

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

VOICE OF DEMOCRACY
CONTEST WINNER

HON. DICK CHENEY

OF WYOMING

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 26, 1988

Mr. CHENEY. Mr. Speaker, each year the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States and its Ladies Auxiliary conduct the Voice of Democracy broadcast scriptwriting contest. I am proud today, to honor Wyoming's Voice of Democracy winner Karen Dombeck. Karen's thoughtful script entitled "America's Liberty—Our Heritage" is a commentary on the unique nature of the freedoms that we enjoy in this country, how we attained these freedoms and our responsibilities with regard to protecting them for ourselves and future Americans.

I am very proud to present Karen's winning essay.

AMERICA'S LIBERTY—OUR HERITAGE

It is my heritage. It is something that has been in my family for generations. It is a very precious gift. I will work hard to preserve it so that it will be a part of the next generation's heritage. My family is America, and the gift I speak of is liberty.

You cannot see liberty. You'll never hold it in your hands, but everyday as an American citizen you will experience its benefits.

More than two hundred years ago, a group of courageous people fought to win their independence from a king. We read about them in history books, and some we even know by name. We will never really know these people, and they could not have possibly imagined the millions of Americans that followed them, yet they are an important part of our lives and our heritage. They secured for us the blessings of liberty. These blessings are documented in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. In the United States we have freedom of speech and freedom of the press. The government makes no restrictions on our opinions and gives us the right to voice these opinions and make them known to others through the media. We have the right to choose our government officials. We select the leadership of our country by voting in elections. These people we elect make and enforce our laws. We are given the right to pursue our own personal happiness. Without restricting the freedom of others and staying within the limits of the law, we are free to become the best that we can be. No matter what your sex, religion, or ethnic background, America offers equal opportunity. All citizens are guaranteed the same rights. If you feel that your rights are being infringed upon, you have the right to bring your case to a court. When involved in a criminal case, an American will not be asked to be a witness against himself and will not be deprived of his rights without due process of law. The rights explained are just a few of the many we have as American citizens. Our government rests upon the recognition of the rights of the people.

Today's America emerged from the challenges of yesterday. Our country is rich in tradition. We are tempered by war, disciplined by peace, and proud of our ancient heritage.

The citizens of America are the builders of the future and the caretakers of the past. We are responsible for protecting and defending our precious liberty. We must also prepare America for the challenges it will face in its third century.

We should be grateful for our rights and not forget that there is another side to liberty. Liberty not only means freedom but also responsibility. Liberty's flame will blaze only so long as our people work to preserve and defend our freedoms. This country's strength is the sum of the strengths of each American. A special spirit has kept our nation strong and the fires of freedom burning brightly. Let this enthusiasm continue from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from now until the end of time. Let the world know that we will pay any price, bear any strain, meet any challenge, and oppose any foe to ensure the survival and success of liberty.

ENERGY AND ANWR

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 26, 1988

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, many of our colleagues are aware of our energy dependence upon other nations, and the fact that the picture is not looking any brighter for the foreseeable future. Nevertheless, legislation before the Congress to open to environmentally sound oil and gas leasing the coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge in my district—the State of Alaska—is the bright spot in terms of responding to this growing international threat. Today I submit for the RECORD an article from Deseret News, Utah, which underscores the need for prompt action by the Congress on this subject. Because of the vast support nationwide for this legislation, I will do this daily.

The article follows:

[From the Deseret News (Utah), Apr. 22, 1987]

MORE OIL—AND CARIBOU, TOO

Congress had better brace itself for a tough fight over the future of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge in Alaska.

The fight will be tough because it's so important. The outcome can help determine whether America continues to become more and more dependent on foreigners for oil and natural gas—or gets serious about becoming more self-reliant.

This week Interior Secretary Donald Hodel issued a long-awaited recommendation on the refuge, calling for Congress to approve oil and gas leasing in the region's coastal plain.

The decision makes sense even though it has angered environmentalists understandably concerned about maintaining the pris-

tine beauty of this choice area. The trouble with this opposition is that it seems to be based on some incredibly short memories.

After the discovery in Alaska's Prudhoe Bay of the largest oil field ever found in the U.S., environmentalists insisted that development of the field and construction of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline would damage the area's plants and wildlife, especially its caribou herds.

Yet, nearly two decades after these projects went ahead anyway, what has happened? The Central Arctic caribou herd, which numbered 3,000 in 1968, now numbers 13,000. Many of the animals placidly migrate under the pipeline.

This episode is worth recalling now because environmentalists again are warning that oil and gas development would seriously damage the caribou and other wildlife in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. What happened in Prudhoe Bay is also worth recalling in light of Hodel's report this week that nearly as much oil could be recovered from the new coastal plain field as from Prudhoe Bay.

Keep in mind, too, that if new fields aren't developed and present trends continue, the U.S. will be importing 50% of its oil by the early 1990's. As it is now, imports already account for 38% of the petroleum Americans use. The figure was only 33% in 1973 when OPEC figured the U.S. was so vulnerable it could get away with imposing its oil embargo.

As Congress considers the future of the coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, it should pay particularly close attention to Secretary Hodel's observation:

"Our nation has proved that we need not choose between exploring for and developing the energy necessary for survival and growth on one hand, and protecting the environment on the other. We can have both."

Indeed, we can.

A TRIBUTE TO BLUE STAR
MOTHERS OF AMERICA

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 26, 1988

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in order to pay tribute to the Blue Star Mothers of America, Inc. It truly humbles me to note that a resident of my 17th Congressional District, Mrs. Eva Morrison of Warren, OH, serves as national president of the Blue Star Mothers of America. Also, it should be noted that their national convention will be held in Canton, OH, this fall.

The Blue Star Mothers of America was formed as a patriotic service organization on February 2, 1942, and the Ohio department was founded in May 1942. The Blue Star Mothers were incorporated by an act of Congress which was signed into law by President Dwight Eisenhower on June 14, 1960. The Blue Star Mothers give countless hours to

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

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

aiding the sick veterans in Veterans' Administration hospitals throughout the United States, and it truly warms my heart to know that this organization insures that our veterans are not forgotten after having risked their lives for all of us.

The Blue Star Mothers is open to any mother who has a son or daughter who served or is now serving in the U.S. Armed Forces. I want to tip my hat in salute to the Blue Star Mothers for their outstanding patriotic devotion and service to humanity. Thus, it is with thanks and special pleasure I join with the people of the 17th Congressional District in paying tribute to the love of country and excellent work of the Blue Star Mothers of America, Inc.

SOUTH DAKOTA VOICE OF DEMOCRACY WINNER

HON. TIM JOHNSON

OF SOUTH DAKOTA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, July 26, 1988

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, Cindy K. Mathieu of Crooks, SD, was recently selected as a State winner in the Voice of Democracy broadcast scriptwriting contest conducted each year by the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States and its Ladies Auxiliary. This program began 41 years ago and has grown to include over one-quarter million students from over 6,000 schools across the Nation. The contest theme this year was "America's Liberty—Our Heritage." Mr. Speaker, I ask that Cindy's winning script be reprinted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Cindy deserves to be commended for her exceptional efforts in writing this script and participating in this contest. Her insights and enthusiasm will serve as a model to others her age.

AMERICA'S LIBERTY—OUR HERITAGE

The new parents gaze proudly at their baby. Then, they gently reach over and place a small gift in the baby's tiny hand. The gift had been given to them by their parents, and they are now continuing the family tradition. The tiny baby will use the gift throughout life, and will give the gift to his children, but he will probably never realize its importance and its rarity. The gift is freedom, the parents are America, and we are that baby who received the gift only because of the unique privilege of being born in this country.

The gift began as only an idea. Extraordinary men like George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, and Thomas Jefferson foresaw a nation with freedoms like none other on the earth. When the gift became reality in 1776, years of planning had already gone into the notion that "all men are created equal" and that they are given by their Creator the rights of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness".

But throughout the years this gift of liberty has often been taken for granted. Because we inherited freedom by just being born in this country it is difficult for us to realize what life without liberty would be like. We don't have to worship God in private like many Russian citizens and those behind the Iron Curtain. We don't have to live everyday as second-class citizens like the Blacks in South Africa. And we don't

have to go to bed every night with the sounds of grenades and machine guns, like the people in the Middle East. But we must also be dedicated to the freedoms that are not listed in the Constitution: the freedom to think, the freedom to ask why, the freedom to choose, and the freedom to hope. These are the freedoms that we must also preserve.

But how can we preserve this gift in order to give it to our children and to our children's children? Voting, being informed, and supporting the government and its officials are the obvious answers to this question. But I think the best answer lies within ourselves, in dedicating ourselves to a genuine concern, respect, and commitment to anyone who is deprived of the liberties that we take for granted. A pastor from India who is presently serving in my community summed up our heritage and our responsibilities in this way: "You are the greatest experiment in democracy the world has ever known. Never on such a vast scale, nor for so long a time has there been a government of the people, by the people, and for the people. It can survive only if there is a built in integrity in the people themselves.

It is clear, then, that we have the power and the responsibility to decide how our country will preserve the freedoms that were made the basis of our government over 200 years ago. The real enemy to our heritage is not a foreign country. Instead, the real danger lies within the people themselves in their apathy and indifference. So if I want to see this gift of freedom placed in future generations' tiny hands, I know I must do what I can to insure "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness for all".

NELSON MANDELA

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, July 26, 1988

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, July 18 was the 70 birthday of Nelson Mandela—hero of the struggle against apartheid in South Africa. Over one-third of his life has been spent in prison at the hands of the South African Government.

Even in prison, Mr. Mandela continues to raise the spirit of the oppressed majority who have struggled 40 years under the indignity of apartheid. He is joined by several thousand critics of the Government who are locked up in prisons or "banned" from society—merely for expressing their desire to be counted as human beings. Many of these prisoners are children. Many are tortured.

Mr. Speaker, the United States must, once and for all, disassociate itself from the racist government of South Africa. America can no longer tolerate a government that imprisons dissenters and tortures children in the name of national security.

Rather, let us put our moral and economic strength behind Nelson Mandela and the struggle for majority rule. Let us cut off trade with such a government and isolate it in the international community. Let us tone down the rhetoric and step up the pressure—to free Nelson Mandela and free South Africa.

Nelson Mandela celebrates his birthday in the isolation of a prison cell. I hope that he

will celebrate his next birthday with his people in freedom.

INDIANA WRESTLERS TRAVEL TO SOVIET UNION

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, July 26, 1988

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to honor an outstanding group of high school athletes from the State of Indiana.

After visiting Washington this week, 29 wrestlers representing the State of Indiana will travel to the Soviet Union to visit the school of wrestling in Novosibirsk. Sanctioned by the Indiana State Wrestling Association, these students were chosen not only for their athletic ability, but for exemplifying outstanding citizenship and sportsmanship qualities as well. They will participate in three practice sessions and three competitions with Soviet wrestlers. Following their trip to southwestern Siberia, the students will visit Moscow for 2 days.

This athletic competition will promote more than just the spirit of sportsmanship between two teams. Through their communication and interaction, these students will help foster the spirit of friendship and understanding between our two countries. I would like you to join me in commending them for their fine efforts.

DISTINGUISHED JUDGE RONALD KEBERLE TO RETIRE

HON. DAVID R. OBEY

OF WISCONSIN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, July 26, 1988

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, all of us in public life have known individuals who have made lifelong contributions of public service in our own communities. One such person in my hometown is retiring after serving the public for more than three decades.

Judge Ronald D. Keberle was born in Milwaukee on September 2, 1927, the son of Frank and Gladys Keberle. He and his wife Shirley were married on August 28, 1948. They are the parents of three sons: David, Daniel, and Douglas. Ron served in the U.S. Navy in 1945 and 1946.

He earned undergraduate and law degrees at the University of Wisconsin-Madison where he was executive editor of the Wisconsin Law Review and a member of the Order of the Coif. He began practicing law in Wausau in 1951 and became assistant city attorney in 1953. He was named Wausau's Outstanding Young Man in 1957 and Wisconsin's Outstanding Young Man in 1958.

I remember being a high school freshman when Ron Keberle was serving as Marathon County Republican Chairman. He became Marathon County District Attorney in 1955. He was succeeded in that office by my brother-in-law who is a Democrat but who, like myself, has a strong admiration for the quality of Ron's service.

Ron was elected Marathon County judge in 1962 and circuit court judge for Marathon, Lincoln, Oneida and Vilas Counties in 1970. When Wisconsin courts were reorganized in 1978 he became Marathon County circuit judge and was appointed chief judge of the Ninth Judicial Circuit by Supreme Court Chief Justice Bruce Beilfuss that same year.

During his 33 years of service as district attorney and judge, Ron Keberle performed in a balanced and fair-minded way. He provided even-handed justice to everyone who came into his court and developed a good many friendships, with Republicans and Democrats alike, along the way.

I am pleased to call to the attention of the House of Representatives the retirement of someone who maintained high standards and performed with dedication throughout his public career.

ANTHONY J. PRINCIPI

HON. G. V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 26, 1988

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, it has been my pleasure over the last 20 years to work with some truly knowledgeable and dedicated individuals in an effort to protect and improve veterans' benefits. Tony Principi ranks high on this list.

Since 1984, Tony has served as Republican chief counsel and staff director for the Senate Committee on Veterans' Affairs, a position he is leaving for other career opportunities on the west coast. During this time, we on the House Veterans' Affairs Committee have come to appreciate Tony's high level of integrity, his openmindedness, and the spirit of cooperation and compromise he has sustained and strengthened between our two committees.

A lot of people claim to know what veterans' feel and need, but Tony really does know—he's a combat veteran. From the Naval Academy to a destroyer to Vietnam to training bases, he's been there and he knows what it's all about.

Before taking over his duties with the Veterans' Affairs Committee, Tony was the Associate Deputy Administrator for Congressional and Public Affairs, as well as White House Liaison, for the Veterans' Administration. Previously, he served as counsel to the former chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, Senator John Tower.

Tony graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1967. He served as engineering officer aboard the destroyer U.S.S. *Joseph P. Kennedy* before becoming unit commander of a river patrol force at Tra Cu, Vietnam. As a result of this combat experience in Vietnam, he received the Bronze Star with Combat "V", the Vietnamese Cross of Gallantry, three Navy Commendation Medals with Combat "V", the Navy Combat Action Medal and several service and campaign medals.

Tony received his law degree in 1975 from Seton Hall University School of Law, where he was president of the Student Bar Association.

Prior to his work in Washington, Tony was the chief defense attorney for the Navy in San

Diego and the staff counsel to the Commander of the Training Command of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, also in San Diego. His first job in Washington was as legislative counsel in the Department of the Navy. From there, he came to Capitol Hill and the Armed Services Committee.

Mr. Speaker, those of us who have worked with him and experienced his concern and compassion for the Nation's veterans want to extend to Tony and his family our best wishes for continued success, good health, and happiness as he enters a new stage in an illustrious career of service to his country. He is a great public servant. He has served his country well for 23 years. We need more people like him.

A TRIBUTE TO TERRY THOMPSON

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 26, 1988

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in order to pay tribute to Mr. Terry Thompson, a very special resident of my 17th Congressional District. It truly gives me great pride to announce that Mr. Thompson has won the men's division of the 1988 Shoe Service magazine's orthopedic contest. Mr. Thompson will receive this award from Shoe Service Institute of America President Gary Miller at the 41st Annual Shoe Service Exposition's Awards Banquet in Seattle, WA, on July 16, 1988.

Mr. Thompson received this award because of his wizardly workmanship in shoe repair. He submitted a pair of men's shoes with a 1/2-inch orthopedic buildup adjusted to the heel of the left shoe. Two experienced orthopedic repair specialists judged the entry by comparing the orthopedically repaired shoe with its unrepaired mate.

The judges were truly astounded when they saw Mr. Thompson's entry with its amazing sole and heel balance and its superlative buildup. The judges quickly saw that they had no choice but to give its award to Mr. Thompson.

Terry Thompson works at Cobbler's Corner in Columbiana, OH. I salute you Terry, and want you to know that when my shoes need repairing, I will be certain to bring them to you. Thus, it is with thanks and special pleasure that I join with the residents of the 17th Congressional District in paying tribute to the outstanding shoe repair skills and wonderful personality of Mr. Terry Thompson.

A SALUTE AND COMMENDATION TO ANDREW SHAGRIN AND GERALDINE HUGHES

HON. WALTER E. FAUNTROY

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 26, 1988

Mr. FAUNTROY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to salute and to commend two fine young people from the District of Columbia, Andrew Shagrin and Geraldine Hughes. Andrew and Geraldine

understand the tyranny of taxation without representation that their fellow residents of our Nation's Capital face and have set their efforts to remedy this injustice by making the District of Columbia the 51st State.

Mr. Speaker, during the first 2 weeks of July, Andrew and Geraldine worked tirelessly with the D.C. Statehood Commission to organize a D.C. statehood presence in Atlanta during the Democratic National Convention. They contacted the delegations from all 50 States, providing them with information on the issue and scheduling formal delegation meetings with D.C. statehood representatives during the week of July 18. Last week, Andrew and Geraldine went to Atlanta, GA, at their own expense, to help D.C. delegates and other elected officials like myself educate leaders from around the country about D.C. statehood. Working five consecutive 12- to 14-hour days, Andrew and Geraldine's efforts made it possible for us to personally address 35 State delegations, distribute more than 10,000 pamphlets and brochures and over 4,000 D.C. Statehood Now! buttons. Because of their hard work and dedication, statehood for the nearly 700,000 residents of the District of Columbia was the single most visible issue at the Democratic National Convention.

Andrew Shagrin and Geraldine Hughes believe that the District of Columbia should no longer suffer from colony status and they have set out to end this injustice. On behalf of the citizens of Washington, DC, and Americans across this great Nation, I salute and commend them for their efforts.

A TRIBUTE TO KAY SNELL OF OWOSSO, MI

HON. BILL SCHUETTE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 26, 1988

Mr. SCHUETTE. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to take the opportunity to pay special tribute to an outstanding citizen of the Owosso, MI, community. That person is Kay Snell, who has improved the Owosso community through her unselfish efforts and devotion.

Kay Snell most recently was the first recipient of the Owosso-Corunna Area Chamber of Commerce Athena Award. This honor is given to an outstanding person who exhibits initiative and creativity enhancing business and for improving the community. These criteria certainly describe Kay Snell.

Kay Snell has had an outstanding career with Universal Electric Co. until her retirement this spring. Kay worked her way up the corporate ladder at Universal. Starting in 1947 as a personnel clerk, she advanced to secretary, executive secretary, and finally became the director of public relations. After 41 years of hard work and dedicated service, Kay retired from Universal last February. Throughout her career, Kay was involved in her community, working as the Business Office Education Clubs Advisor, company representative for Junior Achievement, company coordinator for U.W. Explorer Post No. 68, Genesee Shiawassee County private industry council chairman,

and member of the Program Planning and Assessment Committee.

This dedication to her community and her professional excellence also led her to serve her community on the board of directors of the Owosso Corunna Area Chamber of Commerce and she was active as a member of the executive board, chairman of the Education Committee, chairman and vice chairman of the Ambassadors Club, Public Relations Committee chairman, and Legislative Committee.

For most, Mr. Speaker, this long list of service would be quite enough. But not for Kay, she has also participated and held leadership roles in the First Baptist Church, the Boy Scouts of America, Shiawassee YWCA, the Zonta Club of Owosso, the Commission of Alcohol and Drug Abuse and the Owosso City Club.

Mr. Speaker, I hope my colleagues in the House will join me today to recognize the outstanding accomplishments of Kay Snell. She certainly deserves our sincere congratulations. She has given her community an enormous amount of time and hard work. Kay Snell is certainly an inspiration to all of us here today. I hope all of my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives join me in congratulating Kay Snell and I know we all wish her continued success.

IMAGES OF HOPE AND DESPAIR

HON. BYRON L. DORGAN

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 26, 1988

Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, the renewed food emergency in Africa flashes in and out of our consciousness, and on and off of network news reports. The villagers and refugees in the Horn of Africa enjoy no such luxury. For them, drought, hunger, and governmental manipulation of food aid are a constant reality. Even so, there are bright spots amidst the gloomy reports.

The bad news, as reported by CARE, is that 5 million Ethiopians are at risk of starvation because of crop losses. Further aggravating the situation is a deliberate policy on the part of the Ethiopian Government of trying to starve into submission the rebel forces in the Provinces of Eritrea and Tigre.

Nor is the situation limited to Ethiopia, a Soviet-backed client. Our own ally, Sudan, is using a strategy of food aid denial to punish and control rebel forces in its southern region.

The good news is that innovative projects by CARE and other U.S. aided voluntary organizations are mitigating the impact of drought and adversity by helping to keep hungry people in their villages. Here, they have a chance to obtain emergency relief without having to abandon their traditional homes or to face the danger of epidemics that often rage through temporary feeding camps.

For example, CARE has assisted two Ethiopian communities to: Start 45 community tree nurseries, dig 9 wells, plant 1.2 million tree seedlings, build 4 school roof catchments to capture rain water, construct 620 miles of hillside terraces, and build many new roads.

These hopeful signs could be repeated in dozens of other communities where CARE helps people to help themselves.

I urge my colleagues to join with me in condemning the barbaric policies of the governments of Ethiopia and Sudan—governments which choose to starve innocent women and children to win political and military victories. I also encourage my fellow members to support the kind of foreign aid that keeps people and hope alive despite all odds to the contrary. The kind of aid provided by CARE and several other organizations like it.

THE FIRST AMERICAN SOVIET YOUTH ORCHESTRA PERFORMS FIRST CONCERT AT KENNEDY CENTER AUGUST 5

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 26, 1988

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to attend the inaugural concert of the first U.S.-U.S.S.R. Youth Orchestra at the Kennedy Center on August 5 with Zubin Mehta, music director of the New York Philharmonic, conducting.

The orchestra includes 58 Americans age 17 to 23 from 24 States chosen from over 500 who auditioned. Fifty-two young musicians were selected from the Soviet Union. After opening its United States tour here in Washington, the orchestra will travel to four other United States cities, then tour the Soviet Union.

The orchestra will play two programs of works by Ives, Copland, Prokofiev, Shostakovich, Tchaikovsky, and Mahler. The orchestra is sponsored by the Conservatory of Music at Oberlin College and AFS Intercultural Programs. Nancy Reagan is the honorary chairperson for the U.S. tour.

I hope you will attend the performance of these musical ambassadors.

FORMER MEMBER OF CONGRESS FROM WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS, JULIUS ROCKWELL: MODEL PUBLIC SERVANT

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 26, 1988

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, as one of the founders of the Republican Party and a vocal opponent of slavery, Julius Rockwell was among the most distinguished public servants of his time. Throughout his 50-year career, he served as a State legislator, bank commissioner, Federal judge, and as a Member of both Houses of the Congress. In spite of electoral defeats, his passion for public service never faltered during his long career.

Rockwell was born in Colebrook, CT, on April 26, 1805. After living in western Massachusetts for several years as a schoolboy at Lenox Academy, Rockwell returned to Connecticut to continue his studies at Yale Univer-

sity. In 1829, Rockwell took his law degree to Pittsfield, MA, to begin his own practice.

Julius Rockwell's life as a public servant began in 1834 when he was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives. He quickly rose through the ranks and was speaker of the house from 1835 to 1838. Upon completion of his second term as speaker, he was appointed State bank commissioner and served in that capacity until 1840.

Running as a Whig, Julius Rockwell was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1843 where he served until 1851. During his time in Congress, Rockwell became widely known for his stance against admitting States to the Union that would permit slavery. As a member of the Committee of the Territories, Rockwell gave a powerful speech against the admission of Texas as a slave State. In that speech, Rockwell characterized slavery as "an evil directed against the truest interest of this country."

Not running for Congress in 1851, Rockwell stayed in the public eye as a delegate to the State convention 2 years later. In 1854 he was appointed by Governor Washburn to the U.S. Senate to fill a vacancy which was created by the resignation of Edward Everett. His elevation to the Senate followed his eloquent advocacy of natural rights and constitutional law in the House of Representatives. Throughout his entire career in Congress, Julius Rockwell displayed great ability in the use of persuasive rhetoric.

With the dissolution of the Whig Party, Rockwell followed his antislavery views and allied himself with the Republican Party. He was the Massachusetts Republican Party's first nominee for Governor in 1855. He ran unsuccessfully in a remarkably good second place showing for the newly formed party. Rockwell was then named an elector for the Fremont ticket.

In 1858 the former Senator was again elected to the State legislature and was made speaker of the house. He was the first person in Massachusetts history to serve the public at the national level and then return to State government. This is one example of Julius Rockwell's commitment to public service.

Rockwell's longest tenure in a government position began in 1859, when he was made a justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts. He presided over the court for 27 years. In that time he distinguished himself as just, honorable, and judicially discriminate. He resigned his seat in 1886, with accolades coming from every corner of the State. In the words of one reporter at the time, "his whole career before the public commended sterling honesty."

Julius Rockwell died on May 19, 1888, as a result of injuries he sustained a week earlier when he was thrown from his horse-drawn carriage. Throughout his entire career as a public servant, Julius Rockwell was a distinguished and confident leader. He didn't allow partisan affiliation to confine him, but rather, he relied on his sound judgment and firm convictions to guide him in his service to this Nation.

HUMANITARIAN AID, HUNGER AND WARFARE

HON. MICKEY LELAND

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 26, 1988

Mr. LELAND. Mr. Speaker, confusion about the definition of humanitarian aid threatens genuine help for innocent victims of war and civil strife. The term is misused repeatedly. The distortion of the term away from its original and legitimate meaning has accelerated as supporters of the Nicaraguan Contras search for acceptable packaging of assistance for their cause.

According to international law and custom, in the tradition of the Geneva Conventions and Protocols, humanitarian aid is provided to noncombatants in need, and is to be delivered through impartial channels. Aid to a fighting force is not humanitarian as the term is commonly understood. Real humanitarian aid is given to meet basic human needs, not to accomplish political or military objectives.

Private voluntary agencies have expressed concern about abuse of the term "humanitarian aid." A delegation from InterAction, a consortium of 112 relief and development agencies, has requested that the U.S. Government use the term with greater care and precision. Members of Congress have received letters with a similar plea. Yet, within the past month, there have been proposals that call any aid to the Contra fighters which does not consist of guns and bullets humanitarian. On the other hand, the House leadership has consistently referred to nonmilitary aid to the Contras as sustenance aid.

The issue of language does not stand alone. Improper usage threatens the integrity of the concept of "humanitarian aid." This extends far beyond Nicaragua. Today's wars are increasingly the result of clashes within nations, making the provision of aid to noncombatant populations more difficult. This is true in Ethiopia and the Sudan, Afghanistan and Sri Lanka, as well as El Salvador and Nicaragua. The very existence of humanitarian aid is jeopardized when it is seen as serving ideological goals.

Private voluntary organizations struggle with the political implications of providing aid in these countries. In complex situations even humanitarian assistance is often interpreted as support for one side or another. Aid may be intended as impartial but it is seldom possible to assure that all victims on both sides of military lines of control receive it in just proportions. In a number of situations, the relief agencies and their workers have been targets of the violence they sought to relieve.

This same reasoning applies to aid given by governments and by international organizations. While it is unarguable that providing humanitarian assistance promotes the interests of the United States, it is equally unarguable that aid delivered in a nonpolitical manner makes the greatest contribution to our national credibility, our reputation in the world, in the long-term.

Appeals for food, clothing and medical supplies grow dramatically as populations are rooted by internal warfare, as villages are

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

razed and fields that once produced quantities of food are made barren by landmines. The experience of the International Committee of the Red Cross [ICRC], whose activities are limited to conflict situations, confirms the increasing need for aid. In the decade 1974-84, the number of ICRC staff and delegates grew from 357 to 890; in 1974 there were ICRC delegations in 16 countries; and, in 1984 they were in 36 countries with subdelegations in 16 others.

Each year millions of children are hungry because of war. Lack of food and health care leave irreparable consequences throughout their lives. To give food, clothing, shelter, medical care and education to those in urgent need is our primary task. We must not allow a twisted meaning of "humanitarian aid" entangled with ideological policy considerations to deny the chance of survival for these children.

Friends Service Committee representative Corinne Johnson properly defined humanitarian assistance as "an active expression of mutual responsibility in the human community, a responsibility higher than that to any government, party or policy."

The moral stature of the United States as a world leader is based to a great extent on a generous response to people in need. Let us protect this honorable tradition and stop debasing language in cynical attempts to advance short-term political goals.

TRIBUTE TO WRIGHT TIRE, INC.

HON. JAMES A TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 26, 1988

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to a newly opened company in my district: Wright Tire, Inc. of North Jackson, OH. Kenneth Wright and Bill Zeller, the owners are avidly seeking to focus on the high quality of America's tires and other auto products.

This company is actively pursuing a customer-seller relationship that is first based on honesty and integrity. While this may not seem surprising, it is refreshing to have that confidence in the business sector of today. Ken and Bill represent the pride in America and type of ingenuity that has helped this country to prosper.

Ken and Bill decided that they had enough of tangling with other service garages and decided that they could offer a better service. So, they not only established a trustworthy business, but one that will specialize in marketing products that are made in America, by American workers. With this type of work ethic, I know that Wright Tire, Inc. will be serving the North Jackson community for years to come.

On behalf of the people of the 17th Congressional District, it is with great honor and pride that I salute this new venture.

SUPERCONDUCTING SUPER COLLIDER

HON. CARL D. PURSELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 26, 1988

Mr. PURSELL. Mr. Speaker, Federal funds have been appropriated to continue research on building the biggest and most important scientific research center in the world—the superconducting super collider [SSC].

The SSC would be the world's pre-eminent scientific center. But sadly, all too few Americans are aware of the enormous importance of this project or of the tremendous benefits it can bring to our country.

By any standard the super collider is immense. Its main features include two rings of metal pipe encased in a circular tunnel 53 miles around. Ten thousand superconducting magnets cooled by liquid helium and hydrogen line the rings. Inside the two pipes narrow beams of protons—the tiny nucleus of hydrogen atom—are forced to whirl around the tunnel in opposite directions. At peak speeds, near the speed of light, the two beams of protons are forced into each other. One hundred million protons collide every second. Each collision produces a tiny fireball resulting in a shower of subnuclear particles. Sophisticated electronic detectors catch and record these showers; 100 million per second. The records are studied and analyzed by high energy physicists. From their studies will come new ideas, theories, and inventions. This is important, vital knowledge which can help shape a new world.

Consider just a few of the benefits we can expect from this major scientific project:

World leadership. As the biggest collider in the world, the superconducting super collider will attract scientists from around the globe to use its outstanding facilities. Our country will be the leader in high energy physics research.

New technologies. Just building the super collider will lead to new advances in supercooling techniques so vital to our future energy needs, as well as in more sophisticated computer and electronic equipment. In addition, the basic research the super collider will accomplish is almost certain to produce totally unexpected discoveries of future benefit. For example, the silicon chip which today makes possible everything from watches and tiny radios to complex communications, computer, and electronics equipment came from yesterday's basic research. That basic discovery blossomed into thousands of uses. We can only guess at what new marvels the super collider's research may bring us.

Inspiration for America's youth. Like the Apollo Moon landing project, the super collider will inspire and encourage many young people to point their lives toward careers in science and engineering. Those who do meet the challenges of this unprecedented search for scientific knowledge will become our future leaders in universities, industry, and government.

Opening a new window on our universe. One of the biggest benefits will come from the answers the super collider will give us to

some of the basic questions about our universe: the fundamental forces operating in it, the structure of matter, how it all began, and whether it will ever end.

America's high energy physicists believe the super collider should have our Nation's No. 1 priority in this field of science. Fifty-six universities from across the country have pooled their knowledge and resources in a consortium to coordinate research and development of the super collider. They know the basic research it accomplishes will give us the knowledge which can be the cornerstone of our Nation's defense, industrial, and economic strength.

I feel this vitally needed project will help assure a brighter future for us, our children and our Nation.

A SALUTE TO ALBERT M.
BECKER

HON. GEORGE J. HOCHBRUECKNER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 26, 1988

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to honor a distinguished citizen of Suffolk County, Mr. Albert M. Becker, on the occasion of his election to the office of New York State Department Commander of the American Legion. His exemplary service, both within the Legion and to the community at large, is worthy of our respect and recognition.

Throughout his life, Al Becker has dedicated himself to his fellow man and the American way of life. Americanism, patriotic citizenship, law and order, brotherhood, and freedom are some of the tenets which Al holds dear. He is an activist, a committed do-er, a person whose actions convert ideals into reality. Looking over his extraordinary record of achievements a person can hardly disagree.

During World War II, Al Becker served his country first as a military policeman in the United States and then as a medic abroad. Aboard the hospital ship *Algonquin*, he sailed to England, France, and Italy. Later, Al saw duty in the Pacific, New Guinea, and the Philippines, while working on board a U.S. Army transport, the *Sea Cat*.

A year to the day after obtaining his honorable discharge from the military, Al Becker joined the Rusy-Bohm Post No. 411 of the American Legion in Islip, NY. Five years later, he became the post commander, a position which he would hold twice more. Extremely active, Al would also hold at one time or another every office of consequence and major chairmanship at the post. Since joining the Rusy-Bohm Post in 1947, Al Becker has been extremely active in the American Legion, holding at least 32 major positions at the county, district, department, and national levels. Sergeant at Arms, chaplain, vice commander, commander, chairman, editor, adjutant, and finance officer are some of the titles which Al has had. For his efforts, Al Becker was twice honored as Suffolk County Legionnaire of the Year.

Outside the post, the diligence of Al Becker can be seen as well. Whether at an Islip PTA

meeting, on a trail leading a pack of boy scouts, coordinating a fundraising drive for the March of Dimes, or at a civil defense meeting, Al Becker can be found. Omnipresent in civic affairs and bounding with energy, Al Becker's presence is widely felt.

Friends have described Al Becker as an articulate, sincere, hard-working and caring individual. He is the epitome of the responsible citizen, the person who takes upon himself the burden of hard work for the benefit of others. Al Becker is a remarkable man. I congratulate him on his election, and wish him the best of luck during his tenure as the New York Department Commander of the American Legion.

FOUR HOUSE MEMBERS INTRO-
DUCE HOUSE CONCURRENT
RESOLUTION 339

HON. JIM SLATTERY

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 26, 1988

Mr. SLATTERY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with the distinguished chairman of the Energy and Commerce Committee, JOHN DINGELL, and with Representatives AL SWIFT and TOM TAUKE, as well as with several other of my colleagues who have taken a leadership role in fighting to bring the telecommunications revolution to all Americans, in introducing House Concurrent Resolution 339, which calls for the full participation of American industry in the provision of telecommunications equipment and services.

Current rules prevent the telephone companies from offering many information services. And, it's just too difficult and complicated for most Americans to set up systems for themselves. The telephone companies have their hands tied up in knots with legal technicalities about exactly what they can and cannot offer while the whole world speeds ahead of us with the very technology we invented in the first place.

America's economic development, both rural and urban, is not a matter for academic discussion; it's a matter of our survival as a first rate power. Yet, seven of this Nation's most advanced companies, the ones which built our communications infrastructure, are prohibited from doing the very thing they do best—making communications simple, easy, and affordable.

What could an economic infrastructure based in sound telecommunications do for the rural areas of America—and more specifically for a State like Kansas? Ask the people of South Dakota? An area of scattered population, among the coldest in the Nation, is now—thanks to telecommunications—one of the centers of financial transactions.

Today, South Dakota does a brisk business in credit-related finance for companies based hundreds of miles from that State.

There are similar opportunities for other States and cities, if we only take advantage of them. Imagine a Nation whose rural areas are equipped with cutting edge information services delivered via state of the art network hardware and software.

An enterprise in northeast Kansas, with an inventory of specialized information to sell, could compete with a similar enterprise based in a large, urban area—and, with much lower overhead, would have a good chance for success. Inventory, shipping, receiving, billing, and a variety of other basic commercial activities, including even some types of manufacturing, could conceivably be displayed electronically, making even the most remote outpost into a viable commercial hub by placing it at an information-age crossroad of advanced telecommunications lines.

That's why I have joined this bipartisan effort to allow the telephone companies—with proper safeguards for ratepayers—to provide America with the fruits of the information age.

NICARAGUA: THE SANDINISTAS
DROP THE VEIL AGAIN

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 26, 1988

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, Nicaragua's Sandinista government has repeatedly stated its commitment to the provisions of the Central American Peace Treaty, Esquipulas II. Yet since that agreement was signed, the Ortega brothers and company have taken steps which fly in the face of that publicly professed commitment.

While I do not wish to downgrade the significance of recent Nicaraguan actions, which deserve the strong condemnation of all those who seek democratization in Nicaragua, the contrast between the promises and conduct of the Sandinista government is, unfortunately, nothing new. Long-term observers of the Nicaraguan revolution can hardly be surprised by recent government actions to close Radio Catolica and La Prensa, arrest over 43 opposition figures, and break up the democratic opposition's march at Nandaime. Unless held to meaningful reforms by a specific calendar, the Sandinistas will persist with tactical concessions only. The recent actions simply make it even clearer that the limited political space gained by the Arias plan can be withdrawn anytime at the whim of the commandantes.

The Esquipulas II agreement speaks clearly: "There shall be freedom of the press, radio and television. This complete freedom shall include opening and keeping in operation mass media for all ideological groups and operating those media without subjecting them to prior censorship. There shall be total pluralism of political parties. In this regard, political groups shall have full access to the mass media, shall enjoy fully the rights of association and the right to public assembly in the unrestricted exercise of oral, written and televised publicity. * * *

Yet even before the recent repression, in late May the Nicaraguan Interior Ministry suspended three opposition radio news programs. Newsprint and electoral power continued to be rationed by the government. Censorship laws remains on the books. Intimidation was and, as recent events show, remains widespread. Despite his signature on Esquipulas II, President Ortega simply turned down the re-

quest by a private business group to operate an independent television station.

On amnesty, Esquipulas II notes that "... decrees for amnesty shall be issued that will establish all of the provisions to ensure inviolability of life, freedom in all of its forms, material property and safety of the persons to whom these decrees are applicable."

Although some political prisoners have been set free, the vast majority remain jailed. The series of releases specified in the Sapoa truce agreement have been indefinitely delayed. Up to 8,200 political prisoners remain in detention and arrests on political grounds continue, such as the four economists—Mario Alegria Castillo, Nora Aldana, Pedro Pablo Su Olivas and Jose Espinales Rodriguez—whose crime was to openly visit the commercial section of the U.S. Embassy in Managua. The scope of the government campaign waged against these four has undermined any possibility of their receiving a fair trial.

Mr. Speaker, the Secretary of State has recently undertaken efforts to explore the possibility of additional pressures, particularly diplomatic, which could be brought against the Sandinista regime.

This is a worthy effort, deserving of our full support, as is the President's retaliation in kind against Nicaragua diplomats for the expulsion of our ambassador and diplomats. Without pressure, the Sandinistas will simply continue with more of the same.

ENACT THE DEFENSE SAVINGS ACT

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 26, 1988

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, an editorial appeared in the July 25, 1988, Washington Post praises the Defense Savings Act which was passed by the House on July 12. By providing for the closing of unneeded military installations based on national defense priorities rather than political considerations, that measure could save the American taxpayer from \$2 billion to \$5 billion per year.

The conferees who bear the responsibility for further action on this legislation would be well advised not to attempt to thwart the will of the House. Those of us who have given our strong support to the measure which we believe to be clearly in the national interest will most assuredly continue to raise this issue until the legislation is enacted.

I commend the editorial to my colleagues.

[From the Washington Post, June 25, 1988]

MILITARY BASE BALL

The House has virtuously passed a bill to save a little defense money by closing unnecessary military bases. That lets the members go home and claim they cast a vote against pork and waste, which in fact they have. The only hitch is that the bill is not yet law. The Senate earlier put a comparable provision in the defense authorization bill, but it was dropped in conference because the House failed to act in time—and the president may veto the authorization vehicle anyway.

That means that somehow the Senate, where the idea has determined enemies as

well as seeming friends, must take another vote. Then, unless the Senate swallows the House bill whole (an unlikely event) the matter must go to conference and back to both floors. At each of these stages there will be opportunities to blur or sidetrack it. The time for celebration is not yet.

Outmoded bases have been a problem and, even more, a symbol for years. Military bases are like any other form of federal spending. They mean profits and jobs, and Congress can't bring itself to close even the least defensible among them, particularly in an election year. This time a bill was fashioned by Rep. Dick Arme of Texas, leaders of the armed services committees, Defense Secretary Frank Carlucci and others to avoid the usual difficulty by reducing Congress' role. A committee of outside experts whom Mr. Carlucci has already named will recommend a list of bases to be closed. If forwarded to Congress by the president, the recommendations would automatically take effect unless voted down by both houses over the president's presumed veto. To guard against favoritism, neither the president nor Congress would be able to alter the recommended list; they would have to take all the recommendations or none.

The four House committees to which this was referred, including Armed Services, resisted in varying degrees. Their version of the legislation included a range of further environmental and economic conditions that had to be met before a base could be closed, and prevented the recommendations of the advisory committee from taking effect until Congress affirmatively approved them. That, of course, is precisely what Congress has never been able to make itself do; it is the very obstacle the bill is aimed at skirting. In an unusual step the House, by vote of 223 to 186, rejected its committees' combined advice in favor of Mr. Arme's untrammelled alternative. But if and when the bill comes back for conference, leaders of these same committees can be expected to be among the conferees.

This bill probably won't save the full \$2 billion to \$5 billion a year its proponents claim. It's still the right thing to do, and never more so than in a time of budget cuts in defense and civilian programs alike. But Congress needs to be watched, or, in the election-year rush to adjourn without offending, this bill—the congressional equivalent of an unnatural act—could still be lost.

TRIBUTE TO DOLORES RICH

HON. ROBERT A. BORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 26, 1988

Mr. BORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a nurse of 40 years, Dolores Rich.

In these times of nursing shortages throughout the country and high turnover within the profession, Dolores Rich's longevity and dedication are commendable.

Dolores is a lifelong resident of Philadelphia. In 1945, she became the first person in her family to further her education beyond high school by entering the Hahnemann Hospital School of Nursing.

This year marks the 40th anniversary of Dolores' graduation from Hahnemann. In addition, this is the 25th year that Dolores has held the position of nursing supervisor at

Friend's Hospital. In that capacity, she is responsible for the welfare of 180 patients.

Throughout her career, Dolores has earned the respect of her colleagues and the affection and appreciation of her patients. She has made the kind of contribution to her profession and community that all too often goes without recognition.

I am sure that Dolores' family, friends, and colleagues are justifiably proud. I join them in commending Dolores for her extraordinary accomplishments in the nursing profession.

FILLMORE CELEBRATES CENTENNIAL

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 26, 1988

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to help commemorate the birthday of a beautiful place. On Sunday, July 31, Fillmore, CA, will celebrate 100 years of existence. Many of Fillmore's almost 11,000 citizens will host an old-fashioned birthday party, including square dancing, barbershop quartets, community sing alongs, turn-of-the-century costumes, pit barbeque, cake decorating contest, and much more.

Fillmore is, in the best American traditions, just a quiet little town. There are two wooden carvings on Fillmore's City Hall; one bearing the likeness of an oil worker and the other bearing the image of a citrus farmer. These symbolize the two industries around which Fillmore has grown.

Like many other American towns, Fillmore had humble beginnings; Main Street consisted of a rooming house, general store, pool hall, barbershop, lumber yard and, of course, a saloon. And like many other American towns, Fillmore suffered adversity; a fire destroyed many Main Street businesses in 1903. Like many other American towns, Fillmore weathered adversity and eventually prospered. Progress marched on in Fillmore; street lights were installed in 1911 and the streets were paved in 1917, just 3 years after officially becoming incorporated into Ventura County as the city of Fillmore.

Although time has changed Fillmore, some things have remained the same. People there take pride in their "quiet little town," and have worked hard to keep it a good place to live, raise a family, and prosper.

Happy birthday, Fillmore.

WORLD BANK RESPONDS TO CONGRESSIONAL LETTER ON POVERTY ALLEVIATION

HON. TONY P. HALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 1988

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, on June 16, 1988, 187 Representatives and 46 Senators cosigned a letter to World Bank President Barber B. Conable which urged further efforts by the World Bank to use its considerable re-

sources to combat world poverty more effectively.

The same letter also was sent to the World Bank by members of the Parliaments of Australia, Canada, Great Britain, and the Federal Republic of Germany. A total of 777 members of national legislatures, representing more than 270 million constituents in five countries, signed the letter that were sent on June 16.

This international effort was coordinated with the help of RESULTS, an organization dedicated to ending world hunger. In addition, the letter was endorsed by CARE, Catholic Relief Services, Church World Service, Lutheran World Relief, National Council for International Health, and World Vision.

There is growing awareness both in the world's legislative bodies and in the private voluntary organizations that the World Bank has tremendous potential to improve the quality of life for the poorest people on our planet. The purpose of our interparliamentary letter was to reiterate our support for the World Bank's antipoverty efforts, and to pursue an ongoing dialog with the Bank on the specific means both to measure and to achieve poverty alleviation.

On July 20, 1988, we received a formal response to our letter from the World Bank. From this letter, it is clear that the World Bank welcomes our interest and considers seriously the points that we have raised.

In view of the interest in this interparliamentary exchange with the World Bank, the full texts of the Bank's reply and the U.S. letter follows:

THE WORLD BANK,
Washington, DC, July 20, 1988.

HON. TONY P. HALL,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN HALL: Thank you for your thoughtful letter of June 16. The issues you raise are of great importance, and we share your conviction that The World Bank must continue to be the forefront of the battle against world poverty.

Poverty alleviation has long been and continues to be central to the Bank's work. In many ways the progress achieved in the last forty years by developing countries has been remarkable—in incomes, health indicators, literacy and other measures of improved welfare. Nevertheless, the problems remain immense; with Third World population pressures, the magnitude of poverty is enormous by any measure, and is growing. The alleviation of poverty will require a concerted, long-term effort by aid donors, international agencies, the private sector and the governments of the developing countries. The World Bank is committed to playing an important role in this cooperative endeavor.

SOCIAL INDICATORS

Your letter stressed the importance of using social indicators to help monitor progress on development. We have been using such indicators for some time in our economic and sector work; we believe they add a valuable dimension to more strictly economic measurements. Moreover, in the context of our lending operations in the social sectors (such as health, education and population), we often set as benchmarks expected future changes in key social indicators. To the extent possible, we then monitor these changes during project implementation, so as to assess the impact of our

lending and as a guide in the design of follow-up operations. The Bank is also actively involved in many programs to improve the statistical capability of developing countries, an essential element if greater use is to be made of social indicators in evaluating development progress.

However, a cautionary note is required with regard to the immediate prospects for greatly expanded use of social indicators. While we are sympathetic to the suggestion that we define, together with our borrowers, social indicator targets and time tables and subsequently plan Bank activities to ensure that these goals are met, a number of difficult issues must still be addressed. Relevant data is often difficult to obtain, and the evidence is frequently limited and unreliable. Moreover, social indicators tend to be meaningful only in a long-term perspective. In addition, the best social data is usually derived mostly from censuses that are typically conducted ten years apart or at even longer intervals. We cannot always await the results of such censuses to guide our operations. Whenever such data can be collected as part of a Bank-supported government program, we shall of course utilize it in our work. We will also do our utmost to advance the capacity of developing countries to design and use effective indicators. We believe that this issue must be given special attention, and we expect that social indicators will play an increasingly important role in our work in the years ahead.

IDA LENDING

We share your concern about the debt burden of the poorest countries, particularly those in sub-Saharan Africa. For the past several years the Bank has supported an international program of assistance to those low-income, debt-distressed countries undertaking significant adjustment programs. We are pleased that many of the creditor governments have increasingly realized the severity of the situation, and have pledged to take further action. We are working with them, and with others, on a wide range of programs in this area.

As you know, IDA is the largest single multilateral source of concessional assistance for the low-income countries. About 50 percent of the \$12.4 billion in IDA-8 resources is being directed to sub-Saharan Africa. Moreover, the Bank has taken the lead in the past year in mobilizing over \$6 billion in additional cofinancing support for these African countries. The major debt problems faced by these countries are derived from non-concessional loans—export credits, loans from private financial sources and loans from non-aid sources. We shall continue to encourage flexible approaches by creditors for countries undertaking necessary policy changes.

The terms, conditions and size of IDA are determined by the donor countries in the course of replenishment negotiations. IDA is by no means a static institution. It must constantly adapt to changing perceptions of the types of policies and projects that will produce the most effective forms of development. It must direct its resources to countries where the problems of poverty are the greatest and where resources can be used most efficiently. It must also adapt to the budgetary constraints in the donor countries that influence the availability of resources to the Association. All of these issues are discussed, and ultimately resolved, within the replenishment negotiations.

During the IDA-8 negotiations two years ago, the donors agreed that IDA terms

(which had remained unchanged since its inception in the early 1960s) should be hardened, provided that this would enhance the size of the replenishment. Hardening terms, they felt, would lead to a more rapid recycling of IDA resources, thus enhancing the Association's ability to redirect its funds to areas of greatest need. Relatively wealthy countries successfully graduated from IDA status still owed substantial concessional money to IDA because of the great length of IDA loans. Loan maturities thus were shortened from 50 years to 40 years for the least developed IDA-only countries, and to 35 years for other IDA eligible borrowers who, because of their better creditworthiness, receive a blend of IBRD and IDA lending. This was not an easy decision for the donors, but an agreement was reached which significantly expanded IDA resources. I cannot predict the course of the IDA-9 negotiations, but we will be working with the donors to ensure that these negotiations result in an agreement which is in the best long-term interests of the recipient countries.

STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT

The economic difficulties experienced by most developing countries over this decade have made poverty alleviation a more formidable challenge and a more urgent priority. In the 1970s, the effort to address poverty generally took place in the context of widespread economic growth; today the issue is increasingly how to address poverty in an environment of limited or no growth.

There is broad consensus that the difficult economic conditions of the 1980s require all countries—developed and developing—to adjust to new realities. The World Bank has played a critical role in fostering an orderly adjustment process through our advice to borrowers on policy reform. This advice has been supported by substantial lending for adjustment programs and by the mobilization of significant resources from other donors. This two-pronged approach is designed to help put these countries back on the growth path. Economic growth is necessary to the success of long-term efforts to reduce poverty. Experience also demonstrates, however, that growth alone is not sufficient to alleviate poverty. Growth policies must be complemented by a wide array of carefully designed programs and policies which assure that the poor share in the benefits of growth. We contributed to the development of the OECD guidelines for structural adjustment programs, and support their implementation.

The impact of stabilization and adjustment reforms on the poor is now explicitly considered in the design of adjustment programs. Each report to our Board on an adjustment program is required to comment specifically on the program's social impact on the poor. Special measures to protect the poor are increasingly being included in these programs. Social expenditures, particularly in health and education, are being refocused toward the poor. Targeted cost-effective compensatory programs, particularly in the areas of nutrition and employment, are being designed. We are also encouraging the expansion of policy-based lending in the social sectors as a means of achieving a more lasting poverty impact. Experience has shown that increased expenditures alone are not enough to assure widespread availability of social services. Delivery systems and institutions need to be strengthened, and often reformed; targeting services on the poor must be given special attention,

and more emphasis is required on developing innovative and cost-effective means of reaching the poor.

Moreover, the Bank has initiated a Social Dimensions of Adjustment project that explicitly focuses on the effect of adjustment policies on the poor. This project, cofinanced by UNDP, the African Development Bank and others, will include more than two dozen African countries. Each of these countries will receive technical assistance and other resources to build the analytical and statistical capability necessary to improve the design of adjustment operations and to monitor the social effects of adjustment. Compensatory measures will be built into the adjustment programs to benefit and protect the poor during the transition period. Although this project is specifically designed for the Africa region, similar initiatives are underway in other regions on a country-by-country basis.

A significant part of the Bank's research portfolio is currently devoted to improving our understanding of the social consequences of various aspects of adjustment programs. These studies include: the effect on the poor of changes in agricultural prices; the employment and real wage implications of industrial realignment; the possibility of protecting real income through public employment schemes; and options for protecting the poor against the adverse effects of price increases in the social sectors or reductions in government food subsidy programs.

In conclusion and to reiterate, the Bank is dedicated to improving the living standards, economic potential and the prospects of the poor. We have no illusions about the difficulty of the task ahead. Perseverance, dedication, and concerted action by both donors and recipient governments are required. In view of your concern, we look forward to working with you on this urgent undertaking.

With all best wishes.

Sincerely,

BARBER B. CONABLE.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, June 16, 1988

HON. BARBER CONABLE,

President,

The World Bank, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CONABLE: Many of us wrote to you last year prior to the Bank's annual meeting, and we were pleased to see from your address to that gathering that you share our concerns. We note particularly your statements that:

"our greatest goal is to reduce poverty, misery and destitution which blights our world . . . rapid economic growth or the advances of modern technology seem of little consequence if nearly a billion people do not have enough food, clean water or shelter . . . there is little reason to expect that future growth alone will attain the progress against poverty that it has failed to secure in the past"

" . . . Although we shall pursue the eradication of poverty globally, the effort in Asia, which contains more than 500 million of the world's absolute poor, has particular relevance. In the large poor countries of Asia we wish to support government strategies to eliminate the worst aspects of absolute poverty by the year 2000."

We join our colleagues from other countries in raising three issues on which progress should be made: (1) the use of social indicators to measure development

progress; (2) future IDA terms; and (3) structural adjustment lending.

1. In light of your comments regarding eradicating the worst aspects of absolute poverty in Asia, we were particularly pleased to learn of the discussions that have been going on for some time between the World Bank, donor governments, and others about the much wider use of social indicators, as well as economic indicators to measure progress in development.

The conditions of the poor can best be measured by social indicators such as the mortality rate of children under 5; life expectancy; access to safe water; the adult literacy rate, particularly among women; and the proportion of children suffering from malnutrition. Public support of funding for the World Bank and other development institutions ultimately depends on their contribution to progress in key areas such as these.

We urge the World Bank to agree by its annual meeting this Autumn on the principle of using social indicators to monitor progress on development, which social indicators will be used, and how these should be measured and monitored. Discussions should then begin with individual recipient countries on targets for improvements in specific social indicators, target dates for achieving these, and planned Bank activities to ensure that these goals are met.

2. One of the major factors hindering progress in development is the burden of debt. Unlike the middle income countries, such as those in Latin America whose debt is primarily owed to the commercial banks, the poorest countries, particularly those in sub-Saharan Africa, are mainly indebted to governments and international financial institutions such as the World Bank's affiliate the International Development Association (IDA).

When IDA started lending to the Third World's poorest countries in the early 1960's, its terms were among the most concessional of any aid donor. However, since then the governments of many donors such as the United States, the United Kingdom, and the Federal Republic of Germany have switched to providing nearly all of their bilateral aid to the poorest countries on grant terms.

In the discussions beginning this year on the ninth replenishment of IDA, we urge that you put proposals to donor governments that the funds they supply for IDA should then be provided to the poorest countries on grant terms. This would not then place on the world's poorest countries the burden of having to repay additional aid loans well into the next century.

3. In the letter many of us signed last summer, we expressed our concern about the effects of structural adjustment programs on some of the poorest sections of the population in developing countries. We suggested ways in which policies could be tailored to the needs of the poor, particularly by involving representatives of the poor. We were therefore pleased to see the agreement reached last December by the major donor countries who constitute the Development Assistance Committee of the OECD on guidelines for structural adjustment programs:

"Ensuring that overall funding levels for structural adjustment programs are sufficient to regain growth and development momentum and that such programs are so designed as to cushion the impact of adjustment on all vulnerable groups with special attention to women and children.

"Improvement of the design and delivery of public services to poor people, with an emphasis on financial and institutional sustainability and local community involvement.

"Support for policies which promote widely shared growth and, in particular, foster the creation of productive employment.

"Strengthening the productive role of the poor in the economy.

"Enhancement of the capacity of developing country governments to monitor and analyze the impact of policy reforms on poverty and to generate better information on poverty and nutrition.

"Strengthening arrangements for consultation, coordination, and monitoring."

We strongly support these policies for future adjustment lending and welcome the special attention paid to the needs of the poor in these guidelines. On the assumption that the Bank has now adopted these guidelines for its future structural adjustment loans, you have our full support for the careful monitoring that will be required to ensure that future structural adjustment programs reflect each of these six guidelines. We urge you to prepare a poverty impact statement on each adjustment loan as part of the loan document which goes to the executive board. Such a statement should give a full account of how the poorest people will benefit from the program.

We wish you well as you seek to utilize the considerable resources of the Bank in the battle against world poverty. You can anticipate the continued support of the undersigned for the policies outlined in this letter.

Sincerely,

U.S. Senators:

Daniel K. Inouye, Bob Kasten, Patrick J. Leahy, Claiborne Pell, Richard G. Lugar, George J. Mitchell, Edward M. Kennedy, Mark O. Hatfield, Paul S. Sarbanes, William L. Armstrong, Alan Cranston, Orrin G. Hatch, Ernest F. Hollings, Robert T. Stafford, Timothy E. Wirth, Thad Cochran, Tom Harkin, Larry Pressler, John Melcher, Frank R. Lautenberg, Jeff Bingaman, Nancy L. Kassebaum, Quentin N. Burdick, William S. Cohen, Thomas A. Daschle, Lowell P. Weicker, Jr.

John D. Rockefeller IV, Dave Durenberger, Kent Conrad, Rudy Boschwitz, Bob Graham, David L. Boren, Wendell H. Ford, Terry Sanford, John F. Kerry, Spark M. Matsunaga, Carl Levin, Frank H. Murkowski, Richard C. Shelby, John McCain, Barbara A. Mikulski, Bob Packwood, Howard M. Metzenbaum, Donald W. Riegle, Jr., Daniel J. Evans, John Heinz.

U.S. Representatives:

Tony P. Hall, Carlos J. Moorhead, Frank R. Wolf, Dante B. Fascell, Silvio O. Conte, Matthew F. McHugh, Benjamin A. Gilman, Mel Levine, James M. Jeffords, Tom Lantos, Christopher H. Smith, Tony Coelho, Marge Roukema, Byron L. Dorgan, Constance A. Morella, Joe Moakley, Matthew J. Rinaldo, Jaime B. Fuster, Sherwood L. Boehlert, Doug Walgren, Larry E. Craig, Robert J. Mrazek, Manuel Lujan, Jr., Thomas J. Manton, Claudine Schneider.

Barney Frank, John Miller, Ronald V. Dellums, Steve Gunderson, Tim Johnson, Jim Kolbe, Don Bonker, Olympia J. Snowe, Don Edwards, Robert J. Lagomarsino, Henry J. Nowak, Charles E. Schumer, Brian J. Donnelly, Daniel

K. Akaka, Jim Moody, Robert G. Torricelli, Phillip R. Sharp, Timothy J. Penny, Romano L. Mazzoli, John Lewis, Elton Gallegly, Harris W. Fawell, Rod Chandler, Lynn Martin, Paul B. Henry, Andrew Jacobs, Jr., Vic Fazio, Dale E. Kildee, Albert G. Bustamante, Lawrence J. Smith.

Frank McCloskey, Chester G. Atkins, Gerry E. Studds, Gary L. Ackerman, Mario Biaggi, Joseph E. Brennan, Thomas M. Foglietta, John Conyers, Jr., George J. Hochbrueckner, Martin Olav Sabo, Edward R. Roybal, Marcy Kaptur, Mike Lowry, William J. Hughes, Ted Weiss, Stephen L. Neal, Edward F. Feighan, Kweisi Mfume, Thomas J. Downey, Peter A. DeFazio, Claude Pepper, Nancy Pelosi, Dan Glickman, Robert W. Kastenmeier, Mike Synar, Kenneth J. Gray, Jim Slattery, Beverly B. Byron, Norman D. Dicks, William Lehman, Mary Rose Oskar, Robert E. Wise, Jr., James H. Bilbray, Major R. Owens, Dan Mica, Morris K. Udall, Alan Wheat, Howard L. Berman, Sidney R. Yates David E. Skaggs.

Robert T. Matsui, Bruce A. Morrison, Esteban Edward Torres, Leon E. Panetta, Jim Bates, Martin Frost, Nicholas Mavroules, Henry A. Waxman, Wayne Owens, Jim Jontz, Thomas R. Carper, Charles Wilson, Richard H. Lehman, William Clay, David E. Price, Charles A. Hayes, Barbara Boxer, Floyd H. Flake, Wayne Dowdy, Bill Richardson.

David E. Bonior, Gerald D. Kleczka, Fortney H. Stark, Les AuCoin, W. G. Hefner, Stephen J. Solarz, Ronald D. Coleman, Matthew G. Martinez, Patricia Schroeder, Tim Valentine, Marty Russo, James L. Oberstar, Robert K. Dornan, Frank Horton, George C. Wortley, David Dreier, Bill Schuette, Bruce F. Vento, William J. Coyne, Douglas H. Bosco.

Mickey Leland, George Miller, Bill Nelson, Gerry Sikorski, Elizabeth J. Patterson, Dave McCurdy, Edward J. Markey, Richard J. Durbin, George E. Brown, Jr., James McClure Clarke, Dan Coats, Frederick S. Upton, Clyde C. Holloway, Curt Weldon, Michael DeWine, John J. Rhodes, III, Patricia F. Saiki, William F. Clinger, Jr., Sam Gejdenson, Benjamin L. Cardin.

Ben Nighthorse Campbell, James Sensenbrenner, Jr., Richard H. Stallings, Lane Evans, Mike Espy, Ron de Lugo, Pat Williams, Harley O. Staggers, Jr., Bob Carr, Robert Lindsay Thomas, Cardiss Collins, Christopher Shays, Amo Houghton, Peter W. Rodino, Jr., Mervyn M. Dymally, Julian C. Dixon, Howard Wolpe, Robert A. Roe, Lee H. Hamilton, Al Swift, Joseph P. Kennedy II, H. Martin Lancaster, Louise McIntosh Slaughter, William S. Broomfield, E. Clay Shaw, Jr., Ron Packard, Tom Lewis, Denny Smith, Barbara B. Kennelly, Jim Cooper, Edolphus Towns, Louis Stokes.

STATES ARE INTERESTED IN STRONGER PCB REGULATIONS

HON. JAMES J. FLORIO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 1988

Mr. FLORIO. Mr. Speaker, on June 14 of this year the House passed H.R. 3070, the PCB Regulatory Improvements Act. The bill was an unfortunate and inadequate attempt to deal with the problems of PCB disposal.

I argued, during debate, that the bill was so weak it was antienvironmental. Since the passage of the bill, I have received letters from several States asking to strengthen the bill by granting them the power to protect their own citizens from PCB's. Amendments which I had hoped to offer to H.R. 3070 would have given States that authority.

Mr. Speaker, during debate on H.R. 3070 one of the bill's sponsors observed that no State had shown any interest in enforcing stronger PCB regulation. Today I include letters from five States which seek that power. I urge my colleagues to read these letters and understand that we should not send any bill to the President that is as inadequate as this one.

Mr. Speaker the letters follow:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Des Moines, IA, July 13, 1988.

HON. JAMES J. FLORIO,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Commerce,
Consumer Protection and Competitive-
ness, Committee on Energy and Com-
merce, House Office Building, Washing-
ton, DC

DEAR CONGRESSMAN FLORIO: I am writing to express my support for your efforts to amend H.R. 3070, the PCB Regulatory Improvements Act of 1988, to allow states the authority to impose more stringent requirements on facilities which handle PCB's. As I understand your proposed amendment, states would be allowed to regulate PCB wastes under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) the same as states regulate hazardous wastes under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).

Proper management of PCB wastes is critical to protecting the public health and environment. In my view facilities which handle PCB's should be subject to the same strict regulation that applies to facilities handling hazardous wastes in compliance with the provisions of RCRA.

Congress has clearly recognized the important role that states play in enforcement of our nation's environmental laws, such as RCRA, the Clean Water Act, and the Clean Air Act. States should have the authority under the Toxic Substances Control Act to impose more stringent requirements on facilities handling PCB's than those contained in federal law.

I support your efforts to amend H.R. 3070 and if I can provide any further assistance please contact me.

Sincerely,

THOMAS J. MILLER,
Attorney General of Iowa.

STATE OF MINNESOTA,
St. Paul, MN, June 9, 1988.

HON. JAMES J. FLORIO,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Commerce,
Consumer Protection and Competitive-
ness, Committee on Energy and Com-
merce, House Office Building, Washing-
ton, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN FLORIO: I am writing to express my support for your efforts to amend H.R. 3070, the PCB Regulatory Improvements Act of 1988, to provide states with the authority to impose more stringent regulatory requirements on facilities which handle PCB wastes.

Mismanagement of PCB wastes poses a serious threat to the public health and the environment. In my view facilities which handle PCBs should be subject to the same strict regulatory requirements which apply to facilities which manage hazardous waste in compliance with the provisions of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).

The only way to prevent mismanagement of the 140 million pounds of PCB wastes which will require treatment and disposal in the next few years is to provide each of the states with adequate authority to enforce and implement the PCB regulatory program. States should have the authority under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) to impose more stringent regulations on PCB facilities than those contained in the federal law. Congress has long recognized the key role that states have played in implementing other major pieces of environmental laws, such as Superfund, the Clean Water Act, RCRA, and the Clean Air Act. I will continue to work to ensure that each of these federal legislative initiatives, as well as more stringent state requirements which may apply, are enforced in an effective manner in the State of Minnesota.

Best regards,

HUBERT H. HUMPHREY III,
Attorney General.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
Montgomery, AL, July 7, 1988.

HON. JAMES J. FLORIO,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Commerce,
Consumer Protection and Competitive-
ness, House Office Building, Washing-
ton, DC.

DEAR JIM: I read with interest your recent amendment to H.R. 3070 relating to retention of State authority over PCB's and enthusiastically support such an amendment. In the past, my office and other state regulatory officials have been unable to successfully control PCB's in our State despite attempts to do so because of arguments that TSCA preempts all State authority in this area. Because of the large influx of toxic substance to the Chemical Waste Management landfill at Emelle, Alabama, much of which is PCB contaminated soil or PCB liquids, our State desperately needs the ability to regulate these compounds.

Let me know what I can do to help with the passage of your amendment.

Sincerely,

DON SIEGELMAN,
Attorney General.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF LAW,
New York, NY, June 22, 1988.

Congressman JAMES J. FLORIO,
Rayburn House Office Building, Washing-
ton, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN FLORIO: I am writing in reference to H.R. 3070 the PCB Regulatory Improvement Act.

We in New York State feel very strongly that current federal regulation of waste PCBs is inadequate because of the lack of manifesting and other requirements and other requirements applicable to all other hazardous wastes under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). While we believe that the simplest method of ensuring adequate regulation of waste PCBs would be for either EPA or the Congress to add them to the current list of RCRA hazardous wastes, since that has not occurred, we believe that the enactment of manifesting and financial responsibility and other requirements included in the H.R. 3070 are an important step in the right direction.

Even if that bill is adopted however, it is essential that the amendments which you have proposed be adopted as well. It is clear that EPA does not have sufficient staff to adequately enforce the proposed amendments throughout the country, and that without state enforcement they will be rendered virtually meaningless. Although New York and several other states have been regulating PCB's pursuant to their own RCRA-type statutes, such state regulation of PCB's has been challenged by the regulated community in cases such as *PEPCO v. Sachs*, 639 F. Supp. 856 (D. Md., 1986). Thus your proposed Section 13 giving states the power to enforce the new TSCA provisions on a basis equivalent to EPA is of critical importance. In addition, your proposed amendment regarding retention of state authority to impose stricter regulations than the federal government, as under RCRA, is also tremendously important to state enforcement efforts.

Particularly in light of their long lasting efforts, PCBs are capable of causing great harm to the environment. For example, because of PCB contamination in the Hudson River, New York State banned fishing for striped bass. Our state is therefore acutely aware of the adverse economic as well as environmental and public health impacts which can be caused by the improper disposal of PCBs.

We therefore thank you for your efforts to assist the states in ensuring the future proper handling and disposal of these toxic chemicals.

Sincerely,

NANCY STEARNS,
Assistant Attorney General.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION DIVISION,
Austin, TX, June 13, 1988.

Re: H.R. 3070; PCB Regulatory Improve-
ments Act.

HON. MIKE SYNAR,

Chairman, Subcommittee on Environment,
Energy and Natural Resources, Commit-
tee on Government Operations, Rayburn
House Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN SYNAR: I understand that the Subcommittee on Transportation, Tourism and Hazardous Materials is taking up H.R. 3070 for consideration this week. This bill will bring the regulation of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) in line with the requirements of the Resource Conserva-

tion and Recovery Act (RCRA) to a great extent.

I also understand that Representative Florio has offered three amendments to the Bill:

1. To give the states the same power to regulate PCB sites that they have with respect to hazardous waste facilities under RCRA, including the imposition of more stringent requirements.

2. To require PCB operators to clean up spills within RCRA standards, by imposing RCRA-corrective action authority on PCB facilities.

3. To give the states the same powers assigned to EPA, to enforce federal and more stringent state requirements.

This office supports H.R. 3070 and the Florio Amendments. From our point of view, the regulation of PCB wastes under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), while other wastes are regulated under RCRA, has created a regulatory dichotomy that has hindered environmental enforcement. This bill, as amended, should go a long way towards resolving these problems and promoting the effective enforcement of PCB regulations.

Please give me a call if I can be of any assistance or if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

NANCY N. LYNCH,
Assistant Attorney General.

TRIBUTE TO TOM WHITE'S WESTERN AUTO STORE

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 1988

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Tom White's Western Auto Store of Canfield, OH, and its dedicated operators, Tom and Flo White. These outstanding individuals, having marked 37 years of service to the Canfield community, were selected as the grand marshals for this year's Fourth of July celebrations.

Tom White's Western Auto Store is unique in that it maintains the tradition of the old general store of yesteryear. Wooden floors and the original tin square ceiling bring back memories of fathers and sons buying new baseball gloves or local folks swapping the latest stories. Those that stop at Tom White's store cannot help but be infected with the friendliness that is shared by the owner and his wife.

Tom and Flo White were married on July 18, 1949, and have a son Richard White, who is now an attorney in my hometown of Poland, OH. They are active in the community as members of St. Anthony Church of Youngstown and various other organizations. Tom is a Navy veteran and served 2 years in the Pacific in World War II. Flo is a member of the Canfield Business Women's Club.

It is with honor that I pay special recognition, on behalf of the people of the 17th Congressional District, to these two fine individuals and their long-standing business. I wish them continued success and happiness.

THE ECONOMY

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 1988

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, July 27, 1988, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

THE ECONOMY

In recent years we have made significant progress on some nagging economic problems, such as inflation and unemployment. Yet there are still some major uncertainties about the strength of the U.S. economy which must be addressed.

There are several pieces of good economic news. First, the economy continues to expand. We are in the midst of a 67-month expansion, the longest peacetime expansion in U.S. history. Second, inflation generally remains under control. Inflation last year was 4.4 percent, down from 13.3 percent in 1979, though it has recently crept up to an annual rate of 5.3 percent. Third, the unemployment rate continues to fall. The 10.7 percent unemployment rate at the end of 1982 has been reduced to 5.3 percent, the lowest rate since 1974. The economy has spawned 4 million new businesses since 1981, and has generated almost 17 million new jobs since 1982. The continued strength of the economy and its ability to shake off gyrations in the stock market, the plunge in the dollar, and regional recessions, have led some to speculate that the expansion could continue well into the next decade. Our economic system is being copied by many other countries, and foreign investor confidence in the United States remains strong.

On the other hand, there are also several danger signals for the U.S. economy, as recently pointed out by the Cuomo Commission on Trade and Competitiveness. First, the United States is increasingly unable to compete in international trade. Our merchandise trade balance went from a slight surplus in 1975 to a \$171 billion deficit last year. Second, we have become a nation of debtors. In recent years there has been a sharp increase in consumer debt, farm debt, corporate debt, and federal debt. In 1980 the federal government's accumulated debt was \$1 trillion; by the time the next President takes office it will be \$3 trillion. Once the world's largest creditor, the United States is now its largest debtor. Third, economic risk and volatility are increasing. Business bankruptcies and bank failures have soared in recent years, and bond and stock prices have fluctuated widely. Fourth, the U.S. economy is becoming less innovative and less dynamic. Investment in new plant and equipment is weak; our competitors are catching up to our productivity; Japan and Germany devote a much larger share of GNP to civilian research and development than we do; and American primary and secondary education trails many countries. Finally, the standard of living is no longer rising for many Americans. Real income levels have generally declined since the early 1970's, and there has been a growing economic inequality. The rich have been getting richer while others have fallen behind.

It is critically important that we face the central economic realities of our time. America is being tested now as it has been tested only a few times in its history. We

most frankly acknowledge our economic problems and our economic strengths. We should not exaggerate either, but we can afford to be generally optimistic. We have no problems that we cannot solve.

We must be committed to economic growth. That is the most workable solution to our economic problems. The focus of our efforts should be on investment, growth, and production. It is slow and unglamorous work, but necessary. A critical point is the priority that we must give to competitiveness. It is certainly as worthy as any other national priority.

Governments at all levels have a role to play in restoring our economic power. We have a great advantage in the strength of the federal system. We should reject the extreme views on government's role. On the one hand, government cannot do it all. We do not want a single, all-encompassing national industrial plan; we want to allow for the role of the market and individual enterprise. We should also reject the view that government has no role to play. The issue is not whether government should intervene in the market, because it already does, even massively, but whether it intervenes in a way that helps or hurts growth. The proper government role is necessary in trade, fiscal policy, exchange rates, and interest rates.

The first step to spur economic growth must be to reduce the U.S. budget deficit and to increase savings. That will mean more funds available for productive investment. We have a profound competitiveness problem, and addressing it will require a major effort to increase saving. Raising the national saving rates should be a top priority of economic policy in the coming years.

We should invest in those things which strengthen us and make us more productive. That means investments in infrastructure, research and development, and education. There is no more important investment than in education. It is the most important path to competitiveness. We should also provide incentives for research and development. We must get an R&D program directed toward improving America's competitive capability, and we must disseminate better the results of our research. Without investment in infrastructure—roads, airports, water systems—we cannot sustain future growth and prosperity.

We have to pay more attention to how economic policy is made. Economic policymaking in the federal government is too widely dispersed. Someone must be in charge of American economic policy—including trade policy—and that someone must have the clout to direct and coordinate it.

We must recognize that the United States is now part of a global economy, and is not the only strong economy. The United States must insist on strict reciprocity in its relationships with advanced countries throughout the world, and we should move aggressively toward a level playing field. Our goal should be more trade, not less. Trade should be seen as an integral part of American economic and national security policy. The issue is not free trade or unbridled protectionism, because we have never had either, but rather what combination of free trade and managed trade is the best.

Finally, I think we should lower our rhetoric blaming the government, the incompetence or greed of business leaders, or the lethargy of labor. Legitimate criticism is always in order. The point is that all of us have to try harder. The United States cannot succeed if industry, government, and

labor maintain hostility and mutual suspicion.

TRIBUTE FOR RUBY DUNCAN

HON. JAMES H. BILBRAY

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 1988

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, Mrs. Ruby Duncan, welfare activist will receive the prestigious community service award on July 30, 1988, at 6 p.m. at the Union Plaza Hotel and Casino. This award is being presented by first lady Bonnie Byran to Mrs. Duncan for her outstanding accomplishments in the face of adversity.

Ruby Duncan was born on a farm in the back woods in Tallulah, LA, in 1932. Her parents were poor, black, and earned their living by working in the cotton fields in the nearby Ivory Plantation. Although, Ruby began her life in the midst of the Great Depression, it had little effect upon her life in rural Louisiana where people were already poor, none had money at anytime. The rural Louisiana area where Ruby grew up was lush flat farm lands. On their small farm, each family had their own garden which supplemented their meager income from the cotton fields to provide their subsistence.

Ruby had three brothers and one sister, all except one dying in their youth from either accident or illness. Her parents were both dead before she was 4 years old. Ruby spent her youth living with various relatives in and around Tallulah. She and other black children worked in the fields of the Ivory Plantation from May through October each year and attended school from November through April.

She well remembers the dual school system in Louisiana with awe. Ruby dropped out of school after completing the ninth grade to work full time. For several years, she worked as a waitress and bar maid with her income finally reaching \$9.50 per week and for an 80-hour week. Meanwhile, one of her aunts had moved to Las Vegas, NV, and wrote Ruby about the high wages she was earning working in a laundry making less than \$40 per week. In 1953, Ruby decided she had enough of low wages in Tallulah and moved to Las Vegas to live with her aunt.

She found her aunt living in a cardboard shack in the desert east of Las Vegas sharing a community wash house and outhouse with other poor blacks. Water had to be hauled from Henderson, a 10-mile distance. In 1953, Las Vegas was a segregated community by practice, if not by law.

While there were no dual school segregation at the elementary level, housing patterns and school zones resulted in school segregation. Although "white only" signs were not posted in public places, blacks were not welcome as patrons at the strip hotels and there were "colored" sections designated in the movie theaters.

Ruby became a "hotel maid" in 1959 where she worked for the same property until 1964

when she was fired for allegedly saying "slavery is over" and attempting to organize other maids to protest the heavy workload. For awhile, her only income for herself and her children was an aid to dependent children [ADC] grant she received from State welfare. She walked the streets trying to get a job and finally was hired to work in the pantry of one of the strip hotels. After several years on that job, she slipped and fell and was disabled for a year. After her recovery, she learned that she could no longer do the heavy work she had done all her life.

She began pressing State welfare for job training to get off public assistance. She enrolled in a Federal program designed to meet those goals, however, the program was inexplicably terminated by State welfare. Unhappy about the cancellation of the job training and education program, she contacted in March 1969, to attend the meeting of ADC mothers. She gladly attended to voice her complaint about State welfare.

At the meeting she learned that the mothers wanted to send more representatives to the Nevada State Legislature meeting in Carson City to protest the low welfare grants. Ruby remembers that she did not know what a "legislature" was. But she knew that the other mothers couldn't make it on what they were receiving. And she was willing to try to increase their grants.

On April 4, 1969, Nevada had its first welfare demonstration. Ruby and two other mothers marched in front of the State building in Carson City protesting Nevada's low ADC grants. Inside she attended a hearing of the welfare committee and when it became obvious that no one was going to speak for the needs of the recipients, the two women with her urged Ruby to speak to the committee.

Having no previous experience in public speaking, Ruby was extremely nervous and her mind went blank. She was not aware that she had finished speaking when she heard a loud applause from the audience. Her companions told her that she had spoken beautifully on the hunger and plight of welfare children. At the meeting of welfare mothers following her return to Las Vegas, Ruby Duncan was elected president of the Clark County Welfare Rights Organization [CCWRO].

The rest is history. As president of the CCWRO, Ruby led the nationally publicized welfare marches on the glittering Las Vegas strip in 1971 protesting the welfare department purge of thousands of needy families, black and white, from the welfare rolls.

In 1971, McCalls named Ruby first among women making the most significant contribution to our Nation that year. From Ruby's concern for the health and welfare of the poor people in Clark County sprung the idea of Operation Life which she is executive director.

Her appointments and honors are too numerous to mention. But in keeping with the professional black women's alliances' goals and objectives Ruby certainly deserves the community services award.

STREAMLINING REAGANOMICS FOR THE 1990'S

HON. JACK F. KEMP

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 1988

Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, contrary to the noise emanating from Atlanta last week, the American people are benefiting from the strongest economic expansion in this country's history. The Reagan economy has created more than 16 million jobs during 67 straight months of economic growth, offering hope and opportunity to millions of Americans.

Obviously, more needs to be done. One of our greatest challenges is to reform our monetary policy to lower interest rates and stabilize exchange rates. We also need to pass enterprise zone legislation to break down the barriers to economic opportunity existing in our inner cities and poor rural areas. We should lower the capital gains tax to attract more venture capital to start up new companies. We also should expand trading opportunities for U.S. firms by creating a North American free trade area.

As Martin Anderson, President Reagan's former domestic policy adviser, astutely pointed out in a recent article, our goal must be to maintain and broaden the economic expansion. We need to build upon the Reagan agenda, not destroy it. Mr. Anderson's thoughtful article outlines a 10-point proposal to ensure that all Americans benefit from the economic expansion. The article, which appeared in the July 22 edition of the New York Times, follows:

STREAMLINING REAGANOMICS FOR THE 1990'S

(By Martin Anderson)

Despite what the Democrats have been saying all week in Atlanta, the economy is alive and well. During 67 straight months of economic growth, we have seen 16 million jobs created and \$20 trillion in goods and services produced. It has literally been the greatest economic expansion in history.

The most important task facing our next President—after insuring that bilateral nuclear disarmament with Moscow continues in a way that enhances national security—will be to maintain and accelerate this astonishing economic performance.

We shouldn't underestimate the difficulty of the task. Indeed, we need to guard against overconfidence, to resist the temptation to say that, after all, the great stock market crash of 1987 was absorbed with barely a whisper and the economy seems to thrive in spite of the large Federal budget deficit; to resist thinking that we have entered an era of permanent economic prosperity—the Holy Grail of all economists. The economy is not invulnerable.

The lesson of Reaganomics—for both Democrats and Republicans—is that economic policy matters. Where we set tax rates, how much we spend, what kind of economic regulations we impose—all these things have clear consequences for economic growth and job creation.

And economic growth remains supremely important. It has paid for the powerful national defense that has made nuclear arms reduction possible. It has allowed us to increase annual spending on social welfare and welfare programs by more than \$180 billion during President Reagan's time in

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

office. If the economy collapses into recession, then the difficult economic problems we are now wrestling with will overwhelm us.

The bottom line of a successful economic policy is jobs. The continual infusion of new jobs gives people hope, both for first-time job seekers and for those who want better, higher-paying jobs. It is jobs and only jobs that produce things, including tax revenues. I wonder how many people know that Federal tax revenues leaped from \$517 billion a year in 1980 to an estimated \$909 billion in 1988 despite (some would argue because of) our cutting top personal income tax rates from 70 percent to 28 percent.

Creating new jobs was the major goal of President Reagan's economic program, and it has been its greatest success. More jobs were created during the past five years than for any like period in American history. More than 50 percent of those jobs paid in excess of \$20,000 a year. The key to future success is to keep that job-creation machine humming.

But how can we avoid a prolonged and deep recession and the millions of lost jobs it would entail? The key is to make absolutely sure we keep doing the things that have worked so well, even as we stretch out to do new things and to undo our mistakes.

Following is a 10 point proposal for keeping the economy thriving and prosperous:

1. *No tax increase.*—There is nothing that is more certain to choke off economic growth than a stiff tax increase on individuals and business. Nothing. Yes, the deficit is a serious problem, but the way to deal with it is by controlling Federal spending—across the board. And even the deadly deficit seems finally to be yielding to this powerful economic growth. Current economic forecasts show the Federal deficit fading very close to zero in four or five years.

2. *More tax reductions.*—Reducing the tax on capital gains actually would increase revenues, because of increased investment activity and economic growth. More important, such a cut would stimulate new job creation.

3. *Tighter control of Federal spending.*—The Defense Department scandal has highlighted the fact that there is no Government program, not a blessed one, that could not be tightened up, managed better and made to produce more with less of the taxpayers' money. We wouldn't even have to cut spending; merely a slower rate of increase would do wonders for the Federal deficit and the economy in general, as well as making us all feel better about how our money is being spent. Better management is rarely a sexy political issue but this year it just might be—and it should be.

4. *A balanced-budget amendment.*—To make sure that Federal spending is controlled and the budget is balanced we must have a small amendment to our Constitution, a paragraph or two that would force Congress to match spending to tax revenues. The amendment should allow five years to phase out the deficit and then lock in a balanced budget.

5. *A line-item veto.*—A modern president must have line-item veto authority—the power to veto sections of the Federal budget—if he is to be a full partner in controlling Federal spending. Right now, Congress has too much power over spending. A line-item veto would help redress that imbalance.

6. *Advanced regulatory reform.*—Some basic changes have been made in Government regulations during the past eight

years, perhaps the most notable and successful being the complete decontrol of oil prices. But there remain thousands of areas for improvement. What we need is a reinvigorated, advanced regulatory reform effort that carefully re-examines every piece of economic regulation on the books.

7. *Privatization.*—As a recent report of President Reagan's Commission on Privatization underscored, there are still many things the Government does that it should not do. For starters, we could sell Amtrak and begin decriminalizing the carrying of first-class mail (few Americans seem to know they could go to jail for accepting a modest fee for delivering a sealed letter). Other countries, notably Britain, seem to be outpacing the United States in privatization efforts.

8. *Say no to protectionism.*—Slapping tariffs and quotas on foreign trading partners who annoy us is appealing and seductive but dangerous to our economy. We must relentlessly push for more free trade, while using the full diplomatic and economic power of the United States to coax and coerce others along the same path. And we must say a flat no to blatant protectionist legislation.

9. *A strong, stable dollar.*—A stable, predictable monetary policy is essential to continuing economic growth. We should consider a greater role for gold to anchor the dollar in international markets. The Treasury should begin to issue gold bonds, whose interest and principal would be payable in ounces of pure gold, for at least a small part of the Government's annual borrowings.

10. *A national job bank.*—Jobs are vital to our future prosperity. We should use the technology that is at our fingertips—computers, satellites, Fax machines—to match people wanting work with the available jobs. We should make it possible for anyone to find out easily and quickly the number, nature and location of unfilled jobs.

During the last eight years, President Reagan laid down a basic economic program that, in spite of imperfections, accomplished a great deal. What we need now is advanced Reaganomics, a more sophisticated, more elegant, perhaps more complicated economic policy that will ensure continued prosperity well into the 21st century.

1988 PUBLIC SERVICE SCHOLARSHIP WINNERS

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 1988

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, on July 28 the Public Employees Roundtable will be presenting the 1988 Public Service Scholarships. These scholarships play an important role in encouraging some of our Nation's best and brightest students to pursue careers in the public service. Candidates must be working toward a Government career and preference is given to those applicants who have had some work experience in local, State or Federal Government or community service.

I am pleased that three residents of my congressional district are among the 26 recipients of this award nationwide. As part of their applications, each of these three wrote a short essay entitled "Why I Have Chosen to Pursue a Government Career." These essays

are eloquent and inspiring. I would like to share them with my colleagues.

The following essay was written by Mariaelisa Torres of Silver Spring, MD. Mariaelisa is presently working toward a doctoral degree in Special Education Administration and Supervision at Gallaudet University.

WHY I HAVE CHOSEN TO PURSUE A GOVERNMENT CAREER

When I decided to pursue my education, I selected the habilitation and rehabilitation of children with speech and language disorders as my goal. The motivation for this decision was two-fold, on one side my concern for a child's welfare, and in the other, the importance that communication has for humanity. These two considerations made this area the most interesting among the different special education disciplines. If I could help children communicate and make their lives more fulfilling by improving their communication skills, then that would be a tangible demonstration of my love for them.

As I began my work within the public school system, I realized an additional motivation for continued education, this time, from an administrative and supervisory position. My goal? I strongly believe that I will be better able to serve and help children, not at the individual or group level, but through other professionals. Through an administrative and supervisory position, I can expand the scope of my objective by helping a greater breadth of children.

I have concluded from my experience as speech pathologist in the Montgomery County Public School System that a child's language proficiency improves dramatically with use of modern diagnosis, thorough and enthusiastic therapy as well as providing a positive and emotionally challenging atmosphere. These are difficult factors for any single individual to maintain, let alone an entire school or program's staff. I have concluded from my doctoral work that staff can, though, provide children with high caliber, continuing and effective help if they are provided, themselves, with effective, supportive and enthusiastic supervision. Staff must be encouraged to utilize current techniques as well as investigate new developments in their field. I consider the philosophy that supervisors should provide staff with improved skill and career development as having only positive effects on the individual staff members. A program must also furnish its supervisors with the tools necessary to provide lower level staff with the support they need to achieve their duties. I consider the philosophy that administrators should provide programs with continuing, effective and improved fiscal support also as having only positive effects. Support at these levels, both supervisory and administrative, can positive effects on public special educational programs, their staff and, more importantly, the children that are served by that system.

In summary, I have chosen to pursue a government career because, through these institutions, I can effectively achieve my life goal: to share my enthusiasm and expertise in special education with other professionals so that they can provide these children with the best available education.

The following essay was written by Jerry Edward Moore of Gaithersburg, MD. Jerry is presently working toward a doctorate of public administration with the Washington Public Affairs Center of the School of Public Administration of the University of Southern California.

WHY I HAVE CHOSEN TO PURSUE A GOVERNMENT CAREER

All of us to some extent experience major turning points in our lives, moments in time when the sheer force of events leads us down new paths. The tragic assassinations of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and Senator Robert F. Kennedy in the spring of 1968 served as such a turning point in my life. I clearly trace my decision to pursue a career in government to the dreams and visions, and untimely deaths of these two men. Like many Americans, I had a tremendous amount of admiration for them, the genuine compassion they had for poor and disadvantaged, and the dreams they had for the future of our society.

As a young high school student I stood near the reflecting pool and cried as I listened to the words of Martin Luther King and his dreams for our nation. Several years later, as a student volunteer in the RFK presidential primary campaign, I stood among a sea of black faces in Washington, D.C. and listened to Robert Kennedy speak of the same kind of dreams. He spoke of the need to go beyond simply understanding one's world to committing oneself to making a difference. He noted that, "Some men see things as they are and ask why. I dream of things that never were, and ask why not."

These words strike at the core of my decision to pursue a career in government, for I too dream of things that never were, and ask why not. Following the easy and familiar paths of personal ambition and financial success was not for me then, nor is it now. I chose then, and choose now to dedicate my life to helping to build a better society, one committed to alleviating human misery, suffering, ignorance, injustice, and violence. Today, in looking at the multitude of difficult and complex problems that confront us as a nation—the pain and suffering of the poor, the sick, and the homeless; the tragic loss of young lives as a result of drug and alcohol abuse; growing crime and violence in our communities; the educational needs of so many of our inner city youth; the lack of hope and dignity in the lives of an increasing number of jobless Americans; the health and medical needs of our aging population; outdated mass transit systems; and increasing threats to the safety of our environment—I know that I made the right decision, the only possible decision for me.

Recent presidential administrations would have us believe that the answers to these and other problems reside in simply returning much of the responsibility in these policy areas to the private sector. As a public administrator who has worked hard to improve efficiency and effectiveness in government, I can understand the frustration and cynicism of individuals who are disillusioned with government. But the solution lies not in the simple dismantling of government. History clearly indicates to me that much of the politicization of societal problems occurs precisely because groups and individuals in the private sector and other social institutions are either unable or unwilling to address them. Perhaps more than ever before, it is precisely the kinds of services and leadership that have been traditionally provided by government that appear to be most needed.

I believe that government will, and must continue to be a primary, if not the primary instrument of social betterment in our society. As long as major problems remain unresolved; as long as other sectors of our society fail or refuse to deal with critical problems, government will of necessity continue

to be the primary instrument of intervention.

The problems that we face are tremendously difficult and complex. The resources that we have to work with are far more limited than we may have once believed. I sincerely feel that it is the responsibility of people like me, people who believe that dreams for a better society, and commitment to the ideals of our nation are not incompatible with practical, efficient and effective governmental programs, to do everything possible to address the concerns of Americans regarding the performance and accountability of their government. We can and we must introduce new approaches, methods, and techniques for providing both efficient and effective programs.

For me, a career in government provides me with a unique opportunity to help shape the finest human ideals of our society into pragmatic, realistic possibilities. It provides me with an opportunity to help transform the finest dreams and visions of our society into concrete outcomes that will result in a finer democratic society. The role that I will play may be quite small. However, my actions along with those of so many others who have also chosen a career in public service will be important. As Robert Kennedy noted, "Few (men) will have the greatness to bend history itself, but each of us can work to change a small portion of events, and in the total of those acts will be written the history of one's generation."

The following essay was written by Laura S. Levy of Silver Spring, MD. Laura is presently an undergraduate at the Georgia Institute of Technology.

WHY I HAVE CHOSEN TO PURSUE A GOVERNMENT CAREER

Many firms in private industry can claim that their contributions to society are broad reaching. Many firms can also claim that results of their labor touch the lives of many Americans. But only the Federal Government single handedly sets precedent on matters in every field, of national and international scope, on a daily basis. And only the Federal Government affects the lives of every American and countless citizens of other nations everyday.

My interest in transportation safety and accident investigation led me to the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB). NTSB is responsible for the investigation of all accidents involving commercial carriers in the fields of Aviation, Railroad, Highway, Marine, and Hazardous Materials/Pipeline. The opportunity offered at the Safety Board is exceptional. First, it is the foremost goal of the Safety Board to find the most probable cause of an accident regardless of who may be at fault. The employees of the Safety Board are not looking for a way to release their employer from liability, as may be the case for those investigators employed by a commercial carrier or an insurance adjuster. This leaves the employees of the Safety Board in a completely unbiased atmosphere where the only objective is to find the most truthful assessment of the cause of the accident. Second, the government provides the best resources for an investigation of any scale. Nowhere else is such a great amount of knowledge and technology dedicated strictly to accident investigation. Third, what is learned by the Safety Board will actually be translated into safer travel here and abroad, in the form of safety recommendations and reports.

As an employee of the National Transportation Safety Board, I deal with investigations in which the work is so current and the demand for information is so great that occasionally on the way home from work I will hear on the car radio about a breakthrough in an investigation that happened that very same day. And not just as an employee of the Safety Board but also as a traveler, I have been able to see tangible results of the work done at the Safety Board. Whenever I travel, regardless of whether by rail or air or highway, I know that I am protected by the dedicated efforts of the Safety Board.

No where else than at the National Transportation Safety Board is the opportunity for such in depth, impartial study in the field of transportation safety; and no where else is the information collected put to such wide, universally beneficial use.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN R. McCRAW

HON. LEWIS F. PAYNE, JR.

OF VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, July 27, 1988

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, when we returned from the recent district work period, I was delighted to see in the Martinsville Bulletin an article about Mr. John R. McCraw, Jr., chairman of the Martinsville High School Social Studies Department and teacher of government.

If my colleagues will read the article, they may conclude that perhaps I have his titles reversed, at least insofar as Mr. McCraw's main interests are concerned. For he is obviously first of all a teacher, embodying all the good qualities we want to see in one to whom we entrust our young people.

Mr. McCraw has been selected Outstanding Teacher of the Year at Martinsville High School, and the Parent Support Group has awarded him the Golden Apple Master Teacher Award.

Mr. McCraw obviously feels very strongly about the process and purpose of government, and his students cannot help but leave his classroom with a positive attitude on that subject.

I commend to this body's reading the article regarding this man which appeared in the July 17 edition of the Bulletin.

McCRAW TEACHES GOVERNMENT, STUDIES POLITICS (By George Lyle)

If you ran a blood test on John McCraw, chances are you would find red, white and blue running through his veins.

To anyone who enters his Martinsville High School classroom it is obvious McCraw teaches government—and teaches it with a passion, illustrated by the large American flag that covers the back wall of the room.

McCraw said he likes an active style of teaching, the kind that carries him up and down the aisles of students' desks as he lectures. As he stands in front of the flag, the image of George C. Scott addressing the troops in the opening scene of the film "Patton" comes to mind.

But McCraw says he is not nearly as overbearing.

"I teach with them and not at them," he says. "I try not to teach down to them."

That may have been one of the reasons McCraw recently was selected by the stu-

dents as the outstanding teacher of the year. The Martinsville High School Parent Support Group, in turn, awarded McCraw the Golden Apple Master Teacher Award.

McCraw, who has taught at Martinsville High School since 1966, says he keeps students' attention with an endless supply of corny jokes.

"Sometimes government can be cut and dry, so you have got to make it interesting," he says. "If they (students) see I'm going to make a joke they keep watching me."

Class objectives are written on the board and he uses a lot of audio-visual lessons so students can "see what I'm saying," he adds. McCraw, a two time candidate for public office himself, notes that he likes his students to become involved in the world outside of the classroom as well.

"Back in 1971 when I ran for the board of supervisors in the county * * * I was a big proponent of the 26th amendment," which lowered the voting age to 18.

After the amendment passed McCraw said he took a busload of 18-year-old students to the Martinsville Municipal Building to register. He later convinced then-city Registrar Gloria Vass to come to the school to increase registration of 18-year-olds, a procedure that now is required by the state.

In addition to his board of supervisors' campaign, he ran for city council in 1976. Both campaigns were unsuccessful.

A native Virginian, McCraw has been involved in politics since the Eisenhower campaign and says his love for the process never has faded. He has worked on presidential campaigns for Barry Goldwater, Richard Nixon, and Ronald Reagan, as well as on state and congressional campaigns.

As a student, he was a founding member of both the Ferrum and Emory and Henry colleges' student Republican parties.

With an ear to ear smile he recounts dozens of campaign stories, and says his own campaigns provided some of his best insights into the field.

"The first time I went out campaigning was a rude awakening for me," says McCraw, who is the chairman of the Social Studies Department at the school. "So many people were not even registered voters.

"It's just so time consuming," he says. "If you really campaign for an office you have to be out there beating the bushes all the time."

In addition to his teaching duties he has interned in the school superintendent's office and as an assistant principal. He also is the school's football and basketball photographer.

Being involved with the students is important to his teaching says McCraw.

"If you are going to teach children, show them you are interested in them outside of the classroom."

True to his love of politics and teaching, he jokes that he and his wife, who also is a teacher at the school, had their first date at a high school track meet and their honeymoon was to a Republican convention.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. J.J. PICKLE

OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, July 27, 1988

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably absent during the vote on final passage of

H.R. 5026, "Dire Emergency Supplemental Appropriations," rollcall No. 241. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on final passage.

ED BRANCA IS AN INSPIRATION FOR THE DISABLED

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, July 27, 1988

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize a very special constituent, Edward Branca, of Rockland County, NY. Over the years, I have worked with Mr. Branca on a number of legislative initiatives. What is special about Ed Branca is that he has been disabled since early childhood; but today, in his mid-thirties, is holding down a job and studying to earn a high school diploma. Ed has overcome tremendous odds and a disability to become a productive and contributing member of society.

Mr. Branca recently submitted testimony to the House Ways and Means Subcommittee on Social Security for a hearing they held on disability. I believe his testimony would be of interest to all my colleagues.

Accordingly, in order to enable my colleagues to share Mr. Branca's views and accomplishments, I request that the full text of Mr. Branca's testimony be printed in full at this point in the RECORD:

STATEMENT OF EDWARD BRANCA, JR.

I appreciate being able to share my experiences with the committee. I am a psychiatrically disabled worker. I am proud to be able to say I am employed part time as a clerical worker by Rockland Medilabs. Rockland Medilabs, which is headquartered in Valley Cottage, New York, is the largest medical laboratory in Rockland county. In addition to my earnings, I am receiving SSI, disability benefits. My SSI benefits are reduced because I have earnings. I am proud to say that my working saves the American taxpayer over one hundred dollars each and every month. I'm also proud to say that I am paying taxes. Though I'm not earning enough money to pay income taxes, eighty five dollars and sixty four cents in Social Security taxes have been deducted from my pay checks thus far in 1988.

I was born on December 25th, 1950 and was disabled since early childhood. My illness (I am diagnosed as having manic-depression) prevented me from going to school. I was in and out of the Rockland Psychiatric Center from when I was eight until I was seventeen. When I was released at age seventeen (in 1968) I had low self esteem and felt I'd never be able to work. I was sure I'd be a bum and I'd live on the streets when my family, whom I was totally dependent on, was no longer able to care for me. I existed at home till 1980. Then I read a newspaper article which saved my life.

In September, 1980, I read of the chance reunion of a set of nineteen year old identical triplets who had been adopted separately at birth. The triplets' reunion moved me, and I decided to do what I could to try to change the laws to allow adoptees to obtain from their sealed adoption records the identities of their natural brothers and sisters. My state legislators, Assemblyman Thomas

Morahan and state Senator Linda Winikow, introduced a bill and I enthusiastically lobbied to try to gain the bill's passage. The work I did lobbying made me realize that I could recover from my illness and could work.

In February, 1987, I applied for vocational help from the New York state Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, (OVR) and began treatment at the Rockland County Community Mental Health Center.

OVR placed me in a "supported work" program called Project STEPs. Project STEPs is a service of the Jawonio rehabilitation center. Because STEPs is a supported work program, a "job coach" from Jawonio helps me adjust to the working world.

When I began working, the job coach was with me for my entire work period. Now she sees me twice a week during break.

A week after I began working, I encountered what I feel was by biggest problem, job stress, for the first time. Rockland Medilabs didn't put any pressure on me. I put pressure on myself. For months, the stress was torture. I was determined to stick it out, and stick it out I did. I am making it in the world of work.

This spring, Rockland Medilabs increased my hours from fifteen to sixteen. A month later, my hours were increased to seventeen. I like working more hours and I like making more money. When my hours were increased to seventeen, I said to the job coach, "Less welfare. More workfare."

There are non-material rewards that come from working. Five mornings a week, I get up, eat breakfast and catch the bus to WORK. I have the satisfaction of knowing that I'm doing what everyone else does. Work brings much more than a paycheck. I have self esteem and self respect. I am studying to earn a high school diploma. I am asking women out. I am becoming an average citizen.

In January, I moved to a group home called Bernstein House. Bernstein House is a service of the Mental Health Association of Rockland County. I feel sorry for the residents who aren't able to work. A life without work would be very boring to me. I am thankful that I am working.

I have goals. I will work full time and support myself. (I'll kiss SSI goodbye!) I will leave the Mental Health Association housing system. God willing, I will fall in love and get married. (If you know of anyone who might be interested in going out with me, I'd appreciate your letting her know I'm here.) Labor Day used to mean that I couldn't go swimming any more. This year, and every year, Labor Day will be extra special. Thank God I am working.

THE IMPACT OF TRUCK DEREGULATION ON HIGHWAY SAFETY

HON. JAMES J. FLORIO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 1988

Mr. FLORIO. Mr. Speaker, highway accidents involving trucks, especially trucks carrying hazardous materials, understandably cause great public concern. My fear is that deregulation of the truck industry has resulted in strong incentives by truck companies to cut corners on maintenance, driver training, and other safety related expenditures.

The following is an article by Gerard Trippitelli, the president of Matlack, Inc., a bulk trucking company, that recently appeared in the Philadelphia Daily News. Mr. Trippitelli raises some important questions about the effect of truck deregulation on highway safety. [From the Philadelphia Daily News, Apr. 4, 1988

TOO HIGH A PRICE TO PAY FOR HIGHWAY SAFETY?

A shocking and extremely dangerous situation is occurring on American highways—truck accidents.

Potentially most dangerous are accidents involving tank trucks hauling hazardous chemicals and petroleum products. These accidents have resulted in the loss of lives, serious injuries, evacuations and damage to our environment. Consequently, mounting public concern and outrage are vented through the news media, public hearings, government investigations, precedent-setting lawsuits and fines against carriers and their customers.

This increasing problem can partly be blamed on deregulation of the trucking industry. Since this occurred in 1981, to remain competitive and survive in an industry plagued by overcapacity and severe pricecutting, truckers have had to cut costs. Responsible trucking companies have cut costs by easing up on such areas as safety and maintenance programs. Some have been unable to afford all that is involved with proper handling of hazardous materials, and tremendous liabilities are mounting.

At some trucking companies, the quality of screening, training and supervision of drivers is severely lacking. Some unprofessional truck drivers are traveling with a flagrant disregard for other motorists' safety, ruining the image of the many professionals.

Quality-minded trucking companies (and there are still many of them) which spend the time and the money up front to prevent losses by designing effective systems, by properly training employees and providing sophisticated equipment and facilities, are often mislabeled as "high cost" operators.

This problem is multi-faceted and requires action by governmental agencies, trucking companies and shippers/receivers.

Improved, sensible, uniform, nationwide safety regulations and procedures equitably enforced by federal, state and local governments would add to the safety of the industry. All trucking companies must be subjected to this enforcement.

More trucking companies should spend much more time and money on quality loss prevention and safety systems which include proper screening and training of drivers and improvement in design and maintenance of equipment and facilities. The American Trucking Association, unequivocally, supports and promotes highway safety through many member-funded programs which are available to any trucker.

In examining all the parties involved in the solution to the problem, most attention needs to be given to the shipper or receiver of hazardous materials, as actual purchaser of the motor carrier's services, who must immediately become more concerned with purchasing the services of quality-minded motor carriers, rather than selecting based on the lowest priced bid.

Shippers/receivers need to ask more questions of their truckers, and then personally verify the answers. For example, how stringent is the carrier's driver screening and hiring process? What kind of employee

training does the carrier do? What loss control programs does the carrier use to prevent accidents? What emergency response systems and capabilities does the carrier have. What is the carrier's equipment maintenance program? From what kind of facilities does the carrier operate?

Safety on our highways should be the prevalent concern of everyone involved in the trucking industry. Safety for those we love while they're traveling the U.S. highways. The price may be higher, but we can afford it.

A TRIBUTE TO THE URSULINE BASEBALL TEAM

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 1988

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in order to pay tribute to the Fighting Irish baseball team of Youngstown Ursuline High School, a very special baseball team of my 17th Congressional District. A few weeks ago, I did a tribute to the Ursuline Baseball Team for having won the 1988 State Championship of Ohio. Unfortunately, at that time two very key members of the baseball team were not included in that tribute, and I would now like to rectify this error.

Jay Hall was a truly great player for the team, and Shelly Cutrone did a mind-boggling job as team statistician. I sincerely believe that Ursuline would not have won the State championship without the efforts of these two outstanding individuals.

It was an exhilarating moment for me when I learned that Ursuline won the State title, and it is my deepest desire that they repeat as Ohio champions in 1989. Thus, it is with thanks and special pleasure that I join with the people of the 17th Congressional District in saluting the grand masters of Ohio baseball—the 1988 State Champions Ursuline Fighting Irish.

ASSESSING EDUCATION REFORM

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 1988

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, July 20, 1988 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

ASSESSING EDUCATION REFORM

Five years ago the nation was startled by several reports on the state of education in America. Most important was "A Nation at Risk," commissioned by the Department of Education, which warned of a "rising tide of mediocrity" in our schools threatening our nation's future. An intensified national education reform movement resulted, with states and educators moving to change the way children are taught in America.

This May, Secretary of Education Bennett reported on the progress of education reform. In his mixed assessment, he reported that American education has made undeniable progress over the past few years, but

that we are still a nation at risk. Some 25 percent of all high school students drop out, only 40 percent understand events in newspapers, and less than 25 percent have adequate writing skills. The Secretary recommended that schools strengthen curriculums, revive a "healthy dose of achievement, discipline and hard work," and be more accountable for student achievement. He criticized the education establishment for blocking education reforms only for political reasons. In return, many educators criticized the Secretary's report as premature and too negative, and they blamed him for not giving enough credit for the real changes which have occurred.

Indisputably, there has been much positive action in recent years. Soon after "A Nation at Risk," 275 state and local task forces were formed to work on education issues. Within a year, 35 states strengthened their high school graduation requirements. States have increased teacher salaries more than twice the inflation rate, and many have implemented competency tests. Indiana enacted an ambitious education reform program, which included increased spending, a performance-based school accreditation system, a longer school year, and state-wide proficiency testing.

Various test scores show some improvements. Scholastic Aptitude Test scores fell 90 points from 1963 to 1980, but rose 16 points since 1980. In 1982, 2 percent of high school students surveyed had completed the stringent high school program recommended by "A Nation at Risk," including four years of English, three years of social studies, math, and science, two years of a foreign language, and a semester of computer science. In 1986, almost 13 percent had completed the program.

At the same time, many areas have shown little improvement. In a 1988 international student science assessment of 14-year-olds in 17 developed countries, U.S. students ranked 14th. The federal National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) reports very little improvement in student writing since 1974. A recent NAEP humanities assessment found that two-thirds of the 17-year-olds tested did not know when the Civil War took place, and one-fifth did not know that George Washington was the commander of the colonial forces during the Revolution.

In many ways, the Secretary has advocated a "back to basics" approach rather than a major reform of educational institutions. Many educators are concerned that the call for higher standards may translate into more rote learning and less individualized instruction. They feel that students who have not succeeded in a traditional school environment may be further alienated by stricter standards and methods. Educators warn that although standardized tests serve as useful indicators of achievement, too much emphasis on scores can lead to teaching students how to do well on tests, rather than improving their overall skills and problem-solving abilities.

The Secretary feels that increases in education funding are not necessary; instead, he says that more of the current spending should go towards classroom activities and less for the education "bureaucracy." Nonetheless, from 1981 to 1986 state spending for education increased 40% per capita. Education is now the largest item in all but two state budgets. While the Education Department strongly encouraged states to implement new programs, it has been criticized for cutting education funding. In most years

since 1981, the President has proposed sharp cuts in important federal education programs. Although the Congress rebuffed most of the proposed cutbacks, significant reductions have been made.

The Secretary's report emphasized the need to open up teaching to people with college degrees other than education degrees. He called for wider recruitment, demonstrated competence, and merit pay to attract better teachers. Educators feel that although salaries have increased, the Secretary has made teachers the scapegoat, blaming them for poor education performance rather than addressing their problems. Teachers must deal with large class sizes, little time to prepare lessons, and limited input on how education money is spent or how schools are operated.

It is too early to evaluate fairly the education reforms, many of which were implemented by the states only two or three years ago. I agree with the Secretary that schools should work to further improve the quality and salaries of educators, get more out of their education dollar, and ensure that students achieve minimum standards of knowledge before they leave school. At the same time, states should be careful about placing too much emphasis on standardized testing of knowledge. School districts should continue to experiment with alternative means of providing instruction, as has been done with great success in magnet schools. Poverty, drug abuse, and immigration have presented educators with special difficulties which cannot be ignored. The school population will increase 5 million by the year 2000. Many new students will be from disadvantaged backgrounds, and this will certainly require additional efforts to maintain educational standards and opportunities.

Since World War II, the nation has seen dramatic increases in graduation rates and access to elementary, secondary, and post-secondary education. At the same time, more jobs require increased skill levels, creating a greater need for better education. "A Nation at Risk" began the most recent reform movement, further contributing to the steady upgrading of education in the United States. We are doing better now than five years ago, but will need to build upon recent efforts in order to make Americans the best educated people in the world.

IN TRIBUTE OF MAGGIE PEARSON

HON. JAMES H. BILBRAY

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 1988

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, Maggie Pearson was born in Wetumpka, AL, and is a 20-year resident of Las Vegas, NV. A graduate of Alabama State University, a certified counselor, Mrs. Pearson is being honored for outstanding accomplishments at the Professional Black Womens' Alliance second annual Rose Award Ceremony Saturday, July 30, 1988, at 6 p.m. at the Union Plaza Hotel and Casino.

A great humanitarian, Mrs. Pearson has devoted her life to helping others together with her husband Dr./Commissioner William U. Pearson. They have taken 11 children into their home and helped them grow up into positive, productive, adults and citizens.

She also assists local senior citizens with shopping, church, and any activities they wish to attend. Her civic involvement includes the NAACP, Beta Phi Beta Sorority, Eureka Social Club, The Links, Southeast Medical Association Auxiliary, the American Business Women and the National Association of Counselors.

Her achievements include Women of the Year 1962, Mother of the Year 1980, and membership to the Dothan Alabama Hall of Fame.

ENTERPRISE ZONES: ANOTHER SUCCESS STORY

HON. JACK F. KEMP

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 1988

Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, the litany of success stories with State enterprise zones continues. This time the beneficiaries are the poor and minorities in San Diego, CA. As the following article points out, the increase in employment within the zone is higher than the countywide rate, while the rise in welfare cases is significantly lower.

The success of States with enterprise zones points out two important facts. First, enterprise zones create meaningful jobs which enable this country's poor to plant their feet firmly on the ladder of upward mobility. Enterprise zones promise hope and economic opportunity to our inner city minorities and rural poor. Second, the States' successes highlight the stubborn refusal of the Democratic majority in the House to release Federal enterprise zone legislation. Federal legislation is essential to provide additional incentives to potential entrepreneurs and small business owners to become employers in this country's pockets of poverty.

I commend to my colleagues the July 10 editorial that appeared in the San Diego Union, which outlined California's success with enterprise zones and called upon Congress to do the right thing for the American people and pass enterprise zone legislation.

The article follows:

[From the San Diego Union, July 10, 1988]

POSITIVE ENTERPRISE

A report by the state auditor general supports what proponents have been saying all along about enterprise zones: They create jobs.

Employment within San Diego's enterprise zone increased by 8.4 percent last year, according to a random survey of 41 businesses in the 6.8-square-mile area that covers parts of downtown and Southeast San Diego. That compared with a 5.8 percent increase countywide. Significantly, the rise in welfare cases in the enterprise zone was only 2.9 percent compared with a countywide increase of 8.3 percent for AFDC recipients.

San Diego's positive results parallel those in nine other enterprise zones and three "incentive areas" that were created under the state Enterprise Zone Act of 1984. Amazingly, most businesses in the area did not take advantage of the tax incentives offered under the program, namely tax credits on employee wages, equipment purchases, and

operating losses, as well as promises by the city to cut red tape in the permit process.

Because some of the zones have been in effect for less than two years and other redevelopment programs may have contributed to the good economic news, Auditor General Thomas Hayes is reluctant to predict how successful the program will be in its long-term goal of spurring economic development in urban areas where high unemployment exists. But the experience so far in California confirms that of other states operating similar programs. Enterprise zones stimulate redevelopment in blighted areas.

The only bad news about enterprise zones has been Congress' repeated refusal on partisan grounds to enact federal enterprise zone legislation. The Democrats have successfully defeated enterprise zone legislation sought by President Reagan since the earliest years of his first term. This punishes the disadvantaged for no other reason than an inordinate fear the President might get a little credit.

A federal program would be invaluable to San Diego and other cities with enterprise zones because it would add tax breaks to those already offered by the state and local governments. The results from California's enterprise zones should shame Congress into action.

EXCHANGE ENHANCES INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 1988

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, an excellent and thought-provoking article written by a 19-year-old resident of my congressional district was recently brought to my attention. The article is by Michael Langley, a Brock scholar at the University of Tennessee at Chattanooga. Michael's father, Roger, is information officer at the Office of Information and Volunteer Services of the Montgomery County, MD, government.

Michael's article, published on April 14, 1988, in the Montgomery Journal, provides an illustration of how international understanding can be improved through exchange programs. As Michael's father so eloquently put it in a letter to me, "There will always be differences between nations, but the willingness of young people to create ways to bridge them offers hope for a better world tomorrow."

[From the Montgomery Journal, Apr. 14, 1988]

BRIDGING CULTURAL GAPS IN "SMOKY" YUGOSLAVIA

U.S. STUDENT FINDS POINTS OF SIMILARITY

(By Michael Langley)

Before I left Rockville, Md., last fall to visit Europe, I had heard three things about Yugoslavia from my well-traveled college roommate.

First, he said, it's the most lascivious country in Europe; second, they try to rip you off; and third, everyone smokes.

I found only faint glimmers of truth in the first two (personified in an occasional leering pedestrian or taxi driver), but a heavy, lung-filled cloud of truth in the last one.

Our trip, through a country many of my friends could not locate on a map, would provide experiences ranging from a visit to a town where visions of the Blessed Virgin are alleged to occur daily, to a close-up look at Richard Mull, the bald-headed "Bull" of TV's "Night Court."

Our group of 11 from the University of Tennessee at Chattanooga included two Marylanders—myself and Millie Bentley of Catonsville.

We were led by Dr. Richard Jackson, a UTC English professor, who had been invited to Yugoslavia on a Fulbright exchange. We joined him to see the country and work on a research project.

We traveled by plane, bus, van, boat and gondola down empty rural roads, crowded city streets, calm blue seas and dark lakes.

Our first stop, Split, was founded in 305 A.D. by the Roman Emperor Diocletian, who considered himself a god and lived in extreme seclusion. Today, a family's brightly colored laundry sways over the emperor's courtyard.

A toothless woman selling cheese offered us generous samples. She accepted a little hug, and we made a rare sight, she in her babushka, bulky sweater and black skirt, me in my Orioles cap and Mickey Mouse sweat-shirt.

Later, we boarded a boat and sailed for Hvar, an idyllic island off the coast. In the airports and on the streets, we'd been made a little uneasy by armed soldiers. This day, though, we met Boris, a Yugoslavian sailor who showed us a friendlier side of the military.

Boris was traveling as a passenger, sitting in the corner of the lounge, indifferent to the light drizzle falling on the deck. A cigarette dangled loosely from the corner of his mouth. The guitar he was gently strumming rested on his crossed legs.

"Do you know any Bruce Springsteen?" Jackson asked. Boris smiled and launched into the opening chords of "Downbound Train."

Soon we were all gathered around his table, trying to name a song he couldn't play. He knew top 40, Dylan, the Beatles, the Stones.

He knew more of the words to our favorite songs than we did.

Boris told us he learned the music from listening to the radio and his English was good because he had a brother in Australia. He was thinking about trying to get there himself.

He asked what Americans thought of Yugoslavians and he whispered that they like us there much more than the Russians. Now he was on leave, going to see his parents on a tiny island beyond Hvar. The two-hour trip passed quickly.

"TOURISTS OF THE RAIN"

Hvar is known as the "island of the sun," but we were beginning to call ourselves the "tourists of the rain." It rains so rarely on Hvar that hotels offer to pay for inclement days. Unfortunately, we were only there for an afternoon so we couldn't collect.

After seeing Split, Solona, Trogir and Hvar, we rented a van and a car and drove along the coast toward Dubrovnik.

We stopped that afternoon in Ston, and remarkably, it was sunny. We went to the beach. Or actually we found our own spot, walking across marshy grass to a rocky place in the sun.

While there, we heard about the remarkable accounts that have been coming out of the nearby village of Medjugorje—which means "place between mountains"—for the past six years.

The reports speak of daily apparitions of the Blessed Virgin to six local children. When we arrived, we found that accounts of a strange peace pervading the village were not borne out. Instead, we found the clatter of loud tourists and aggressive street vendors selling cheap souvenirs near the town church.

More spiritual to me was the immense concrete cross atop Mount Crizevac erected in 1933 by pious farmers to commemorate the 1900th anniversary of the crucifixion.

LITERARY EXCHANGES

Sarajevo, the sight of the 1984 Winter Olympics, was where we got down to work. We interviewed several poets, went to numerous readings and met with university students. There was language problems, to be certain.

Yugoslavia's 22 million citizens belong to six major nationalities and about a dozen other groups. They speak three official languages and have two alphabets.

Poets arrived in Sarajevo from all parts of Yugoslavia, as well as from West Germany, Russia, Turkey, France, Great Britain, Cuba, Cyprus, Romania and Hungary. Our beleaguered interpreter was a pretty 25-year-old language student named Tanya.

She and all the other students we met were exceptionally bright. One afternoon some of us sat at a cramped table in a little cafe with a Yugoslavian student and his young instructor.

We tried first for some basic conversation but ended up mostly shaking our heads or looking down at our forks.

But when the student heard me mention William Faulkner, a fascinating conversation began. The student and teacher would confer for a second and then offer, in thick Bosnian accents, the name of a great author or philosopher.

We would huddle together until some one recognized "Nietzsche." We introduced the slam of disapproval, bringing a forearm down hard on the table for those figures we did not care for.

The corner of the cafe, in a matter of minutes, grew loud with shouts of "Robert Frost" or "Fyodor Dostoyevsky" with competing yells of appreciation.

NEARLY CAPSIZED BOAT

Our last stop was in the peaceful city of Ljubljana in the North. The people here consider themselves Central Europeans and it seems almost like another country. We went to nearby Lake Bled, where Millie almost capsized our gondola by standing for a snapshot of Bled Castle.

In our hotel lobby our last night, Millie and I saw a familiar face. It took us a while to recognize that the man who had just strode across the lobby was "Bull," "Night Court's" hulking courtroom guard.

Actor Richard Mull was there making a movie. Seeing him made me realize that old castles, churches and mosques would soon give way to television and suburbs.

FORMER MEMBERS OF CONGRESS FROM WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS—JOHN GOODRICH: A BERKSHIRE "STAR" TARNISHED BY SCANDAL IN BOSTON

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 1988

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to continue in my series of brief biographies on former Members of Congress from western Massachusetts. In order to help celebrate the 200th anniversary of the Constitution and to nurture the history of this body, I am profiling each of my predecessors in the House.

John Goodrich was a distinguished son of the Berkshires. He founded a popular newspaper. He was a colonel in the Berkshire militia. He was elected to the State senate. Mr. Goodrich was even elected to two successive terms in the U.S. Congress. Yet, as the collector of customs at the Port of Boston, he was implicated in a scandal that forced him to withdraw from public service forever.

Born to Amanda Landon and John Zachcheus Goodrich on September 27, 1804, in Sheffield, MA, John Goodrich was educated at Lenox Academy. After practicing law for a year in the office of Henry Bishop, Goodrich embarked on a short career in journalism as a reporter for the Pittsfield Argus. In 1829, he bought the successful Berkshire Star and after a series of consolidations continued the publication as the Berkshire Eagle in 1835.

In 1838, Goodrich left the Eagle to enter into business with Samuel Wheeler at the Glendale mills. In 1847, the Glendale Woollen Co. was formed. Among the most important contracts for the mills was the manufacture of navy-blue cotton for soldiers' uniforms. But that contract wasn't the only connection Goodrich maintained with the military during those years. From 1834 to 1838, Goodrich served as the division inspector of the Berkshire Militia.

After making a name for himself as a successful lawyer, publisher, businessman and military specialist, Goodrich launched a bid for the State senate at the age of 44. After 4 years in the State senate, John Goodrich was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in the same year that Franklin Pierce was elected President. But the battle for the seat from what was then known as the 11th District was a tough one. Running as a Whig, Mr. Goodrich defeated his Democratic opponent but was unable to muster the majority needed to secure the seat. It wasn't until a special election in December of 1850, that Goodrich secured the necessary majority by a scant 349 votes.

As a U.S. Congressman, Goodrich was an outspoken opponent of the establishment of slavery in the new States. In the often bitter debate over the Kansas-Nebraska Act, Goodrich argued that it was not the intention of the Founding Fathers to permit slavery anywhere beyond the original Southern States. In fact, his denial of the rights of new States to establish themselves as slave States became so widely known that he was sent to the Peace

Congress of 1861 as a delegate from Massachusetts.

Despite marked successes in the Congress, Goodrich was defeated in his reelection race of 1854 by a "Know-Nothing" party candidate, Rev. Mark Trafton. The Know-Nothings were members of a secret society also known as the American Party. When anyone who was not a member would ask about the party, the members were required to answer, "I don't know." Apparently the response was adequate and Trafton defeated Goodrich.

In 1861, after serving as chairman of the Massachusetts Republican Committee and receiving the Republican nomination as Lieutenant Governor in 1860, the former Berkshire County newspaper publisher and Congressman was appointed the collector of customs at the Port of Boston by the first Republican President, Abraham Lincoln.

However, amid concerns of improprieties at the Boston Port, President Lincoln appointed a new collector in 1864. While no criminal charges were brought against Mr. Goodrich, the merchants of Boston filed a formal petition for his removal and the President obliged. In those days the collector of customs was entitled to a share of the revenue from his collections as a means of encouraging strict enforcement. However, the merchants of Boston asserted that Mr. Goodrich was overzealous in his collection, and was in fact, intimidating merchants with the threat of punitive action if they did not satisfy his personal financial needs.

After his dismissal from the Boston Customs House, Mr. Goodrich never again held public office. He continued in a variety of private enterprises and became a well-known philanthropist, providing funds for the construction of the Stockbridge Library as well as a classroom building at Williams. However, the scandal in Boston continued to plague him. The former Berkshire "Star," the founder of the Berkshire Eagle, and a respected Berkshire politician, died in Stockbridge in 1885.

THE NEXT BIG CRISIS

HON. FORTNEY H. (PETE) STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 1988

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, a succinct summary of the global environmental dangers facing us is aptly described by Flora Lewis in today's New York Times. I believe it is especially important to note that Ms. Lewis is normally a writer on foreign affairs and not the environment. The fact that she is writing on these issues is an ominous indicator of how truly large the impending environmental disasters are. But this is not a call of despair, it is a call for action. The article follows:

THE NEXT BIG CRISIS

PARIS.—The cold war isn't over. But even as the political climate is warming, so is the world's physical climate. There are many signs that the next general international crisis is going to be about the environment. It can become as abrasive, dangerous and costly as the arms race.

There have been warnings about environmental abuse for decades, but concerns were

separated from high politics and security. Now convergence has begun. Environment is changing from a noble, usually local cause to an international political issue that can be seen gathering force. It is already a major domestic issue in a few countries, notably West Germany.

The key difficulty at this stage is that there are so many different aspects of the problem and no overall approach. Nobody really knows how various causes and effects fit together, and how to assign responsibility. There has been much talk about the greenhouse effect, ozone depletion, acid rain and toxic wastes, not to mention nuclear accidents. But the nations have yet to develop a concept of coordination.

For example, the Inter-Action Council, a group of eminent former government leaders, recently recommended a new look at nuclear energy. They concluded that accumulating atmospheric deterioration caused by burning ever more coal and oil is more dangerous than expanded use of nuclear energy under proper safety rules.

But there is no solid body of scientific information on what is really happening, how much of the damage comes from industrial emissions, how much from deforestation and changing use of land, how much from new chemical compounds.

Some scientists say there are much more efficient ways of burning coal that would produce more energy with far less pollution, but utilities are reluctant to make the investment because of their big losses resulting from initial euphoria about atomic power. Some say a crash program for controlled fusion, the principle of the hydrogen bomb, is best. Others say fusion energy is still far away and will always be too expensive.

Deforestation is an important element in worldwide climatic change. But the suggestion that the powers impose conservation of rain forests would obviously provoke fierce north-south conflict. These dense stretches of greenery are mostly in developing countries, whose retort is that they cannot bear the burden of protecting rich countries from the effects of earlier development.

Underworld pollution has started. It is a new kind of trafficking where unscrupulous dealers pay off irresponsible third-world officials to accept storage of poisonous wastes at cut rates. Lebanon has asked Interpol to arrest a man who fled under suspicion of dumping thousands of barrels of toxic and radioactive material in its waters. Some of the barrels turned up on beaches in Cyprus.

Environmental damage is becoming a political issue in the Soviet Union, where central planning authorities long ignored the effects of their decisions. Daniel N. Nelson, a Soviet specialist at the University of Kentucky, says it has become a more important focus of opposition than human rights or religious dissidence.

Informally, Soviet officials say the West ought to help them clean up since it is ahead in the technology and its own interests would be served. Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany plans to propose sales of equipment, presumably on favorable credits, when he visits Mikhail Gorbachev in October.

Seventeen national space agencies are planning an International Space Year for 1992, with the emphasis on "mission to planet Earth." This will be the first attempt to coordinate the mass of satellite-gathered information and to document all available details of environmental change.

Reversing damage will be expensive and may change world economic patterns. The poor countries won't renounce development, and the rich are likely to face a high premium to maintain standards. Unless a system is worked out for international responsibility, quarrels can become as explosive as old territorial triggers of war.

A West German woman who wrote a sensitive, personal book about her girlhood experience, and acceptance, of Nazism was trying to explain to hostile students a while back how it was possible not to recognize the evil from the start. "It was the times," she said, "the attitudes of the society all around us. Now you can look back. Think how people will look back on us in 50 years or so and wonder how we could have tolerated what we are doing to the earth, just going on with everyday life."

There is a difference in motive. The result can be as awful.

THE PERFECT MANAGER

HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 1988

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, anyone familiar with baseball knows that the Los Angeles Dodgers are blessed with the perfect manager. No man better personifies what being a major league manager is all about than Tommy Lasorda. His skills in handling players, his knowledge of the game of baseball, and his loyalty to the Dodgers make him the best in the business.

This year Tommy has demonstrated his ability to fashion a winning ball club despite a number of new players who had never played together, and injuries to key players. He has drawn out the best of his players and has, once again, made Dodger Blue symbolize the best in baseball.

In a recent column Jim Murray, the best sportswriter in the world, celebrated the best manager in the world. I wanted to share Mr. Murray's column with my colleagues and ask them to join with me in honoring Tommy Lasorda and the first place Los Angeles Dodgers.

[From the Los Angeles Times, July 12, 1988]

NO ONE CAN SAY THE GUY CHOSE THE WRONG FIELD

(By Jim Murray)

If you had a license from God to construct yourself a baseball manager, you would probably begin with one with a big belly, short legs that were slightly bowed or pebbled with lumps so that they looked like sacks of walnuts. You would want one who had his own syntax, a voice that sounded like an oncoming train in a tunnel. It'd have to be a nice part for Vincent Gardenia.

He wouldn't have been a big star in his youth. A .500 pitcher, perhaps. A .260 hitter who made a lot of noise. He'd have to know how tough this game is. He'd never have a self-doubt or a moment's anxiety. He'd come into a room as if he were leading a parade. Everybody would be his best friend. He'd talk to shoeshine boys, parking lot attendants. He'd sell baseball. He'd be sure God was a baseball fan. He'd know that America was the greatest country in the world, otherwise how could a poor boy like him grow

up to be part of the greatest organization in the world?

He'd never be at a loss for words, he'd like to eat, he'd cry at sad movies, but he'd have a temper like a top sergeant whose shoes were too tight. He'd be sentimental, cantankerous, on speaking terms with the President of the United States but, if you asked him what his foreign policy was, he'd say, "Beat Montreal!"

He'd be part-press agent, part father-figure, all man. He'd have an anecdote for every occasion, always with a moral attached. He'd tell at the drop of a hat of the time when he knocked the big league batter down the first time he faced him because that batter had refused him an autograph as a knothole kid years before. His stories would be more entertaining than true, but no reporter ever would leave his office with an empty notebook or stomach.

He wouldn't be one of those tense, secretive guys like the manager in the World Series last year who looked as if he was guarding a gang hideout and you were the Feds. He'd be selling baseball. It would be his job, and he'd come from a long line of people who did their jobs.

He'd have a lot of con in him. He'd never forget he was dealing with kids, and that he could make them pick the shell without the pea under it if he had to.

When he'd have a player who didn't want to transfer from the outfield to catcher, he'd say, "Didn't you know the great Gabby Harnett, the greatest catcher of all time, started out in the outfield?" Gabby Harnett started out in a catcher's mask, but a good manager is resourceful.

When a team was floundering in a 10-game losing streak, this manager would reassure them that "The 1927 Yankees, the greatest team of all time, lost 11 games in a row that year!" The 1927 Yankees didn't have 11 losing innings in a row, but that would be irrelevant.

He'd know baseball wasn't nuclear physics. It was show business. It was "Entertainment Tonight." The pictures on his wall would not be Babe Ruth, Ty Cobb, Stuffy McInnis, Connie Mack, John McGraw, guys sliding into second. They'd be the heavy hitters of show business, Sinatra, Rickles, Berle, Kaye.

He'd be a star in his own right. People would have his picture on their office walls.

He'd be Tommy Lasorda. He'd be Mr. Baseball, a guy with his own show. He'd get the best tables in restaurants, he'd be part of the fabric of the glitter and glitz of a town that prides itself in it. He'd never be out of character when the spotlight was on. He'd be on the dais of every black-tie dinner there was, he'd make a speech at the tap of a glass.

Some managers are worth five games a year to their franchisees. Sagacious moves can account for that much success. Tommy Lasorda is worth something more—a few hundred thousand in attendance.

His predecessor, Walter Alston, was a great manager. He had to be. But he was as quiet as snowfall. He officed out of his pocket. He dressed with his coaches. He led by example. His office had a picture of his wife and grandchildren on it. He never made a headline in his life. He was patient, kindly, courtly, a gentleman of the old school. A guy you would most want to be in a fox-hole—or a lifeboat—with. Dependable, matter-of-fact, as untemperamental as a butler, he knew more about the balk rule than any man who ever lived.

It's not what baseball is about. It's no secret the late owner Walter O'Malley

chafed under Alston's monkish managerial policy. He was stuck with him because Alston was so good. It was hard to fire an annual pennant. So, he did the next-best thing: he gave him an annual one-year contract.

It was all well and good to be low-key in the corner of the dugout when the Dodgers were new to the town and every night was New Year's Eve and they had Koufax and Drysdale and Maury Wills and The Duke and the Davis boys and you didn't have another major league baseball team, football teams (two) and pro basketball teams (two) and a hockey team and a lot of other promotions to vie for your space in the sports sheets.

You think the Dodgers are going to hire Tom Kelly, or the manager of Seattle (if it has one) or some minor leaguer who understands the infield fly rule backward and forward (which reads the same, anyway)?

Tommy Lasorda is as perfect for the Dodgers as peanut butter for white bread. Or Laurel for Hardy. A lot of people were surprised when the Dodgers broke precedent and signed him to an early extension on his contract. Why? Peter O'Malley is Walter's son, isn't he? The only way Tommy Lasorda could be let go is if Casey Stengel suddenly became available. God is not going to let that happen. Or the real Angels are going to have a drop in attendance.

Neither is Peter O'Malley going to let his manager become available. There are, conservatively, 14 big league teams who would sign Lasorda tomorrow for more money than the Dodgers pay him. But Lasordas do not change their religions, either. "Who gave me a chance to manage?" he yells. "The Yankees? The Phillies? No, it was the Dodgers." Lasordas dance with the one what bring them. "Lack of loyalty," Lasorda shouts, "is rooning this country!"

TRIBUTE TO ERNEST AND ELEANOR BUTLER, SR.

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 1988

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a special couple from my district, Ernest and Eleanor Butler, Sr., of Youngstown, OH, who will celebrate 50 joyous years of marriage on August 4, 1988.

This couple has been an enthusiastic supporter of the Youngstown community by their active participation in a number of organizations. Both Ernest and Eleanor have been devoted members of Price Memorial AME Zion Church, with Eleanor distinguishing herself as the organizer of the Price Memorial AME Women's Conference Committee. Other organizations include the Society for the Blind, which Mr. Butler has served as member of the board of directors, and the Choffin Career Center, which has had Mrs. Butler's participation as a board member.

Mr. and Mrs. Butler have also been outstanding in their respective fields. Ernest is a private practicing attorney after many years with various agencies including the State Highway Department. As a beautician since 1948, Eleanor has provided a much enjoyed service for the Youngstown community known

as "Eleanor's Beauty Salon." Both of them look forward to continued years of dedicated service.

It is with honor that I pay special recognition, on behalf of the people of the 17th Congressional District, to this fine couple on their golden wedding anniversary. May they enjoy continued joy and happiness in the years to come.

ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION

HON. DONALD J. PEASE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 1988

Mr. PEASE. Mr. Speaker, civil case filings in U.S. district courts have increased by 300 percent since 1960. The average case takes 20 months to get to trial. Major cases can take 8 years or more.

American companies, under the onslaught of foreign competition, spend more than \$20 billion a year on litigation-related legal fees. The share of legal services in the Nation's gross national product has risen almost 60 percent since the 1970's.

It's time to take a closer look at alternatives to litigation. A good place to start is in the Federal agencies.

Federal agencies are involved in far more disputes than any other party, and decide far more cases than do the Federal courts—hundreds of thousands annually. The immense growth of the Federal bureaucracy manifests itself in protracted formal adjudications, myriad regulatory decisions, and court actions challenging agency actions or seeking enforcement of legislative or administrative requirements.

Agency procedures have become too expensive and far too lengthy. For example, the average time for processing a complaint before administrative law judges at the National Labor Relations Board was 26 months. At the Social Security Administration and Department of Labor, it was 14 and 13 months, respectively. Bad as they are, these figures understate the problem in that they do not take account of the period required for judicial review of administrative law judge decisions.

I am introducing today a bill to promote the use of alternative means of dispute resolution by the Federal agencies. The Administrative Dispute Resolution Act would amend the Administrative Procedure Act to authorize parties to a dispute arising from Federal programs to use arbitration, negotiation, mediation and minitrials. In addition, the bill removes certain existing legal impediments to the use of alternative dispute resolution, such as the current GAO prohibition on the use of outside arbitrators to determine the liability of the U.S. Government.

The bill essentially tracks the recommendations of the Administrative Conference of the United States, which was established by Congress in 1964 to promote improvements in the efficiency and fairness of agency procedures. A virtually identical bill has been introduced in the Senate by Senator GRASSLEY.

The Federal Government ought to do what it can to reduce the costly and counterproduc-

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

tive litigiousness of our society. It is my hope that my bill will gain a favorable hearing from my colleagues.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. CASS BALLENGER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 1988

Mr. BALLENGER. Mr. Speaker, I was not present during House consideration of H.R. 4741, the Veterans' Compensation Amendments of 1988. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on final passage of the bill (rollcall vote 237).

In addition, Mr. Speaker, I was not present during consideration of S. 328, the Prompt Payment Act amendments. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on the bill (rollcall vote 238).

ANGOLAN CHILDREN PRAISE FREEDOM AND AMERICA

HON. BUD SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 1988

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I recently had the opportunity to visit Jonas Savimbi's base camp in the jungles of southeastern Angola. His UNITA organization not only has 60,000 soldiers fighting to free Angola from Soviet-Cuban Communist domination, but also has developed a functioning society in the third of the country that UNITA controls.

Most impressive were the schools I visited in his Jamba headquarters. Under the trees, on crude benches, the children are studying advanced subjects such as mathematics and chemistry, reminding one of the adage: "Bricks and Mortar do not a schoolhouse make."

Following is a paper presented to us in English by Jorge Chitende, one of the high school students, which I believe drives home the point that we Americans take so very much for granted.

[From National High School of Jamba, July 20, 1988]

TO CONGRESSIST

(By Jorge Chitende)

Honourable Congressist!

Dear Visitors!

Sisters and Brothers!

It is with happiness to receive you here in our National Secondary School of Jamba, on behalf of all students of Liberated Areas of Angola, wishing you so deeply very good welcome.

We feel really happy to have you here among us. We do represent the real Youth which is struggling against the Soviet's expansionism to conquer Peace, Liberty, Democracy, Dignity and Social Progress in all over the Country.

We the real Angolans, since, Colonialism, we opposed always against the oppression and alienation, that's why we want to keep on being, linked to one, past originally African.

Honourable Congressist!

Distinguished Visitors!

It was with joy we followed the great victorious reception of the Beloved Son of Angolan People Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, in New York in Northern states and at last the historic meeting with President Ronald Reagan, in white house, on behalf of American People, President Reagan did it so humanly, defending the respected principles of Peace, Liberty, Freedom, Democracy and Independence.

As students, we recognize your great affection to the Angolan People. There's our gratitude!

Despite crossing a lot of difficulties, flowing of blood which Angolan People has lost defending this so much loved Country, without it, we're absolutely nothing, on behalf of Our Leader and Beloved President Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi were created in the Liberated Areas Schooling institutions, where youngs are met coming from all parts of Angola studying with minimum necessary conditions for a student there our subjects:

Geography, Math, Portuguese, English, French, Chemistry, Drawing, Latin, Biology, National Languages and Universal History, where the most famous Civilizations of the world and Antiquity, as such, the French Revolution, the American Revolution has influenced the Democratic winds over the world. It was just possible by your Beloved President Sir George Washington.

We feel terribly hurt when our brothers some recruited violently to the MRLA's army and others sent to Cuba, they lose the opportunity of education to serve the interests of the Communist Fidel de Castro, in tobacco and sugar-cane plantations, in his poor little island, teaching them, Marxism-Leninism. What's happening today in MPLA, is very sad!

Honorable Congressests!

Distinguished visitors!

A so rich country as Angola, said independent 13 years ago, is not able to supply with good his people ruled by MPLA, obliging children to pick up putefation food in the public streets, where waste is found. Is that the kind of government for Angolans? No, so we fight for genuine Angola, where the Angolan People can live in peach social-well-being and can decide freely it's future.

Please convey, to the American people, to the Government, to the students of great universities.

You have struggled to the U.S.A. independence, we do the same. The historical principles on which you had struggled, Liberty, Democracy Dignity as well for the struggle we are facing, we swear to reach them we the Patriots Student of Freeland of Angola we believe and we are sure that shortly with our Defender and Beloved Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, we'll reach Luanda.

We wish you a very good enjoyment in our Provisional Capital-Tamba

Thanks a lot for your attention.

WHAT'S HAPPENING TO SOME OF OUR HEALTH CARE PRO- VIDERS

HON. J. ROY ROWLAND

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 1988

Mr. ROWLAND of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I have just received a letter from a young physician that is very revealing. I want to share it

with all of my colleagues, particularly those interested in what is happening to some of our health care providers.

The letter follows:

WAYCROSS, GA, July 23, 1988.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN J. ROY ROWLAND: Only being out of Family Practice residency one year, I am already "burned-out" and frustrated with the current status of medicine. Our area has just lost/is losing two internal medicine physicians seeking a practice with less hassle. I am contemplating veterinary medicine, medical research, or a totally different field. Taking care of people is not the problem, it is the Medicare, Medicaid, DRG's HMO's, PPO's, insurance, malpractice, patients and lawyers wanting to take workman's comp. and insurance companies to the cleaners, etc., etc.

I have, as yet, never been named in a malpractice suit. I don't know what, but something has to be done. I know absolutely nothing about politics, government, etc., so my thoughts may seem very naive.

It seems most frivolous malpractice claims are won due to the patient having a very unfortunate, depressing problem; a very sympathetic lay-person jury; and, even though the physician has nothing to do with the patient's terrible problem; judgment is passed against him because the jury legitimately feels so sorry for the patient. Perhaps, if these malpractice claims were tried by a jury of peers (isn't that the way it was initially intended), some of these outrageous cases would be settled more fairly and prevent further exorbitant rises in malpractice insurance (and the cost of health care).

I realize things will never get better as long as congress is composed of lawyers—because they will make laws to protect themselves. There will never be peer review to control lawyers from accepting these frivolous cases that cause rises in the cost of medical and malpractice insurances and the cost of medical care. What would happen if lawyer's fees were contained and set at a fixed limit rather than 51% of "whatever they can get"? The lay juries would be surprised if they knew that half of the 5 million dollar judgment to a child with a birth defect went to the lawyer.

Another thing—I thought someone was supposed to be innocent until proven, without a doubt, guilty. This seems to be the case for violent criminals and child molesters. But, how can one say that a baby's birth defect, whose mother smoked, drank, or used drugs during pregnancy, was caused without a doubt by an over the counter spermicide or prescription medication. It seems that most physicians are sued basically because they "are not God". Most people equate physicians with God, as you know, but we are people, too. And, we do make mistakes, but unintentionally and without malice. Medicine is still an art.

And now for AIDS—it is a dreadful but preventable disease. I wish I knew some statistics. I am sure we are spending an exorbitant amount of money on AIDS research. I am totally in full support of any amount of money being spent on AIDS prevention. While there is a minority of innocent people who have acquired it by transfusion, birth, their spouse, or hemophilia products—the vast majority affected are drug addicts, prostitutes and their users, and homosexuals. Prevention is the key. I don't see why something can't be done about cigarettes which cause many, many more deaths and much, much more morbidity. But instead we subsidize the tobacco farmers and allow the tobacco industry to glamorously advertise

their products to the impressionable young people in magazines, on billboards, at sports events, and subliminally in movies and TV shows. It is an addiction, if you don't believe it, ask your fellow congressmen if they've ever tried to quit. Addictive narcotics are illegal, why can't tobacco be made so,

I am so frustrated with medicine. I didn't go into medicine for money. I always wanted to help women through pregnancy and deliver babies, but now I can't because of malpractice. I don't mind taking care of patients that don't have money; I've thought of doing missionary work. But it's a shame these Medicaid patients, who are so poor, can still afford to buy cigarettes to slowly kill themselves and cause the taxpayers more money to treat their smoking related illnesses. Alcohol is the same, also. There is none of this in veterinary medicine, nor is there work comp, Medicare, Medicaid, insurance, malpractice, hospital restrictions.

I would just like to pay off my school loans and get out of the profession. Who knows, maybe I'll move to an Amish community in Pennsylvania. It seems like the physicians who really care are the ones getting the most frustrated, leaving the ones who are just out to make money in practice. Who is going to be around to take care of us when we get old?

I wish there was something you could do.

Sincerely,

MARTHA D. DICKENS, M.D.

THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CHEBOYGAN OPERA HOUSE

HON. ROBERT W. DAVIS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 1988

Mr. DAVIS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the Cheboygan Opera House located in my northern Michigan district. I would also like to commend those people whose efforts over the years have contributed to the success of the opera house.

It is refreshing to see a community take pride in its history. Over the years the opera house has provided numerous evenings of entertainment for Cheboygan and the surrounding community. This 580 seat auditorium has been the stage for such theater greats as the legendary silent film star, Mary Pickford. It has survived two fires and now houses the town's city hall, fire department, and police department.

The Cheboygan Opera House is truly a northern landmark. I wish the opera house a second 100 years of continued success.

LIBRARY AWARENESS?

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 1988

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, for many years American libraries have provided Americans with the opportunity for increased knowledge and awareness. We are all conscious of the benefits of these institutions that encourage a freedom of thought to which we Americans are both entitled and ac-

customed. That is why the FBI's program, ironically called the "Library Awareness Program, is of such concern. Its activities in monitoring libraries and library patrons diminish the rights of all of us in this country. We must ensure that people may continue to read and educate themselves on any topic without fear of coming under the scrutiny of the FBI.

I would like to share with my colleagues an excellent editorial by Robert Maynard which explores this issue. The article appeared in the July 21, 1988, Oakland Tribune.

LOVE, ESPIONAGE AND THE LIBRARY

(By Robert C. Maynard)

My friend and I, experiencing what our older siblings scorned as "puppy love," met faithfully each afternoon at the Brooklyn Public Library. Love and learning went hand in hand for her and for me. Needless to say, we were not alone. My generation gave "going to the library" new, tender meaning.

Mind you, we studied, just as we always promised our parents. They, of course, were mildly suspicious of our scholarly enthusiasm, but they assumed there was a limit to how much trouble was possible in open spaces of the reading room. They overlooked the romantic potential in the nether reaches of the musty stacks.

Now the Federal Bureau of Investigation has come along with a new story of hanky-panky in the stacks. Only the FBI tale lacks romance. Instead, it's about international espionage. What's more, the FBI and the nation's librarians are in a heated tiff that's hardly romantic.

On its face, the "Library Awareness Program" sounds like a good idea to get more people to take greater advantage of that wonderful resource called your local public library. In an exercise of euphemism worthy of George Orwell, the FBI's "Library Awareness Program" is nothing of the kind.

In fact, it is a counterintelligence program intended to ferret out Soviet spies who supposedly search our nether stacks these days in pursuit of our latest published reports on science and technology.

The "awareness" referred to is the FBI's goal of making every librarian aware of potential spies. The profile includes people with names that sound Russian or Eastern European. In addition, if they show an interest in science and technology, they should be watched and, presumably, reported to the feds.

Unaware of the FBI's "awareness" program, several librarians in New York City and elsewhere have found themselves facing FBI badges. They also soon found themselves under intense questioning about some of their clientele. The agents have gone so far as to examine computerized literature searches to try to sniff the trails of Soviet spies.

As you might guess, the nation's librarians are none too pleased to be conscripted into the FBI's counterintelligence apparatus. To begin with, they protest, the public libraries are at the foundation of our heritage of open inquiry, which is essential to a free society.

Beyond that, the librarians point out, anything found in a library can also be purchased from the publisher or obtained from the Government Printing Office. Public libraries do not habitually stock classified military secrets.

Above all, the librarians argue, if the FBI is interested in catching spies, it should rely

on its own resources and not "intimidate" librarians by obliging them to attempt to divine which patrons are legitimate and which might be agents of a hostile power.

This story has an element of *deja vu* for journalists. It was not too many years ago that the government tried to enlist the news media in its war against political activists by demanding notes and unused film of interviews with leaders of unpopular causes.

The courts eventually held, and the government agreed, that if the information could be obtained elsewhere, journalists should not be forced to become junior G-men. Law enforcement is the function of the police, not the press.

Similarly, librarians should not be compelled to become counterintelligence agents unless there is some specific situation in which the government has no other means of establishing its case. Such instances should be rare, if not non-existent.

In this age of exploding information and shrinking budgets, the nation's librarians have enough on their hands without the government placing on them the additional burden of spy-catcher. Librarians are ill-suited for that. Nor is it in the best interests of a free society to fight its war against foreign espionage in the stacks of its libraries.

Upon reflection, what my girlfriend and I did in the stacks was not exactly what libraries were intended for, but that was a lot better than turning the libraries into yet another battleground in the Cold War.

THE ATLANTIC CHALLENGE

HON. GERRY E. STUDDS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 1988

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to the French town of Douarnenez, which will soon be welcoming many of our young athletes as the official sponsor of the international rowing competition, the "Atlantic Challenge."

A number of students from the 10th District of Massachusetts will be participating in the contest, and I would also like to extend special thanks to the town of Brest for providing a home away from home for these young Americans.

I extend my best wishes to the participants from both sides of the ocean, and commend them for the valuable contribution they are making to the future of international exchanges.

FITCHBURG STATE COLLEGE
CONFERS HONORARY DOCTOR
OF LAWS DEGREE UPON HON.
EDWARD P. BOLAND

HON. JOSEPH D. EARLY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 1988

Mr. EARLY. Mr. Speaker, Fitchburg State College recently recognized our distinguished colleague, Congressman EDWARD BOLAND, by bestowing upon him the degree of doctor of laws, *honoris causa*. This was only the fourth such honorary doctor of laws degree which

has been conferred by Fitchburg State College since its' founding in 1894.

Those of us who have the high privilege of serving with EDDIE BOLAND know how deserving he is of this honor. His has been an extraordinary career indeed. Since his election to the 83d Congress, he has offered exceptional leadership in the House of Representatives, and he has led with vision and dedication. From a personal standpoint, I know of no one in this House for whom I have deeper respect and warmer affection.

Fitchburg State's President Vincent Mara highlighted many of Congressman BOLAND's accomplishments in the citation accompanying the honorary degree. Appropriately, the citation speaks of the depth of EDDIE BOLAND's commitment to public service and of the breadth of his influence. From his sensitive oversight of housing programs for the disadvantaged to his vigilance in safeguarding international peace through the Boland amendments, EDDIE BOLAND has exhibited a quality of statesmanship which is worthy of the highest praise.

As a tribute to my friend, EDDIE BOLAND, it gives me enormous pleasure to include the Fitchburg State College degree citation in the RECORD:

FITCHBURG STATE COLLEGE: DOCTOR OF LAWS,
HONORIS CAUSA TO EDWARD P. BOLAND

"For your extraordinary embodiment, as a first-generation American, of the freedom of opportunity given to all to achieve the American Dream;

For your record of compassionate efforts on behalf of those in need, as you worked tirelessly, quietly, and diligently in the halls of the Congress of the United States to fund public housing;

For your dedication to the rule of law and courageous responsibility in reinforcing the limits of justice in the international military and diplomatic policy of our nation through the Boland Amendments;

For your more than half-century of service in county, state, and the highest levels of federal legislative office, where you have been a tower of honesty, integrity, loyalty, and faith in the ideals of the American Republic;

We, the academic community of Fitchburg State College, on this twenty-ninth day of May, 1988, bestow upon you the degree of Doctor of Laws, *Honoris Causa*."

U.S. FOREIGN POLICY SUCCESSSES

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 1988

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I bring the following commentary by Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead in the Washington Post to the attention of my colleagues. During the Democratic Convention in Atlanta, the American public was told about alleged failures of the Reagan administration's foreign policy. By examining the real facts and series of events over the past 8 years, one will realize that these allegations are not true. On the contrary, the President's "peace through strength" policy has led to many foreign policy successes. I urge my colleagues to carefully

review Secretary Whitehead's insightful comments which elaborate on these successes.

[From the Washington Post, July 27, 1988]

WE'RE ON A ROLL

(By John Whitehead)

The prime-time rhetoric from the Democratic National Convention in Atlanta may be obscuring the facts about a series of recent U.S. foreign policy successes. A remarkable thing is happening. Seeds sown by President Reagan eight years ago, nurtured by toughness, firmness and a clear vision of American principles, are not bearing fruit. Between political conventions I thought it useful to remind the American people that important advances in America's interests are taking place around the globe. All result from American commitment and American action.

Success No. 1: Our relations with the Soviets are good and continue to improve. We have made progress across the whole range of our agenda—human rights, regional issues, bilateral relations and arms control. We've made a dramatic breakthrough on arms control. With the INF Treaty we have agreed to eliminate an entire category of nuclear weapons—not just another ceiling, but a complete elimination. We have also made substantial progress toward agreement on strategic arms reduction. The human rights picture is also brighter. The number of people allowed to leave the Soviet Union is increasing. Patience and clear thinking have produced a realistic, solid and far-reaching political dialogue with Moscow.

Success No. 2: The Soviets are getting out of Afghanistan. They have committed themselves to getting all of their troops out of that country by February of next year, and 50 percent of their troops must be out by Aug. 15 of this year. After eight long years of war, the courage and determination of the Afghan freedom fighters—and our steadfast support for their efforts—have paid off. Our military assistance to the Afghan resistance will continue as long as the Soviets provide military assistance to the puppet regime in Kabul. The Afghan people are winning their freedom. We are proud to help.

Success No. 3: The Vietnamese are starting to take their troops out of Cambodia. We welcome this development. Our policy of isolating Vietnam diplomatically and economically is getting results. We want a free and independent Cambodia as much as we have wanted a free and independent Afghanistan.

Success No. 4: There is a plan to get Cuban troops out of Angola. Under U.S. leadership, the governments of Angola, Cuba and South Africa have made remarkable progress in recent months on an accord that will bring about our longstanding goals of independence for Namibia by implementing United Nations Security Council Resolution 435, and a complete withdrawal of all foreign troops—primarily Cuban—from Angola. Years of patient diplomacy and clear commitment to U.S. interests are beginning to prove effective in southern Africa.

Success No. 5: We are moving closer to an end of the Iran-Iraq war. In the last few days there has been a major breakthrough toward resolving this 8-year-old war in the Persian Gulf. Iran has finally accepted United Nations Security Council Resolution 598, which calls for a cease-fire between Iran and Iraq. We have worked long and

hard in the Security Council and elsewhere for this commitment. It is an important first step. The next step is for both nations to cooperate with the secretary general and the Security Council in implementing 598. We urge them to do so promptly.

Success No. 6: Freedom and democracy are on the move all over the world. Freedom is the key to economic prosperity, to social justice and to liberation from tyranny, poverty and intolerance. In Latin America, 26 of 33 countries are now democratic or in transition toward democracy, and the percentage of the population living under freely elected governments has grown from 30 percent in 1976 to 90 percent today. Democratic systems have also taken root in the Philippines and in South Korea. In Afghanistan, Angola, Cambodia and Nicaragua, oppression has given rise to popular resistance movements. Even in South Africa, the system of apartheid is under increasing pressure to change.

Success No. 7: Free economic systems are prospering. The world now sees that command economies don't work and that free markets do. Japan, Korea and Taiwan lead a Pacific Basin brimming with energy and success. They are opening their markets to our exports to promote even more prosperity. We have concluded a historic free trade agreement with Canada. Former command economies in China and in Eastern Europe are adopting free markets. Even the Soviet Union is experimenting with free-market concepts.

Seven important gains for America. Of course much remains to be done. We face many challenges. American power and American diplomacy must continue to be linked together in a coherent strategy consistently applied. A resurgent, self-confident America, a resolution of regional conflicts and a turn to democracy and free markets throughout the world are making the world more peaceful, prosperous and hopeful. These are the successes on which future administrations can build.

ARMS CONTROL AND THE DOD AUTHORIZATION CONFERENCE REPORT

HON. THOMAS J. BLILEY, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 1988

Mr. BLILEY. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4264, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1989, is a dream come true for the Soviet Union. Through this bill, the Democrats in this Congress have given more to the Soviets in terms of arms control concessions than they have been able to achieve in 8 years of negotiations.

My friends, that is not a mistake. Let me read you the list. First, it requires that we abide by the narrow interpretation of the ABM Treaty, even when the Soviets are violating it.

Second, it says that we must prepare in advance for a ban on nuclear testing, which will practically ensure that a nuclear deterrent is neither effective nor safe.

Third, it bans us from testing a missile flying in a depressed trajectory mode, something that we don't even have any plans of doing.

And fourth, it provides for the dismantling of two Poseidon class ballistic missile submarines normally scheduled for overhaul so that we can stay within the sublimits of the Salt II Treaty.

Now, if I am correct, our ballistic missile submarines are our most survivable leg of our deterrent triad. Furthermore, the Salt II Treaty was never even ratified by the Senate, and would have expired even if it had been ratified.

So what our Democratic friends are doing is dismantling part of our most effective nuclear deterrent so that we can resurrect a defunct Arms Control Treaty that the Soviets are violating.

My colleagues, I strongly believe the President should veto this misguided piece of legislation, and let's start over on a clean sheet of paper and do what is best for our national security.

HUMAN NEEDS AND MOBILITY

HON. CLAUDE SCHNEIDER

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 1988

Miss. SCHNEIDER. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the "Human Needs and Mobility Resolution," which addresses a subject virtually ignored by decisionmakers both in development agencies and lending institutions: the transportation needs of those who comprise a majority of the Earth's people, the Third World poor.

Lack of transport is one of the gravest problems facing the world's underdeveloped and debt-ridden countries. The virtual absence of this fundamental need adversely affects the health, well-being, and economic productivity of hundreds of millions of impoverished human beings.

For millions of families the daily reality requires hours of hand carrying heavy loads of water and firewood located miles from their dwellings. The respected international assistance organization, Save the Children, finds a lack of transport to critically undermine essential health services. For example, the absence of vehicles leave health posts without drugs, mobile vaccination campaigns are not carried out, the sick are not transferred to medical attention, and much disease prevention and health promotion goes untapped because people cannot visit health centers.

Although development agencies and lending institutions have engaged in expanding motorized transport services in developing countries, in practice this is an unrealistic possibility. Even bus fare, let alone simple motorbikes or cars, are beyond the reach of hundreds of millions of families. Lack of money for the purchase of motorized transport, plus problems with maintenance, repair and supply of fuel, lubricants and spare parts, makes it unlikely that in the short- and medium-term these will be a real answer to the transport problems of families, or workers in the health, welfare, education, and assistance community.

Save the Children, the Peace Corps, and

other private and public development agencies working at the village level have found a variety of nonmotorized vehicles to be quite in line with the needs of cash-poor families and local agencies. Bicycles and tricycles, for example, are cheap to buy, easy to assemble and maintain, require little in the way of lubrication and nothing in the way of fuel. Millions of families currently use them, often in conjunction with carts, to transport up to 400 pounds of cargo over even the most difficult terrain. There is a long tradition of using such human-powered vehicles to transport agricultural products, fuelwood, water, manufactured goods, clothes, drugs, and medical materials, and even for use as an ambulance in emergencies.

Unfortunately, development programs funded in part by the United States currently promote policies favoring capital-intensive highways and motorized vehicles, to the exclusion of nonmotorized options. All too frequently, the low-cost, nonpolluting, more broadly affordable, human-powered vehicles are marginalized or destroyed. A few stark examples make the point.

Jakarta, Indonesia has thrown 75,000 tricycles, the basis of a thriving system of microenterprises, into the sea, ostensibly to reduce traffic congestion. El Salvador spends over one-half of its export earnings on petroleum, yet only five out of 1,000 people can afford to own a car. Pakistan has received a \$200 million World Bank loan to begin automobile production, yet only a tiny minority can afford cars.

One-quarter of the World Bank's portfolio is invested in transportation-related projects, yet almost nothing goes for vehicles people can afford or to encourage nonmotorized, low-cost forms of transportation. Similarly, the U.S. Agency for International Development [AID] has no projects related to reducing transport-related energy use or promoting sustainable substitutes. Humanitarian relief distribution in Mozambique and Ethiopia relegate women to pack animal status to head carry 100-pound sacks of grain from distribution centers to villages.

Sustainable and affordable transportation strategies are desperately needed to address the mobility needs of all without destroying the environmental resources that underpin sustainable economic development. The "Human Needs and Mobility Resolution" builds upon language inserted in the fiscal year 1989 House Foreign Operations' appropriations bill. It recognizes the problems of too little transport for so many people, and emphasizes actions to be taken by AID and U.S. representatives to multilateral funding institutions to provide real and sustainable solutions for the mobility needs of the poor in developing countries.

If we are to encourage flourishing microenterprises as a means of helping people help themselves to overcome their impoverished conditions, and transform aid-dependent nations into thriving trade partners, then we need to assist in the development of sturdy, low-cost, sustainable transport options appropriate to local conditions.

OUTSTANDING TEACHERS

HON. ROY DYSON

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 1988

Mr. DYSON. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to salute four outstanding teachers from the First District of Maryland. They have recently been honored for exemplary service to the St. Mary's County School System.

Violet Sakran, a mathematics teacher at Chopticon High School, will be representing St. Mary's County at the Maryland State Teacher of the Year program, which is being sponsored by the Maryland State Department of Education. Ms. Sakran has been teaching for 27 years, spending the last 16 in St. Mary's County. Also, she has received numerous awards and honors throughout her teaching career in addition to being an active member of her community.

Three other teachers were recognized for their outstanding service to the St. Mary's County School System by their respective schools. Ann Schumaker was chosen as the Teacher of the Year representative for the Ridge Elementary School. Ms. Schumaker is a resource teacher approaching her 19th year teaching in the county. Kathryn Sloan, who has been in the school system for 5 years, was the Carver Elementary School representative. Mary Jane Shoemaker, a physical education teacher for 15 years, was Oakville Elementary School's choice for Teacher of the Year.

These four teachers represent the quality of instruction the students of St. Mary's County are receiving. This year alone, 18 service academy nominees from the First District of Maryland were accepted to their respective institutions. Mr. Speaker, this extraordinary number reflects impressively on our highly successful school systems. We, in Maryland's First District, are proud of all the teachers in our area, and these four distinguished educators are to be proudly commended for their valuable contributions to our children's education.

A TRIBUTE TO DR. EILEEN L. POIANI

HON. FRANK J. GUARINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 1988

Mr. GUARINI. Mr. Speaker, I rise in tribute to a distinguished citizen, a good friend, and a dedicated professional with an outstanding past and a brilliant future.

Dr. Eileen L. Poiani combines the best of academic excellence, professional achievement, and a commitment to time-honored values and ideas. She is truly a woman for all seasons.

As assistant to the president for planning at St. Peter's College, she has brought honor to Jersey City and to her home State of New Jersey. And as a widely respected professor of mathematics, she has been selected to represent our country at the sixth annual Inter-

national Congress on Mathematical Education, in Budapest, Hungary from July 27 to August 3, 1988.

The International Commission on Mathematical Instruction sponsors a conference, every 4 years, to bring together mathematicians from around the world to discuss ways to improve the teaching and learning of mathematics. The fact that Dr. Poiani was chosen as the sole representative of the United States is a reflection of her ability, reputation, and stature.

Mr. Speaker, the United States faces a real challenge in the high stakes battle of world trade. Almost every day, Members rise on the floor of Congress to talk about improving our education, strengthening our competitiveness, and motivating our students and workers.

I am proud to say that Dr. Poiani is a field commander in this important battle of strengthening the American economy. Throughout her career at St. Peter's, she has demonstrated a strong dedication to the field of mathematics, and a strong commitment to mathematics education throughout the United States.

St. Peter's College has recognized her substantial contribution, by awarding her a Bene Merenti medal last year for 20 years of service to the college. And her colleagues have recognized her contribution by designating her to represent our country in Hungary.

Dr. Poiani has also received the Jesuit college's George F. Johnson, S.J. Award for excellence in teaching and was inducted an honorary member of the college's Order of the Cross Keys and Alpha Sigma Nu, the National Jesuit Honor Society.

On the national level, Dr. Poiani was named a Danforth Associate. Sponsored by the Danforth Foundation, the program funded educational projects designed to improve student-faculty relationships and to strengthen the learning and teaching processes.

Dr. Poiani is also listed in the American Men and Women of Science, Who's Who of American Women, and Who's Who in Technology today.

A graduate of the doctoral program in mathematics at Rutgers University, she has emerged as a spokesperson for programs that encourage more women and minorities to pursue upper level mathematics courses. Dr. Poiani is indeed a role model for women, both those in the field of mathematics and those who pursue other career options. She was the founding director of Women and Mathematics, a national organization created to encourage young women to study mathematics. This is a critical contribution at a time when the United States needs more people with expertise in science, math and technology.

Academic achievement has marked her career, beginning with her graduation from Nutley High School, where she served as valedictorian of her class. She went on to earn her undergraduate degree in mathematics from Douglass College, where she was a Phi Beta Kappa graduate. Her alma mater inducted her into the Douglass Society, an honor reserved to recognize the achievements of distinguished alumnae.

Dr. Poiani later added a master's degree in mathematics from Rutgers University before beginning her studies for a doctorate. She at-

tained that achievement at age 27, a relatively young age for a mathematics doctorate.

Dr. Poiani has applied her many talents beyond her field to her local community. She is a member of the New Jersey Supreme Court Ethics Committee for Hudson County and a trustee of Saint Peter's Preparatory School in Jersey City. Dr. Poiani has also served as a member of the Hudson County Commission on the Bicentennial of the Constitution and a trustee of the Nutley Free Public Library.

Of course, Dr. Poiani has devoted much of her energy toward strengthening the field of education. Her position as an evaluator for the Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools is an indication of her dedication to excellence in education. Dr. Poiani also participates as a member of the advisory committee of the Consortium for Educational Equity based at Rutgers University.

The degree of excellence she has attained has not gone unnoticed in national mathematics circles. Dr. Poiani chairs the United States Commission on Mathematical Instruction, a commission of the National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences, and is currently serving as the first female president of Pi Mu Epsilon, the National Honorary Mathematics Society.

And now, those active in mathematics on the international level will benefit from Dr. Poiani's expertise. As the U.S. representative to ICME-6, she has been charged with the important task of presenting U.S. concerns in mathematics to representatives from nations around the world. She will also join with those representatives to develop an agenda to guide mathematical education research and the teaching of mathematics for the next 4 years.

But Dr. Poiani's efforts at the conference will not end with that task. Dr. Frank Press, President of the National Academy of Sciences, also appointed her to head a six-member American delegation to be available at the congress to discuss the latest trends in American mathematics.

Dr. Poiani was also invited by the chairperson of the International Program Committee for ICME-6 to present her paper "A Successful Approach to Preparing Students for College-Level Mathematics," during the week-long congress.

Mr. Speaker, when Americans travel abroad they are ambassadors of the American people. Dr. Poiani will represent us with distinction. Her commitment to public service, her spirit of goodwill, and her intellectual and professional depth will make friends for our country, and will make us all proud.

SIEGE OF PORT HUDSON, LA

HON. RICHARD H. BAKER

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 1988

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Speaker, this year is the 125th anniversary of three of the most important battles of the Civil War. Most people can identify the first two of these battles: Gettysburg, PA, and Vicksburg, MS. The third, Port Hudson, LA, was the longest battle of the war.

By May 1863, the only Confederate strongholds on the Mississippi River were Port Hudson and Vicksburg. Both garrisons guarded the mouth of the Red River, a Mississippi River tributary, which served as a vital Confederate supply route from the West.

May 23, 1863, was the first day of the long-est genuine siege in U.S. military history. For 48 days the 6,000 Confederate soldiers of the Port Hudson, LA, garrison were besieged by a force composed of nearly 40,000 soldiers of the Union's XIX Corps.

The Port Hudson garrison was established at the site of the small Mississippi River cotton port of Port Hudson. Located 15 miles north of Baton Rouge, Port Hudson was built on a series of high river bluffs. Encircling the town was a 4½-mile-long earthen wall which the Confederates erected in order to protect their nine river gun batteries.

Port Hudson's first major Union attack began on the night of March 14, 1863 when seven ships of Adm. David G. Farragut's river flotilla attempted to pass its batteries. Only Farragut's flagship, the U.S.S. *Hartford*, and her escort succeeded in passing. Of the five remaining ships two were severely damaged and one, the U.S.S. *Mississippi*, was sunk. The U.S.S. *Mississippi* had the distinction of being Commodore Matthew C. Perry's flagship on his historic voyage to Japan a decade earlier.

Not until May was another major Union assault carried out on Port Hudson. This occurred on May 23 when elements of the XIX Corps linked together and completely surrounded the garrison. Under the command of former Speaker of the House of Representatives and Governor of Massachusetts Maj. Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks, the XIX Corps besieged Port Hudson.

During the siege the Port Hudson Confederates, under the command of Maj. Gen. Franklin Gardner, withstood two main assaults against their lines. These occurred on May 27 and June 14. Though both assaults were disastrous for the troops of the XIX, the attack on May 27 was significant in that it was the first time in U.S. military history that black troops were used on a large scale. The actions of the 1st and 3d Louisiana Native Guards (United States) during this attack were later cited during recruiting campaigns in the North. Their actions helped to raise black enlistment to nearly 180,000 by the end of the war.

Though suffering from a lack of supplies, the debilitating effects of disease and the elements, and the constant Union gunfire, Port Hudson did not surrender until after receiving news of the fall of Vicksburg. On July 9, the Port Hudson garrison officially surrendered, becoming the last Confederate stronghold to fall on the Mississippi.

Long overshadowed by the siege of Vicksburg, Port Hudson remained virtually forgotten for the next 100 years. Not until the Civil War Centennial did an active movement begin to establish a Port Hudson historic park. This was established in 1982 when the Louisiana Office of State Parks opened the Port Hudson Commemorative Area. Port Hudson State Commemorative Area takes in approximately one-third of the Confederate earthworks. These works are connected by 6 miles of

trails and will be interpreted by a visitor center presently under construction.

The battle fought at Port Hudson was important for many reasons and should properly take its place along with the better known engagements at Gettysburg and Vicksburg in the 125th anniversary of these three important events in our country's history.

AN ANNIVERSARY OF TENSION AND OF HOPE

HON. EDWARD F. FEIGHAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 1988

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, each July, Americans celebrate the birth of our country. More than anything else, these celebrations pay tribute to the founding principle of democratic rule—that power emanates from the will of the governed.

But few Americans are aware that half way around the world, on the island nation of Cyprus, each July 20, marks the anniversary of a brutal invasion and illegal occupation that continues today. On July 20, 1974, 40,000 Turkish troops attacked Cyprus in response to an abortive coup attempt against President Makarios. The coup failed. Makarios regained control. But, the Turkish troops stayed. And a month later, they attacked again until they occupied more than a third of the island.

Fourteen years later, 30,000 troops enforce that illegal occupation. These troops are the most dramatic reminder that no such celebration of government by the people is possible on Cyprus.

Congress responded by taking the unprecedented step of placing an arms embargo on our NATO ally, Turkey. Three years later, the embargo was lifted in hopes that Turkey would be more forthcoming in dealing with the Cyprus issue. Those hopes still have not been realized.

In 1983, the Turkish-Cypriot leader Rauf Denktaş declared the independence of the Turkish-controlled sector as the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus." Turkey immediately recognized the puppet state and remains its lone benefactor today—pouring in foreign aid and sending 60,000 settlers to change the demographic make-up of the island. On the street in the north of Cyprus today, every other person is a recent emigrant from mainland Turkey.

Turkish intransigence on the Cyprus issue has only been made easier by a cosy relationship with the Reagan administration. The East-West focus of the President's foreign policy jibed with Turkey's self-image as principle defender of the landbridge linking East and West, and guardian of the Dardanelles—the strategic outlet for Soviet ships from the Black Sea. Reagan's realpolitik reduced the Cyprus conflict to a minor annoyance, certainly not an over-riding concern to NATO stability.

During the Reagan years, Turkey received nearly \$5 billion in U.S. foreign aid. The administration opposed every single congressional measure designed to condition aid to Turkey based on progress on the Cyprus

issue. Last year, Congress succeeded in passing a law stating that no U.S. arms provided to Turkey for NATO purposes should go to further the division of Cyprus.

On the diplomatic front, the Reagan administration has backed the U.N. Secretary-General's efforts to bring about an agreement between the two sides. Recently, the Secretary-General released a report on the programs of his mission. He reported that the report to the Security Council was made at a time of tension in Cyprus but also at a time of hope. According to the Secretary-General, the tension comes from shooting incidents between U.N. forces and the Turkish-Cypriot forces and between the armed forces of the two companies. The hope stems from the possibility of breaking the diplomatic stalemate and getting the two sides to resume their dialog.

What can the United States do? It is clearly in our interests to see that the parties resolve their differences. To do this, the United States must take steps to promote a climate for constructive negotiations. The conditions are ripe for action. First, the Secretary-General has invited the leaders of the two Cypriot communities to resume a high-level dialog without preconditions. The meeting is set for the end of next month. Second, the unprecedented dialog now going on between the Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou and Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal has eased tensions in the region and forms a helpful diplomatic environment for progress on Cyprus.

But above all, the United States can embrace and echo the Secretary-General's renewed call for the removal of Turkish troops on Cyprus—and impress it upon the Turks. Turkey holds the unenviable distinction of being the only western nation occupying another western nation. No single move by Turkey would have greater significance, or go further to help break the diplomatic statements than a decision to take its troops off Cyprus.

Throughout history, divided lands have always held the potential for destabilizing violence. A unified Cyprus could well become the "Switzerland of the Middle East." Deadlock, frustration and military escalation could make it into another Lebanon. The challenge to the leadership of the two communities—and to U.S. diplomacy—is finding a way to defuse the danger of escalation take advantage of the favorable conditions that exist today for a just settlement of the Cyprus issue.

SALUTE TO DAVID HALPERN

HON. JAMES M. INHOFE

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 1988

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to bring your attention to an Oklahoman who has brought the Rocky Mountains to Washington, DC. Into this capital heat-wave, he has introduced snow. Tulsa photographer, David Halpern, has been recognized by the National Park Service for his work as the artist-in-residence for the Rocky Mountain National Park. Halpern spent 8 weeks at Rocky

Mountain where he photographed nature during the four seasons.

Mr. Halpern is the only artist ever to be asked to participate in the artist-in-residence program more than once. He has also had the distinct honor of having his photographs of the Rocky Mountain National Park displayed in the Director's office of the National Park Service for the last 6 months. The photos are done in black and white in order to give them the look of a silent movie.

Nature and one man's creativity meet in these photographs in a way that makes you want to spend the rest of your life in the Rocky Mountains. Mr. Halpern said of the Rocky Mountains National Park:

Rocky is at once silent and roaring, nurturing and uncaring, very old and ever young. It is life in all its forms and moods, and it is what I enjoy feeling a part of, with the jay and the elk and the ground squirrel and the aspen and the changing seasons.

I would encourage my friends and colleagues to go by the office of Director William Mott of the National Park Service and view the exhibit of 46 photographs that are as breathtaking as the Rocky Mountains themselves.

U.S. ARMS SALE POLICY IN THE PERSIAN GULF

HON. LAWRENCE J. SMITH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 1988

Mr. SMITH of Florida. Mr. Speaker, last week in an interview with the Defense News, Prince Bandar Bin Sultan, Saudi Arabia's Ambassador to the United States, expressed his country's interest in purchasing additional advanced fighter aircraft from the United States in the early 1990's. The Saudis are seeking to replace their American-manufactured F-5's with either American-manufactured F-18's, F-16's, or the F-16 *Agile Falcon*.

Ironically, it was only 2 weeks ago that numerous political pundits were busy writing the postmortem on United States-Saudi relations after it was revealed that the British had signed a multibillion dollar arms contract with Saudi Arabia.

Prince Bandar's action accentuates two recurring themes in the foreign policy of Saudi Arabia and other Persian Gulf nations. First, United States friends in the region, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Bahrain, for example, have insatiable appetites for buying American-made weapons—and for good reason. American weapons are, on the whole, superior to those of other nations and carry the political clout of the United States. Considering the tumultuous history of the Persian Gulf region, it is understandable why these countries are determined to purchase weapons from us.

Second, the nations of the Persian Gulf have become masters at playing regional and international powers against one another in order to shore up their own security. A prime example of this is how these countries procure defense articles and services. For decades now, the British, French, Soviets, Americans, and most recently, the Chinese, have been pumping billions upon billions of arma-

ments to the oil rich Persian Gulf countries. In its 1987 report, the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency [ACDA] notes that from 1982-86, not only did Kuwait purchase \$230 million in arms from the United States, but they also purchased \$220 million from the Soviet Union and \$420 million from France. Saudi Arabia has bought \$6.1 billion from the United States, \$6.8 billion from France, and \$1.2 billion from the United Kingdom.

As such, it should surprise no one when 1 week the Saudis purchase an estimated \$12 billion in military goods from England, and the next week express an interest in a \$3 billion arms deal with the United States. And nobody should be surprised when the Kuwaitis conclude an arms deal with the Soviets in the midst of negotiating the purchase of F-18's and Maverick missiles with the United States. The fact is, that no matter what the United States does or does not do, these countries will rely on alternative sources for military hardware. It is ingrained in their political culture.

The United States has a tremendous amount of influence with the friendly countries of the Persian Gulf. However, it appears we are either timid or simply unwilling to exercise it. When will the United States cease to play the role of the benevolent, clumsy giant in the Middle East? While the Saudis and Kuwaitis are interested in upgrading their defense establishments, the United States is interested in reducing international support for terrorism and initiating negotiations that lead to direct talks to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict. We should demand more cooperation from these allies in return for our military support. Instead of arms sales being used as a litmus test of our commitment to the security of the requesting country, they should be used as a carrot to entice these countries into helping us achieve fundamental foreign policy goals.

SAMUEL AND RITA RAPPAPORT HONORED

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 1988

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, on September 16, 1988, the Friends of Multiple Sclerosis in Philadelphia, PA, will honor two of our area's most respected people. In recognition of their untiring service to volunteer organizations throughout the Delaware Valley, and the Nation, Samuel and Rita Rappaport will be the recipients of the Multiple Sclerosis Society's most outstanding volunteer honor, the Silver Hope Award.

Throughout the Delaware Valley, Samuel and Rita are well-known philanthropists, donating millions of dollars and countless hours of time to more than 100 local charities over many years. In addition, the Rappaports have helped raise millions of dollars to fight such diseases as multiple sclerosis, Tay Sachs, juvenile diabetes, and to support the Arthritis Center at Hahnemann University in Philadelphia. In addition, Mr. and Mrs. Rappaport have donated their talents and their fundraising skills on behalf of such humanitarian causes

as the Philadelphia Committee for the Homeless, the Moss Rehabilitation Center, the Boy Scouts of America, the Jewish community centers, and the Mayor's Commission on Literacy, to name only a few. Each organization has benefited from their influence, their generosity, and their rare ability to work well with staff, volunteers and the community at large.

Samuel and Rita Rappaport are a treasure to the city of Philadelphia. Their never-ending support of important organizations throughout the Delaware Valley is one of the reasons that our city is such a wonderful place to live. I congratulate them on this special occasion. Samuel and Rita Rappaport have opened the doors to a brighter day for thousands of people. Their Silver Hope Award could not be more appropriately named.

HERMAN J. MEGDAL IS HONORED AS "MAN OF THE YEAR" BY GATEWAYS HOSPITAL MEN'S CLUB

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 1988

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, October 23, 1988, Gateways Hospital Men's Club is proudly honoring Herman J. Megdal as this year's recipient of the highly esteemed "Man of the Year" award.

Originally from Chicago, Mr. Megdal served in the U.S. Department of the Army during World War II. He later moved to Los Angeles where he subsequently cofounded and operated Cal State Metals. Throughout the years, Mr. Megdal has maintained an involvement in the community and in many important causes which are important to all of us.

In keeping with the high standards of Gateways Hospital Men's Club, Herman Megdal is a much distinguished and accomplished civic and community leader. He has served as an organizer, contributor, participants and leader of innumerable organizations and has been the honored recipient of many well-deserved awards, citations, and tributes.

Some of the organizations in which Mr. Megdal has participated in are: as board member and president of Gateways Hospital Men's Club, board member and president of Westwood Shrine Club, president of King Solomon Lodge, B'nai B'rith, California Highway Patrol Foundation, City of Hope, ORT, Junior Blind, ADL, Catholic Youth, Friars Charity, and as a board member of Temple Beth Am. Herman J. Megdal has also given unselfishly in offering assistance to the Shrine Hospital for Crippled Children, Indian Guides, Cedar-Sinai, Vista Del Mar, Red Cross, United Way, UJA, the Boy Scouts, and the YMCA.

Mr. Megdal's children, Steven, Robert, and Lori and their families are understandably proud of his many fine achievements.

I ask the Members to join me in offering congratulations to Herman J. Megdal, this year's honored recipient of the Gateways Hospital Men's Club "Man of the Year" award to be presented at the 23rd Annual Heal-A-Mind Ball at the Century Plaza Hotel.

RACISM IN JAPAN

HON. JOSEPH E. BRENNAN

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 1988

Mr. BRENNAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring attention to a situation that is most disturbing. Last Friday, July 22, the Washington Post ran an article entitled "Old Black Stereotypes Find New Lives in Japan." This article details marketing practices of three Japanese companies.

Today the Japanese are distributing black mannequins with grossly exaggerated features. They are marketing a line of clothes called Sambo which dredges up the image of the racist character Little Black Sambo, and they are using these racist stereotypes to sell their clothes.

This blatant example of racism brings back the ugly memories of when former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone suggested that blacks were partly responsible for bringing down the intelligence level of the United States. Unfortunately the Japanese are continuing to make the same mistake.

The parading of these racist characters to sell clothing is an affront to all minorities in this country and around the world.

Yesterday I distributed a letter which I propose to send to the Japanese Ambassador, Nubuo Matsunaga, protesting the Japanese companies' actions. I urge my colleagues to join me in signing this letter to voice our disapproval of the trend in advertising of products in Japan.

ARGUMENT PAPER FOR STATEHOOD FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—BY ANN-MARIE AGOSTINELLI

HON. WALTER E. FAUNTROY

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 1988

Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. Speaker, I want to share with my colleagues the following student essay, "Argument Paper for Statehood for the District of Columbia," which was written by one of my constituents, Ms. Ann-Marie Agostinelli.

ARGUMENT PAPER FOR STATEHOOD FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

(By Ann-Marie Agostinelli)

The United States of America was founded on the principles of equal rights and representative government for all. Our democratic ideals are proudly proclaimed and advocated to the world. Our integrity lies in our dedication to these virtues of democracy and in our determination to see that every dutiful citizen is granted his or her just voice in government. As American citizens we expect, and will accept, nothing less. We would be appalled should we be denied these fundamental rights.

Nevertheless, for more than 700,000 tax paying citizens residing in the capital city¹, that voice in government is muffled. Those fundamental rights are denied. Democracy is stifled. Instead, District of Columbia residents are subject to taxation without repre-

sentation. They are treated as second-class citizens who carry all the burdens of citizenship, but have no representation in the Senate and one non-voting delegate in the House of Representatives.² District residents are not allowed full control of their own affairs as Congress exercises ultimate control over their government. D.C.'s legislative authority is subject to congressional veto and Congress must approve the District's budget.³

[Footnotes at end of article.]

I say it is time to authenticate our policy of Democracy and amend this condition of injustice. It is time to grant the District of Columbia equal status with the fifty-states. We must recognize citizens in D.C. on equal terms with the citizens in the fifty states. It is time to make the District of Columbia the fifty-first state in the Union.

On the principles of Democratic government alone, one would surely heed the call for D.C. statehood. For the role of the District of Columbia in the United States' generation of revenue, in the total federal tax burden, as well as in contributions concerning other important duties of citizenship, more than qualifies D.C. to be on equal terms with the fifty states.

Residents of the District pay over a billion dollars annually in taxes to the Federal Treasury; this amount is more total federal taxes than nine states pay.⁴ The per capita tax payment for District residents is \$500 above the national average⁵ and is a payment higher than 49 states.⁶ District residents have fought and died in every war since the War for Independence.⁷ During the Vietnam War, D.C. had more casualties than ten states, and more killed per capita than 47 states.⁸ D.C. contributes more to social security than six states and pays more excise taxes than seven states.⁹ Earnings in the communications industry rank higher than 25 states.¹⁰ Finance, insurance, and real estate earnings are higher than those of 14 states.¹¹ D.C. earns more from hotels and lodging than 27 states and more from business services than 30 states.¹² Legal services rank higher than 41 states, educational services, higher than 43 states.¹³ D.C.'s generation of revenue on the state and local levels surpasses that of 12 states; the District makes more from amusement and recreation than nine states and more on retail trade than eight states.¹⁴

Despite these facts and figures, statehood for the District of Columbia has been challenged with the question of its constitutionality. Some argue the mandatory neutral status of the capital city of the United States and therefore oppose its subjection to any one state's authority. House Resolution 51, the Congressional bill that seeks to admit the District of Columbia as the fifty-first state, actually does not terminate the function of a neutral capital city. Washington D.C. will still exist, only its size will be reduced to what is known as the federal enclave, consisting of the principal federal monuments, the White House, the Capitol, the Supreme Court Building, and the federal executive, legislative and judicial buildings located adjacent to the Mall and to the Capitol Building.¹⁵ If the bill passes both houses of Congress, the state of New Columbia will be created from most of what is now the District of Columbia, including its territorial waters and excluding the federal enclave.¹⁶

There is no Constitutional provision prohibiting the creation of a state from the capital city. In fact, in Article I, section 8, clause 17 of the U.S. Constitution, Congress

is given the power to "exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever", over the capital district. Additionally, this clause provides a ceiling of 10 miles square, but not a floor, on the size of this district. Despite the argument that Congress lacks the authority to redefine District boundaries without a constitutional amendment,¹⁷ Congress has in fact already exercised this authority to alter the District of Columbia's size, when it returned the 33 square miles to Virginia that that state had earlier ceded to make up the District in 1846.¹⁸

The disenfranchisement of the residents of Washington, D.C. can be historically explained, but can no longer be justified. When Congress first accepted the cession of the District of Columbia by Maryland and Virginia in 1790, it continued their respective jurisdictions over District residents and land until the Capitol relocated and Congress "could otherwise by law provide" for their government.¹⁹ So District residents voted in either Maryland or Virginia until December, 1800 when the Capitol, and Congress with it, moved to the Potomac site.²⁰ Soon after the move, Congress passed a bill de-authorizing the laws of the two states in D.C., intending to "allow Congress at some future period . . . to enter on a system of legislation in detail, and to have established numerous policy regulations."²¹ The disenfranchisement of District residents was the immediate consequence.²²

This disenfranchisement was by no means a permanent intention. Opponents of the bill objected to the reducing of residents to "the state of subjects . . . deprived of their political rights."²³ In 1803, sponsors of a return of voting rights to the District of Columbia stated that the disenfranchisement was "an experiment in how far free men can be reconciled to live without rights."²⁴ There were only 3,200 D.C. residents at this time, not enough population to meet the 50,000 required for Statehood.²⁵ The bill just mentioned, enabled Congress to postpone indefinitely the enactment of legislation attending to the rights and representation of this sparse population.²⁶

Furthermore, Congress could not have foreseen the growth of the District as, originally, D.C. was assumed to be a part-time residence for federal employees who returned to the states for their legal and permanent residences.²⁷ Surely Congress did not conceive of the eventual deprivation of the rights of 700,000 persons. The lack of full voting representation for the District can no longer be justified. D.C. statehood would further the principles of democracy that the Founding Fathers intended for all American citizens.

Aside from this issue of democracy, the Department of Justice objects with the statehood bill itself. The Department of Justice claims that H.R. 51 cannot provide for the relinquishing of federal property not for public use or without compensation.²⁸ However, Article VI, section 3, clause 2 of the U.S. Constitution gives Congress the power to "dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States". There is no provision requiring relinquished land to be compensated for or used for public purposes.

As to the Justice Department's argument that H.R. 51 fails to obtain Maryland's consent for D.C. statehood,²⁹ the District territory given by Maryland, was acknowledged to be "forever ceded and relinquished to the Congress and Government of the United States, in full and absolute right and exclu-

sive jurisdiction", according to the act passed by the Maryland General Assembly in 1791.³⁰ Maryland permanently surrendered sovereignty over the ceded territory to the federal government.

Congressman Stanford E. Parris faults H.R. 51 with providing for the continuance of D.C.'s annual federal payment to the state of New Columbia.³¹ This payment, however, is not a "grant" or gift as the Justice Department contends. Quite the contrary, the legislation would permit, not require, the federal government, at its own option, to provide payment for services rendered and revenues foregone because of the federal presence.³² Such a payment, if there is one, would be on an annual appropriated basis and would be, as it is now, a fair contribution of the Federal Government for its own upkeep.

The Justice Department raises the issue of a lacking embassy provision in H.R. 51, alleging that "various treaty obligations of the United States . . . require that such installations be at the seat of government."³³ Point of fact, there simply is no such requirement. Existing international agreements as authorized by the Vienna Convention of Diplomatic Relations, require only that the host nation assist the foreign nation in obtaining a diplomatic residence and provide protection.³⁴ There is no requirement that foreign embassies be located in the capital city. Article 23 of the Convention specifically exempts diplomats from all national, regional and municipal taxes.³⁵ In doing so, it actually implies that embassies may be located in an area in which the federal government is not the only governing authority.

The Justice Department further holds that the Twenty-Third Amendment, which gave the residents of D.C. representation in the Electoral College, must be repealed before Statehood can be granted to New Columbia.³⁶ In response to this argument, Congressman Fauntroy points out the fact that for the last two centuries, at least six other sections of the Constitution have been superseded or rendered obsolete by subsequent legislature and were never repealed.³⁷ Citing some examples, he mentions Article 1, Section 2 of the Constitution which counted slaves as three-fifths of a person. He cites also, Article 4, Section 2 of the Constitution that mandated the return of fugitive slaves who escaped state borders. When the 13th Amendment, emancipating all of the slaves of the U.S., was passed, neither of these sections was repealed. Both simply became dead letters as they were no longer operative. This, too, will be the case for the 23rd Amendment, upon passage of H.R. 51, as it will no longer be applicable. All residents of the Federal Enclave will become citizens of New Columbia for voting purposes.

The Department of Justice maintains that the District of Columbia lacks sufficient economic resources as well as sufficient population to exist as a state.³⁸ In all actuality, its population is already larger than that of Alaska, Wyoming, Vermont and Delaware, and is projected to be larger than Nevada and North and South Dakota as well, after the 1990 census.³⁹ Furthermore, the District has already proven itself to be a viable economic entity. Its unique economy is predominantly service-oriented but is no less legitimate or stable than the economies of states dominated by manufacturing or agriculture industries.⁴⁰ The District has the capacity to support its own government.

The Pensacola, Florida Sun-Press newspaper article entitled "51st State?" claims that

it is in the country's interest to oppose the creation of the state of New Columbia as, in future years, the federal government will need the land it will be giving away.⁴¹ Whether or not this need will arise in the future is immaterial as the federal government has the power of eminent domain to appropriate whatever land in the U.S. it needs. The state of New Columbia will necessarily be equally subject to this authority as the other states.

James J. Kilpatrick, a syndicated writer, cites in his newspaper article, "Statehood for the city of Washington?", that "the bill holds a prospect of political disaster" as, most likely, the new state would send two liberal Democrats to the Senate and upset the balance of power between liberals and conservatives.⁴² Additionally, the population of the District is predominantly black, and although blacks are about 12 percent of the U.S. population, there are no black state governors or U.S. senators.⁴³ Surely as there are those who find the likelihood of two black Senators to be undesirable, H.R. 51 has its opponents who find the likelihood of two liberal Senators to be undesirable. These, however, are not sufficient reasons to block passage of the D.C. statehood bill, as balance of power in the Senate is not required, and personal prejudices have no legal authority.

Historically, voting representation was denied to nonlandowners, to blacks, and to women. Similarly, it is wrong to deny representation to residents of our capital city. Granting equal representation to residents of the capital city is not unique. Quite the contrary, of the 115 nations with elected national legislatures, only the United States denies representation in the legislature to citizens of the capital city.⁴⁴ The residents of the District of Columbia have paid their dues to America. Washington D.C. has sufficient population and resources to support a state government. It is time to grant District residents the same rights enjoyed by all other tax paying citizens. For no American citizen can continue to deny D.C. residents the equal status and rights that they demand for themselves. A fair and democratic nation, who professes to the world the fundamental right of government by the people, must grant D.C. self-government in New Columbia, and accompanying representative government in both Houses of Congress.

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FOOTNOTES

1. "If You Favor Freedom." Office of Congressman Walter E. Fauntroy, October 1986, p. ii.

2. "If You Favor Freedom," p. ii.

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4. March 18, 1988 Memorandum, Public relations report, Marc Apter/David Apter & Associates, p. 4.

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6. March 25, 1988, Memorandum, Public relations report, Marc Apter/David Apter and Associates, p. 4.

7. December 4, 1987 Memorandum, Public relations report, Marc Apter/David Apter and Associates, p. 21.

8. Ibid.

9. "If You Favor Freedom," p. 32.

10. "The Briefing Book for H.R. 51 The D.C. Statehood Bill," Georgetown University Law Center's Harrison Institute for Public Law, in conjunction with the Committee on the District of Columbia/Subcommittee on Fiscal Affairs and Health, U.S. House of Representatives, pg. 33.

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12. March 25, 1988, Memorandum, Public relations report, p. 7.

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15. "The Briefing Book for H.R. 51 The D.C. Statehood Bill," foreword page.

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17. D.C. Statehood Part 2 Markups," Committee on the District of Columbia, House of Representatives, p. 37.

18. Ibid, p. 7.

19. "If You Favor Freedom," p. 5.

20. Ibid.

21. Ibid.

22. Ibid.

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26. Ibid, p. 5.

27. Ibid, p. 9.

28. "The Briefing Book For H.R. 51 The D.C. Statehood Bill," p. 10.

29. "D.C. Statehood Part 1 Hearings and Markups," Committee on the District of Columbia/Subcommittee on Fiscal Affairs and Health, U.S. House of Representatives, p. 35.

30. "The Briefing Book For H.R. 51 The D.C. Statehood Bill," p. 14.

31. D.C. Statehood Part 2 Markups," Committee on the District of Columbia, House of Representatives, p. 148.

32. The Washington Post, "The New State", by Edward C. Sylvester Jr. July 5, 1987.

33. "The Briefing Book For H.R. 51 The D.C. Statehood Bill," p. 37.

34. *Ibid.*

35. *Ibid.*

36. "D.C. Statehood Part 1 Hearings and Markups," p. vi.

37. "D.C. Statehood Part 1 Hearings and Markups," p. vi.

38. "D.C. Statehood Part 1 Hearings and Markups," pp. 361-364.

39. March 18, 1988 Memorandum, p. 4.

40. "The Briefing Book For H.R. 51 The D.C. Statehood Bill," pg. 34.

41. March 25, 1988 reports from the District of Columbia Statehood/Compact Commission, p. 14.

42. December 4, 1987 Memorandum, p. 25.

43. March 18, 1988 Memorandum, Public relations report, p. 4.

44. "If You Favor Freedom," p. ii.

THE 14TH ANNIVERSARY OF INVASION OF CYPRUS

HON. GUS YATRON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 1988

Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, July 20 marked the 14th anniversary of the Turkish invasion and occupation of the island nation of Cyprus. This tragic event, undertaken with United States arms, has left over a third of Cyprus controlled by Turkish military forces and forced over 200,000 Greek Cypriots to live as refugees in their own homeland.

In that 14 years, the Government of Turkey has rejected calls from the United Nations and the international community to withdraw its forces. Throughout this period the Republic of Cyprus has remained an internationally recognized democracy which has sought a political solution to end this unwarranted aggression through diplomatic means sponsored by the United Nations.

The new President of the Republic of Cyprus, George Vassiliou, will be making a state visit to Washington this week to apprise both President Reagan and our colleagues about his government's proposal to facilitate a peaceful settlement to this 14-year dispute. President Vassiliou's visit is taking place just prior to his U.N.-sponsored meeting with Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktaş scheduled for late August.

Mr. Speaker, these meetings come at a time when the United Nations is playing a critically important role in brokering a cease-fire in the Iran-Iraq war and the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan. I am cautiously optimistic that the U.N. can establish a framework for a meaningful and productive negotiation between the Turkish Cypriot community and the Republic of Cyprus. In this respect, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, James Wilkinson, has been instrumental in promoting U.N. efforts to renew a dialog on the Cyprus question. However, this process will not result in a settlement without a firm commitment from Turkey to withdraw its forces from Cyprus.

Mr. Speaker, for years the Congress has recognized the importance of securing such a commitment and I am hopeful President Vassiliou's meetings in Washington will finally convince the Reagan administration to call on Ankara to end its 14-year occupation. Peace

and stability in the eastern Mediterranean calls for no less.

MISSOURI RIVER LAND EROSION

HON. BYRON L. DORGAN

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 1988

Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, in 1933 the Corps of Engineers began construction of the first of six dams on the Missouri River. The purpose of building these dams was to prevent flooding and harness hydroelectric power. The construction and operation of these dams has resulted in damaging land erosion along the banks of the Missouri River in North Dakota, Montana, South Dakota, and Nebraska. The corps has identified 192 erosion sites along the Missouri River. According to the corps, some of these sites need immediate attention.

Today I am introducing a bill that would address the problem of streambank erosion along the Missouri River. Currently, the corps does not have the authority to repair the erosion damages. My bill would authorize the Corps of Engineers to renovate and install structures to prevent and repair the erosion of land along the Missouri River. This bill is only an authorization to repair damages caused by the installation and operations of the Pick-Sloan dams.

This bill involves no increase in appropriations. Funding for the construction of erosion prevention structures will be provided by the corps general maintenance appropriations. According to my bill, the revenues generated from the dams will pay for the erosion repairs.

According to a GAO report, the corps failed to adequately evaluate the streambank erosion problems before building the dams. The law authorizing the dam projects in the 1930's and 1940's did not include bank stabilization measures. The corps agrees, however, that since the construction of the dams there has been a continuous net loss of lands along the Missouri River. The report concludes that the banks along the Missouri River will continue to erode unless some construction is done to repair and protect the streambanks. Currently, the landowners along the river are bearing the consequences of this erosion problem.

Therefore, I feel that it is necessary that the corps be given the legal authority to construct bank protection structures. My bill will do this and it will do it with the hydropower revenues from the dams causing the erosion and not at the expense of taxpayers.

OPENING THE PATH FOR SOVIET EMIGRATION

HON. DON BONKER

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 1988

Mr. BONKER. Mr. Speaker, as Members of Congress who have championed the issue of human rights and emigration for Soviet refuseniks, we have sent countless letters to the

Soviet leadership and Secretary Gorbachev urging them to lift restrictions on Soviet emigration. It appears that in recent months the Soviets have begun to respond more positively in their emigration policy. Although we should never condone the imposition of any conditions on freedom of movement, we should nevertheless be encouraged by this change.

Unfortunately, just as the Soviet leadership's attitude toward emigration is beginning to show some positive signs, it is the United States that is turning away the refuseniks who have been granted emigration visas. Why is this happening? Because the State Department claims it has exhausted the funding for this program. This is an outrageous and deplorable situation. We cannot on the one hand press the Soviet Union to open its doors, while on the other the United States closes its own.

My colleagues, we must do everything we can to clear the way for these refuseniks.

PROTECTION AGAINST DISCRIMINATION TO LEGISLATIVE BRANCH EMPLOYEES

HON. STEVE BARTLETT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 1988

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Speaker, on June 15, I introduced a bill to amend the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to extend the equal employment opportunity laws to the legislative branch of Government. This legislation extends protection against discrimination to legislative branch employees.

This bill establishes, within the legislative branch, a 16-member panel, made up of 8 House Members and 8 Senators, to adjudicate any complaint which might be filed by anyone who claims to have been discriminated against in employment. The eight House Members would hear any complaint brought against one of its Members, and the eight Senators would hear any complaint brought against a Senator.

The bill parallels the enforcement provisions of title VII of the Civil Rights Act.

I am reintroducing this legislation today with a minor change. My original bill, H.R. 4821, defined the term "handicap" as having the same meaning given it in section 7(7) of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, except that the term would not have included a contagious disease.

I included this exception in my bill because I believed that the House, which did not include "contagious disease" in the original definition of "handicap" in the Rehabilitation Act, would eventually reverse legislatively the Supreme Court's decision in the Arline case which said the definition of "handicapped" included a person with a communicable disease.

Subsequent to introduction of H.R. 4820, the House overwhelmingly rejected a similar amendment excluding "contagious disease" from the definition of the term "handicap" in the fair housing bill. While I disagree with the House's decision, the definition of "handicap" should be the same for congressional cover-

age as for both private sector and executive branch coverage. Therefore, I have removed the language in my original bill, and the legislation which I am introducing today will include the same definition of handicap as given to it in section 7(7) of the Rehabilitation Act. Should Congress ever choose to change that definition, that change would also apply to the legislative branch.

This is the only change in the legislation. The purpose of the bill is to extend coverage of antidiscrimination laws to Congress as an employer; this new version will accomplish that purpose more precisely.

Again, I wish to express my hope that the Committees on Education and Labor and House Administration will schedule hearings on this important legislation in the near future.

KURT GOTTSCHAL

HON. DAN SCHAEFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 1988

Mr. SCHAEFER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate one of my young constituents, Kurt Gottschal. I am pleased and proud to recognize his outstanding achievements.

For the second year in a row, Kurt, who is a student at Heritage High School in Littleton, has represented Colorado in the national finals of the Close-Up Foundation's Citizen Bee. This year he finished in fifth place. I am very proud of the tremendous amount of time and effort he put into preparing for the competition and learning about the history, government and culture of the American people.

I also want to acknowledge and thank those who make it possible for Kurt to participate in the Citizen Bee, including the Colorado secretary of state; Adolph Coors Co.; King Soopers; Bruce Bensen; Steve Shuck; the Denver Post; Peat, Marwick, Main & Co.; the Grand Junction Daily Sentinel; and the Great Western Life Insurance Co.

The Close-Up Foundation's Citizen Bee competition offers young Americans an opportunity to learn about their country and develop a greater pride in it. I am proud that students from my congressional district participate in this program, and once again congratulate Kurt Gottschal on a job well done.

**THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF
THE UTILITY WORKERS UNION
OF AMERICA**

HON. BOB TRAXLER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 1988

Mr. TRAXLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join with so many of my colleagues who this year have been marking the glorious 50th anniversary of the Utility Workers Union of America. I am proud to say that two fine locals of the Utility Workers Union are located in my district: local 144 in Bay City and local 104 in Saginaw. Day in and day out the committed members of locals 144 and 104 provide the dedicated, selfless service to our community

that has been the hallmark of the 50-year history of the Utility Workers Union of America.

With more than 60,000 members nationally, the Utility Workers Union found its proud beginnings as the Utility Workers Organizing Committee, an outgrowth of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. The great labor leader, John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, is credited with having provided much of the vision which guided the early evolution of the Utility Workers Organizing Committee. Those early organizing years were among the greatest in the history of organized labor in this country. By 1942 there were more than 180 local unions belonging to the Utility Workers Organization Committee.

In the spirit of the Powermen's Creed, the powermen who have built the Utility Workers Union are, indeed, power men and women in more ways than one, providing the labor that keeps our cities, towns, schools, and homes lighted and warm, but also powerful in their deep commitment to the brotherhood of the union, building a great industry while ensuring a decent living and secure future for all their members.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure all our colleagues in the House will join with me today as we salute the Utility Workers Union of America and all 60,000 members across the Nation on its 50th anniversary. I also want to offer my personal congratulations to Mr. James E. Davison, president of local 144 in Bay City, MI, and his 549 members, as well as Mr. Carl Litzner, president of local 104 in Saginaw, MI, with 160 members.

VOTE EXPLANATION

HON. HARRIS W. FAWELL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 1988

Mr. FAWELL. Mr. Speaker, I was unfortunately not able to be in Washington yesterday. As a result, I did not have the opportunity to vote on H.R. 4741, the Veterans' Compensation Amendments of 1988, and S. 328, the Prompt Payment Act amendments. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on both measures.

The prompt payment reform legislation is urgently needed. As a cosponsor of the House bill, H.R. 1663, the prompt payment reform embodied in S. 328 will ensure timely payment of U.S. obligations to Federal contractors.

**TRIBUTE TO THE ABRAXAS I
FOUNDATION**

HON. WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 1988

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to pay tribute to the Abraxas I Foundation. I wish to take this opportunity to salute them for their outstanding work in the rehabilitation of our young people.

On August 16, 1988, the Marienville Chamber of Commerce is sponsoring a dinner to recognize Abraxas I for 15 years of dedicated

service to the recovery of our young people from chemical dependency. Abraxas Foundation Inc. I is a private nonprofit corporation founded in 1973 located in Marienville, PA, to provide resident and outpatient treatment services for young offenders. The setting is the scenic and pristine Allegheny National Forest. These adolescents and young adults are referred through the criminal and juvenile justice systems because of the abuse of chemical substances, a growing and increasingly complex problem in our communities.

In cooperation with the courts and child welfare agencies, Abraxas I has developed a comprehensive system of programs designed to break destructive patterns of chemical dependency and delinquency. Abraxas I exists to help clients build productive lives based on integrity, responsibility, and attainment of personal goals. Abraxas I rehabilitation and education programs are nationally recognized as effective in the treatment of chemical dependency as well as social, emotional, and behavioral disorders.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the people of the city of Marienville and the 23d District of Pennsylvania, I want to congratulate Abraxas I on their impressive array of accomplishments. Their dedication to our young people and their efforts toward rehabilitation deserve our applause.

**AN EXTRAORDINARY PUBLIC
HEALTH PROGRAM**

HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 1988

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to bring up a new development in an extraordinary public health program.

Since 1985, the American Academy of Dermatology has made it a top priority to work toward the prevention and detection of melanoma/skin cancer, which may affect as many as 600,000 Americans yearly.

I was very pleased to be a part of this effort from the legislative side, encouraging the academy in their efforts to reach out to all of the American people to warn them about malignant melanoma and skin cancers. In 1986, we passed a congressional joint resolution establishing "Older Americans Melanoma/Skin Cancer Detection and Prevention Week, 1986," which President Reagan subsequently supported and signed into proclamation.

I received a letter today from the academy outlining all of the steps that they have since taken in regard to this campaign, and I would like to take this opportunity to update my colleagues about their most recent progress.

Last year, in our bill report, the Labor-Health and Human Services-Education Appropriations Subcommittee called for the National Cancer Institute to begin a national program of skin cancer prevention. The American Academy of Dermatology has since notified me that a major meeting was held at the NCI to define the program, and that the academy is moving forward very rapidly with extended free screening clinics and educational campaigns. Both the National Cancer Institute and the

American Academy of Dermatology should be congratulated for the speed with which they carried through on this request.

I am delighted to have played a part in the development and institutionalization of this program within the Federal Government, and I hope that we will soon see healthy results arise from the awareness, prevention, and early detection of melanoma/skin cancer.

INCLUDING THE DEATH PENALTY IN THE DRUG BILL WOULD BE SELF-DEFEATING

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 1988

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, with the House soon to vote on the omnibus drug bill, I think the following article from yesterday's Washington Post would be of value to my colleagues.

The article provides an informative analysis of the drug bills before the House and Senate and also raises some of the concerns I have about imposing the death penalty on "drug kingpins." Of primary importance, it states that the death penalty would be counterproductive. It would only weaken our ability to prosecute the very people we most want to remove from the streets, the leaders of the foreign drug cartels. If we have a death penalty, law enforcement officials speculate that other nations may resist extraditing their citizens to stand trial here.

Second, the article raises a point I have repeatedly stressed, that the death penalty does not serve as an effective deterrent. For persons involved in drugs, long-term risks are not as much of a concern as obtaining the next "fix" or payment. Studies have even shown that States with the death penalty have the highest per capita homicide rate.

These are only a few of the moral and practical issues involved. A bill I recently introduced, H.R. 4442, "The Racial Justice Act," attempts to address the further problem of discrimination in the application of the death penalty, as evidenced by the disproportionate number of blacks on death row. Clearly, there are many questions that must be carefully weighed and no easy answers. As the article points out, specialists agree that there are no "quick fix" solutions and rash policymaking may only have negative repercussions.

[From The Washington Post, July 26, 1988]

"SELF-DEFEATING" DRUG BILLS? DEATH PENALTY COULD BAR TRIALS OF "KINGPINS"

(By Michael Isikoff)

Among all the election-year ideas for combating the drug problem, few have proved more politically popular than the ultimate one—a federal death penalty for major narcotics traffickers.

"It is about time we say to the Darth Vaders of the drug world that you will face the ultimate sanction," proclaimed Sen. Alfonse M. D'Amato (R-N.Y.), as a measure imposing the death penalty for drug-related killings sailed through the Senate by a 65-to-29 vote last month.

But as the plan has gained momentum, winning endorsements from President Reagan and Vice President Bush, some law

enforcement officials warn that it could prevent many of the biggest drug "kingpins" from even being tried, much less executed.

The reason is that most of the biggest drug traffickers, such as the leaders of the cocaine cartels, live abroad. And almost no country will agree to extradite any of its citizens to a nation where they face the prospect of the death penalty, according to federal prosecutors and State Department legal experts.

"You have to consider the practical consequences of what you're doing," said Richard Gregorie, chief assistant U.S. attorney in Miami, whose office has indicted more drug kingpins than any other U.S. attorney's office in the country. "If we imposed the death penalty, we wouldn't be able to get any of the true drug lords. It would be self-defeating."

As a questionable weapon in the war on drugs, the death penalty proposal does not stand alone, according to many experts. As Congress races to enact major drug legislation in time for this fall's election campaign, scores of sweeping proposals have been advanced. They include: bringing in the military to help interdict drugs at the border; imposing harsher sanctions on illegal drug users; instituting widespread drug testing in the workplace, and spending billions in new funds for anti-drug programs aimed at treating and deterring drug abusers.

But many experts and law enforcement officials question whether such measures can make a serious dent in the nation's narcotics trade. And in almost every case, they say, the most politically popular ideas will have the least impact on the most serious and alarming aspects of the drug problem, for example, the rise of "crack" use among inner-city youths or the spreading activities of urban gangs trafficking in drugs.

"What we really may be getting here is a pig in a poke," said Peter Reuter, an economist for the Rand Corp. who specializes in federal drug policy. "We don't have the slightest idea what the consequences of some of these proposals are going to be. Yet we're on the verge of putting into place some far-reaching changes in the law that may have very little to do with the problems they are designed to solve."

The most graphic example cited by many law enforcement professionals has been the attempt to enlist the military in interdiction, an effort embodied by a House-passed amendment to a defense authorization bill in May directing the Pentagon to "substantially" reduce drug smuggling within 45 days. Since then, a House-Senate conference committee on the defense bill has narrowed the scope of the military's role considerably, although the Pentagon still would be given primary responsibility for surveillance and intelligence.

In recent interviews, officials of the Drug Enforcement Administration and the U.S. Customs Service contended that the movement to bring in the military illustrates a lack of understanding among lawmakers about how drug smugglers operate.

According to these officials, the biggest cocaine shipments enter the country on ships, hidden inside routine commercial cargo such as roses or concentrated orange juice.

The Customs Service is physically able to inspect no more than 3 percent of the 7 million cargo containers that enter the country every year, according to agency figures. Finding the right containers among the hundreds typically aboard each ship is a painstaking task and largely immune to de-

tection by Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) planes or other intelligence assets at the Pentagon's disposal, they say.

"I don't know of anything the military can do to help us in this area," said Patrick O'Brien, special agent in charge of the U.S. Customs Service in Miami, "We've given a lot of thought to the container problem and the only way to stop it is getting on the forklifts and start opening up all the boxes . . . What good does another AWACS plane do? . . . What you need is information on specific cargoes on specific ships."

In recent weeks, attention in Congress has shifted from stopping the supply of drugs from abroad to curbing demand at home. With 205 bills and resolutions on the drug issue introduced this session, congressional leaders have created special "task forces" charged with piecing together disparate elements into an omnibus bill. Operating under an unusual "fast track" procedure that bypasses most public hearings and subcommittee deliberations, House Speaker Jim Wright (D-Tex.) and Senate Majority Leader Robert C. Byrd (D-W.Va.) have pledged to have a mammoth package on the floor of each chamber by next month.

In the process, a seemingly endless array of novel and catchy ideas has tumbled forth. A recently unveiled Senate Democratic plan, put together by a task force headed by Daniel Patrick Moynihan (N.Y.) and Sam Nunn (Ga.), would more than double anti-drug spending to more than \$6 billion a year, create a national drug "czar" and institute new penalties for drug offenders, such as denying them federally backed mortgages and disqualifying drug-abusing lawyers and accountants from practicing before federal courts or agencies.

Meanwhile, a Senate Republican package put together by a task force headed by Phil Gramm (Tex.) has emphasized the Reagan administration's "zero" tolerance" and "user accountability" themes. Among its features: mandatory drug testing for members of Congress and their aides, forcing states to randomly test recipients of drivers' licenses for drug use, creating an "Airport Drug Interdiction Zone" in which commercial aircraft could be seized without probable cause, and denying most federal benefits, including access to public housing and job training programs, to persons convicted of drug offenses.

"What the Republicans are saying is, 'you [the drug user] are responsible for your own actions and the best thing society can do for you is make sure you have real disincentives' to stop using drugs," said Jeffrey Eisenach, a visiting fellow at the Heritage Foundation, who helped draft the Republican plan.

The Republican plan, while it has received little public attention so far, has stirred the most opposition to date among drug professionals, in part on civil liberties grounds. "This is the kind of bill that would make Mussolini blush," said Ethan Nadelmann, a Princeton professor who has become the leading academic champion of drug legalization.

But many specialists in the drug field also point out that these and other proposed user sanctions are the least likely to deter those segments of society most afflicted by the drug problem, particularly inner-city youths who have turned increasingly to crack.

"For these kind of people, the kind of punitive sanctions they are talking about don't mean anything—long-term risks are not

even in their consciousness," argues Doug Lipton, director of research and the Narcotic and Drug Research Inc., a leading New York-based clearinghouse on drug use.

"The 'zero tolerance' approach may be fine if you want to deter middle-class yacht owners from keeping a stash of marijuana on their boats," he said. "But what are these kids going to lose—their welfare hotels?"

Experts also warn that many of the legislative proposals can backfire. Denying job training to convicted drug users may cut off one of the few avenues they have toward rehabilitation. Massive drug testing may have the paradoxical effect of prodding workers to shift from marijuana, which stays in the urine from one week to a month, to cocaine or crack, which leaves the urine after two or three days, or to alcohol, which is not subject to urine testing.

"People are most likely to shift their drug use to make sure that if you take it on a Friday night, you won't test positive on Monday morning," Nadelmann said.

Senate Democrats contend that their approach—redirecting the bulk of spending toward treatment, rehabilitation and education—is more humane, and ultimately more productive, than the Republican plan emphasizing sanctions. Among the Democratic bill's provisions, for example, is \$1.2 billion in new block grant funding for drug treatment programs, a step aimed at reducing waiting periods of more than 20 weeks in some cities for admission to treatment clinics.

"What we're trying to do is help people and not punish them," said one Democratic staffer. "The idea is to begin to meet the goal of drug treatment on request."

But many drug experts say the treatment-oriented approach also runs into problems: There is little available information on which cocaine treatment programs work and, according to Lipton, "there is no data with respect to crack" treatment. For every 100 persons who enter the door of an inner-city cocaine treatment clinic, 80 or more are likely to leave before the program is complete.

"The Republicans have a nasty point on this," said Reuter, the Rand economist. "The fact is treatment techniques for cocaine are not very good . . . and it's fair to say that if you spend large sums of money on cocaine treatment right now, you won't have much to show for it in terms of reduction of cocaine users. But you might have something to show for it in five years—it's that kind of time frame."

That, however, is precisely the point raised by many specialists in the drug field—there are no easy "quick-fix" solutions to a problem that grows and contracts in response to broad societal trends.

"There's nothing in our history that suggests this can be solved in a short period of time, that you can get a rapid turnaround," said David Musto, a Yale University medical historian who has written extensively on the history of drug control. "My concern is as we turn against drugs, and come to hate the drug users, there's almost no countervailing force out there, there's almost no limit to what you can do . . . and you can create a lot of havoc in people's lives."

FIGHTING THE WAR AGAINST DRUGS— CONGRESS' PROPOSED AMMUNITION SELECTED PROVISIONS IN HOUSE BILLS

User Accountability: Persons convicted of drug trafficking or two possession offenses will lose eligibility for any federal benefit—

including all grants, contracts, loans, licenses or entitlement to public housing—for at least five years unless they successfully complete a treatment or rehabilitation program. (House Judiciary Committee)

Drug Czar: Creates an office of Anti-Drug Operations and Policy within the executive office of the president. The director of the office would have full authority to develop and coordinate all federal anti-drug policies, including law enforcement activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Drug Enforcement Administration. (House Judiciary Committee)

Precursor Chemicals: Requires chemical companies to keep records and report information on the sale of "precursor chemicals" that may be used in the manufacture of illicit narcotics. (House Judiciary Committee)

Handgun Control: Mandates a seven-day waiting period on the purchase of all handguns. Such a waiting period gives local police time to perform background checks on purchasers. (House Judiciary Committee)

Anti-Narcotics Force: Authorizes \$10 million for the development, in coordination of the Organization of American States, of a Latin American Regional Anti-Narcotics Force that can strike at clandestine drug laboratories and storage areas in Latin America. (House Foreign Affairs Committee)

SELECTED PROVISIONS IN SENATE DEMOCRATS' BILL

User Accountability: For a five-year period, persons convicted of drug offenses lose eligibility for federal mortgages, attorneys lose right to practice before any federal court or federal agency and accountants lose right to practice before the Internal Revenue Service or Securities and Exchange Commission.

Demand Reduction: Redirects the distribution of federal anti-drug funds away from law enforcement/supply and toward reducing demand, rehabilitation, treatment and education. Of \$3 billion in new money authorized, 60 percent is targeted toward reducing demand.

Treatment: Provides \$1.2 billion in block grants for drug treatment programs to be passed out by the states, with 45 percent reserved on the basis of population and need. Provides an additional \$100 million for drug treatment grants for areas with high rates of intravenous drug use.

Supply Interdiction: Authorizes \$25 million for a machine-readable passport security program that will allow Customs and Immigration officers at U.S. ports of entry to determine whether persons entering the country have a drug-related criminal record.

Criminal Justice: Authorizes \$79 million for 20 new federal judges and new federal prosecutors, \$250 million for new prisons, \$250 million for law enforcement assistance grants to states and local governments.

SELECTED PROVISIONS IN SENATE REPUBLICANS' BILL

Drug Testing: Mandates drug testing for members of Congress and all congressional staff.

Drivers Licenses: Requires states, as a condition of receiving federal highway funds, to administer drug tests to all drivers arrested for driving under the influence of alcohol, prosecute those testing positive and revoke or suspend drivers licenses for those convicted of drug possession. Withholds highway funds from states that do not randomly test a percentage of first-time drivers within the first year of being licensed.

User Accountability: Denies all federal licenses for at least five years to anyone convicted of a drug offense. Denies federal benefits, other than entitlements (social security or pensions), to drug offenders. Revokes the passports of those convicted of drug offenses for five years on misdemeanor convictions and for 10 years on felony convictions.

Transportation: Creates an Airport Drug Interdiction Zone to allow the Customs Service and Federal Aviation Administration to search and seize commercial aircraft for illegal drugs without probable cause.

Criminal Justice: Imposes the death penalty for drug-related killings, establishes a two-year time limit on the filing of habeas corpus petitions and changes the "exclusionary rule" so that evidence seized illegally by police officers may be used in court if the officer operated under an "objectively reasonable belief" that they were obeying the law.

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 Thursday, July 28, 1988, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JULY 29

9:30 a.m.

Select on Indian Affairs

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business; and to resume hearings on S. 187, to provide for the protection of Native American rights for the remains of their dead and sacred artifacts, and for the creation of Native American cultural museums.

SR-385

10:00 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

To hold hearings on proposed legislation to declare portions of the Delaware River in the vicinity of Philadelphia to be non-navigable.

SD-406

Foreign Relations
To hold hearings on U.S. obligations to the United Nations and the current financial situation.

SD-419

Judiciary**Constitution Subcommittee**

Business meeting, to mark up S. 702, S. 797, S. 2000, bills to require the Attorney General to collect data and report annually on crimes motivated by racial, ethnic, or religious prejudice, and H.R. 3146, to allow the advertising in interstate commerce of lotteries, gift enterprises, and similar activities if the activity is legal in the State in which it is conducted.

SD-226

AUGUST 2

9:00 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Communications Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 2044, to require further review by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to ensure thorough deliberation on proposed changes in the method of regulation of interstate basic service rates, and to review FCC price cap proceedings.

SR-253

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources**Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee**

To hold hearings on miscellaneous public lands measures, including H.R. 2530, H.R. 2952, H.R. 3559, H.R. 4212, H.R. 4315, S. 1290, S. 2565, S. 2586, and H.R. 4050.

SD-366

Foreign Relations**East Asian and Pacific Affairs Subcommittee**

To hold hearings on U.S. policy toward Indochina.

SD-419

10:00 a.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To hold oversight hearings on the thrift industry.

SD-538

2:00 p.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs**International Finance and Monetary Policy Subcommittee**

To hold oversight hearings on international debt.

SD-538

Commerce, Science, and Transportation**Consumer Subcommittee**

To hold hearings on S. 2549, Drunk Driving Prevention Act.

SR-253

3:30 p.m.

Conferees

On H.R. 4586, appropriating funds for fiscal year 1989 for military construction programs of the Department of Defense.

S-128, Capitol

AUGUST 3

9:00 a.m.

Rules and Administration

Business meeting, to mark up S. 182, to establish a uniform poll closing time

in the continental United States for Presidential elections, S. 1786, to establish a series of six Presidential primaries at which the public may express its preference for the nomination of an individual for election to the office of President of the United States, and proposed legislation relating to the procedure by which broadcast tapes of Senate proceedings will be made available to the public.

SR-301

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed Commercial Space Launch Act Amendments, and S. 2395, to revise insurance requirements for persons licensed to provide satellite launch services and to make other changes relating to commercial access to space.

SR-253

10:00 a.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To continue oversight hearings on the thrift industry.

SD-538

Environment and Public Works

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-406

AUGUST 4

9:00 a.m.

Rules and Administration

To hold hearings on S. 1766, to authorize the Indian American Forum for Political Education to establish a memorial to Mahatma Gandhi in the District of Columbia.

SR-301

9:30 a.m.

Environment and Public Works**Superfund and Environmental Oversight Subcommittee**

To hold oversight hearings on Federal facility compliance with hazardous waste laws.

SD-406

10:00 a.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs**International Finance and Monetary Policy Subcommittee**

To resume oversight hearings on international debt.

SD-538

2:00 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources**Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee**

To hold hearings on S. 2352, to provide for the transfer of certain lands in the State of Arizona.

SD-366

2:30 p.m.

Finance**International Trade Subcommittee**

To hold hearings on the nominations of Don E. Newquist, of Texas, and Ronald A. Cass, of Massachusetts, each to be a Member of the United States International Trade Commission, and Salvatore R. Martoche, of New York, to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for Enforcement.

SD-215

AUGUST 8

10:00 a.m.

Foreign Relations**East Asian and Pacific Affairs Subcommittee**

To resume hearings on U.S. policy toward Indochina.

SD-419

AUGUST 10

9:00 a.m.

Office of Technology Assessment

The Board, to meet on pending business matters.

EF-100, Capitol

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Consumer Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 2047, to require health warning labels on containers of alcoholic beverages.

SR-253

AUGUST 11

9:00 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold oversight hearings to review certain veterans health care programs.

SH-216

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee

To hold hearings on the computer network and high performance computing.

SR-253

SEPTEMBER 20

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Foreign Commerce and Tourism Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings to review the U.S. and foreign commercial service.

SR-253

CANCELLATIONS**JULY 29**

10:00 a.m.

Finance**Social Security and Family Policy Subcommittee**

To hold hearings on proposed legislation to require the Social Security Administration to provide periodic statements to covered workers regarding Social Security taxes paid and benefit levels that can be expected.

SD-215

AUGUST 2

10:00 a.m.

Environment and Public Works**Environmental Protection Subcommittee**

Business meeting, to mark up S. 2272, to authorize funds for fiscal years 1989 and 1990 for the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act of 1980, S. 2384, to authorize funds for fiscal years 1989 through 1991 for the Atlantic Striped Bass Conservation Act, and other related measures.

SD-406