyprus as the only legitimate government on that island. We have called for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Cyprus and have supported a unified Cyprus under one government. We have also undertaken extensive diplomatic efforts with the Turkish Government to persuade them to support our position on this issue.

The unilateral declaration of independence earlier this year and Turkey's decision to exchange ambassadors with northern Cyprus only serve to heighten tensions between the key NATO allies.

The latest action by the Turkish Cypriots and their Turkish backers is

both unfortunate and dangerous. Their action involves the outright colonization of the city which has been a ghost town since 1974. In May 1979, Greek Cypriot leader, Mr. Kyprianou, and Turkish Cypriot leader, Mr. Denktash, concluded a high-level agreement concerning Famagusta. The same issue was addressed in the United Nations Security Council in 1984. Just a few months ago, Denktash himself made proposals about the status of Famagusta. The basic agreement called for the transfer of the city of Famagusta—formerly a Greek-Cypriot city—to United Nations administration for the eventual resettlement of its Greek Cypriot inhabitants. This appeared to be a step in the right direction.

The recent Turkish-Cypriot colonization effort in that city is a step backward. Turkish occupation troops are making this illegal activity possible along with the nodding consent of Ankara. The Department of State has verified that Turkish Cypriots are, in fact, permitting settlement by some of their people in a formerly closed sector of the city of Famagusta. The area involved is in a portion of the city which has remained uninhabited since the Turkish military intervention of 1974. The Department also said that the settlement by Turkish Cypriots "established a precedent which we believe will prove unhelpful to the search for a fair and final settlement to the Cyprus question."

Is there any wonder that the House of Representatives of the Republic of Cyprus unanimously adopted a resolution calling upon the Turkish Government and all concerned to do all that they could to stop the colonization of Famagusta? The Cypriot House pointed out that this colonization effort is damaging the possibility of a future settlement of the problems there.

I agree with the Cypriot House of Representatives' efforts to call this new and unfortunate chapter in the history of Cyprus to the attention of the U.N. Security Council, the Secretary General of the United Nations, the Turkish Government, and the Turkish Cypriot leadership. We must all work together to put an end to the illegal colonization of Famagusta. The city must be transferred to the United Nations for resettlement by its legitimate inhabitants if there is ever going to be peace on that island.

I call upon the Turkish Cypriots to reject these arbitrary unilateral actions which are so destructive to the spirit of negotiating.

Let's be serious about the peace process, and resolve these problems at the bargaining table and not through the barrel of a gun. In the meantime, the Turkish Cypriots should get out of Famagusta.●

A CALL FOR MORE DOLLARS AND DISCIPLINE

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 25, 1984

● Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, last week, the Energy and Commerce passed a bill to expand and reauthorize the Superfund program. This legislation, drafted by my distinguished colleagues on the committee, Messrs. DINGELL and FLORIO, is a model of legislative compromise and a commitment to environmental goals. This body should be proud of the leadership taken by these Members to construct a policy on hazardous wastes that will move this country toward swift cleanup of dangerous sites.

My friend and colleague JIM FLORIO, the father of Superfund, recently wrote a fine piece for the New York Times on the need for an expanded Superfund program. I commend the article to my colleagues:

A CALL FOR MORE DOLLARS AND DISCIPLINE

(By James J. Florio)

In 1980, Congress created a major new Federal program known as the Superfund to clean up the thousands of abandoned hazardous waste sites which daily seep toxic chemicals into our soil, our air and our drinking water. The sad performance of those administering the program for the first three years of its existence is only too familiar.

Today, only six sites have been permanently contained and the environmental damage caused by these dangerous health hazards continues virtually unabated. It is now time to fulfill the commitment we made to clean up these sites, and to do that we must provide more funding and improve the basic Superfund program.

Three House committees are busily at work on reauthorization legislation. The Speaker has announced that the House will vote on the bill in August.

The time is running short because Superfund has become a political issue and opponents of the legislation are engaged in an all-out effort to stall until after the elections. These opponents include William Ruckelshaus, administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. Mr. Ruckelshaus has accused the Democratic Presidential candidates of "dump stumping" and argues that reauthorizing programs like Superfund in an election year is irresponsible.

That, at least, is what Mr. Ruckelshaus claims when he is fulfilling his political role of fending off public scrutiny of the Administration's negligible environmental record. In his most important but often contradictory role as the expert Federal official responsible for implementing the Superfund program, Mr. Ruckelshaus admits that we will need a minimum of \$8 billion to \$16 billion to finish cleanups at 2,200 of the country's worst sites, and even this ambitious effort could leave 20,000 sites unaddressed.

The House bill provides \$9 billion for a second five-year installment of the program, or about \$1.8 billion a year—a moderate figure even by Mr. Ruckelshaus's standards. But the Administration promises us only to

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"study" the problem further and get back to us next year.

This past February, Harvard University scientists published a study documenting a direct link between drinking wells poisoned by hazardous wastes and an outbreak of fatal childhood leukemia in Woburn, Mass. Each year that goes by compounds not only the scope of the environmental and human health problem, but also the cleanup.

Cleanup delays involve more than just a question of money. E.P.A. needs specific direction concerning the pace of cleanup and the standards that should be applied to its cleanup activities. The current law gives the agency a tremendous amount of discretion over both of these crucial areas. This legal free rein became a mockery in the first years of Superfund, when the program was intentionally subverted, but even now the agency is mired in bureaucratic indecision about how to go forward. Without clear legislative direction, the program may never be propelled into an effective, cohesive effort.

A second gap in the program is its absence of any relief for people injured by exposure to hazardous waste, such as residents of the Woburn community. Superfund now contains an elaborate mechanism for compensating damage to natural resources (e.g., trees, brooks and wildlife) but ignores any relief for the human health damage caused by such pollution. Reauthorization legislation must contain provisions for giving waste-site communities the right to petition for health effects studies and create a Federal cause of action for so-called "toxic tort" cases.

The administration and its industry allies fear reauthorization of the program this year because the election makes it difficult for them to oppose publicly such a necessary program. They would much prefer to wait until next year, when they hope they will be able to dismantle Superfund, and most likely other environmental programs as well. A recent internal Office of Management and Budget memorandum to the Cabinet council on economic affairs detailed a plan for "dismantling" the major environmental laws and "replacing" them with laws emphasizing "economic incentives" rather than "mandatory Federal standards."

We should deal with Superfund this year, election or not. E.P.A. needs as much time as possible to plan and prepare for an all-out effort to rid our environment of these hazardous waste sites. To wait would only delay even longer the cleanup that all have a right to expect.

While some might prefer to wait until after the election and avoid the public scrutiny our democratic system provides, it is time to act. There is no harm in letting the voting public know where you stand on a clean environment in an election year. ●

CULTURAL PROPERTY REPOSE ACT OF 1984

HON. GILLIS W. LONG

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 25, 1984

● Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a substitute version of the Cultural Property Repose Act of 1984, a bill that I first introduced in the House last year as H.R. 1798. Through a Federal statute of limitations, the act creates a regime

of repose against civil claims by foreign governments for cultural property that is legitimately held in the United States. The modifications in this substitute bill meet concerns that have surfaced with the original text.

Foreign governments are attempting by civil suit and threats of civil suit to claim works of art that have been held in the United States for many years by museums and collectors who acquired them in good faith. An example is the recent suit by the Romanian Government against the Kimbell Art Museum in Fort Worth, TX, claiming a painting by El Greco. Another example is the Government of Peru, which is actively claiming title to all pre-Columbian artifacts from that region by virtue of a 1929 "patrimony" law, no matter how long the artifacts have resided in the United States. Such litigation in this country by foreign sovereigns is now encouraged by anomalous State statutes of limitation that oftentimes look to the date of a foreign government's demand for the cultural property to start the limitation period running, rather than to the date of the original export from the country of origin, the date of import into the United States, or other relevant date. Thus, foreign nations are proceeding on the theory that they may sue in the United States for the possession of objects that left their country in the distant past, even when their own laws would bar a reciprocal suit by the U.S. Government to recover property held within their borders.

My bill complements action taken by the 97th Congress when it implemented, in Public Law 97-446, the Unesco Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export, and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property. Under Public Law 97-446, foreign governments and the U.S. Government may agree on the formal designation of significant items and categories of cultural property, which designation then imposes U.S. import restrictions designed to curtail the illicit international trade in such art. For items imported in violation of those restrictions after its enactment, Public Law 97-446 provides for seizure and return of the objects, subject to a sliding scale of repose periods, ranging from 3 years to 20 years, depending upon the likelihood under various circumstances that interested parties could determine an item's whereabouts through proper investigation. Public Law 97-446 does not apply, however, to items exported from a country of origin before the date of mutual designation, nor to undesignated items regardless of the time of export, nor to any other form of action than a suit by the United States to enforce the import restrictions.

It is to cover most of this omitted ground that I introduced the Cultural

Property Repose Act of 1983, and now propose this substitute. The bill covers all forms of cultural property as defined in the Unesco Convention, regardless of designation; it applies to all items that are presently located here; and it applies to all civil litigation. The bill further complements Public Law 97-446 by carrying forward that law's twin purposes of discouraging illegal trade in cultural property while affording proper protection for rights long established to items that are held here legitimately. Mr. Speaker, I insert a section-by-section analysis in the RECORD:

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

The bill would add a new section 1641 to Title 28 of the United States Code: "Repose for certain items of archeological and ethnological material and cultural property."

Section 2 establishes a uniform statute of limitations applicable in all suits brought in courts in the United States by foreign sovereigns claiming ownership of an item of cultural property, preempting any contrary State Law.

Subsection (a)(1) applies to cultural property that was imported into the United States five years or more prior to the date of enactment and bars suits by foreign sovereigns, their assignees and successors in interest to recover damages or possession of such property. Subsections (a)(2)-(a)(4) establish a sliding scale of repose periods that will apply after date of enactment to items imported into the United States before or after the date of enactment, depending upon the nature of the holding in the United States.

Subsection (a)(2) applies to museums or institutions and allows repose after two years for items of cultural property held by such institutions if, for that period, the museum or institution has exhibited the item or has made knowledge of it available through publications, cataloging or otherwise.

Subsection (a)(3) applies to any holder of cultural property and establishes repose where for three out of five years the item is publicly exhibited or publication is otherwise made that the item of cultural property is being held here.

Subsection (a)(4) applies to any holder of cultural property and allows repose after ten years unless a foreign state can establish that the holder acquired the property with actual knowledge that it had been removed from the possession of the country of origin in violation of the law of that country.

Subsection (b) of the new section 1641 of Title 28 applies only to items to which the restrictions of Public Law 97-446 apply by virtue of designation or emergency Presidential action, and for them establishes an exception the general rules of subsection (a). For those designated items, the bill allows repose from civil suits by foreign nations on precisely the same conditions and after the same periods as prescribed in Public Law 97-446 for violations of that law's import restrictions.

Subsection (c)(1) defines the items of cultural property covered by the bill to have the same meaning as under the Unesco Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export, and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Subsection (c)(2) defines "foreign state" consistently with the rest of Title 28 of the United States Code.

Subsection 3 establishes the effective date and makes the provisions of the bill applicable to any proceeding that is pending or initiated after enactment.●

OMNIBUS WATER PROJECTS

HON. THOMAS E. PETRI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 25, 1984

● Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, as many of my colleagues are aware, I will be offering an amendment to the omnibus water projects bill, H.R. 3678, when that bill comes to the House floor later this week. So that there are no questions as to the administration's attitude toward this amendment, I would like to insert in the RECORD a letter on the subject to me from Dave Stockman. It seems quite clear in this case that, as Mr. Stockman suggests in his letter, trying to distribute "something for everyone" will really mean "nothing for anyone."

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET,

Washington, DC, June 20, 1984.

HON. THOMAS PETRI,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR TIM: I appreciate the opportunity to comment on the proposed amendments you plan to offer when H.R. 3678 comes to the House floor.

This Administration has devoted considerable effort over the past three years to establishing a new framework for a renewal of our nation's commitment to water resource development. We want to break the logjam, but we also want to correct the failures of past policy that have caused projects to bog down in delay and that have led to the use of Federal tax dollars to build projects with little or no national benefit.

As reported, H.R. 3678 moves in the opposite direction. Its proponents appear to have closed their eyes to the fiscal realities that have led Congress and this Administration to come together in support of the major deficit reduction "downpayment" package that is now in conference.

By attempting to perpetuate the traditional approach to water development projects, H.R. 3678 in its present form will extend the stalemate that has blocked new projects for several years. Its proponents may believe that by promising something for everyone, they can attract a majority. But with an annual deficit approaching \$200 billion, "something for everyone" will really mean "nothing for anyone" if we cannot put water development on a sounder fiscal basis through additional cost-sharing and user fees.

We have examined the package of amendments that you plan to offer and would commend them to your colleagues as a major step forward. If the House bill can be modified as you are proposing, the likelihood of a conference being able to produce a bill that I could recommend to the President for signature will be much greater. As the Administration has noted on several prior occasions, in its present form H.R.

June 25, 1984

3678 is a prime example of the type of big-spending, budget-busting bill that undermines confidence in our nation's ability to control spending and reduce the deficit. I would unhesitatingly recommend that it be vetoed if enacted without change.

I should note for the record that we would like to see even more improvement to H.R. 3678 than you are proposing and will be working with your colleagues and with members of the Senate toward that end.

With all best wishes,

Sincerely,

DAVID A. STOCKMAN,
Director.●

OPERATION YOUTH

HON. WILLIS D. GRADISON, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 25, 1984

● Mr. GRADISON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize an outstanding program—Operation Youth—which took place recently in my district. Operation Youth is a weeklong conference during which interested young men and women learn about our system of government.

This year's conference, the 34th edition, was held June 16-22 at Xavier University in Cincinnati, and over 89 selected Ohio high school students participated in the program. The agenda included speeches by leaders in government, education, and law on topics such as "Scientific Innovation and World Peace," "Freedom and Economics," and "Plato on Justice and Human Freedom." Forums were then set up for the students to discuss these topics and other current issues. In addition, the students formed political parties and elected officials to a mock municipal government. I am extremely proud to recognize those who were elected to office as well as those who participated in all other aspects of this valuable program.

They are as follows:

Mayor: Kathy Turner of Our Lady Of Angels High School; vice mayor: Tim Massa of Elder High School; city manager: Cindy Pierce of Western Hills High School; clerk of council: Mike Davis of Hughes High School; and city council members: Julie Carovillano of Loveland-Hurst High School, Jennifer Cordova of Astabula St. John High School, Mike Hughes of Moeller High School, Walter Johnson of Purcell-Marian High School, Roger Jones of Newport Central Catholic High School, Jeff Recker of Moeller High School, Kathy Stegbauer of McNicholas High School.

Also participating in the conference were:

Coleen Allen, Christopher Aluotto, Angela Ammon, Rae Ann Barger, Michael Bihn, Jerry Blais, Melissa Bond, Sherry Borchert, Greg Broscheid,

Kevin Burkart, Cathleen Burke, Lisa Kaye Burns, Tony Cafazo, Laura Czulewicz, and Anne Dillehay.

Deborah Dinerman, Amy Elekes, Joan Engelbrink, Amy Engelhardt, Robert Fortman, Larry Foster, Terri Fry, Leslie Garbig, Kristina Givens, Kelly Graff, Kim Grote, and Tammy Hannah.

Ervin Harrison, Jenny Hartman, Jennifer Haworth, Juoie Herman, David Herrman, Mike Hoffman, Peter Horne, Darlene Hoying, Edward Hubble, Jeff Hughes, Richard Jones, Thomas Kahle, Tim Keller, and Christina Kelley.

Kevin Kersh, Laura Kim, Kris Kirby, David Klenk, Josh Knights, Rodney Kreinbrink, Alvin P. Kressler III, Joseph Krumm, Jeff Lagaly, Kathy Ann LaRoche, Vicki Leroy, Cheryl Lubeck, Jeff Miller, and David Manning.

Linda Morin, Bill Naber, Bill Neyer, Lisa Niehaus, Ann Niemeyer, Nate Niemi, Michael Ollier, Kevin O'Reilly, Anthony Padgett, Laura Parker, Sue Pisula, Teresa Pitson, Chris Poorman, Laura Procopio, and Jeff Recker.

Mary Beth Rieder, Eric Robinson, Deborah Rouse, Susan Runge, Nancy Lee Rutherford, Anthony Scheidt, Daniel Sharpshair, Jerald Smith, Todd Smith, Michele Spaeth, Jeffrey Staab, Christine Steele, and John Stofa.

Lesla Vandewalle, William Wathen, Jody Waugh, Michelle Wermes, Leonard Williams, Shelly Wimmers, Sonya Yenser, Janot Zimmerman, and Sam Lind.

I would especially like to honor William E. Smith, director of Operation Youth, and professor of accounting and finance at Xavier University. His dedication in insuring the success of the program has been unsurpassed. His efforts, as well as those of his staff, enabled over 89 young citizens to gain new insight into the workings of democracy. The staff included:

Mr. Kevin M. Bien, program director; Mr. Michael A. York, chief of staff; Mr. William Maly, staff adviser; Rev. Leo Bennis, chaplain of Xavier University; senior staff members: Ann Bailey, David Dearworth, Brenda Green, Marsha Telles, and Michael Vorbroker; and junior staff members: Eric Bender, Denise Heckman, Theresa Helbling, Timothy Kelly, Beth Kruthaupt, Shannon Lane, Mark Telles, and Tony Kovalik.

Mr. Speaker, I am happy to pay tribute to this outstanding and worthwhile program.●

A TRIBUTE TO JOHNNY HYZNY

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 25, 1984

● Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I call attention to a dedicated citizen from Illinois' Fifth Congressional District, which I am privileged to represent, and he is Johnny Hyzny. Johnny is a lifelong resident of the Southwest Side of Chicago and he has consistently lived by the belief you should take an active part in civic and community affairs.

Johnny Hyzny has always extended his personal help and the use of his facilities to the many organizations of his community. He serves on several committees which are dedicated to making the neighborhood a better place to live. Johnny is the recipient of numerous awards and commendations for his efforts in behalf of his charitable and other worthy projects.

I join with the residents of the Fifth Congressional District in paying tribute to Johnny Hyzny for his work in our behalf, and I would like to introduce into today's CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a newspaper article honoring Johnny Hyzny upon his receipt of the Ray McDonald Community Achievement Award.

The article follows:

[From the Midway Sentinel, March 1984]
SENTINEL HONORS HYZNY

The Midway Sentinel proudly salutes Johnny Hyzny, a man dedicated to our community as this month's recipient of the Ray McDonald Community Achievement Award.

Johnny Hyzny has lived on the Southwest side of Chicago all his life and is a graduate of local schools. Johnny has been married to Lorraine (Vavra) for 33 years and has five children and one grandson. He and his wife have operated the Personality Lodge for many years.

It has always been John's belief that you should take an active part in civic and community affairs. Thus when Johnny and Lorraine bought a home in the 23rd Ward, that's just what they did. Johnny became a member of the Midway Kiwanis, the Greater Economic Development Committee, the Lech Walesa Triangle Committee, the Vittum Park Civic League and many others.

Johnny has always extended his personal help and the use of his facilities to the many organizations in the 23rd Ward. In fact, in 1970 two neighborhood women, Mary Grossman and Ida Otto, asked John if they could hold a meeting at Personality Lodge to form a new community organization. Johnny readily agreed and so the Vittum Park Civic League was born.

In 1980 Johnny ran for state representative of the 25th legislative district. Although unsuccessful in his bid for election, John to this day has remained active in 23rd Ward community affairs. He is on numerous committees which are dedicated to making the 23rd Ward a better place to live.

Currently, Johnny is chairman of the "Have a Heart for Keith" Committee. This committee was formed to help raise funds to help defray the cost of a heart transplant

needed by Keith Stanislawski, a 12 year old Chicago Lawn boy suffering from cardiac myopathy, a virus that causes deterioration of the heart muscles. The committee is composed of members of the Midway Kiwanis Club, the Garfield Ridge Chamber of Commerce, the 3rd District Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Lech Walesa Triangle Committee, the Rhine Post V.F.W., the Polka Disc Jockey Association of Chicago, the Des Plaines Valley V.F.W., the 5th District Congressman, William O. Lipinski, and the United Polka Association. Under the guidance of Johnny as chairman, the committee has held several fundraising events for the fund which now exceeds \$60,000.

He is also the recipient of numerous awards and commendations for his efforts in behalf of his charitable and other worthy projects. Among those are the national "Mr. Personality Award" of 1963, Des Plaines Valley 1971 Man of the Year, the 3rd District Veterans of Foreign Wars Man of the Year in 1975, Lithuanian Alliance of America 1975 Man of the Year, Polish American Police Association Award of 1977, the "Mr. Polka Personality Award of 1979," and a recent inductee to the Polish Hall of Fame.●

CAN ONE VOTE MAKE A DIFFERENCE?

HON. NORMAN D. SHUMWAY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 25, 1984

● Mr. SHUMWAY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to share with my colleagues a prize-winning essay entitled "Can One Vote Make a Difference?" This patriotic and responsible commentary on the need to exercise one's right to vote was written by Debbie Dunn, a high school senior in Newcastle, CA. Debbie's fine essay was selected as the winner of the South Placer Republican Women's recent contest, and I commend it to my colleagues' attention:

CAN ONE VOTE MAKE A DIFFERENCE?

My vote will make a difference. Our country was founded on a belief in a government of the people, by the people, and for the people. Thomas Jefferson said, "That government is the strongest in which every man feels himself a part." By making my voice heard at the polls, I involve myself in the democratic process, making myself a part of the government, not a disinterested bystander. Also, when I make it known to my friends or family that I will be voting, it is likely that my decision will cause them to consider taking a trip to the polls to vote.

My vote is given even greater value, however, when potential or qualified voters don't even show up to counter my vote! In my opinion, when a person chooses not to fill out a ballot, he is forfeiting his right to participate in government. According to statistics in the October 1980 issue of Reader's Digest, the people who most need representation, the poor, the uneducated, and the minorities, are the same people who constitute the majority of no-shows on election day. Sometimes it seems as though one vote could not possibly make even the slightest difference, as in the presidential elections of 1980. The television networks' early an-

nouncements and President Carter's concession speech a little over two hours before the polls were even closed discouraged the votes of many Westerners. Carlyle Reed, former publisher of The Sacramento Union, suggests simultaneous national voting would eliminate such problems in the future, perhaps even changing the outcome of national elections.

In addition, there have been several occasions when a handful of votes have made a tremendous difference. For example, in 1978, "The Democratic and Republican candidates running for state representative from Adams County in Pennsylvania wound up with 8551 votes each. Until the tie was broken by 14 votes in a recount, control of the entire Pennsylvania House of Representatives hung in the balance, since each party had won 101 seats, not counting the deadlocked district." What if a new law or choice of candidates is hanging in the balance? My vote suddenly becomes incredibly valuable. I can't afford to just sit by; my vote, my opinion, makes a difference, whether its importance lies in the breaking of a tie or just one more rock in a landslide. One vote can influence others and possibly decide a close race between candidates. In either case, I am preventing a government of the few, by the few, for the few and keeping government in the hands of the people, where it belongs.●

IMMIGRATION: A LONG WAYS TO GO

HON. FORTNEY H. (PETE) STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 25, 1984

● Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, in the wake of House consideration of the immigration bill I would like to place in the RECORD the Los Angeles Times editorial of June 21, 1984. The House has passed one of the most difficult pieces of legislation brought before us in the past decade. While it is far from perfect, it does represent the establishment of a national immigration policy. I feel the Los Angeles Times editorial draws attention to several of the gray areas of the bills passed by the House and Senate, and should be read by Members of both bodies.

IMMIGRATION: MAKING SENSE

Wednesday's narrow victory in the House of Representatives for major immigration reform is not the final step in creating a more humane and modern immigration system for this country.

The Simpson-Mazzoli bill—named for the chairmen of the immigration committees in Congress, Sen. Alan K. Simpson (R-Wyo.), and Rep. Romano L. Mazzoli (D-Ky.)—is not perfect. A legion of critics, ranging from organized labor to agribusiness and from minority groups to law-and-order conservatives, are vociferous on that point. But the bill is a balanced piece of legislation that can help the federal government get control of an outdated, widely abused immigration system.

¹ "Where Have All The Voters Gone?" *Reader's Digest*, October 1980, Volume 117, No. 702, Pleasantville, New York.

The House version of the bill must now be reconciled with a similar measure overwhelmingly approved by the Senate last May. There is still the danger of serious disputes among the conferees on some key provisions of the bill, and if negotiations over the differences are long they could drag on until Congress adjourns. That could prevent the bill from being signed into law by President Reagan, who has already indicated his support.

Both versions use the same basic approach to stemming illegal immigration—establishing a series of fines and other penalties for employers who hire undocumented workers in the hope that this will dry up the jobs that lure immigrants here. Unfortunately, neither version is specific enough on how these penalties can be imposed in a nondiscriminatory fashion. Some employers may err on the side of caution to avoid the penalties, and stop hiring anyone who looks or sounds "foreign," including Latino and Asian citizens. The House voted to delete a provision requiring the President to study the feasibility of a worker-identification system for all U.S. workers that could help obviate this potential problem. The Senate version would require that the President create a worker-eligibility system within three years. That provision should be retained by the conference committee, and the Reagan Administration should focus on the Social Security card as the basis for a worker-eligibility system. If that card, which all U.S. workers must have anyway, were made secure and counterfeit-proof, all workers could then be required to produce it before being hired for a job.

Another key difference between the two bills is their legalization program for illegal immigrants now living in this country. The House version of the bill includes an amnesty date of January, 1982. Any illegal immigrant who could prove that he had been in the country since then would be eligible to begin legalizing his status. That is more generous than the Senate version, which features a complicated, two-tiered amnesty system—legalization for immigrants here before 1977, but only temporary-resident status for those here since 1980. The House version is preferable because it is simpler and would bring more people out of hiding than the Senate proposal would. Aside from humanitarian considerations, there is a soundly practical argument for this amnesty. There is no way in which the government could ever track down and deport all people now living illegally in this country. Even if mass deportations were possible, most Americans would find such draconian measures abhorrent.

The House version of the legislation also includes a guest-worker program for farmers who claim that they cannot find enough American workers who are willing to harvest their crops. We are dubious about their arguments, and worry that a guest-worker system could degenerate into another brace-ro program, marred by worker abuse and other problems. If the conferees retain the guest-worker provision, they should also put a time limit on the program.

Finally, the Administration must now renew its efforts to reorganize and modernize the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service and the other agencies charged with patrolling this country's borders, with an eye toward creating a single border-management agency and a separate bureau of immigration. Simpson-Mazzoli includes more money for the immigration service but that is not enough. Too much evidence has accu-

mulated over the last decade of that agency's inefficient and occasionally corrupt practices. It would be a travesty to leave it untouched, administering a streamlined new law in the same old way.●

STEPHEN BARTOSZ, EAGLE SCOUT

HON. BARBARA A. MIKULSKI

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 25, 1984

● Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate this opportunity to commend one of my constituents, Stephen Bartosz, who resides in Catonsville, MD. Stephen recently received the Eagle Award, the highest award obtainable in Scouting.

The accomplishment of becoming an Eagle Scout is not a simple one. The candidate must fulfill requirements for skill awards as well as merit badges. Stephen had previously earned all 12 skill awards, 34 badges, and is a member of the Order of the Arrow. The Eagle Award is also a symbol of the intelligence, the courteousness, the trustworthiness, and the loyalty to our Nation of the Scout. To possess all of these qualifications is indeed an outstanding accomplishment and one to be very proud of.

I am honored to have Stephen as a constituent. I hope his accomplishments stand out as a role model to all young Americans. I extend my congratulations to Stephen and wish him continued success in the future.●

THE GI BILL

HON. THOMAS J. DOWNEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 22, 1984

● Mr. DOWNEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, 40 years ago, this Nation made a commitment to its veterans to assist them in their education and training after they left the service. The GI bill surely stands as a symbol of all that is great about the United States. It is a clear expression of our gratitude to the millions of men and women who serve in our Armed Forces and defend the Nation.

It is also one of the best investments that this Nation has made. In the past 40 years, over 18 million veterans have received approximately \$55 billion in benefits under the GI bill. I think that this is a remarkable figure. There can be no doubt that the GI bill marks a milestone in the way in which we reward those who defend us. We now recognize that we as citizens have a covenant with those who defend us—a covenant that does not end when the

individual takes off his or her uniform.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend all those members who have served so diligently on the Veterans' Affairs Committee of this House over the years. They have done yeoman service in adopting the GI bill to changing conditions. And I would also like to commend all the veterans' organizations who have so well represented the interests of their members.●

MICHAEL AND MARC
SCHACHTER HONORED

HON. DUNCAN HUNTER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 25, 1984

● Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call attention to two of my constituents for their outstanding contributions to their community and country. Michael Andrew Schachter and Marc Adam Schachter of Romona, CA, both 16 years old, will defend their titles at the 1984 nationals modeling competition of the International Plastic Modelers Society [IPMS] in Atlanta on July 14, 1984.

Last year, each of the twin sons of Eva and Harold Schachter garnered a first place award in different aircraft categories in the junior division competition—17 years of age or under—at the IPMS 1983 national competition in Phoenix. Marc and Michael took six place awards out of a possible seven they could have won. Besides the two first place finishes, they earned three second place awards—in two of these instances, losing out to the competing brother—and one third place award. They swept the "Out-Of-The-Box" category and three of their remaining four entries won honorable mention.

Marc and Michael began their interest in aviation and model construction when they were just 4 years old, and have developed, by trial and error over the years, the skills and craftsmanship which have helped to earn them the recognition they have achieved. It has been not only an investment in time, but in research and the acquisition of knowledge about the models they construct, as authenticity and attention to detail are as important as accuracy and precision in construction.

They have distinguished themselves in competition to the extent that they most often compete against adults rather than their peers. On occasion, they have been asked to team up as judges for competitions rather than participate as contestants.

They began entering into modeling competitions less than 3 years ago, first with local competitions, then regional contests and invitationals and culminating last year with their enormously successful first try at the "Nationals."

Mike and Marc competed in the San Diego Aerospace Museum's inaugural modeling contest and show in October of 1981, and captured awards for all of their entries. Their domination of the 1982 contest led them to retire from further competition in that event and last year served as judges at the invitation of the museum.

In June 1982, they were invited to be the special guest of Eastern Airlines by its chairman of the board and chief executive officer, former astronaut and Apollo 8 commander, Frank Borman. They presented Mr. Borman with a scale model of Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker's Spad XIII. America's World War I ace and commercial aviation pioneer became the driving force in the development of Eastern as one of the Nation's major air carriers.

In September 1983, I appointed them to serve on my Citizens Advisory Council on Defense—Strategic and Planning Policy, the youngest citizens to be so chosen.

In the past years, the brothers have involved themselves in local community fund raising events for the National Asthmatic Center in Denver and other service club projects. They have also participated as volunteers in local non-partisan election campaigns.

Marc and Michael are honor students at La Jolla Country Day School in La Jolla, CA, and will begin their junior year this September. Both Mike and Marc share the goal of qualifying as U.S. Navy pilots after completing college.

Mr. Speaker, these young citizens are adherents to the belief that a strong national defense and an educated population are essential to our national security and the preservation and maintenance of peace throughout the world and I salute their accomplishments.●

FAMILY RESPONSIBILITY FOR
NURSING HOME RESIDENTS:
FEDERAL POLICY REMAINS IN
QUESTION

HON. MARIO BIAGGI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 25, 1984

● Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, last February 1983, the Department of Health and Human Services issued a revision to the State Medicaid Manual that allowed States to adopt laws that would require family members to bear some of the costs for their relatives in nursing homes. That transmittal evoked a great deal of concern on the part of many, including myself, that we were opening the door to placing financial responsibilities on families that did not have adequate resources of their own.

In response to the HHS transmittal, I introduced legislation, House Con-

current Resolution 134, that was intended to send a clear signal to the authors of that transmittal that this policy was in violation not only of Federal Medicaid law and statute—but also went well beyond the intent of Congress. In hearings conducted by my Subcommittee on Human Services of the House Select Committee on Aging last May, we were advised by the Health Care Financing Administration, that drafted the revision, that they proceeded with this proposal at the request of a number of States that sought to reduce their growing Medicaid budgets.

Mr. Speaker, Medicaid now pays for over \$7.3 billion of the national nursing home budget, which represents 43 percent of all program outlays. However, in testimony before the committee, we learned that by its own estimates, savings under this family responsibility rule were expected to be minimal at best—the cost of administering such a program would cost \$75 million, with the net savings of \$25 million. According to its own 1979 report, HCFA found that expanded assets tests for family members of institutionalized adults would not yield significant sources of funds. Finally, testimony before our committee by a number of health policy experts underscored this point—making families pay would not save significant Medicaid dollars.

Despite these overwhelming facts that this policy is ill-conceived and unwise, HCFA has failed to reverse itself on this matter and to date, has not withdrawn the February 1983 transmittal.

For the benefit of my colleagues, it should also be noted that a number of States have sought to enact or implement family responsibility laws with little success. According to the National Senior Citizens Law Center, which has been monitoring State activity since the introduction of the 1983 transmittal, no State has sought to pass any laws to require family responsibility despite the claim by HCFA that a number of States had petitioned the Department for clarification of policy in this area.

Conversely, a number of States that have sought to enact laws have had their attempts blocked. For example, Idaho, which enacted a law in January 1982, in an attempt to control the State's Medicaid budget—half of which was devoted to nursing home payments. The experience of Idaho proves what I have stated from the outset when HCFA attempted to encourage State laws to assist with payments—such a law will not work. In Tennessee, which enacted a family responsibility law in 1982, the State attorney general has concluded that the law is invalid based upon the fact that does not apply generally to the entire population and is in conflict with the

HCFA transmittal. I contend that the HCFA transmittal is unclear to the extent that it will only further confuse States that are attempting to address this issue.

A number of other States have considered—or will consider family responsibility legislation. These include Colorado, Indiana, Hawaii, Kentucky, and Massachusetts. Utah is considering similar efforts. Three States have laws on the books—Indiana, Idaho, and Virginia—but are choosing at this point not to enforce them and one State, Maine, has moved to repeal its law.

I believe that based upon evidence that I have reviewed on this matter, including internal documents from HCFA indicate that confusion still reigns on this issue so that even the administration is seeking to clarify its own policy on the recommendation of the Department's general counsel. However, the Department has not moved forward on this issue and as a result, States are still attempting to adopt—with varying degrees of success—laws which will require family members to pay.

When one considers the fact that the average age of a nursing home resident is 83—that means that more than likely, their children are at or nearing retirement age themselves. This translates into the fact that their own resources will be limited as they will have fixed incomes for the rest of their lives.

Mr. Speaker, in order to end this confusion and more importantly—to put an end to these various attempts by States to impose unworkable family responsibility requirements upon relatives of nursing home residents, I call upon the Congress to adopt my bill, House Concurrent Resolution 134, that will direct HCFA to withdraw this transmittal to the Medicaid manual and end this continued ill-conceived policy. It has never been the responsibility of Federal Government to impose cost saving proposals upon States that would have a disproportionate impact upon elderly nursing home residents. The current policy will only establish various levels of care for poor elderly based upon ability to pay. As such, it should be withdrawn.●

TRIBUTE TO SCOTT VAN ORNUM

HON. BOB TRAXLER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 25, 1984

● Mr. TRAXLER. Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor that I pay tribute today to an exceptionally talented young man from my congressional district who was named 1 of the 20 Presidential Scholars in the Arts, our Na-

tion's highest award for young artists. Scott Van Ornum of Saginaw, MI, was selected as a Presidential Scholar for his tremendous accomplishments as an organist.

Scott began playing the organ when only 9 years old. Now at age 17, he has captured numerous awards on the local and State level. He has demonstrated his talent at organ concerts across the United States and Europe, thrilling audiences with organ renditions of Bach, Brahms, and Handel. Most recently, Scott put on an outstanding performance at the Kennedy Center as part of a program for the Presidential Scholars in the Arts.

I want to take this opportunity to recognize the creative feats of Scott and other young artists. Too often we forget the amazing contributions made by our poets, musicians, painters, and dancers. I believe the following quotation from John F. Kennedy, during a 1963 address at Amherst College, points out the importance of art in our society:

When power corrupts, poetry cleanses, for art establishes the basic human truths which must serve as the touchstone of our judgement.

With that, I would like to extend heartfelt congratulations to Scott and his parents Frederick and Barbara Ziehl of Saginaw. I also would like to wish Scott continued success as he pursues his musical career next fall at the Eastman School of Music in Rochester, NY.●

A TRIBUTE TO FE CHRISTINE UNPINGCO

HON. ANTONIO BORJA WON PAT

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 25, 1984

● Mr. WON PAT. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize an outstanding student, Fe Christine Unpingco, this year's Presidential Scholar, representing the Territory of Guam. This achievement brings honor both to our island and to her parents, Guam Senator Antonio and Emily Unpingco.

Miss Unpingco was salutatorian of the 1984 graduating class from the Agat/Santa Rita Senior High School, where she was also student body president, a member of the National Honor Society, varsity cheerleader, and first alternate for a 4-year Army ROTC scholarship. Having served as religious instructor, hospital volunteer, and student representative on the principal's advisory committee and school suspension board, and having participated in numerous government-sponsored seminars and conferences, we aptly demonstrated qualities of leadership and dedication to public service that earned her the local Outstanding Youth and Service Awards.

With her exemplary achievements, service commitment, and positive attitude, Miss Unpingco serves as a wonderful role model for other students following after her. I believe I speak for the people of Guam when I say that we witness the bestowal of this honor upon her with great pride. We have high expectations for her in the future. I personally hope that after she completes her studies at the University of Oregon, she will return to the territory of Guam, which needs the services of talented, empathic, educated individuals such as Fe Christine.●

THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1984, H.R. 5490

HON. BARBARA A. MIKULSKI

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 25, 1984

● Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. Speaker, the civil rights bill of 1984 is neither a ground-breaking piece of legislation, nor a revolutionary idea in civil rights. This bill merely returns to our Nation's women, minorities, disabled, and elderly, the legal rights and remedies they had prior to the U.S. Supreme Court's decision in Grove City College against Bell.

H.R. 5490 would overrule the Supreme Court decision in Grove City, which substantially narrows the reach of title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, the Federal law prohibiting sex discrimination in education. The Court held that title IX's bar on sex discrimination applies only to the specific program or activity within an institution which receives Federal financial assistance, not the entire institution.

The Grove City decision threatens more than educational equity for women. Current laws outlawing discrimination based on race, handicap, and age are also in jeopardy of being narrowly applied. Title XI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Age Discrimination Act, and section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 are written with program or activity language similar to that of title IX.

That is why this legislation is so necessary, to simply restore the original scope of all these laws. So that entire institutions would be barred from discriminating when any of its parts receives Federal funds.

Discrimination has no place in our society. The time is now for the Civil Rights Act of 1984.●

TITLE IV, PART B FUNDING: A MATTER OF LIFE, ABUSE, OR DEATH

HON. FORTNEY H. (PETE) STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 25, 1984

● Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, the utterly inadequate funding for title IV, part B, Child Welfare Services, has meant the difference between life, abuse, and death for too many children in this country. This was the major conclusion of recent hearings held in California and Connecticut conducted by the Public Assistance and Unemployment Compensation Subcommittee.

In 1980, the Congress passed Public Law 96-272, the Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act, to reform our foster care and child welfare system. Title IV, parts B and E appropriations provide the funding for the implementation of this act. The IV, part B funds are used to provide a variety of services to children and families in crisis situations including: preventive services to keep children out of foster care, permanency planning to ensure a permanent stable home for every child, reunification services to ensure that the child is returned home within a reasonable amount of time, or adoption placement when reunification is not practical or feasible.

Witnesses at both hearings were generally pleased with Public Law 96-272. However, every witness, which included county welfare directors, social workers, foster home directors, and advocacy groups, lamented the gross underfunding of the law. When Public Law 96-272 was enacted, it was assumed that implementing the reforms mandated would require title IV, part B funding of about \$266 million a year and this amount was authorized. But title IV, part B funding has never been higher than \$165 million, which is identical with the administration's request for fiscal year 1985.

Our hearings dramatically demonstrated that \$165 million is totally inadequate in 1984 and this amount in 1985 will be even less effective in dealing with the needs of children in crisis. This is due to a combination of factors: An overwhelming increase in child abuse nationally, particularly child sexual abuse—in Alameda County the number of reported cases went from 123 in 1973 to 4,848 in 1983; the high cost of implementing and maintaining reforms and services mandated by Public Law 96-272; and the previous budget cuts which have reduced services and the number of protective service workers to handle the rising caseloads.

To use the words of Helene Weber, regional director of the National Association of Social Workers, "We can no longer provide what are called child

welfare services. We do an emergency in 2 hours. We put band-aids on whatever is happening."

Mr. Speaker, we cannot afford to use a band-aid approach. Without preventive services children are literally dying at the hands of parental mistreatment. For example, in Santa Clara County 6 children under 5 died from parental abuse and another 36 died from accidental death which may have been due to mistreatment or neglect.

Without preventive services our juvenile and prison systems are swelling. In our prison population, 70 to 80 percent of the sexual offenders have been childhood victims of sexual abuse or trauma. In California, 33 percent of children at the California Youth Authority have been in foster care, while 69 percent of the inmates in the prison system were foster children.

Because we are not effectively preventing crisis situations, more children are coming into foster care with more problems requiring more services. These are very damaged kids. One study found that 69 percent had some significant problem, 21 percent emotional or mental problems, 17 percent described as behavioral problems, 16 percent physically handicapped or suffering physical disorders, learning disabilities, alcohol, or drug problems.

In short, if we contribute our time, effort and money now, it will cost us much less in the future. We must invest in our children. They are our future.

Mr. Speaker, in light of the desperate situation thousands of children face, I would ask my colleagues on the Appropriations Committee to look favorably on increasing title IV, Part B funding by \$100 million. Band-Aids just won't work. The legacy of this approach has left a trail of death and permanent scarring of our most precious resource, our children.●

IN CELEBRATION OF THE 70TH BIRTHDAY OF ROSE LYNNE

HON. JIM BATES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 25, 1984

● Mr. BATES. Mr. Speaker, June 22, 1984, marks the 70th birthday of one of San Diego's most hard-working public servants, Rose Lynne, formerly known as Rose Lynne Switzer. As director of the National Association of Ombudspersons, Advocates, and Inspectors General, Rose Lynne testified before the Senate Agriculture Committee in 1981.

On the occasion of her 70th birthday today, she has asked me to cite this testimony in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD as a tribute to her lifelong commitment to ombudsmanship and

synergistic methods of achieving efficiency in government. I recommend to my colleagues Rose Lynne's testimony, which appeared on pages 62 through 66 in the report of the Senate Agriculture Committee on January 6, 1981. There is a lesson for all of us in Rose Lynne's fiesty statement.●

HERITAGE FESTIVAL

HON. TOBY ROTH

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 25, 1984

● Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, the summer of 1984 will mark the 350th anniversary of the landing of Jean Nicolet at what is now Green Bay, WI. He had been commissioned by Samuel de Champlain, the Governor of New France, to seek a Northwest passage to the Orient and thus became the first European to explore this part of the Great Lakes.

Little did Nicolet realize that his arrival in 1634 actually signaled the opening of the American heartland, a starting point for the penetration of the Mississippi Valley and eventually the Far West. The story of the subsequent exploration and development of this vast territory is an important part of our national history.

The Brown County Historical Society is sponsoring the Heritage Festival, a celebration of discovery from June 29 to July 8, 1984. This festival will make visible to the community, the State and the Nation the unique contributions made by Green Bay and northeastern Wisconsin since 1634. Thousands of visitors will attend this exciting celebration and it will be an appropriate occasion to reflect on the contributions made by all the ethnic groups which have populated the area. A major goal of the festival is to collect and establish a written and photographic history of the ethnic groups in northeastern Wisconsin.

Nicolet blazed a trail that was followed by many different groups who emigrated to the area. Initially they had to struggle, but eventually they thrived and prospered. For the citizens of northeastern Wisconsin the commemoration of Nicolet's landing has provided an opportunity to look back upon their proud historical and ethnic heritage.●

A TRIBUTE TO THE AFRICAN
METHODIST EPISCOPAL
CHURCH

HON. WALTER E. FAUNTROY

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 25, 1984

● Mr. FAUNTROY. Mr. Speaker, at a time when there is growing concern about educational opportunity, economic development and family and social responsibility in the black community, it gives me great pleasure to bring to your attention the work of an institution, which for almost 200 years, has been a backbone of the black community. The African Methodist Episcopal Church is today America's single largest black institution.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church [AME] was founded at a time when black worshippers were restricted to segregated churches and pews. Richard Allen, unable to worship freely in the Methodist Church, started the African Methodist Episcopal Church, while still adhering to the principles of John Wesley. Historian Howard D. Gregg has said that Richard Allen's action "was as much a hallmark in black religious freedom as was the Boston Tea Party a hallmark in the eventual freedom of the colonies from the domination of England in the American Revolution."

Now numbering over 3 million members, the church has been a pioneer in black educational activities in the United States and in Africa. The church presently maintains five 4-year colleges, one junior college, two theological seminaries and two Job Corps centers in the United States. Wilberforce University, America's first black college, was founded in 1856 by the AME Church.

Educational opportunities, as well as social and economic development will be the prime topics discussed by the 20,000 to 30,000 participants at the AME Church 1984 General Conference, July 8-15.

On this occasion, I want to take this opportunity to applaud the AME Church as it continues its tradition of service to the black community.●

PAGE SCHOOL PROGRAM

HON. G. WILLIAM WHITEHURST

OF VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 25, 1984

● Mr. WHITEHURST. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday evening, June 14, the "End of the Year" ceremony marked the completion of the first year of the new U.S. House of Representatives Page School; 61 pages have completed the second term, and since September 6, 1983, 85 students from 28 States and the District of Columbia have been enrolled in the school. Nearly 95 percent

of the students took a full four-class load, while an additional dozen took additional work through their home schools.

As chairman of the Education Task Force, I am delighted to take this opportunity to offer my congratulations to these students whose hard work and dedication have made the first year of the school so successful. We already have a school to be proud of, and I know that in the years to come we will have an even finer educational facility.

A number of the pages merit special recognition. The school, residence hall, and work supervisors selected one boy and one girl as outstanding citizens in the page program. The criteria for selection included those elements of hard work, cooperative spirit, loyalty, positive attitude, and effort in all phases of the program. The two pages so honored are Mary Calhoun and Christopher Tully.

The most improved student award went to Kenneth Godawa for his progress during the 1983-84 school year.

All three received plaques during the June 14 ceremony, which had generously been provided by the Exchange of Capitol Hill.

A number of students have received certificates of achievement from the page school for having earned a perfect 4.0 grade point average for one or both of the school terms. Those students are:

First term: Georgie Boge, Jeff Coombs, Deb Dubin, Nate Geisert, Scott Kaden, Andy LeCates, Amil Petrin, and Andy Schmerl.

Second term: Sharon Bauer, Julia Causbie, Doug Derryberry, Nate Geisert, Scott Griesser, Andy LeCates, Bernard Mania, Roger Martin, Molly McCarthy, Amil Petrin, Stefan Scholl, Lee Anna Sellers, and Jennifer Spreitzer.

Special mention is also due the officers of the student activity council, who have provided outstanding leadership to their fellow pages: President, Georgie Boge; Vice President, Mark Lehman; Secretary, Jennifer Berdahl; Treasurer, Nathan Geisert; Members at Large: George Berridge; Jennifer Lovett; and Jeffrey Turner.

Finally, because becoming a page in the House of Representatives is in itself a major achievement, I am pleased to share with my colleagues the entire House Page Roster for 1983-84.

HOUSE PAGE ROSTER—1983-84
GIRLS

Glenda Austin, Tanya Bailey, Brandi Baldwin, Sharon Bauer, Jennifer Berdahl, Maureen Blum, Georgie Boge, Nicole Boxer, Mary Calhoun, Tina Cascio, Julia Causbie, Kimberly Davis, Deborah Dubin, Yvonne Dye, Amy Fultz, Samantha Goodman, Kimberly Hadden, Valeria Hoffmen, Lisa Indorf, Laurel Ingham, Sheryl Jones, Jennifer Lovett, Lisa Malvaso, Molly McCarthy, Michelle Morris, Lisa Myers, Lynn Nachwalter, Tham Nguyen, Lisa Pierotti, Michelle Pino,

Lee Anna Sellers, Kathleen Sevilla, Natalie Shafer, Ann-Marie Spence, Jennifer Spreitzer, Lucinda Stewert, Linda Thomas, Margaret Welch, Lisa Williams, Myra Wilson, Martha Wood

BOYS

Filiberto Almendarez, Edward Alexander, Donald Asmonga, George Berridge, Will Brooks, Jr., Jeffrey Coombs, William Conner, Thomas Cox, Peter Crean, Douglas Derryberry, Jimmy Duncan, Michael Gagnon, Nathan Geisert, David Geiss, Kenneth Godawa, Christopher Gorelik, Scott Griesser, Robert Hyneman, Sean Jones, Scott Kaden, Andrew LeCates, Mark Lehman, Robert Levine, Bernard Mania, Roger Martin, Brian Montgomery, Benjamin Newman, Robert Olmetti, David O'Neill, Michael Parish, Wayne Parton, Amil Petrin, Andrew Potts, Johnny Robinson, Brian Ronholm, Andrew Schmerl, Stefan Scholl, David Schroeder, Eugene Taylor, Steven Treistman, Sean Tucker, Bruce Tulgan, Christopher Tully, Jeffrey Turner, Luis Zervigon.

Mr. Speaker, permit me to close by expressing my gratitude to all of my colleagues who have offered support and encouragement for the work of the Education Task Force. I think that all of us can take considerable pride in what has been accomplished in just 1 year. Much of the success of our school, of course, must be credited to our outstanding principal, Dr. Robert F. Knautz, who has provided the leadership and maintained the high educational standards so necessary to the development of our school.

I know all of my fellow House Members join me in wishing these fine young people Godspeed and every success in the coming years.●

TWO DADE SCHOOLS MAKE U.S.
HONOR ROLL

HON. WILLIAM LEHMAN

OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 25, 1984

● Mr. LEHMAN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, as a former teacher and chairman of the Dade County School Board, I know from firsthand experience the importance of strong leadership in our schools and its role in improving the quality of education for our children.

It was for this reason that it was no surprise to me that two North Dade schools located in our congressional district—American Senior High School and Highland Oaks Junior High School, were cited as exemplary schools nationwide by the U.S. Department of Education. Both schools were opened within the past 8 years. However, under the strong leadership of American High principal Fred Bertani and Highland Oaks principal Mildred Augenstein, both schools have established successful track records and traditions of achievement that merit national honors.

An article recently appeared in the Miami Herald which provides some additional details on the programs these schools have set up and the difficulties they have faced in their efforts to achieve excellence, and I wanted to share this article with my colleagues.

I think the principals, teachers, staff, and students in these schools are to be congratulated for their dedication, hard work, and achievement. They have shown that miracles do happen and have set an example not only for our community, but for schools all across the Nation. We look forward to even greater achievements from these two schools in the future.

The article follows:

TWO DADE SCHOOLS MAKE U.S. HONOR ROLL
(By Mark Silva)

It's a tale of two schools, one that was presumed doomed for disaster before it even opened, the other born to succeed.

But both now have one thing in common—the leadership of two dynamic educators—that has catapulted them to national fame.

American Senior High School, which overcame a reputation for racial strife, and Highland Oaks Junior High School, distinguished by stellar student achievement, were among 202 secondary schools cited as "exemplary" Thursday by U.S. Education Secretary Terrel Bell.

The two Dade County schools are the only schools in South Florida, and among nine schools in the state, to achieve the national honor.

It's a particularly sweet victory for American, "The Home of the Patriots," whose name was once synonymous with campus brawls.

"It's based on where you were three years ago and where we are today," said American High Principal Fred Bertani, in an interview earlier this year as the school was nominated for the national award. "In essence, I want to win. I want to go to Washington and stand on the steps of the White House and tell President Reagan there are two kinds of kids: Patriots and those who want to be."

Both schools, relatively new, were opened to relieve the overcrowding of schools in the burgeoning neighborhoods of North Dade.

American High, which opened in Northwest Dade in 1976, drew its students from Hialeah-Miami Lakes High and Miami Carol City High, where overcrowding had resulted in double-sessions for students.

Highland Oaks, which opened in 1978, drew students from upscale sections of Northeast Dade. Its opening relieved John F. Kennedy Junior High School, which also had been forced to double up its school days.

American's Bertani and Highland Oaks Principal Mildred Augenstein are credited with a forceful brand of leadership that, in one case, has helped a troubled school arise from failure, and, in the other case, placed a school among the top-achieving schools in the nation.

"In the case of both schools, the one thing they have in common is very, very strong leadership in the role of the principal," said James Fleming, assistant superintendent for administrative operations.

"One of the key factors at Highland Oaks is the principal's professional background. Mildred for years was director of staff development for the school system. What she has done is, she has very carefully staffed the school with top quality instructional people.

"Fred is simply a strong leader, who has a tremendous amount of energy and has applied it," Fleming said. "We've said for years, the most important variable in the success of a school is the principal."

American, at 18350 NW 67th Ave., sends only 20 per cent of its graduates to college and is still a relatively low-achieving school. Its achievement test scores rank below the national norm. Yet American has been a leader in requirements for a high school diploma, setting standards two years ago that surpassed the state's requirements.

Students at Highland Oaks, at 2375 NE 203rd St., rank high on the nationwide Stanford Achievement Test, well above the national norm. The school sends dozens of its students each year to a program for the "gifted" at the north campus of Miami-Dade Community College.

American, rocked by racial violence after its opening, had known nothing but controversy. More than 500 parents and students, most of them from Miami Lakes, had protested the coming of the new school and vowed to refuse to send their children north to the new facility.

The school opened with a racial mix, equal numbers of blacks, Hispanics and non-Latin whites from far-flung neighborhoods of North Dade. The first principal, Glenda Harris, lost her job in 1978 because of the violence that marked the school's first two years. Campus brawls were common; the school recorded almost as many assaults as school days.

Still, almost all students at American are bused there. But the school has overcome the strife that disrupted its opening years.

"It was chaos," said one teacher at American, crediting Bertani and Assistant Principal Carol Licko with the turnaround. "Between you and me, Bertani and Licko are the reason this school is where it is."●

RONALD J. VINCENT DAY

HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 25, 1984

● Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to share with my colleagues the remarkable history of Mr. Ronald J. Vincent. Mr. Vincent's accomplishments are being celebrated on July 10, 1984, that day having been declared Ronald Vincent Day by the mayor and city council of the city of Oakland, CA.

Mr. Vincent currently chairs the Oakland Symphony Orchestra Association, which during his tenure has increased its operating budget by nearly 85 percent and its contribution base by an even more impressive 120 percent. Those who know Mr. Vincent speak of him as a human dynamo, a man who never accepts "no" as an answer. His hard work on behalf of the symphony has enhanced its reputation worldwide.

Mr. Vincent's civic-minded contribution of time and energy is all the more impressive in light of the fact that he is the owner/operator of Vincent Electric of Oakland.

I am pleased to join with the mayor and city council of Oakland in honor-

ing Ronald Vincent's significant contributions to our community.●

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Any changes in committee scheduling will be indicated by placement of an asterisk to the left of the name of the unit conducting such meetings.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, June 26, 1984, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JUNE 27

9:00 a.m.

Environment and Public Works
Environmental Pollution Subcommittee
To hold hearings on amendment No. 2807, proposed Wildlife and the Parks Act of 1984, to S. 978, to provide financial assistance to States for wetlands conservation.

SD-406

9:30 a.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
Business meeting, to mark up S. 2181, to authorize and define the scope of powers for depository institutions and their holding companies and to revise certain Federal bank regulations.

SD-538

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
District of Columbia Subcommittee
Business meeting, to mark up proposed legislation appropriating funds for fiscal year 1985 for the District of Columbia government.

SD-138

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Merchant Marine Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. Con. Res. 56, to express the sense of the Congress in opposition to further expansion of cargo preference requirements.

SR-253

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

SD-366

Finance

International Trade Subcommittee
To hold hearings on the state of the U.S. automobile industry, focusing on the competitiveness of the industry, effects of the Japanese auto export re-

straints, and the future of international trade in autos. SD-215

Foreign Relations
International Economic Policy Subcommittee
To hold hearings protectionism in international trade, focusing on the automotive industry. SD-419

Governmental Affairs
Energy, Nuclear Proliferation and Government Processes Subcommittee
To hold hearings on nuclear nonproliferation. SD-342

Judiciary
Administrative Practice and Procedure Subcommittee
To resume oversight hearings on congressional access to reliable agency information. SD-226

Labor and Human Resources
Business meeting, to consider S. 2568, the Civil Rights Act of 1984, and the nomination of Rosemary M. Collyer, of Colorado, to be General Counsel of the National Labor Relations Board. SD-430

Veterans' Affairs
To hold hearings on measures to provide for certain veteran compensation programs, including S. 2736, S. 2737, S. 2267, S. 2268, S. 2451, S. 2759, and S. 2760. SR-418

Joint Economic
To hold hearings on the minimum wage. 340 Cannon Building

2:00 p.m.
Conferees
On H.R. 5753, appropriating funds for fiscal year 1985 for the legislative branch of the Federal Government. S-128, Capitol

JUNE 28

9:00 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Public Lands and Reserved Water Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 2692 and H.R. 2982, bills to exempt certain water conveyance systems from right-of-way fees and conditions under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, H.R. 2889, to authorize funds for fiscal years 1984 through 1987 for the National Museum for the Building Arts for operating expenses during its renovation, and to change the name of the museum to the National Building Museum, and H.R. 2838, to provide assistance to certain groups and organizations volunteering to plant tree seedlings on public lands. SD-366

Labor and Human Resources
To hold hearings on S. 2748, to revise the procedures for new drug applications and to provide for the extension of patents for certain regulated products, and the proposed Drug Export Amendments of 1984. SD-430

9:30 a.m.
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
Business meeting, to consider the nomination of Martha R. Seger, of Michigan, to be a member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. SD-538

Foreign Relations
To hold joint hearings with the Committee on Governmental Affairs' Subcommittee on Energy, Nuclear Proliferation, and Government Processes on Senate Resolution 368 and Senate Resolution 283, measures calling for a ban on chemical weapons. SD-419

Governmental Affairs
Energy, Nuclear Proliferation, and Government Processes Subcommittee
To hold joint hearings with the Committee on Foreign Relations on Senate Resolution 368 and Senate Resolution 283, measures calling for a ban on chemical weapons. SD-419

10:00 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Merchant Marine Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on the implementation of the differential subsidy program of the Maritime Administration, Department of Transportation. SD-138

Environment and Public Works
To resume hearings on proposals to extend and amend the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (Superfund). SD-406

Finance
To hold hearings on the trade deficit. SD-215

Judiciary
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business. SD-226

Labor and Human Resources
Education, Arts, and Humanities Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 2561, authorizing funds for fiscal year 1985 to facilitate the transfer of computerized training programs of the Federal Government to the private sector and to State and local governments for use in manpower training programs. SD-562

JULY 6

9:30 a.m.
Joint Economic
To hold hearings on the employment/unemployment situation in June. SD-106

JULY 10

9:30 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
To hold hearings on the practice of defensive medicine by the medical profession in an effort to avoid malpractice suits and its effects on the quality of medical care. SD-430

JULY 25

10:00 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee
To hold joint oversight hearings with the House Committee on Government Operations' Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations and Human Resources to review the activities of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. 2154 Rayburn Building

JULY 26

9:30 a.m.
Finance
Taxation and Debt Management Subcommittee
To hold hearings to discuss whether tax law should encourage employers to provide certain fringe benefits. SD-215

JULY 27

9:30 a.m.
Finance
Taxation and Debt Management Subcommittee
To continue hearings to discuss whether tax law should encourage employers to provide certain fringe benefits. SD-215

JULY 30

9:30 a.m.
Finance
Taxation and Debt Management Subcommittee
To resume hearings to discuss whether tax law should encourage employers to provide certain fringe benefits. SD-215

AUGUST 6

10:00 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Ocean Policy Study Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on contracting out certain functions of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce. SR-253

SEPTEMBER 18

9:30 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
Labor Subcommittee
To resume oversight hearings to examine the scope and impact of certain occupational diseases. SD-430

11:00 a.m.
Veterans' Affairs
To hold hearings to review the legislative priorities of the American Legion. SR-325

CANCELLATIONS

JUNE 27

9:00 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
Handicapped Subcommittee
To hold hearings to review recommendations to improve services for the mentally retarded. SR-428A

9:30 a.m.
Judiciary
Constitution Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on the implementation of the Voting Rights Act. SD-226

Special on Aging
To hold hearings on the scope of medical malpractice, and to examine options to medicare. SD-628