

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Wednesday, March 9, 1988

The House met at 2 p.m.
The Chaplain, Rev. James David Ford, D.D., offered the following prayer:

We pray, O God, for a good spirit in our land, a spirit that recognizes the dignity of those with whom we compete and with whom we disagree, and a spirit that does not disparage the good name of someone else. Help us to hold high the common good, our common tasks for justice and our mutual goals that we will better express between us the human bonds that make us one people. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

Mr. GREGG. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 1, rule I, I demand a vote on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the Chair's approval of the Journal.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. GREGG. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 253, nays 120, not voting 60, as follows:

[Roll No. 26]

YEAS—253

Ackerman	Boucher	DeFazio
Anderson	Boxer	Dellums
Andrews	Brennan	Derrick
Annunzio	Brown (CA)	Dicks
Anthony	Bruce	Dingell
Applegate	Bryant	Dixon
Archer	Bustamante	Donnelly
Aspin	Byron	Dorgan (ND)
Atkins	Campbell	Downey
AuCoin	Cardin	Duncan
Barnard	Carper	Durbin
Bartlett	Carr	Dwyer
Bateman	Chapman	Dymally
Bates	Chappell	Dyson
Bellenson	Clarke	Early
Bennett	Clement	Eckart
Berman	Coelho	Edwards (CA)
Beverly	Coleman (TX)	English
Boggs	Combest	Erdreich
Boland	Conte	Evans
Bonior	Cooper	Fascell
Bonker	Coyne	Fazio
Borski	Darden	Fish
Bosco	Davis (MI)	Florio

Foglietta	Levine (CA)	Rowland (GA)
Foley	Lewis (GA)	Roybal
Ford (TN)	Lowry (WA)	Russo
Frank	Lujan	Sabo
Frost	Luken, Thomas	Saiki
Garcia	Manton	Sawyer
Gaydos	Markey	Scheuer
Gejdenson	Martinez	Schulze
Gibbons	Matsui	Schumer
Gilman	Mazzoli	Sharp
Glickman	McCloskey	Shaw
Gonzalez	McCurdy	Shumway
Gordon	McHugh	Shuster
Gradison	McMillen (MD)	Slisisky
Grant	McFume	Skaggs
Green	Miller (CA)	Skelton
Guarini	Miller (WA)	Slattery
Gunderson	Mineta	Slaughter (NY)
Hall (OH)	Moakley	Smith (FL)
Hall (TX)	Mollohan	Smith (IA)
Hamilton	Montgomery	Smith (NE)
Hansen	Morrison (CT)	Smith (NJ)
Harris	Morrison (WA)	Snowe
Hatcher	Mrazek	Solarz
Hayes (IL)	Murtha	Spence
Hayes (LA)	Myers	Spratt
Hefner	Nagle	St Germain
Hertel	Natcher	Staggers
Hochbrueckner	Neal	Stallings
Horton	Nelson	Stark
Howard	Nielson	Stenholm
Hoyer	Nowak	Stokes
Hubbard	Oakar	Stratton
Huckaby	Oberstar	Studds
Hughes	Obey	Swift
Hutto	Olin	Synar
Jeffords	Owens (NY)	Tallon
Jenkins	Owens (UT)	Tauzin
Johnson (CT)	Panetta	Thomas (GA)
Johnson (SD)	Patterson	Torricelli
Jones (NC)	Pease	Trafficant
Jontz	Pelosi	Traxler
Kanjorski	Pepper	Udall
Kapture	Perkins	Valentine
Kasich	Petri	Vento
Kastenmeier	Pickett	Visclosky
Kennedy	Pickle	Volkmer
Kennelly	Price (IL)	Walgren
Kildee	Price (NC)	Watkins
Kleczka	Quillen	Waxman
Kolter	Rahall	Weiss
Konnyu	Rangel	Whitten
Kostmayer	Ravenel	Wise
LaFalce	Ray	Wolpe
Lancaster	Richardson	Wortley
Lantos	Rinaldo	Wyden
Latta	Robinson	Wylie
Leath (TX)	Rodino	Yates
Lehman (FL)	Roe	Yatron
Lent	Rose	
Levin (MI)	Rostenkowski	

NAYS—120

Armey	Craig	Hefley
Badham	Crane	Henry
Ballenger	Dannemeyer	Herger
Barton	Daub	Holloway
Bentley	Davis (IL)	Hopkins
Bereuter	DeLay	Hunter
Bliley	DeWine	Hyde
Boehlert	Dickinson	Inhofe
Brown (CO)	DioGuardi	Ireland
Buechner	Dreier	Jacobs
Bunning	Edwards (OK)	Kolbe
Burton	Emerson	Kyl
Callahan	Fawell	Lagomarsino
Chandler	Fields	Leach (IA)
Cheney	Frenzel	Lewis (CA)
Clay	Galleghy	Lewis (FL)
Clinger	Gallo	Livingston
Coats	Gekas	Lowery (CA)
Coble	Goodling	Lukens, Donald
Coleman (MO)	Gregg	Madigan
Coughlin	Hastert	Martin (IL)
Courter	Hawkins	McEwen

McGrath	Roth	Solomon
McMillan (NC)	Roukema	Stangeland
Meyers	Rowland (CT)	Stump
Michel	Saxton	Sundquist
Miller (OH)	Schaefer	Swindall
Molinari	Schneider	Tauke
Moorhead	Schroeder	Thomas (CA)
Morella	Schuette	Upton
Murphy	Sensenbrenner	Vander Jagt
Oxley	Shays	Vucanovich
Packard	Sikorski	Walker
Parris	Skeen	Weber
Penny	Slaughter (VA)	Weldon
Pursell	Smith (TX)	Wheat
Regula	Smith, Denny	Whittaker
Rhodes	(OR)	Wolf
Ridge	Smith, Robert	Young (AK)
Roberts	(NH)	Young (FL)
Rogers	Smith, Robert	
	(OR)	

NOT VOTING—60

Akaka	Gephardt	Martin (NY)
Alexander	Gingrich	Mavroules
Baker	Gray (IL)	McCandless
Biaggi	Gray (PA)	McCollum
Bilbray	Hammerschmidt	McDade
Bilirakis	Hiler	Mica
Boulter	Houghton	Moody
Brooks	Jones (TN)	Nichols
Broomfield	Kemp	Ortiz
Collins	Lehman (CA)	Pashayan
Conyers	Leland	Porter
Crockett	Lightfoot	Ritter
de la Garza	Lipinski	Roemer
Dornan (CA)	Lloyd	Savage
Dowdy	Lott	Sweeney
Espy	Lungren	Taylor
Feighan	Mack	Torres
Flake	MacKay	Towns
Filippo	Marlenee	Williams
Ford (MI)		Wilson

□ 1421

So the Journal was approved.
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING AMOUNTS FROM CONTINGENT FUND OF THE HOUSE FOR EXPENSES OF INVESTIGATIONS AND STUDIES BY STANDING AND SELECT COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE

Mr. GAYDOS, from the Committee on House Administration, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 100-512) on the resolution (H. Res. 388) providing amounts from the contingent fund of the House for expenses of investigations and studies by standing and select committees of the House in the 2d session of the 100th Congress, as amended, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

EXTENDING MEDICAL BENEFITS FOR CERTAIN FORMER SPOUSES OF MEMBERS OF U.S. ARMED FORCES

Mrs. BYRON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Commit-

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

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

tee on Armed Services be discharged from further consideration of the bill (H.R. 3967) to amend the Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1985, to extend medical benefits for certain former spouses, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Maryland?

Mr. BATEMAN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I do not intend to object, I would ask the gentlewoman from Maryland [Mrs. BYRON], the chairman of the Subcommittee on Military Personnel and Compensation, if she would please explain the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Maryland [Mrs. BYRON] for that purpose.

Mrs. BYRON. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3967 would extend until December 31, 1988, medical care benefits for a very small group of long-term divorced spouses of military retirees. Without quick congressional action, their medical care coverage will expire on April 1, 1988.

At the direction of the Congress, the Department of Defense has negotiated a plan with a private insurer under which divorced spouses and other individuals losing their connection with the military medical care system will be able to convert their military medical benefits to a private insurance firm.

Mr. Speaker, the plan is not yet in place, however, necessitating a short-term extension of the eligibility for the affected individuals in the military medical system.

H.R. 3967 was approved by the Subcommittee on Military Personnel and Compensation on February 25. Because of the accelerated schedule of the Committee on Armed Services hearing this year of the Department of Defense authorization bill, we will not have a full committee meeting for several weeks.

I, therefore, polled the members of the Committee on Armed Services to obtain their approval to bring this legislation directly to the floor.

Mr. BATEMAN. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I appreciate the explanation of the gentlewoman from Maryland [Mrs. BYRON] and would further note that this legislation affects approximately 600 individuals who might otherwise be left without medical care coverage.

The Department of Defense estimates the cost of this bill to be \$95,000.

Mr. Speaker, with that statement, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Maryland?

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I do so in

order to ask a question of the gentlewoman from Maryland [Mrs. BYRON], because this is an important measure even though it is targeting a reduced number of individuals.

Mr. Speaker, I want to know of the gentlewoman from Maryland [Mrs. BYRON] if she could give us a little more of a refined explanation of the individuals that this special legislation is targeting and whether or not there are others that would be either marginally or peripherally affected at a later date?

□ 1430

Mrs. BYRON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GONZALEZ. I yield to the gentlewoman from Maryland.

Mrs. BYRON. Mr. Speaker, let me say that this legislation is a 9-month extension covering 600 individuals who would otherwise be left without any medical coverage. It is only those long-term divorced spouses of military retirees who currently are under the system and who will have to leave the system and, therefore, it is only an extension until the new system can be put into place.

Mr. GONZALEZ. In other words, this particular action is necessary because of the expiration of the existing law.

Mrs. BYRON. The existing system expires April 1, and it is an extension until December 31 to put the new system into place.

Mr. GONZALEZ. And the affected individuals are all either beneficiaries or surviving beneficiaries of retirees or are they active duty?

Mrs. BYRON. They are long-term divorced spouses of military retirees.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman. I appreciate her patience, and I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 3967

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

SECTION 1. EXTENSION OF MEDICAL BENEFITS FOR CERTAIN FORMER SPOUSES.

Section 645(c) of the Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1985 (Public Law 98-525; 98 Stat. 2549), is amended by striking out "April 1, 1988," and inserting in lieu thereof "December 31, 1988."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A TRAGEDY AT FORT CAMPBELL

(Mr. HUBBARD asked and was given permission to address the House

for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HUBBARD. Mr. Speaker, for the second time in less than 3 years, it is with much sadness that I speak here regarding another horrible tragedy involving young Army soldiers based at Fort Campbell, KY.

We all remember that Fort Campbell was the home base of 248 soldiers killed December 12, 1985, when an inadequately chartered jet bringing them home for Christmas from peace-keeping duties in the Sinai Peninsula crashed in Gander, Newfoundland.

Last night at 9:45 central standard time, two military UH-60 Blackhawk helicopters collided during a training mission, plunging 800 feet and killing 17 servicemen 6 miles southwest of Fort Campbell Army Air Field in western Kentucky.

The UH-60 Blackhawk is one of the military's newest helicopters, but has been plagued by design flaws. Last summer, Army officials said that about 40 people had been killed in crashes of this helicopter since 1978.

As Members of Congress, we extend to the families of these servicemen our sympathy.

As Members of Congress, it is our responsibility to assure our young men and women of the military that they will receive the very best training, equipment, helicopters, tanks and supplies that we can provide—regardless of the cost—in an effort to prevent future accidents which jeopardize the lives of those providing our national defense.

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HUBBARD. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my friend for bringing up this tragedy and expressing his condolences as we all do from the Kentucky delegation. I am proud of the gentleman from Kentucky for making this statement.

Mr. HUBBARD. I thank my colleague from Kentucky and the Chair for allowing this time to express our sympathies to the families of the servicemen who died yesterday while serving our country.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 1259

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my name be removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 1259, which would grant a Federal charter for the National Association of Veterans Affairs.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

LICENSING OF EMERGENCY VEHICLE DRIVERS

(Mr. HORTON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, today I introduced a bill to amend the Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1986. My legislation exempts drivers of emergency service vehicles from the requirement that they hold a special, Federal chauffeur license. This requirement, which was included in the omnibus 1986 legislation, is costly. Licensing of each driver would cost between \$200 and \$300.

The burdens this licensing requirement imposes on rural governments and volunteer fire departments is obvious. Quite simply, licensing costs would cut deeply into the operating budgets of these volunteer fire and other emergency service organizations.

It doesn't make sense that, in this era of increased emphasis on voluntarism, we hurt those volunteer organizations most essential to Americans—rural Americans in particular.

Mr. Speaker, this provision was prompted by a concern that drivers of emergency vehicles might not be fully qualified to drive these vehicles. I can assure you that men and women don't just volunteer and then jump into the driver's seat of a fire truck or other emergency vehicle. Volunteer fire and ambulance organizations in my congressional district conduct extensive training programs for their drivers, medical volunteers and other volunteers. Training is provided for each specialty and driving is one such specialty.

I suggest that we determine whether a problem exists with emergency vehicle drivers, and the extent to which it exists. Volunteer fire departments especially can't afford the expense of paying for the licensing of each and every volunteer.

Common sense and my firsthand knowledge convinces me that adequate driver and training of other volunteers is provided by these emergency volunteer organizations.

The licensing scheme should never have been included in the 1986 safety legislation. My bill repeals the requirement, and I urge my colleagues to join me as cosponsors and to assist in getting this legislation through Congress.

VALOR AWARD TO BRIAN E. STEPHENSON

The SPEAKER. Today I have the honor of placing a brief statement in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD recognizing a demonstration of courage and intelligence by an employee of the House of Representatives, Brian Stephenson. My remarks, however, cannot describe the importance of Mr.

Stephenson's action on December 7, 1987.

On that day, through Mr. Stephenson's adroit handling of a dangerous situation—he was able to save the life of a coworker in the Rayburn Building.

While no words can accurately measure our respect and appreciation, Brian Stephenson is to be commended for coming to the aid of Robert Weber in an emergency.

An extra special salute is due, in my opinion, to Mr. Stephenson for having the knowledge and presence of mind to realize exactly what was needed in this crisis. His quick-witted actions prevented tragedy.

**ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL
VALOR AWARD PRESENTED TO BRIAN E. STEPHENSON**

This valor award is presented to you in recognition for your actions on Monday, December 7, 1987 in saving the life of Mr. Robert Weber, an employee of the Westinghouse Corporation.

While working in Transformer Room #1 in the Rayburn House Office Building, Mr. Weber accidentally came in contact with an energized connection on the top of the network protector. The 480 volts present paralyzed his muscles and he was unable to separate himself from this potentially lethal voltage. You took immediate action by using a wooden ladder to pull Mr. Weber free of the energized connection thus undoubtedly saving him from death by electrocution. You administered first aid, including CPR, and when you determined that Mr. Weber was conscious, summoned the Capitol Police and had them call an ambulance.

You acted with incredible presence of mind during this emergency. Your timely actions are, in my opinion, the reason that Mr. Weber is alive and that he suffered only from a minor burn on the hand and a cut to his head. Your actions were of the highest order of bravery and set an example for us all. You are indeed a credit to the Office of the Architect of the Capitol and to your fellow employees.

FEBRUARY 26, 1988.

GEORGE M. WHITE,
Architect of the Capitol.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF CANADA-UNITED STATES INTERPARLIAMENTARY GROUP

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of 22 U.S.C. 276d, the Chair appoints as members of the United States delegation to attend the 29th meeting of the Canada-United States Interparliamentary group the following Members on the part of the House:

Mr. GEJDENSON of Connecticut, chairman;

Mr. FASCELL of Florida, vice-chairman;

- Mr. GIBBONS of Florida;
- Mr. HAMILTON of Indiana;
- Mr. OBERSTAR of Minnesota;
- Mr. AUCOIN of Oregon;
- Mr. LAFALCE of New York;
- Mr. BROOMFIELD of Michigan;
- Mr. HORTON of New York;
- Mr. STANGLAND of Minnesota;

Mr. MARTIN of New York; and
Mr. MILLER of Washington.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBER OF SELECT COMMITTEE ON HUNGER

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of section 103 of House Resolution 26, 100th Congress, and the order of the House of January 22, 1987, the Chair appoints as an additional member of the Select Committee on Hunger, the gentleman from California [Mr. HERGER].

WHO WANTS PEACE IN CENTRAL AMERICA?

(Mr. COELHO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COELHO. Mr. Speaker, who wants peace in Central America?

Not the House Republicans. Last week, they voted 171 to 5 to kill a bill providing humanitarian aid to the region because it didn't escalate the Contra war.

Do the Contras want peace? It doesn't look like it. They've just walked out of direct ceasefire talks with the Sandinistas. They've only been demanding direct talks with the senior members of the Sandinista leadership inside Nicaragua for 6 years. It seems they'd rather kidnap Americans in Nicaragua, and run drugs with Noriega, than negotiate a peaceful settlement in the region.

Does President Reagan want peace? Of course not. He all but told the VFW this week he'd rather see the Contras starve than go without military aid.

Mr. Speaker, isn't it clear? You cannot pursue peace by making war, shredding documents, running drugs, avoiding negotiations or kidnaping Americans. The American people and the Democratic Party understand that, and that is why we are truly on the side of peace in Central America.

JOB ENHANCEMENT FOR FAMILIES ACT

(Mr. PETRI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing major legislation to help America's working poor, and to help those on welfare who are trying to get off.

Under current law, the earned income tax credit supplements the wages of workers who are trying to support families on low incomes. Unfortunately, however, although welfare varies according to family size, the EITC does not.

As a result, larger families have a harder time getting off and staying off welfare.

My Job Enhancement for Families Act, on the other hand, would increase this credit and vary it by family size.

The result is welfare reform which encourages work, and encourages family stability.

Also, it achieves the aims of raising the minimum wage without causing any negative side effects like inflation and the destruction of entry-level jobs.

I urge all my colleagues to study this bill and give it their support.

ISRAEL SHOULD ADOPT SHULTZ PEACE PLAN

(Mr. TRAFICANT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, over 80 Palestinians have been killed on the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Over 600 people there have been wounded, many of them women and children. One report of the American committee said that Israeli soldiers burst into a small hut seeking information. They beat the mother's elbows and knees and did not stop there, they beat her five children.

Mr. Speaker, I have always been a strong supporter of Israel. They are an ally and a friend. But the time has come to speak out against the abuses on the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Ladies and gentlemen, the truth is the silence in the Congress is deafening.

Today I have drafted a letter to Prime Minister Shamir urging Israel to accept Secretary Shultz' peace plan. I think it is important for all of us, Republicans and Democrats, to stand united behind that plan of Secretary Shultz. Even Rabbi Schlinder in New York stated that these beatings violate every principle of human decency. How right he is.

The Congress cannot remain silent any longer. It is too deafening. A voice of outrage should be the roar of the House and everybody should hear it.

LINE-ITEM VETO

(Mr. LAGOMARSINO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, if we are serious about bringing the Federal budget under control, we need to consider new ways to restrain spending. One proven method, already used in 43 States, including California, is the line-item veto. Presidents must sign or veto bills in their entirety and are unable to eliminate undesirable and wasteful provisions.

While serving as Governor of California, Ronald Reagan line-item

vetoed an average of 2 percent per year of State spending. That same rate at the Federal level would translate to over \$20 billion this year alone.

Congress would retain the power to override a line-item veto.

Considering that the entire Federal budget for 1802, not long after the Constitution was adopted, was \$8 million, I doubt that the Founding Fathers foresaw the size and complexities of modern-day budgeting, let alone provided for it.

Mr. Speaker, the true opposition to the many attempts to institute the line-item veto is reluctance to banish undesirable and wasteful provisions. I encourage support for this proposal.

HIGH RATE OF INFANT MORTALITY IN THE UNITED STATES

(Mr. DURBIN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. Speaker, the United States is a great place to live, but a baby may not want to be born here, for you see it is safer for an infant to be born in Spain, Australia, Ireland, Singapore, or Jamaica than it is to be born in the United States. The infant death rate in America is the worst of any industrialized nation in the world.

A new report by the Office of Technology Assessment discloses that 40,000 American babies die annually before their first birthday, twice the death rate in Japan.

Why? For one reason, while the percentage of kids living in poverty rose by one-third between 1978 and 1984, Medicaid payments for children declined by 13 percent, and Federal programs for poor women and children decreased by 32 percent.

The Reagan administration has convinced us that Government is our enemy and that while we can afford the highest military budget in our Nation's history, we cannot afford medical care for needy mothers.

The OTA report graphically demonstrates the results of this policy. Our children are falling to their death through the largest hole in the Reagan safety net.

□ 1445

Can we afford to save the lives of our kids? The answer is clearly "yes."

Many birth defects are avoidable and the number of low birth-weight babies can be dramatically reduced. We need a national commitment to reduce teenage pregnancy, realistic Medicaid programs to provide prenatal care, a public education effort to tell young mothers about the critical need for early prenatal care and most of all we need leadership in this country which realizes that our most important legacy is our children.

INCREASING THE MINIMUM WAGE IS A JOB-KILLER

(Mr. BALLENGER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BALLENGER. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow the Committee on Education and Labor will consider H.R. 1834, the bill to increase the minimum wage to \$4.65 an hour by 1991. Now why would anyone be opposed? The arguments of proponents sound so honorable, so virtuous. The reason is quite simple. Raising the minimum wage is a job killer.

Whose jobs would be killed? It won't be doctors or lawyers or Members of Congress. Nor are skilled union laborers likely to be adversely affected. The losers will be the very individuals H.R. 1834 is designed to help: low-skilled workers, teenagers, and minorities.

It is estimated that the increase legislated by Congress in 1977 resulted in a loss of 644,000 jobs through unemployment and disemployment. Recent figures from the Department of Labor estimates that each 10-percent increase in the minimum wage means that 100,000 to 200,000 jobs would be lost or not created.

H.R. 1834 is designed to help the working poor. It doesn't. It will only help to throw hundreds of thousands of Americans out of work.

URGING THE CONTRAS TO RETURN TO THE BARGAINING TABLE

(Mr. VISCLOSKEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VISCLOSKEY. Mr. Speaker, I was saddened to learn that the Contras recently decided to walk away from the scheduled peace talks with the Sandinista government.

As we all know, last week many Members of this body had to make an agonizing decision concerning aid to the Contras. Since coming to Congress, I have consistently opposed Contra aid. But last week, in the hope that it would facilitate the peace process, I supported the nonmilitary Contra aid package. Regrettably, it was narrowly defeated. If the Contras believe that this sends a signal that military aid is now inevitable, I must respectfully disagree.

Throughout the debate surrounding this issue, there has been consistent questioning about the Sandinista's sincerity in pursuing the peace process. Now the same questions must be raised about the Contras. In conclusion, I join with my colleagues in urging the Contras to return to the bargaining table and work for an accord that will end this terrible civil

war and insure an orderly democratization of Nicaragua.

WE SHOULD IMPOSE A TOTAL TRADE EMBARGO ON PANAMA

(Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. Speaker, as we all know, the situation in Panama is critical and poses a serious threat to the security of the United States. I want to take this opportunity to commend the President and this administration for their response to this crisis. Direct aid to the Government of Panama has been suspended and Panamanian funds in the United States have been frozen. These are definitely important and positive steps.

However, I believe we should go one step further. We should not conduct business as usual with Panama until Noriega has been extradited to stand trial in the United States for alleged drug trafficking. This will be the purpose of legislation I will be introducing later today. My bill, which is similar to legislation recently introduced in the Senate, will impose a total trade embargo on Panama until either Noriega has been extradited to stand trial in this country or until the President determines that democracy has been achieved in Panama.

Mr. Speaker, we all know that the war on drugs is a battle we cannot afford to lose, but we will never win it if we let people like General Noriega off the hook. He is a thug and drug dealer. He must stand trial in the United States. In short, if we are going to conduct a war on drugs, we must target the source and we should begin with Noriega.

EXPLOITING AIDS

(Mr. WEISS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, this week America has witnessed another exploitation of the AIDS crisis with the publication of a new book by sex researchers Masters and Johnson. I fear that whatever they may personally profit from this literary venture will come at the expense of undermining years of solid scientific work by AIDS experts around the world.

In their new book and the marketing hoopla created to sell it, the authors report on the HIV prevalence in a very small study of sexually active persons. The scientific community has already uniformly condemned this study as skewed and misrepresentative, and because it ignores an overwhelming volume of epidemiological data. Compounding these major flaws the au-

thors project, on the basis of solely theoretical statements lacking any scientific underpinning, that AIDS may be transmitted in the most casual of ways.

Unfortunately, many will attempt to use the new book to further their own agenda. The result sadly will be heightened and unfounded fears about AIDS, unnecessary hysteria, and more unjust discrimination against those struck by this killer disease.

Mr. Speaker, efforts to exploit AIDS solely for personal gain should be seen for what they are.

"ILLEGAL DUMPING UNDER COVER OF SPILL": AN INTRICATE WEB OF MISLEADING REPORTING

(Mr. SCHULZE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. SCHULZE. Mr. Speaker, I am sure you shared with me consternation over a recent Associated Press article entitled "Illegal Dumping Under Cover of Spill?" The article claimed that certain unnamed companies took advantage of the recent Pittsburgh oil spill by dumping cancer-causing industrial solvents into the Ohio River.

A member of my staff investigated, and no evidence was found to support the story. What was discovered was an intricate web of misleading reporting. Both experts mentioned in the article claimed to be misquoted and neither supported the article's focus. Even the Department of Environmental Resources in Pittsburgh indicated that there is no evidence of illegal dumping. This story seems to have been concocted from fabricated evidence and innuendo.

I question how such a story could end up on the AP wire. Mr. Speaker, the first amendment has been abused. Freedom of the press does not mean that the press has the right to mislead the people through biased and inaccurate reporting.

GALLAUDET COLLEGE STUDENT PROTESTS

(Mr. BUSTAMANTE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BUSTAMANTE. Mr. Speaker, I am deeply troubled by the recent student protests at Gallaudet College. This institution was founded by Federal charter 124 years ago. During this period, the college has had seven presidents, not one of whom has been a hearing-impaired person.

It is ironic, to say the least, that the only liberal arts college for the deaf has never had a hearing-impaired president. But the ultimate irony is the fact that Gallaudet College was es-

tablished during the administration of President Lincoln.

President Lincoln believed in the equality of all people, regardless of race or disability. That's why under his administration, the Federal Government helped establish Gallaudet College, which has given the deaf community equal access to this Nation's educational resources. Were President Lincoln alive today, he would be astonished to learn that the liberal arts college he helped to establish still does not have a hearing-impaired president.

Some may argue that Gallaudet chose the most qualified candidate for college president, despite the fact the chosen candidate is not hearing impaired. If that's true, then I am compelled to ask: Why wasn't an equally qualified hearing-impaired candidate not found? I doubt it's because no such candidates exist.

Those of us who are not hearing impaired can never fully appreciate how important it is for a deaf student to have a college president who understands from personal experience what it's like to be hearing impaired. I hope this Congress will rally in support of the Gallaudet students, as I'm sure President Lincoln would have.

H.R. 4091 TO HELP EASE THE FINANCIAL BURDEN OF POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION

(Mr. SCHUETTE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SCHUETTE. Mr. Speaker, last week I introduced legislation for American families in an effort to help them save and to ease the financial burden of a college education through a new education savings bond program. H.R. 4091, the Tuition Savings Bond Assistance Act of 1988 would create a new tax incentive for parents and children to save for advancing their education or training. I believe that if we are to have special incentives in our tax laws to encourage specific activities, there is no better activity to encourage than saving for education—for investing in our Nation's future.

In today's world of record trade deficits in an increasingly global economy, the topic of how to improve our international competitiveness has moved to the forefront of the Nation's agenda. One of the best ways to assure that the United States will remain a first class economic power is to make sure that our educational system is preparing our young people for the challenge of real life.

AFFORDABILITY IS A KEY TO GOING TO COLLEGE

In higher education, our colleges and universities are working hard to improve the quality of their programs. They are stressing the importance of

real learning and skills development, and they are playing a very important role in restoring our Nation's competitiveness.

However, the key question today in higher education is as much access to a college education—economic access—as it is to the quality of college curriculums. Many American families today are intimidated by the high cost of 4 years of college. Far too many forego advanced education altogether or settle for less because of the prohibitive costs of tuition, books, room and board.

We have all seen the startling figure: First, the cost of a college education has almost doubled since 1980; second, less than 20 percent of the families who earn \$20,000 or less save for college; third, less than half of the families of college students save for college; and fourth, those who did save managed to put away an average of \$2,500, far short of what is needed today. Moreover, most of the families who can save are only able to do so after their children reached high school age.

These facts clearly show that most parents are not able to save sufficiently to meet the financial obligations involved in pursuing a college or advanced technical training. My bill, the Tuition Savings Bond Assistance Act of 1988, is designed to help families avoid going into substantial debt during college that may deter bright and otherwise able students, our sons and daughters, the future of the Nation, from pursuing an advanced degree or technical training.

The Tuition Savings Bond Assistance Act of 1988, would help address the sad state of affairs that exists which has students financing only about one-third of their college costs by holding jobs, and if they are fortunate, from savings accounts. While it is true that students may also receive financial aid in the form of grants and loans under a variety of Federal programs to help them pay their bills, these loans often must be paid off for years after graduation—often at considerable sacrifice.

This legislation would assist families in more fully utilizing the savings option to meet the costs of a college education or advanced technical training. It will encourage them to use this important tool available for families to spread the financial burden of going to college over a longer period of time, perhaps even enabling them to make a larger contribution to paying those bills.

On the State level, strides have been made in the development of innovative programs to better enable students and their families to afford the cost of going to college. My bill says it is about time that the Federal Government consider a new innovative pro-

posal of its own—a savings bond program for education.

My bill would work on the same principle that education savings account initiatives do, except that the account would be structured in the form of a special tax-advantaged savings bond purchased directly from the Federal Government. The proceeds from these special bonds would be used solely for the purpose of meeting the costs of a college or advanced education. In short, an ESB would be used so that parents may plan and better prepare for the ever-increasing costs of post-secondary education just as IRA's are often used to plan for retirement.

Students who cash in these bonds for the purposes of paying the costs of postsecondary education would pay no tax on the interest these savings bonds earn over their lifetime, or for up to 20 years. These bonds can be cashed to pay for eligible educational expenses such as tuition and fees required for enrollment, other fees, books, supplies, and room and board at an eligible college, university or vocational school.

Under my bill, the interest earned on these special education savings bonds would be exempt from taxation for up to \$2,000 per dependent per year. Deductions, would be limited in a given year only when the amount of interest earned or investment yield exceeds the sum total of higher education expenses paid. Interest earnings or investment yield from bonds redeemed for expenditures for noneducational purposes would be taxed as ordinary income.

THE ADVANTAGES OF ESB'S ARE MANY

This concept offers many advantages to the status quo in education aid and grant programs. Aside from helping families meet the cost of higher education, ESB's would represent a new partnership between the Federal Government, the parent and the student to help better prepare the Nation for the future by building and banking on American youth—our more precious national resource.

ESB's would also help boost the national savings rate and therefore increase the pool of funds available for capital investment, while offering the additional benefit of helping to stretch increasingly scarce Federal resources for education.

ESB'S ARE SUPPLEMENTS, NOT REPLACEMENTS TO OTHER AID PROGRAMS

Nevertheless, we must recognize that many families lack the financial capacity to save anything at all. As such, this idea could never be a replacement for work-study programs, grants-in-aid or Federal loan programs for economically disadvantaged students. Continued funding for these programs at reasonable levels must be maintained if we are going to be able to compete effectively in global markets and adapt to a technologically advanced world.

The 100th Congress now has my bill and several other proposals under consideration to help relieve the financial burden of a college education. I urge my colleagues to support my bill and other education savings account proposals to help parents help their children go to college or receive advanced training.

The passage of my bill along with a strong commitment to education by all levels of government is an investment in America's future. It is an investment opportunity which we cannot afford to miss.

WE SHOULD SUPPORT THE STUDENTS OF GALLAUDET COLLEGE

(Mr. FRANK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. FRANK. Mr. Speaker, I join with my colleague from Texas who previously spoke about applauding the students of Gallaudet College. Their request is so simple it should not have to have been made. There are qualified candidates who are hearing impaired. There are people on the Gallaudet faculty who were seeking that presidency.

For the trustees to turn away from the entirely reasonable request of the students that a hearing impaired individual be made president of that college is a very unfortunate expression of insensitivity. The students of Gallaudet are people who are fighting hard to get an education despite the problems that they have with their hearing. For the administrators of the university, the people who run it, not to understand the importance of choosing one of the well-qualified candidates who is hearing impaired is very distressing.

There is considerable Federal support for that college. With that support I think it is entirely appropriate that we express, many of us, our disappointment in the action of the trustees.

The students of Gallaudet are right. The appointment has not yet been consummated. The time has come for the trustees to admit that they made a mistake, to rescind the appointment that they have made and to appoint to that college one of the very well-qualified people who are hearing impaired.

The students deserve at least that.

UNITED STATES/SOVIET RELATIONS VIS-A-VIS CENTRAL AMERICA

(Mr. WALKER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, we heard a fascinating speech a few moments ago from the majority whip in

which he indicated that only he and the rest of the political left are in favor of peace in Central America. I would submit that perhaps there are other people in favor of peace as well. But what we worry about is that his form of peace may in fact leave in place a Soviet client-state in Central America. We worry about that, because the policy statement issued as a part of the bill that came to us the other day out of the Democratic caucus did, by inference, allow for a Soviet client-state to be established in Central America as long as it was inoffensive.

Now we come across a letter signed by 67 Democrats including members of the Democratic leadership, including the majority whip, in which they are saying to President Reagan that he ought to negotiate with the Soviets to get their presence out of Central America.

Why is that a worry? Because we already know and surely they know by a letter written to us by Colin Powell to LEE HAMILTON, chairman of the Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East of the Committee on Foreign Affairs indicating that that particular negotiation has already taken place with the Soviets, that the President has already raised it with Gorbachev.

What Colin Powell writes is:

The Soviet position on the question is clear: They propose to limit military assistance to the Sandinistas to only small arms—which the General Secretary characterized as “police arms”—in exchange for U.S. stopping its military assistance programs to the other nations of Central America and to the Nicaraguan Democratic Resistance. This proposal, needless to say, is not congruent with our commitments to the Central American democracies, nor with our national interest. Moreover, it would have us legitimize a dangerous extension of Soviet power onto the mainland of the Western Hemisphere.

Is that what the Democrats are really proposing in this letter, that we legitimize Soviet power in Central America? It sure sounds like it and that is very scary.

THE PANAMA CANAL COMMISSION SHOULD WITHHOLD ITS \$7 MILLION PAYMENT TO THE GOVERNMENT OF PANAMA

(Mr. TAUZIN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Speaker, on March 15 the Panama Canal Commission is scheduled to make a \$7 million payment to the Government of Panama pursuant to the treaty that was executed and signed between our two nations. That \$7 million payment is part of approximately \$80 million of payments the Canal Commission is required to make to the Government of Panama.

Last week the chairman of the full Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries together with myself as chairman of the Subcommittee on the Panama Canal Commission urged the President of the United States not to make the payment, rather to put it in escrow and to insure that that money stays in escrow in interest-bearing accounts until in fact the government of Panama is recognized by the United States of America.

□ 1500

So long as the legitimate government is in hiding, deposed by General Noriega, we feel that money ought to be kept in escrow.

Today, as chairman of the subcommittee, I am introducing a bill to accomplish that purpose. I am joined in that effort by Chairman JONES and the ranking minority member of the full committee and the subcommittee, Congressman DAVIS and Congressman FIELDS. I am urging Members to join us in this effort.

Mr. Speaker, on March 15 we will be contributing to the Noriega regime \$7 million of Panama Canal Commission funds. Unless the administration puts that money in escrow, unless the bill we are introducing today passes, that will happen.

I urge you to join us in an effort to ensure that that money is escrowed, that it does not go to support the regime of General Noriega.

RESIGNATION AS MEMBER OF PUBLIC WORKS AND TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following resignation as member of the Committee on Public Works and Transportation:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, March 9, 1988.

HON. JIM WRIGHT,
Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I wish to tender my resignation from the House Public Works and Transportation Committee consistent with my recent appointment to the House Armed Services and as required by House Rules.

Your consideration of this request will be appreciated.

With kindest regards, I am,
Sincerely,

H. MARTIN LANCASTER,
Member of Congress.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HUBBARD). Without objection, the resignation is accepted.

There was no objection.

FREE PRESS IN PARAGUAY

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the order of the House of yesterday, I call up the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 259) marking the fourth anniversary of the closing of ABC Color, the only independent

newspaper of Paraguay; condemning the refusal of the Government of Paraguay to permit the reopening of ABC Color; and urging the Government of Paraguay to guarantee freedom of the press, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 259

Whereas ABC Color, the only independent newspaper of Paraguay, was established in 1967 as a source of independent and reliable information for the people of Paraguay;

Whereas during its 17 year history, ABC Color and its owner-editor Aldo Zuccolillo were the victims of a campaign of harassment by the Government of Paraguay, including the denial of permits to import newsprint and the frequent arrests of staff;

Whereas these attacks against ABC Color constitute part of a comprehensive campaign against the independent press in Paraguay and against the return of democracy in that country;

Whereas on March 22, 1984, ABC Color was indefinitely closed by order of the Interior Minister and its premises searched;

Whereas while most Latin American countries are returning to representative and democratic forms of government, Paraguay stands as a notable exception;

Whereas the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights of the Organization of American States stated in its Special Report on Paraguay for 1987 that regulations imposed by the government “have enabled a single party—the Colorado Party—to control the entire legislative and electoral processes, thus depriving the electorate of the requisite institutional controls to guarantee genuine and fair elections”;

Whereas on February 14, 1988, presidential elections were held, during which the democratic opposition was denied all access to the government-controlled media;

Whereas that uncontested election provided General Stroessner with his eighth consecutive five-year term as president;

Whereas freedom of the press is the foundation of a free and democratic society; and

Whereas in this vacuum of political freedom in Paraguay, ABC Color provided the people of Paraguay with a small window of truth: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress—

(1) condemns the continued refusal of the Government of Paraguay to permit the reopening of ABC Color; and

(2) strongly urges the Government of Paraguay to take the necessary measures to allow ABC Color to reopen, to guarantee total freedom of the press, and to allow the Paraguayan people to exercise their full rights and freedoms under the Paraguayan Constitution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KOSTMAYER] is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Mr. Speaker, it is my intention to yield 30 minutes to my colleague, the gentleman from California [Mr. LAGOMARSINO] for debate purposes only. Prior to that I would like to speak for just a few moments.

Mr. Speaker, House Concurrent Resolution 259 marks a tragic day in the history of this hemisphere and in the history of the country of Paraguay. On March 22, 1984, the Stroessner dictatorship in Paraguay closed the largest independent newspaper in that country, ABC Color.

This resolution recalls that tragic occurrence, Mr. Speaker, and it calls the Stroessner government to immediately allow the reopening of ABC Color.

Mr. Speaker, every majority and every minority member of the Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere Affairs is a cosponsor of House Concurrent Resolution 259 and every member, Democrat and Republican alike, in the full Committee on Foreign Affairs in the House of Representatives, voted to approve House Concurrent Resolution 259.

Today we commemorate those opponents of the government of General Stroessner, and most especially we commemorate Aldo Zuccolillo, the editor of the paper in question, ABC Color.

Paraguay has had a military dictatorship longer than any other country in Latin America. Our able Ambassador there today, Mr. Speaker, Clyde Taylor, and his predecessor, Arthur Davis, have admirably represented America's interests and America's ideals in Paraguay.

Today the House has the opportunity to stand with Aldo Zuccolillo and with the people of Paraguay struggling now against the repressive regime for democracy.

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the resolution marking the fourth anniversary of the closing of Paraguay's only newspaper, ABC Color.

With all the attention on the major hotspots among the few remaining countries in the Western Hemisphere where there is no democratic government, Paraguay is likely to be overlooked. That calm prevails in Paraguay should not make it any less of a concern for our committee. Naturally, our attention is focused on Nicaragua, Panama and Haiti, and also, on Cuba and Chile.

But, we must also remember the long history of authoritarian rule in Paraguay and the absence of human rights and human liberties. Up until 4 years ago, one small oasis of free expression existed in Paraguay. That was the independent newspaper called ABC Color. Its owner-editor Aldo Zuccolillo suffered throughout the 17-year history of his newspaper as the government harassed and intimidated him. Finally, on March 22, 1984, the Paraguayan Government finally forced the closure of ABC Color, and there's been little hope for freedom of expression and freedom of the press in Paraguay.

All the members of the Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere Affairs are cosponsors of this resolution. It is a remarkable display of unanimity that I wish we could repeat more often. It is a worthy cause to demonstrate our support for the freedoms we all too often take for granted. I am pleased we offer this recognition to a past, but well-remembered and significant example of human liberty.

I urge my colleagues to give this resolution their strong support.

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I support the resolution before us condemning the Paraguayan Government for refusing to reopen the newspaper ABC Color. In an age when sensitivity to human rights is spreading around the world, it is tragic that General Stroessner permits such an abuse of basic freedoms to occur. At a time when Latin American countries are turning to democracy, General Stroessner is moving away from a fundamental respect for human rights.

As we know, ABC Color is the only independent newspaper in Paraguay. After harassing the editor of that paper and making staff arrests, Paraguayan authorities closed down the newspaper.

With the silencing of the only free voice in Paraguay and the denial of press access to the democratic opposition, General Stroessner recently won another term as President of that country.

While we in this democratic Nation have wide access to various points of view, the Paraguayan people are denied access to an independent source of information. While we have numerous parties in this country, the Colorado Party essentially controls the legislative and electoral processes in Paraguay. Both the Organization of American States and the Department of State's human rights reports have documented the many human rights abuses of that government. The freedom-loving Paraguayan people deserve more than a police state. Now is the time for General Stroessner to clean up his act.

In addition to granting fundamental freedoms to his people, the general should stop the corruption in his government. He should also work with the U.S. Government in the war on drugs. He should stop providing a safe environment for drug barons.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this timely resolution.

Mr. CROCKETT. Mr. Speaker, House Concurrent Resolution 259 is a sense of Congress resolution condemning the continued refusal of the Government of Paraguay to permit the reopening of ABC Color, the only independent newspaper in Paraguay. The resolution strongly urges the Government of Paraguay to take the necessary measures to allow ABC Color to reopen, to guarantee freedom of the press, and to allow the Paraguayan people to exercise their full rights and freedoms under the Paraguayan Constitution.

House Concurrent Resolution 259 was adopted by unanimous vote of the Committee on Foreign Affairs this morning, and I know of no opposition to the resolution on either side of the aisle.

Mr. Speaker, Paraguay has the dubious dis-

inction of having the longest military dictatorship in Latin America, and one of the longest in the entire world. Gen. Alfredo Stroessner has ruled Paraguay for the last 34 years and, on February 14 in an uncontested election, was re-elected to another 5-year term. The democratic opposition was denied all access to the government-controlled media.

ABC Color, the only independent newspaper in Paraguay, was established in 1967 as a source of reliable information for the people of Paraguay. During its 17-year history, ABC Color and its owner-editor Aldo Zuccolillo were the victims of a campaign of harassment by the Government of Paraguay, including constant censorship, the denial of permits to import newsprint and the frequent arrests of staff.

On March 22, 1984, the Government struck its final blow against ABC Color, and against freedom of the press and a return to democracy in Paraguay. On that day, the Interior Minister gave the order to close ABC Color permanently. This month will mark the fourth anniversary of the silencing of ABC Color and of independent expression in Paraguay.

The United States Embassy and our able Ambassador, Clyde Taylor, continue vigorously to protest the closing of ABC Color, as well as other actions taken by the Stroessner dictatorship to stifle freedom of the press and the full rights and freedoms of the Paraguayan people. Because of these actions on behalf of human rights in Paraguay, Ambassador Davis' home was tear-gassed by the Paraguayan military last year.

Mr. Speaker, immediately following the closing of ABC Color in 1984, both Houses of this Congress unanimously adopted a resolution condemning the action. We must not let the Government of Paraguay think we have forgotten. We have today an opportunity to support those who are struggling for human rights and freedom of the press, as well the efforts of our Embassy in Paraguay. I urge my colleagues to support the resolution.

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Concurrent Resolution 259, the resolution marking the fourth anniversary of the closing of ABC Color, the only independent newspaper in Paraguay; condemning the refusal of the Government of Paraguay to permit the reopening of ABC Color; and urging the Government of Paraguay to guarantee freedom of the press.

I commend the House Foreign Affairs Committee and the Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere Affairs for bringing this resolution to the House floor. It is appropriate for the House of Representatives to call attention to the lack of press freedom in Paraguay as we note the fourth anniversary of the closing of ABC Color.

ABC Color was a highly regarded independent Paraguayan paper, and its publisher, Aldo Zuccolillo, received various international prizes for the work of the paper. Among them was the Maria Moors Cabot Journalism Prize and the Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Prize from the Interamerican Press Association.

In 1984, the Stroessner government closed this noted newspaper under a law that forbids the press from promoting "hatred among Paraguayans," class struggle, or violence.

Most objective international observers believe that the real reasons for the closure were the paper's aggressive investigative style and its willingness to criticize the corruption and human rights abuses of the Stroessner government. As State Department's "Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 1987" notes in regard to Paraguay:

Despite broad constitutional assurances of freedom of speech and press, in practice the Government will tolerate only limited amounts and kinds of criticism.

The problems experienced by the brave publisher and staff of ABC Color intensified in 1987 for others seeking to promote the free exchange of ideas in Paraguay. In the words of the "Country Reports:"

Freedom of the press was further curtailed in 1987. The Ministry of Interior suspended publication of the nation's only opposition newspaper, and Paraguay's most independent radio station closed after months of illegal jamming of its broadcast frequency and government pressure on advertisers to cancel their accounts. The Government has taken no action on a subsequent application by Radio Nanduti owner Humberto Rubín to relicense the station. Threats by official party organs against the remaining print and broadcast media continued to spur self-censorship in the press.

In addition to the jamming and harassing of Radio Nanduti, the Stroessner government also closed El Pueblo, a newspaper run by the legally-recognized Revolutionary Febrerista Party. The other political parties also have not been permitted to distribute their own publications. In effect, the Stroessner regime has drawn a noose around the remaining more independent media, such as Radio Caritas, Radio Primero de Marzo, the newspaper Última Hora, and certain church bulletins. The free flow of information to the people of Paraguay has now been placed in great jeopardy.

In view of these alarming developments, it is indeed fitting for the United States House of Representatives to go on record today in strong support of freedom of the press in Paraguay. It is essential for the Congress of the United States to stand in solidarity with the courageous men and women who have been working to guarantee the free exchange of ideas and information in Paraguay.

If we profess ourselves to be champions of freedom in this hemisphere, then we cannot ignore the suffering of the Paraguayan people. When freedom of the press is denied, all other freedoms are endangered. So it is particularly appropriate that we take this opportunity today to support freedom of the press in Paraguay. I urge my colleagues to join with me in a strong vote in favor of this resolution.

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Concurrent Resolution 259, which condemns the continued refusal of the Government of Paraguay to permit the reopening of ABC Color; and strongly urges the Government of Paraguay to take the necessary measures to allow ABC Color to reopen, to guarantee total freedom of the press, and to allow the Paraguayan people to exercise their full rights and freedoms under the Paraguayan Constitution.

Paraguay is a major marijuana producing and trafficking country with an estimated

3,000 metric tons of marijuana harvested annually. Paraguay is also believed to be a significant cocaine trafficking country. Based on known seizures of cocaine originating or transiting Paraguay, almost 400 kilos in the last 6 months of 1987, the unconfirmed estimate is that as much as 1 metric ton of cocaine passes through Paraguay each month.

Paraguay appears to have become a significant money laundering location for narcotics traffickers due to lax Government controls. Foreign narcotics money reportedly is being used to purchase land and property in Paraguay. United States Government narcotics control assistance to Paraguay during fiscal year 1987 totaled \$200,000, expended for communications gear, transportation equipment, and data storage and retrieval material.

ABC Color was established in 1967 as a source of independent and reliable information for the people of Paraguay. During its history, ABC Color and its owner-editor Aldo Zuccolillo have been the victims of a campaign of harassment by the Government of Paraguay, including the denial of permits to import news print and the frequent arrests of staff. On March 22, 1984, ABC Color was indefinitely closed by order of the Interior Minister and its premises searched.

The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights of the Organizations of American States stated in its special report on Paraguay for 1987 that regulations imposed by the Government have enabled a single party—the Colorado Party—to control the entire legislative and electoral processes, thus depriving the electorate of the requisite institutional controls to guarantee genuine and fair elections.

On February 14, 1988, General Stroessner was reelected in an uncontested election to his eighth 5-year term as President. During the Presidential election the democratic opposition in Paraguay was denied all access to the Government-controlled media. ABC Color was a small ray of light in a dark society tightly controlled by the Government of Paraguay.

DEA closed its office in Asunción in 1981, but recently reopened it at the request of the American Ambassador Clyde Taylor in the face of increasing evidence that Paraguay is a major transit country for cocaine. According to a news story which appeared in March 7, 1988 edition of the Washington Post "what concerns the Reagan administration about Paraguay is the relatively little the Government has done to prosecute drug traffickers."

The Washington Post news story gave several examples of increased drug activity in Paraguay:

The seizure in Paraguay in late 1984 of 700 drums of ether, acetone and hydrochloric acid—all chemicals used to refine coca paste into cocaine crystals;

Bags containing 95 pounds of cocaine were found hidden in secret compartments of a private plane that landed on a ranch in northeast Paraguay in June 1985;

In late 1986, authorities in Panama seized 88 pounds of cocaine shipped from Paraguay in metal cans disguised as containing hearts of palm;

In August 1987, customs agents in Brussels, Belgium, uncovered more than 250 pounds of cocaine in Paraguayan soap boxes; and

In September 1987, a plane that had taken off from Paraguay crashed in the Argentine Andes with nearly 450 pounds of cocaine on board. No passengers survived; all had been known residents of Paraguay.

Given all of these activities I think DEA was wise in acceding to Ambassador Taylor's request and once again reopening a DEA office in Asunción. Suspected drug activity originating or passing through Paraguay appears to have increased enough to justify stationing a DEA agent full-time in Paraguay.

I urge my House colleagues to join with me in voting for passage of House Concurrent Resolution 259. The light needs to shine on all activities in Paraguay including drug trafficking; ABC Color is one such beacon.

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the concurrent resolution.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the concurrent resolution.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the concurrent resolution just agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

THE GENOCIDE CONVENTION: 40 YEARS LATER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. RODINO] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, 40 years ago the General Assembly of the United Nations approved the International Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Genocide and submitted that Convention to the member nations for ratification. That was 40 years ago. Since then, 97 nations have ratified the Genocide Convention. Incredibly enough, however, the United States is not one of them.

When President Truman first submitted the Convention to the Senate for its advice and comment, rapid approval was expected. This expectation was to prove overly optimistic, to say the least, since it was not until February 19, 1986, that the Senate gave its advice and consent. The record vote was 83 to 11. The ratification process was not completed by the Senate giving its advice and consent, however, since domestic implementing legislation must be enacted before the President can de-

posit the instruments of ratification with the Secretary General of the United Nations.

The requirement that implementing legislation be enacted as a condition precedent to ratification issues from two sources. First, article V of the Genocide Convention requires contracting nations " * * * to enact, in accordance with their respective Constitutions, the necessary legislation to give effect to the provisions of the present Convention. * * * " In particular, the article calls upon signing nations to establish "effective penalties for the persons guilty of genocide" and related crimes. This provision effectively precludes the United States from ratifying the Convention until domestic law is enacted to outlaw genocide. Second, even were the President inclined to do so, he is precluded from unilateral ratification by the Senate's insistence, issued as a formally adopted declaration, that appropriate domestic legislation be passed first. The Senate declaration instructs the President to withhold depositing the instrument of ratification until such legislation is passed. As a condition to the Senate's advice and consent, the proviso is binding on the President.

This understanding is shared by the administration. In transmitting the administration's draft implementation bill, Assistant Attorney General John R. Bolton summarized the administration's position:

We urge the Congress to take prompt action on this legislative proposal since the enactment of implementing legislation is a prerequisite to deposit by the United States of its instrument of ratification. Only with that act can the United States finally become a party to this important Convention which symbolizes a commitment to human rights.

My bill to implement the Genocide Convention, H.R. 807, was introduced on January 28, 1987. The bill amends title 18 of the United States Code by making genocide a crime and establishing penalties for its commission. As implementing legislation, H.R. 807 meets the requirements of article V of the Convention and the Senate declaration. A full summary of the legislation follows:

SUMMARY OF H.R. 807

SECTION 1: SHORT TITLE

The "Genocide Convention Implementation Act of 1987".

SECTION 2: TITLE 18 AMENDMENTS

Amends Title 18 of the U.S. Code by adding Chapter 50A. The proposed chapter has two sections: 1091 and 1092.

Section 1092: Genocide

Makes genocide a Federal crime, establishes penalties for commission of the crime, and defines the jurisdiction of the United States over acts of genocide.

Subsection (a) defines the basic offense of genocide. The four population groups against whom genocide is prohibited are those groups distinguishable by their (1) nationality, (2) ethnicity, (3) race, or (4) religion. To be convicted of genocide, a person must have acted with the specific intent to destroy, in whole or substantial part, one of the four protected groups, when such intent is present, commission of any of the following acts constitutes genocide:

- (1) killing members of the group;
- (2) causing serious bodily harm to members of the group;

(3) causing permanent impairment of the mental faculties of members of the group by physical means, such as torture or drugs;

(4) subjecting members of the group to conditions of life intended to physically destroy the group;

(5) imposing measures to prevent births within the group;

(6) forcibly transferring the children of the group to another group.

Attempts to commit any of the enumerated acts are also punishable.

Subsection (b) establishes two sets of penalties for those convicted of genocide:

(1) If the act results in death: a fine of up to \$1,000,000 or up to twenty years in prison, or both.

Under subsection (c), incitement to commit genocide is punishable by a fine of up to \$500,000 or up to five years in prison, or both.

Subsection (d) establishes that the United States has jurisdiction over an alleged act of genocide if—

(1) the offense occurred within the United States, or

(2) the alleged offender is a U.S. national as defined by Section 101 of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

Section 1092: Definitions

Section 1092 defines seven terms used in the bill:

(1) child: an individual under 18 years of age;

(2) ethnic group: a set of individuals distinguishable in terms of common cultural traditions or heritage;

(3) incites: urges another to engage imminently in conduct, and does so in circumstances under which there is a substantial likelihood of imminently causing such conduct;

(4) national group: a set of individuals distinguishable in terms of their nationality or national origins;

(5) racial group: a set of individuals distinguishable in terms of physical characteristics or biological descent;

(6) religious group: a set of individuals distinguishable in terms of their common religious creed, beliefs, doctrines, practices, or rituals; and

(7) substantial part: a part of the group of such numerical significance that the destruction of loss of the part would cause the destruction of the group as a viable entity within the nation of which the group is a part.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to say that an identical bill, S. 1851, has been introduced in the Senate by Senators BIDEN, METZENBAUM, and PROXMIER and that a hearing was held on that measure on February 19. Submitted for the record at that hearing was this most eloquent plea from Prof. Elie Wiesel:

STATEMENT OF ELIE WIESEL BEFORE THE SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE ON S. 1751, THE GENOCIDE IMPLEMENTATION ACT AS READ BY HYMAN BOOKBINDER, WASHINGTON CHAIRMAN OF THE AD HOC COMMITTEE ON THE GENOCIDE TREATY, FEBRUARY 19, 1988

Mr. Chairman, distinguished members of the United States Senate: please forgive me not being able to respond to your kind invitation to appear before you today. It has reached me too late. I simply cannot cancel certain previous commitments.

Your debate is of extreme importance and significance. Though overwhelmingly endorsed by the Senate, the Genocide Treaty is still to receive implementing legislation.

Many of us fail to comprehend the reason for the delay.

What is at stake is our moral credibility in the world. Naturally, our nation opposes any massacre; but genocide is the ultimate massacre and thus must be opposed and denounced with force and vigor.

The fact that it has taken so long for the Treaty to reach this stage has been an embarrassment to those among us who, as teachers or writers, try to tell the world of our profound commitment to human rights and to the celebration of human dignity.

When the issue was before the Foreign Relations Committee, I had the honor of testifying in its favor. I tried to explain that I am not sure that a Genocide Convention would prevent genocide; but the absence of such a convention would surely be interpreted as an approval of genocide.

Thus I urge you, distinguished members of the Judiciary Committee to accelerate the process of implementing the Treaty. What is at stake is the future of many nations. What is at stake is our honor as a nation governed by an ancient ethical tradition that proclaims its belief that life is to be celebrated and sanctified—that applies to the life of the individual and of human communities alike.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to bring to my colleagues' attention a recent New York Times editorial on this extremely important issue:

[From the New York Times, Feb. 22, 1988]

UNFINISHED WORK ON A GENOCIDE TREATY

After 40 years, Congress is moving toward the final step on an international convention against genocide. The Senate gave its approval to the treaty in 1986, and it only remains for Congress to pass implementing legislation to amend the criminal code.

Unlikely delays have so often kept this job from completion that a target date is advisable. For an effort that springs from international revulsion to Nazi annihilation of Jews during World War II, the World Holocaust Day of Remembrance, April 14, is the perfect choice.

On Friday, the Senate Judiciary Committee held a hearing on the genocide convention, which was originally adopted unanimously by the United Nations in 1948. The United States led that effort, and Harry Truman presented the treaty to Congress the next year. Sadly, it still languishes there. Meanwhile 97 other countries, including every major power and virtually every democratic country have ratified it.

The unseemly U.S. foot-dragging can be credited to a handful of conservatives whose imaginations took flight in fears about the treaty's undermining United States sovereignty. In fact, all the treaty does is to define genocide (an attempt to destroy a national, ethnic, racial or religious group), and commit signatories to work toward its prevention and to punish anyone guilty of such crimes. And the treaty is as important for its symbolism as for anything—as seven Presidents have said in pressing for ratification.

Both House and Senate judiciary committees seem poised for the final step to bring the 40-year work to an end. All that takes now is for the committees and Congress to amend the Federal criminal laws to include the new crime and penalties. Congress could redeem itself somewhat on this issue by not letting the annual day of remembrance of the Holocaust—April 14 this year—again pass with the job still undone.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I would point out that April 14 is Yom HaShoah [Holocaust Remembrance Day]. In my view, the solemn reflections and quiet prayers that this day of commemoration compels will carry with them a renewed sense of commitment and hope if, by that date and after these 40 long years, we can at last bring the ratification process to a close.

U.S. SOVIET RELATIONS IN CENTRAL AMERICA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALKER] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to read some papers.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, a few moments ago I raised on the floor the question of a letter that was sent by 67 Members of this House to the President of the United States urging him to begin negotiations with the Soviet Union relative to its presence in Nicaragua.

It is a most fascinating letter, signed on to by a large portion of the Democratic leadership, including the people who brought the bill to the floor the other day, that had provisions in it which would have committed our military to Central America and to the Nicaraguan problem for the first time; but in this letter to the President, they say some very fascinating things that I think the American people should reflect upon. For example, in this letter they are saying quite clearly that the Nicaraguan Communist government represents a real threat to U.S. security.

They say:

At present the greatest danger of such a threat—

Meaning to Central America in this case, and they above say that the United States has valid security concerns in Central America, and then they say:

At present the greatest danger of such a threat is in Nicaragua under the government of the Sandinista junta.

Then they go on to say some very interesting things. For instance, they make the point about the massive amount of Soviet aid that is there, including, as they put it, MI-24 Hind attack helicopters, and then they make this statement:

There are also rumors of the construction of submarine bases and airfields capable of landing the largest bombers.

Mr. Speaker, we know that that is more than rumor unless, of course, pictures of those bases are simply rumor, because on this floor during the debate my colleague, the gentleman from California, actually showed

this House pictures of the airfields, pictures of the submarine bases. It is more than rumor. It is fact. That is the problem that we are faced with.

Anyhow, they go on and they suggest to the President that what he ought to do is to negotiate the Soviet presence out of Nicaragua.

The problem with this letter is that it does not seem to recognize that those negotiations have already been under way and that the Soviet Union is not responding in a manner which helps our security interests.

I have here another letter, this one from Colin Powell, the National Security Adviser to the President, who has pointed out to us, he wrote it to one of our colleagues, the chairman of the Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East, and he says in the letter:

President Reagan raised the issue of Nicaragua with the General Secretary pointing out that continuing massive Soviet supply of military equipment to the Sandinista regime aggravates the situation in Central America and constitutes another instance in which Soviet actions in regional conflicts made U.S.-Soviet relations more difficult. Secretary Schultz pursued the same topic with the Soviets in post-Summit consultations.

In other words, what this letter says is that there is an ongoing process of discussions taking place on the very topic that the Democrats are saying open negotiations about.

I am surprised that they do not know what is really going on, but let us go on in the letter, because this is the problem. Mr. Powell goes on and points out:

The Soviet position on the question is clear: They propose to limit military assistance to the Sandinistas to only small arms—which the General Secretary characterized as “police arms”—in exchange for U.S. stopping its military assistance programs to the other nations of Central America and to the Nicaraguan Democratic Resistance. This proposal, needless to say, is not congruent with our commitments to the Central American democracies, nor with our national interest. Its acceptance would leave the present dangerous Sandinista military preponderance over its neighbors entirely intact. Moreover, it would have us legitimize a dangerous extension of Soviet power onto the mainland of the Western Hemisphere.

Now, the only thing that I can conclude is either the people who signed on to this letter are totally ignorant of the negotiations that are on-going, or they intend for us to accept the Soviet proposal, because I can come to no other interpretation of what they are saying to the President. If in fact what they are saying is, “Mr. President, accept what the Soviets offer.” Let us understand what that means. It means the Soviets would continue to send the small arms in, AK-47’s, for instance, automatic rifles, while we would send no aid whatsoever to the Central American democracies. What that would mean is that the guerrilla forces that have been funded and have been

supported out of Nicaragua would be able to get those AK-47’s to use against El Salvador, to use against Guatemala, to use against Honduras, to use against Costa Rica, and those countries would not have any help to respond.

The Soviets are saying, “Let us send small arms. We won’t send tanks, but we are going to send small arms, but you send nothing.”

Is that really the deal that the Democrats would have us sign on to? I hope not. That is very scary.

STRENGTHEN THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KLECZKA] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join today the chairman of the International Finance, Trade and Monetary Policy Subcommittee, BOB GARCIA, in introducing legislation to strengthen the finances of the Eximbank by waiving the prepayment penalty on its Federal Financing Bank debt.

Allowing the Eximbank to prepay loans to the Federal Financing Bank without penalty is a common sense approach to dealing with an alarming decrease in capital of this critical export agency.

Prior to December 1982, the debt agreements between the Eximbank and the Federal Financing Bank provided that loans could be prepaid without penalty. As a result, roughly 46 percent of Eximbank’s debt include this provision. Loans made since that date, however, include an unnecessarily burdensome requirement that Eximbank pay a penalty to the FFB if debt is paid off ahead of time.

This requirement has a decidedly adverse impact on the finances of Eximbank. As of September 30, 1987, unaudited figures reflect loans and receivables of \$12.2 billion and an FFB debt of \$12.5 billion. While the weighted average interest rate on the loan portfolio was 8.36 percent, the average FFB interest rate was 11.47 percent. The negative spread of 3.11 percent hurts the bank’s liquidity position and, therefore, its ability to retire its debt.

By allowing the bank to refinance its debt at today’s market rate of roughly 9 percent, the weighted average rate would decline to 8.88 percent. This would mean the bank could realize a savings of about \$300 million in interest expense in the first year of refinancing. According to Eximbank Chairman John A. Bohn, such an action would mean that the bank “should quickly return to a moderate level of profitability which in turn would halt the deterioration of our reserves.”

Waiver of the prepayment penalty to the FFB would allow for an overdue restructuring of Eximbank debt without adding to the budget deficit. At this point, I am including in the RECORD a projected balance sheet provided by the bank which indicates the positive impact of a waiver of the FFB penalty.

The material follows:

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES
 [Projected balance sheet¹ fiscal year 1988-96, in millions of dollars]

	Fiscal year—								
	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Assets.....	12,018.0	10,627.7	9,781.3	8,811.3	7,916.8	7,004.4	6,130.0	5,521.6	5,095.4
Liabilities.....	10,999.1	9,555.9	8,667.1	7,643.4	6,717.1	5,768.7	4,854.7	4,180.4	3,679.0
Capital.....	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0
Retained earnings.....	18.9	71.8	114.2	167.9	199.7	235.7	275.3	341.2	416.4
Total liability and capital.....	12,018.0	10,627.7	9,781.3	8,811.3	7,916.8	7,004.4	6,130.0	5,521.6	5,095.4
Revenue.....	1,066.8	954.2	861.4	785.8	702.7	621.5	542.1	475.8	429.1
Expense.....	1,302.7	901.3	818.9	732.1	670.9	585.5	502.6	409.9	353.9
Net income.....	(235.9)	52.9	42.5	53.7	31.8	36.0	39.5	65.9	75.2

¹ Assumes restructuring of FFB debt takes place at the beginning of fiscal year 1989 without prepayment penalty.

INTRODUCTION OF A RESOLUTION TO HONOR THE AMERICAN CULINARY FEDERATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. PANETTA] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a resolution to honor the American Culinary Federation [ACF] for its contributions to American cuisine and for its support of the 1988 American Culinary Olympic Team which will be competing in Frankfurt, Germany, this October. The American Culinary Federation is a professional, educational, and fraternal organization of chefs and cooks. The federation was founded in 1929 in New York and since that time has grown to over 17,000 members nationwide with nearly 200 chapters. The ACF provides the means for chefs and cooks to receive education, training, and experience in the culinary profession.

Not only is the American Culinary Federation the oldest nationwide professional association of cooks and chefs, but the ACF is also a joint sponsor of the U.S. Culinary Olympic Team. Over the years that the United States has been competing in the Culinary Olympics the team has done increasingly well in competition. This is illustrated by the contrast between the 1968 team, which won no medals and the 1984 team, which won gold medals in both the hot and cold food competitions. The 14-member 1988 team has been preparing for over 2 years for the competition in Germany. This year's entries will reflect the trend in the United States toward lighter, more healthy foods and will feature new creations developed by the team members. This year's competition promises to be very exciting.

In addition to the Culinary Olympic Team, the ACF also provides many educational opportunities to chefs and cooks across the country. First, there is the American Culinary Federation Educational Institute [ACFEI], which recognizes superior culinary schools through an accreditation program. The ACFEI also sponsors the National Apprenticeship Training Program for Cooks, a program recognized by the U.S. Department of Labor. The program consists of a 3-year earn-as-you-learn program combining classroom instruction and employment with a certified chef. Successful completion of the program allows participants the opportunity to enter the culinary field as a certified cook. Presently 84 ap-

prenticeship programs are in operation across the country. A chef certification program is another one of the activities performed by the ACFEI. Certification ranges from certified cook or certified pastry chef to certified executive chef. Through the ACFEI a chef can be recognized as a certified master chef.

The ACFEI offers financial assistance to qualified culinary students to pursue their education and educational seminars are a large part of the activities at the annual ACF convention, which over 700 members attended last year. The American Academy of Chefs is the honor society of American chefs which is associated with ACF. In addition to the Olympic team sponsored by the ACF, the federation also sponsors many culinary competitions during the year. These competitions are the first experience many chefs have in culinary competition.

The ACF is dedicated to the preservation and expansion of the culinary profession in the United States. The organization has succeeded in allowing American chefs to successfully compete against European chefs. The accomplishments of the Culinary Federation are commendable. I find the accomplishments of the ACF of particular interest, as my parents operated a restaurant in Monterey after their arrival in the United States. I know firsthand the work and dedication needed in the culinary profession. The men and women who make up the American Culinary Federation deserve to be recognized for their contributions. I urge my colleagues to join me in sponsoring the resolution I am introducing today to honor the American Culinary Federation.

H. Res. 398

Resolution honoring the American Culinary Federation for its contributions to American cuisine and for its support of the 1988 American Culinary Olympic Team

Whereas the American Culinary Federation is the oldest and the only national professional association of cooks and chefs recognized by other leading food service associations;

Whereas the American Culinary Federation offers opportunities for cooks and chefs to gain experience, training, education, and fellowship with their colleagues;

Whereas over 700 members attended the American Culinary Federation's national convention in 1987;

Whereas the American Culinary Federation, which had 6,000 members in 1981 and has over 17,000 members in a total of 187 chapters at present, has experienced a

growth in membership of 275 percent over the last 7 years;

Whereas there are presently 357 cooks, 884 working chefs, 1,324 executive chefs, and 31 master chefs in the Nation who are certified by the American Culinary Federation;

Whereas the United States has been represented in the Culinary Olympics since 1968;

Whereas the United States, in competition with teams from 28 other countries, won a gold medal in the Culinary Olympics in the hot food competition in 1980 and in both the hot and cold food competitions in 1984;

Whereas the American Culinary Federation is a co-sponsor of the American Culinary Olympic Team which will compete in the 1988 Culinary Olympics in Frankfurt, West Germany; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives honors the American Culinary Federation for its contributions to American cuisine and for its support of the 1988 American Culinary Olympic Team.

□ 1515

GREEN TEA AND DIRTY TRICKS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HUBBARD). Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Maryland [Mrs. BENTLEY] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, last week I read the first chapter out of the book called "The Japanese Conspiracy, the Plot To Dominate Industry Worldwide and How To Deal With It." This is a book by Marvin J. Wolf. I have decided to bring this before the public because first of all it is not possible to purchase it in the United States, and we have had to get our copies from England, and I also understand ironically that it can be bought in Japan, however, they do not pay any royalty to Mr. Wolf, who lives in Los Angeles.

The second chapter is entitled "Green Tea and Dirty Tricks." This book, of course, deals with how, in my opinion, our industries have been targeted and have succumbed to the whole Japan incorporated complex, and Mr. Wolf spells it out so very well in this book.

In the second chapter, "Green Tea and Dirty Tricks," he says:

Japanese is a language well-suited to circumlocution, to airy discourses on subjects seemingly only tangential to the purpose at hand. In spite of this, or perhaps because of it, Japanese businessmen like to talk. They talk endlessly at meetings, often designating junior members to take copious notes of what transpires. To make sure of what was said and how they felt about it at the time, some will return to the offices or homes and confide the meeting's proceedings to the diaries.

At a typical business meeting, much of the early conversation will seem like a vague exercise in polite ambiguity. But after a time everyone present has had a chance to stake out his own, or his department's, or his section's territory. It is done gently, without forcing an opinion on the group. It is only after this exercise that the real conversations take place, with compromise and consensus achieved after long hours of meandering and exceedingly tactful discourse.

From time to time, o-cha-Japanese green tea—is served, usually by an attractive, well-groomed, perpetually smiling but traditionally mute female functionary. The more complex the issue, the more tea is required. The Japanese chide one another that if what is being discussed involves bargaining the side that walks away with the best concessions is the one with the most bladder control.

"We don't argue much among ourselves, we rarely have open disagreements," explained Masayoshi Sakisaka, a London-based marketing executive with Epson, part of the Seiko Group. "The reason is that we all believe strongly that our point of view is correct, and the other fellow will eventually come to accept it if he just has all the information we have. Therefore we must meet often, and the meetings usually last quite a while."

Nothing about the meeting at Tokyo's once opulent Palace Hotel, directly across the moat from the emperor's residence, on the warm, smoggy Tokyo afternoon of September 10, 1964, would have seemed unusual. Those attending the meeting were businessmen, most in their late forties or early fifties. All were dressed in conservatively cut Western-style suits of muted blue and gray hues and wore long-sleeved, French-cuffed white shirts, the Japanese corporate uniform. These were powerful men, television manufacturing experts, upper level executives of Japan's six leading consumers electronic manufacturers: Hitachi, Matsushita, Mitsubishi, Sanyo, Sharp, and Toshiba.

Along with their retinues of key assistants, the group met behind closed doors. Tea was served, not, as usual, by the hotel, but by a smiling young woman from one of the companies represented. The meeting went on for nearly three hours before breaking up still giving most of its participants time to return, in company cars, to office in distant corners of Tokyo before the evening rush hour paralyzed traffic on the city's narrow streets.

As my colleagues can see, Mr. Wolf spent a great deal of time in Tokyo and he has a very vivid description of it.

It was a most productive first meeting. Of course, most of the men knew each other; they had gone to the same schools, were of the same age, and had served in similar units and with approximately the same military rank during the Great Pacific War. Over the years they had had a certain amount of contact at electronics industry

association meetings. But at this meeting they had an opportunity to learn more about each other's feelings and desires for success, more about each company's management, its business outlook and its future plans. Little was accomplished in a substantive way; what was significant about this gathering of the six leading Japanese television manufacturers was that it took place at all.

The group met again on the 10th of the following month. Now that personal contacts had been solidified, the group moved to business issues, the most important of which was: At what level should they fix the "bottom" prices of their TV receivers in Japan's domestic markets?

It was a difficult question. A bewildering variety of models was coming off each of the company's assembly lines, and each firm was a little wary of the others. These firms had been competing for years; several of their parent companies had been competitors for decades. But now their top management, the presidents and chairmen of the giant conglomerates, the new shinko-zai-batsu, had secretly agreed that it was better for a time not to undersell each other in marketing their television sets, both in Japan and abroad. No longer would one company's models become best sellers while the sets of others sat on the shelf, ignored. The men in the room knew that such management directives were easily made but not readily put into practice. If their collusion was uncovered, the Japan Fair Trade Commission might take action under Japanese law.

But illegal or not, their company leaders had decided to price-fix their merchandise, and it was not up to loyal "salarymen"—the Japanese executives—to question the decision. Many in the room had already had their say on the matter in meetings with their superiors; now their assignment was to find ways to make it work. It was not merely a matter of pricing. There was also the question of profit margins; each company's costs were somewhat different. They had to smooth out the fluctuations of the marketplace and decide how much profit was to be made on each unit, and how many units each could sell. The participants found the business of price-fixing so complex that they decided to meet at the same hotel every month, on the tenth day. Thus the Tenth Day Group was born.

The Japanese consumer paid dearly for this collusion. The Tenth Day Group was so successful that it and other secret groups of these leading Japanese manufacturers were responsible for maintaining the high prices of TV sets in Japan, which in a few years were selling for almost twice as much as comparable Japanese sets in the United States. A Japanese color set whose "bottom price" was \$700 in Japan would be sold retail for less than \$400 in the United States. The members of the Tenth Day Group had come together for a purpose that was more important for their companies—perhaps, they felt, ultimately more important to the Japanese nation—than the inflated profits the six companies received. In fact, the profit would not line the pockets of the Tenth Day Group or be offered as dividends to Japanese stockholders. The money was to be used secretly to offset the losses that their companies expected to suffer as they drove most of the American television manufacturers out of business.

This astonishingly successful plan, which crippled the American television manufacturing industry, is minutely documented in

reports prepared by the Japan Fair Trade Commission (JFTC). The reports are based on the diaries of some of the participants, on the depositions and statement of several of its members, and on minutes of dozens of meetings held by the Tenth Day Group. Later, the record of their actions would become part of a lengthy civil antitrust suit against these Japanese television manufacturers and some of their American distributors.

The Tenth Day Group continued to meet monthly at least through 1977. But despite their intentions, the Tenth Day Group was not able to resolve all the problems. They are continually running into such policy matters as how individual Japanese manufacturers could outwit U.S. Customs officials when they violated American law by exporting their sets at prices far below fair American market value?

These matters were regulated to more senior men who comprised the Palace Group, the managing directors of the six companies. The Palace Group, which usually met monthly at that hotel faced the knotty issues members of the Tenth Day Group could not resolve. To prepare a cogent agenda for the Palace Group, staffers formed the Palace Preparatory Group to screen issues for Palace Group meetings. Their notes and the minutes, like those of the other groups were to be periodically destroyed.

In between that time that Mr. Wolf is describing in his book, from 1964 to 1977, I happened to be in Japan on an official trip around 1973 or 1974 and I had lunch with the United States Ambassador to Japan, and they had just finished a 2-week seminar on the electronics industry, and the Ambassador's comment at that lunch was that the American electronics manufacturers could not survive, that they could not match this competition because American manufacturers cannot work together. Our antitrust laws prevent that.

The United States Ambassador to Japan was then predicting that the American electronics industry was doomed because of what the Japanese manufacturers did do in getting together and in targeting our electronics industry.

Mr. Wolf goes on to point out that some of the notes were not destroyed.

Toshiba's representative, a man named Yajhna, failed to destroy all the pages in his notebook, which included this cryptic entry:

To leave women's lockers alone.
To burn old documents.
Will not take minutes.
Burn all documents.
Also, change the place of meeting.
Report at the next meeting.
Name get together meeting concerning TV (10th Day Group).

The Tenth Day Group, together with the Palace Group to which it reported, represented Japan's industrial elite, the largest diversified companies run by Japan's clubby insiders from firms that traced their corporate roots to prewar Japan, to the zaibatsu, the ruthless industrialists who wanted Southeast Asia's raw materials and China's markets so badly they were willing to start a world war.

There was a third arm to the conspiracy, the Okura Group, also named for the hotel where they met, Tokyo's prestigious Okura. The group had been formed in 1963 at the behest of Kinoshige Matsushita, septuagenarian founder and president of Matsushita Electric Industrial, often regarded as Japan's most influential businessman. The Okura Group, which included the managing directors of these six largest Japanese electronics manufacturing companies, ratified—or sent back for more study—the decisions reached after agonizing consensus, and much green tea, by the other groups. When the Japanese authorities wondered why these top executives of ostensibly competing electronics firms were meeting so regularly—and if it was related to the TV models selling in Japan for outrageously high prices—members of the group cast about for a plausible story.

"We are a social group," they would later tell the Japanese Federal Trade Commission during its investigation. When the JFTC investigators questioned that response, they offered the excuse that the group was a private club of men with similar interests.

The JFTC confiscated mounds of papers, reports, diaries, and minutes, and then brought in the minor participants for questioning. More deferentially, they asked the powerful members of the Okura Group to chat, at their convenience. The JFTC had accumulated an enormous amount of evidence, but in the contemporary Japanese tradition industrialists have extra-legal powers. When the situation looked grim, patriarch Kinoshige Matsushita intervened. "We apologize," his emissary told the JFTC. Matsushita had elegantly sidestepped the issue, but the authorities were reassured and the matter was closed. Meanwhile, the American television industry has never recovered from the monthly meetings of the Tenth Day Group.

"Dumping" is a term which has come to mean selling a product in another country for less than its fair market value. FMV is not an esoteric or subjective concept. It can be measured by comparing the prices of identical or similar products sold in the country of manufacture. Dumping, which is undoubtedly as old as manufacturing, was made illegal in the U.S. in 1916. In 1921, the U.S. Treasury Department was made responsible for assessing special penalty duties on goods believed to have been dumped.

Dumping has historically been practiced by the Japanese—and other nations—as an unethical way of gaining a disproportionately large share of the market. The objective is usually to force domestic companies out of the market by offering imported products to consumers at prices so low that domestic manufacturers cannot match them for long. Domestic competitors are then either forced out of business or must abandon the market as unprofitable. This paves the way for foreign dumpers to dominate it with their own products, whose prices are then gradually increased back to profitable levels.

In 1964, several Japanese companies, including Matsushita, Toshiba, Sharp, Mitsubishi Sanyo, and Hitachi, began to dump enormous quantities of table model and portable color television sets on U.S. markets at prices so low that no American manufacturer could compete. "That was just one phase in a stage-by-stage assault on the U.S. markets," says Arnold I. Kalman, as Philadelphia attorney who specializes in antitrust and dumping cases. "You can trace

back the Japanese companies which are today involved in the semiconductor business to the companies which were in the business of making TV sets, and before that, radios."

Kalman's firm, Blank, Rome, Comisky and McCauley, has been representing two American firms, Zenith and National Union Electric (NUE). NUE, makers of no-longer-manufactured Emerson television sets, and Zenith, one of the few remaining American firms in the industry, have pressed a lawsuit alleging that Japanese TV makers conspired with American importers to dump their products in the U.S., to the detriment of the entire American TV industry. Eight American manufacturers, and several smaller firms, were driven out of business with an estimated loss of 70,000 jobs, billions of dollars in profits, and increased American trade deficits.

Zenith is one of America's pioneer electronics manufacturers, and for many years was the leading U.S. maker of color TV sets. In 1977, for example, it sold \$957 million worth, about 22 percent of the U.S. market, and employed about 20,000 people to make them in the U.S. Zenith was badly injured as a result of this Japanese dumping. NUE, which still makes Emerson air conditioners, Eureka vacuum cleaners, and Tappan kitchen ranges, among many other products, has abandoned TV manufacture. The lawsuit, filed in 1971, has yet to be tried on issues of merit. In 1981, a federal judge granted summary judgment, dismissing the case against the Japanese defendants, which include all of the companies mentioned above, their U.S. subsidiaries, and several U.S. retailers, on technical grounds. The plaintiffs have appealed that decision and the case is inching its way through the appellate courts.

□ 1530

I just might inject here that perhaps Zenith got back a little bit of retribution on Toshiba when, because of Toshiba's sale of the milling machine that manufactured the silent submarine propellers of the submarines of the United States, when Toshiba sold that to the Soviet Union for a price and we in Congress expressed our outrage and began trying to put through some legislation to ban Toshiba products in the United States, at least the amendment that was included in the Defense Department budget last year, or appropriation last year, specified that Toshiba's products could not be purchased by the Defense Department and, as a result of that, Toshiba lost a \$105 million contract to Zenith, and I say we are very, very happy that Zenith is the one that got it, and that it is an American manufacturer who should have had it, as all defense dollars and all taxpayer dollars should be spent on manufacturing in this country and not manufacturing abroad.

The assault on the American television market was not just the result of hotel room intrigue. In 1963, high-level representatives of the Japanese TV-manufacturing companies, with the approval of MITI, met publicly to create a legal cartel. The document signed by the participants, including the men who would later become the Tenth Day, Palace and Okura group members, created the Television Export Council and the Television Export Examination Committee.

Their purpose was to regulate the conditions for the sale of TVs in the U.S.

I can imagine what the press would do in this country if American companies got together to regulate the conditions for the sale of any product overseas.

Mr. Wolf notes that—

The most significant result of their work was the "check price," the lowest price, determined by complex calculations, by which a Japanese-made TV set could legally be imported into the U.S. and still avoid a dumping fine. Although the exported sets included hundreds of different color and monochromatic models ranging from five to 18 inches in screen size, models with vacuum tubes, with transistors, and hybrid models with a panoply of technical variants, the cartel managed to reduce all sets to just ten different check prices. As soon as the legal cartel had established their own regulations, the secret industry groups—the Tenth Day, Okura, Palace and others—set out to find ways to circumvent them.

It was archetypal Japanese business behavior. It required numerous meetings and the ingestion of even more tea. The first step was obvious. Every television set exported had to be valued at the check price, the equivalent to fair market value. But it was the manufacturers themselves, through their cartel agreements, who determined those check prices. As part of their long-range plan, they sharply raised their prices in Japan and set them extraordinarily low on sets exported to the U.S.

The American government was typically slow to respond. But in 1970, after millions of cheap Japanese sets had already flooded the American market, the U.S. Treasury Department did ask Matsushita to verify how the domestic price was calculated. Their answer was a model of sophistry. "We gave out various discounts, rebates, and allowances to each of our distributors, and they were all different and always changing," a Matsushita executive told the investigators. "And we also had to pay some expenses to distribute the sets." The expense categories listed by Matsushita included selling, warehousing, delivery, office, financial, and administrative expenses, credit terms, bad debt costs, service training costs, and payments made to retailers to cover costs for construction of store fixtures, promotional programs financing, advertising, life insurance for the retailers, and casualty insurance for the stores.

For the American investigators, Matsushita's attorneys produced 70 linear feet of documents for each of Matsushita's 186 distributors, more than two miles of paper. They told the American government that it was difficult to determine the exact costs of their merchandise, but Matsushita and its partners had no trouble calculating them for their Japanese commodity tax returns, a form whose definition of production cost virtually duplicates that of the U.S. Customs statute on fair market value. "It was a good story," says attorney Kalman. Now, if you buy that one, I have a bridge I would like to sell you."

In other words, they were able to determine the cost for the Japanese, but they claim that they could not for the American Government.

Sanyo developed an even more elaborate argument to becloud U.S. investigators, but it, too, was transparently thin. In Japan,

where wages are based primarily on seniority, two workers laboring side by side on TV receiver assembly line might earn very different salaries based on their age. (If one were a woman, of any age, she would earn less than either of the men.) This became the rationale for the Sanyo explanation. They claimed that they used older, experienced workers on domestic models, and paid them more than the younger, less experienced workers who worked on export models. Therefore, they said, it was natural that their domestic sets would sell for more than those that were exported. No one who has ever visited a Japanese TV assembly factory would find this story credible.

With check prices firmly established, the Japanese were ready to start dumping. At the check-price levels, Japanese sets would undercut U.S.-made sets by an average of 40 to 60 percent. But some Japanese conspirators were concerned that it was still not low enough to achieve their objective: the destruction of the American television industry. Perhaps, the Japanese worried, American television manufacturers would compete by cutting profit margins and improving productivity or by going offshore for partial assembly. Since the Japanese were losing money on every set exported to the U.S., it would thus cost more to drive out the competing U.S. companies. The answer to that threat was simple: falsify the U.S. Customs documents. The declared price would have to be at the check price, but they could circumvent the customs procedure by granting a rebate to their U.S. buyers. Since this was illegal, the money would have to be dispensed under the table.

□ 1545

I think all of these details are very, very important for the American public to hear, to understand that it has not been the workers and the plants of American industry which could not meet the competition, if it was fair competition, and which have not had fair trade between Japan and the United States. It has been free trade into the United States and blocked trade into Japan.

Mr. Wolf goes on:

No one can undermine a nation's industry without the cooperation of its own business people. Systematic Japanese dumping in the U.S. required the active participation of American merchants. For the scheme to succeed, importers of lower-than-fair-value (LTFV) goods must cooperate with the dumpers. The Japanese searched for such merchants and rapidly discovered a welcome outlet, "Where America Shops," at Sears, Roebuck and Co., the nation's largest retail merchant. Sears apparently was willing to severely bend federal regulations to increase their profits, even if it resulted in the crippling of an American industry. But Sears was not alone; the Japanese eventually sold their dumped color TV sets through some 80 U.S. retailers.

Sears's products are merchandised in nearly 900 retail stores in the U.S. and through over 1,500 catalog sales offices. Sears is also the largest single U.S. importer of television sets. In a 14-year period (1963-1977), the firm imported over 6.5 million television receivers from Japan worth more than \$700 million. In fact, between 1960 and 1975, Sears sold over 60 percent of all the Japanese color television sets produced for export. But why would Sears get involved in such a scheme? "Sears's motive was the

enormous price advantage it obtained," says Kalman. "Sears admitted in its brief that it negotiated substantially lower prices with Sanyo and Toshiba. These prices, Sears conceded, gave it a 'definite price advantage' over other U.S. sellers who did not participate in the conspiracy."

Japanese prices were set so low that over the years Sears eagerly bought an increasing percentage of its television receivers from Sanyo and Toshiba. Between 1963 and 1975, these Japanese brands crowded Sears display cases, replacing American-made sets, particularly those manufactured by Warwick Electronics, a regular supplier of Sears. In a legal brief Warwick's management filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, Warwick—which had once supplied Sears with most of its TV sets—attributed its loss of Sears's business to the predatory pricing of sets made by Toshiba and Sanyo. Soon after Sears stopped buying its products, Warwick went out of business, its assets purchased by Sanyo at liquidation prices.

Company after company in this country has gone down the same way.

Many of the Japanese sets were being sold with American labels. Beginning in 1963, Sears began retailing Sanyo and Toshiba TV sets as Sears's private brand at heavily discounted prices. The sets were being sold below even their check prices, though the documents filed with the U.S. Customs indicated otherwise. A Sears senior buyer, Jerome Brennan, wrote a memo to his bosses describing exactly how the Japanese manufacturers had colluded on pricing levels, acknowledging that virtually every Japanese TV exporter was involved in the scheme. Brennan's memo outlined the method by which funds were transferred back to the U.S. wholesale buyers.

A handwritten note about a telephone call to Tokyo made by Mr. Itima at Toshiba asks if U.S. Customs agents were questioning Sanyo executives about double invoicing:

Toshiba Murao says he heard Customs was questioning Sanyo on double invoicing?

Sanyo top level says no—not at present time. Sanyo feels we should wait on divulging system. Trigger off new investigation last for years.

Very dangerous—would re-open whole new case.

Sanyo feels Customs already knows of double invoicing and would gain nothing—tell truth when asked.

Re: Toshiba—will we have to divulge how we over and underbill with them—would we have to reveal system if asked by Customs?

Files subpoenaed from several other American importers described the Japanese methods. Sanyo had devised a "loyalty discount formula in order to disguise their rebates, a formula found in Sears's files, as well as in those of General Electric and Magnavox. Sears was apparently aware that the scheme was common to all of Sanyo's U.S. customers. Handwritten notes from Sears' buyer Brennan spelled it out: "Sanyo already using procedure with all other customers."

Midland, another retailer that purchased TV sets from the Japanese, wrote a letter to Sharp in 1968:

"As you know, we are buying television sets from different manufacturers in Japan. We have talked to you and other manufacturers about how we can receive the money that is owed to Midland because of the pricing of television sets. The manufacturers that we have talked to have proposed to us to rebate this money to us in the United

States if we would sign the enclosed agreement. We have signed this agreement with different manufacturers, and they have already started rebating money to us in the United States."

The rebate money found its way back to the U.S. in devious, if not original, ways. Sears was receiving some of its secret rebate money from Japan through a Swiss bank. In 1971, Sanyo established a special numbered account with Swiss Banking Corporation in Basel, the picturesque financial capital on the Swiss Rhine. Starting in January of that year Sanyo deposited monthly checks to its Swiss account, usually in excess of \$150,000, and reaching as high as \$420,000. A few days after each deposit, the Swiss bank's New York office would issue a check in an identical amount to Sears. Sanyo's name never appeared on the checks drawn in the U.S., but an emissary from Sanyo personally delivered each check to Jerome Brennan, the Sears buyer. In court documents, Brennan admitted that he deposited a check in a special Sears account created for these funds. Toshiba, Matsushita, and NEC used similar techniques with each of their U.S. importers.

The use of a Swiss bank intermediary was romantic, but some Japanese firms were more direct in their payoffs. Toshiba offset some of Sears' "overpayments" simply by giving Sears credits on other merchandise it purchased. By 1968 the arrangements were in danger of being discovered by U.S. Treasury agents, who were responding to dumping complaints by American manufacturers. The investigation also prompted discussion among the Japanese television suppliers at their trade association, the Electronics Industry Association of Japan, EIJJA.

And that is the end of the second chapter in this book. But once again I want to point out that this explains how American industries were targeted by their competitors overseas and destroyed and therefore have put millions of Americans out of manufacturing jobs and have made this country so dependent on overseas sources. I think it is a very dangerous situation that we are finding ourselves in, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous matter on the subject of my special order today.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PRICE of North Carolina). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

THE CONTINUING WAR ON DRUGS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York [Mr. GARCIA] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. GARCIA. Mr. Speaker, on February 26, of this year a young police

officer by the name of Edward Byrne, a New York City police officer was guarding the home of a Queens resident who had complained about cocaine dealing in his neighborhood.

Police Officer Byrne, that evening, was brutally assassinated by members of a local drug cartel.

Mr. Speaker, in my 10 years as a Member of this House, I have never taken out a special order; this is the first time that I am doing so. I am doing so, Mr. Speaker, because for those of us who over our lifetime have understood the pain and sorrow that come to American families because of drugs that I felt compelled to take this special order out.

Mr. Speaker, on February 18 of this year during the White House Conference on Drug Free America, President Reagan declared that the war on drugs is an untold American success story. Mr. Reagan's comments, I guess, at the time were obviously a bit premature.

But, Mr. Speaker, I want to make it clear I do not think we should find ourselves in the position where it is "us against them" and "who is doing more" or "who is doing less". There is no question in my mind, Mr. Speaker, that we as a nation have failed, but we have failed beyond any other failure that we have ever had as a nation, any other problem that we have faced. Drugs today are more available than at any other time in the history of this country. For those of us who come out of areas like my community in the South Bronx or the South Side of Chicago or other urban centers that there is no question that we have known about this for too, too long.

I yield to my colleague from New York. But before I yield I would just like to say that of all the Members of this House I have had the privilege of serving with my colleague from New York, Mr. GILMAN, for some 22 years both as a member of the State legislature when we were elected together in 1965 and today as a Member of Congress where we have served together for the last 10 years, I do not think there is anybody in this House who has taken this battle on more personally than my colleague from New York, BEN GILMAN. I say that to my colleague from New York because I think it is moments like this, sad moments in which, as much and as hard as we have worked, we have so much more to do, and I think the gentleman is the first to appreciate that.

I yield to my colleague.

Mr. GILMAN. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New York [Mr. GARCIA], for his leadership in taking out this special order, making time available to us today to discuss the tragic circumstances and ramifications of the assassination of a rookie NYC police offi-

cer, Edward Byrne. The drug war has become epidemic, and we are losing our best and brightest as a result of this war.

As the ranking minority member of the Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control, I regret that I am all too familiar with the growing reports of death and destruction. The ruthlessness of the drug traffickers knows no bounds, whether they be moral, economic, or geographic.

Officer Edward Byrne was a rookie police officer in the New York City Police Department. He had been assigned to protect an individual whose home had been firebombed last November in response to the citizen's complaint to police about crack dealers in his neighborhood. Officer Byrne, who joined the police department last July, was assigned to the 103d precinct in the Jamaica section of Queens for 1 month, where his assassination occurred on February 26, 1988. Sitting in his marked patrol car, Officer Byrne was shot three times in the side of the head, killed in cold blood. We are told that he died instantly.

This deliberate assassination of a law enforcement officer indicates the extent to which drug dealers will go to silence those who dare to speak out against them. They bribe, extort, and kill without compunction. We are shocked by the murder of the Colombian Attorney General Carlos Hoyos just a few weeks ago. This newest violence leaves all law abiding citizens, enraged and appalled.

Clearly, one response is to ensure that State and local law enforcement officials have the resources and tools necessary to combat this drug menace. The Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986 created a new grant program just for this purpose. Congress authorized \$230 million for this program each year for fiscal years 1987 through 1989, yet the administration's fiscal year 1989 budget fails to request any moneys whatsoever for this important new initiative. Not one penny has been requested to assist and to supplement State and local law enforcement efforts. I urge my colleagues to press for full funding of this program, so that our State and local units of government can properly protect and equip law enforcement personnel with the resources necessary to repel the drug traffickers.

Mr. Speaker, we mourn with Officer Byrne's family, and extend our most sincere condolences to them. In his memory, and in testament to so many other law enforcement officers who have fallen victim to the drug traffickers, I urge my colleagues to fund the State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program that has been deleted from the President's proposed budget for fiscal year 1989. We urgently need to provide our front line law enforcement officers—the brave men

and women who daily put their lives on the line—with the necessary resources, equipment and programs to do the job of putting the traffickers where they belong, in jail.

□ 1600

Mr. Speaker, I again thank my colleague, the gentleman from New York, for arranging this time to do honor to Officer Byrne and to remind us of our responsibilities here in the Congress.

Mr. GARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague for taking the time to come and be with us this afternoon.

I would just like to continue, if I may, and go over some of the other problems that we presently face that we did not face several years back.

Today the wholesale price of cocaine in the United States has dropped by nearly half since 1986. In other words, if it was a dollar in 1986, today it is only 50 cents.

And then a new phenomena in the last several years, the introduction of crack, which is a derivative of cocaine, has rapidly spread throughout this country, throughout middle-class America as well as the streets of urban centers.

Latin American drug smugglers have flooded our Nation with such an enormous amount of narcotics that our enforcement agencies at this present time lack the resources to have a significant effect, and I think that is exactly what my colleague, the gentleman from New York, Mr. BEN GILMAN, addressed. In order for us to be able to fight this dread disease we are going to have to give law enforcement agencies the moneys to do it.

In 1987 the Drug Enforcement Administration, which is DEA, seized \$500 million in assets of drug traffickers. This total equaled DEA's annual budget.

Mr. Speaker, I must say that the State Department has been an insignificant factor in the condemning of drug smuggling nations. Even now as we face the crisis in Panama where a government can be run by a person like General Noriega, that a government can be taken over and then be used as a drop off point for drugs coming in from south of its border seems to me that there is where the State Department should be able to play a significant role.

Drug related crimes have violently crushed our inner cities. I have senior citizens who live in communities such as mine who are afraid to go out at night. Whatever shopping they are going to do they are going to do during the day, then only if they are escorted. In Detroit 70 percent of all local crimes were drug related. In Los Angeles 55 percent of the 800-plus homicides last year are believed to be drug related.

Mr. Speaker, our colleague in Congress, the gentleman from New York [Mr. RANGEL], has introduced a resolution to commemorate Officer Edward Byrne, and I would hope, and I am certain, that all 435 Members of this body, including the 100 Members of the other body, will join in that House resolution because Edward Byrne died, and it was his contribution to the war on drugs. The State and local funding has designated in the Drug Abuse Act of 1986 that those are moneys that have been designated and must continue to be fully appropriated. There must be a comprehensive effort to curtail demand while cutting the supply from the source.

There is no question that crime is tied to drug use. The Justice Department study recently reported that one-half to three-quarters of randomly selected male arrestees in major cities tested positive for illegal narcotics, and New York City topped the list at 79 percent.

Just let me add that I do not believe there is anyone in this Chamber, whether here, in the Gallery, or any place in America, that has not been infected and affected by drugs, and it seems to me that what Edward Byrne did in terms of giving his life, I would hope that that would serve as a symbol for all of us that it is home, it is in each one of our homes, and, if anyone thinks for one moment that we are not affected, I beg to differ with you because there is just so much we have to do.

Mr. MOLINARI, Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARCIA. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. MOLINARI. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New York for yielding to me, and I certainly want to take 10 seconds to thank the gentleman for such a moving speech and for what you are doing here.

Mr. Speaker, I must take a couple of minutes to describe to the Nation what happened in our city. We had a gentleman who lives in the neighborhood who saw drug selling going on, decided he could not keep quiet, and he made a report to the police department. It took courage to do that. As a subsequent reaction to that his house was fired upon on two occasions, and his life was threatened, so the police department sent Officer Byrne to sit in a car outside and afford that gentleman police protection.

The drug cartel that was involved in selling drugs in that neighborhood decided things were getting too hot, and they were going to send a message, and the message was going to be that anybody that is trying to interfere with this awful drug peddling in that area was going to be dealt with harshly, and they decided, according to the accounts that we have read, on how they were going to do it was to blow

away, to use their terms, a policeman, and they knew there was a single policeman in a patrol car guarding that house. They did not know the man. He did not know they were coming. He did not talk to them. They came up to the car, and before he knew what happened they fired 5 shots into his head and killed him on the spot.

Now I agree that more must be done, but I also must take time out to express the views of many of us that it has become so serious that it is time that the State of New York and it is time that Congress enacts a capital death penalty provision so that people like this, who, for the sake of the money that is involved, and you may not agree with this gentleman on that position, Mr. GARCIA, but I feel very strongly about it, and I would just like to call to your attention to an article that appeared in the paper where they quoted our U.S. attorney, Rudolph Giuliani, who has done a marvelous job in dealing with this issue, and he called yesterday for a national death penalty for major drug dealers and called attention to this particular crime.

He said, and I quote:

"Anybody who tells you it (the penalty) isn't a deterrent does not know the slightest thing about law enforcement, about drug dealers," Giuliani said angrily.

"They don't know what they're talking about, they don't understand the streets of the city."

Giuliani referred to drug kingpin Ralph Tutino, convicted Sunday on a major heroin rap, as the best argument for capital punishment.

Mr. Speaker, I quote again:

"Had he been exposed to the death penalty and executed 10 years ago . . . I can't possibly count for you how many people would now be alive who are dead because he was selling millions and millions of dollars worth of heroin.

"There are a lot of Ralph Tutinos in this city and in this country. And they should be exposed to the death penalty when they're involved at a major level in selling drugs."

He said the death penalty would definitely deter dealers who are 'cunning, careful' businessmen selling dope to make money.

Now, this Congress had the opportunity to pass such a proposal, and we missed it by two votes. We missed it by two votes in 1986.

□ 1615

I am sorry to say that my own home State every single year for 14 years that I know of, the State legislature in both houses, Democrat and Republican, passed the capital punishment bill and every year it has been vetoed by first Governor Carey and now Governor Cuomo year after year.

It is time that we dealt with these criminals, with people such as killed this marvelous policeman, I think he was 23 years of age. They should pay with their own lives for what they have done.

Think about the anguish to his family. Why, Why?

I thank the gentleman for the time. We may not agree on this issue of capital punishment, but I believe very sincerely and deeply that if we do this, quoting Mr. Giuliani, who has the respect of law enforcement officers throughout this country, we are going to stop some of them and if we have to stop them by killing them, by means of capital punishment, then that is the way we should go.

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARCIA. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New York for yielding.

I want to first thank the gentleman for taking this special order on this vexing, difficult issue, that all of us face.

I might say that while I am familiar with New York and lived in New York and actually worked in law enforcement on the streets of New York, this kind of thing could have happened in numerous cities throughout our country.

I share the sadness that my friend, the gentleman from New York [Mr. MOLINARI] and the gentleman from New York [Mr. GARCIA] feel about this difficult problem; but indeed, it could have happened on the streets of Miami. It could have happened on the streets of Detroit. It could have happened on the streets of Cleveland, just about any major urban area in this country, we could have seen this happen.

I would say that the drug dealers in this case, it seems to me, made a very, very serious mistake. They thought the heat was bad before this incident. When a calculated decision is made to kill a police officer, as it was obviously done in this case, you bring about a public sentiment that is so strong, as evidenced by the moving remarks of the gentleman from New York [Mr. MOLINARI], that ultimately it leads to more law enforcement, and hopefully to stronger laws to deal with this kind of problem.

I am here to endorse the position taken by the gentleman from New York [Mr. MOLINARI] and would seek an effort to try to reinstate the capital punishment in these kinds of cases, particularly when you have a premeditated type of killing of a police officer.

What kind of signal does that send to the people of your district, for example, who are afraid to go out at night, who are afraid that if indeed a police officer in uniform in a marked car can be targeted and assassinated, what is going to happen to the average citizen who has the courage to report drug sales and that kind of activity that goes on.

So the heat has really just begun. That is the message, it seems to me, for the drug dealers, the people who profit by the illegal sale of drugs.

All of us recognize, and I see the chairman of our committee here, who I am sure will make some remarks as well, but it points out the symbiotic relationship between supply and demand that all of us are aware of in the Congress and certainly on the streets.

Several of us went down to Florida just 2 weeks ago. I went down with Congressman INHOFE from Oklahoma and Congressman GALLEGLY from California to look at the interdiction efforts in south Florida with the Vice President's Task Force down there and visited the airports, saw how the drugs were being detected both in cargoes as well as individuals, and then had a chance to go out with the customs officials into the ocean on the so-called fast boats to see how the drugs are interdicted, and also to talk with people down there as to how that is going.

Actually, it is somewhat of a mixed bag. We have seen seizures increase rather dramatically. For example, over 10,000 pounds of cocaine were interdicted in 1986 and almost 14,000 pounds in 1987. Interdiction has gone up, and yet as my friend, the gentleman from New York, says, the price has gone down, which is obviously an indication that more and more of that poison is getting into this country on a daily basis, and despite our best efforts on controlling the supply side, we have seen more and more come into this country.

It is a vexing problem. It is a frustrating problem for those of us on the committee and those of us who are directly affected, and indeed, all of us are affected. I come from a district that is far different from that of the gentleman from New York [Mr. GARCIA] and that of Chairman RANGEL and that of the gentleman from New York [Mr. MOLINARI] and yet we face many of the same problems, not to the large extent as these gentlemen do, but in many cases the same kind of thing, use by school-age children. We had a case where a schoolteacher was indicted and convicted for selling cocaine and marijuana, a third-grade schoolteacher in the eastern part of my district, which is relatively a small town of 50,000 population, being the largest city in my district, and yet all of us face to some extent that kind of pernicious problem that all of us are trying to deal with.

I do not think and I do not believe my friend, the gentleman from New York [Mr. MOLINARI] means to say that we solve the problem by reinstating capital punishment for drug dealers. Certainly that is not the case, but it does send a message. It does, and I agree with Mr. Giuliani, it does make us appear to be serious about

this problem. It makes us appear at least to recognize that the loss of human life is sacred and those people who make concerted efforts to sell drugs and literally to kill our young people have to pay a price for that. Obviously, they are not facing enough of a price yet or they would not continue this kind of operation.

So we have a major task before us, it seems to me, in dealing with these kinds of issues, being tough, hopefully providing enough impetus and enough manpower and enough wherewithal to slow down on the supply side and working very hard on the demand side.

Some of the indications are relatively good. We have seen a downturn now at least at the school level, at the teenage level, in the use of cocaine and hopefully that will continue to go down; but at the same time we have seen the casual user who in many cases does not make that connection between his casual use and the drug runners and the people who kill police officers in New York City.

Mrs. Reagan, I think, very eloquently spoke of that in the White House Conference on Drugs and talked about how these people who somehow separate themselves from the drug dealers and the gangs that operate are really, in fact, bankrolling those kinds of purveyors of death that all of us are trying to seek a halt to.

So I commend the gentleman from New York on taking this special order. It is a very, very difficult time for those of you who represent New York. New York is a great city. It is full of people who genuinely are interested in the quality of life and protecting their own families, and to have something like this happen is indeed a sad day not only just for the New York delegation, but for all of us who are interested in fairness and in law enforcement in this country.

Again, I thank the gentleman.

Mr. GARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague.

Mr. Speaker, I yield now to my colleague, the gentleman from New York [Mr. RANGEL], who is the chairman of the Select Committee on Narcotics, a man who I have known for many years, a man who has been in the forefront of this battle and we owe him a great deal of thanks.

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to join with the statement that has been made by my colleague, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. OXLEY], who is one of the hardest working members of the Select Narcotics Committee, and also to take this time to thank my friend, Congressman GARCIA, for his sensitivity in reaching out to one of our fallen heroes, and that is 22-year-old rookie Eddie Byrne.

I would like to share with you for the first time the gratitude of Eddie Byrne's father. I spoke with his mother, too. He wants the gentleman

to know that he deeply appreciates the sensitivity that the gentleman and the congressional delegation has shown.

I also shared with him what was taken up at our congressional delegation meeting where we intended to name the grant that our Government provides for local and State law enforcement in this fight in the name of his fallen son and this hero. I was pleasantly surprised to find out in talking with Matthew Byrnes, the father, that we had worked together in my old days as a Federal prosecutor. He felt that we were going to pick up and make certain that his son did not die in vain.

Let me say to Congressman GARCIA that it is very interesting with the experience we have had in the Congress to be able to point fingers at governments, such as Colombia, when we see that somehow the drug traffickers have almost held that government hostage as they captured its supreme court, killed some 20 judges, assassinated their minister of justice, killed their national police chief and even killed their attorney general.

Of course, there was one time they were saying that they did not have a drug problem, that it was the United States that had it, but if you could see how these drug traffickers have just torn down nationalism and sovereignty and in their best interests have managed to take advantage of the disagreement that countries have in Central and South America and even in North America, and if we take a look at what is happening in the cities with the violence, the automatic weapons, the guns that you normally see in real combat are now in the cities.

Right in the shadow of the White House we had 54 homicides in the Nation's capital just this year, most all of them related to narcotics. Who would have thought that drug traffickers would go and assassinate and execute a New York City policeman while he guards a witness in a drug case.

It just seems to me that while we have talked about the war against narcotics, that the only people who are involved against the war with the money, with the guns, with the personnel, have been the drug traffickers.

As it appears as though we are losing the war, we have not even put up the arsenal to say that we have lost.

This country is too powerful to say that we are losing the war. If you take a look and see what is necessary in a war, it would be the expertise of the generals that really organized the strategy.

We, I ask my colleagues and Mr. Speaker, is in charge of the strategy? Is it Nancy Reagan who is in charge of the strategy? Is it the Attorney General in charge of the strategy? Is it Dr.

McDonald who is in charge of the strategy?

If we are talking about hundreds of tons of drugs pouring across our U.S. border, if as the President says it is a threat to our national security, I ask the question, who is responsible for executing the foreign policy of this Nation? Is it not Secretary Shultz? Is he not the one that speaks out against terrorism, against communism, for support of the Contras?

And yet, when it comes to this national security threat, when it comes to the countries that just ignore their bilateral and international responsibilities, the Secretary of State is so solid.

But in this war, if we were going to say that a foreign force was penetrating our borders, poisoning our kids, causing the spread of contagious and terminal diseases, causing people to commit crimes so that they would just swell our prisons like they were warehouses, would not our general in charge of defense, whether it is Secretary Carlucci, whether it is Secretary Weinberger, say, "Count me in this battle."

The American taxpayers and the Congress have given us the money to develop the technology to invade Grenada, to bomb Libya. Why not take a look at our shores and our borders and say that we will back up the civilian part? Not only do we not find them, I say to Congressman GARCIA, we do not even hear from them.

Then when it comes to the question of prevention and education, because the fingers all point this way when it comes to consumption, even our great President, the Commander in Chief, when he left Mexico where 30 percent of the cocaine comes across the border, even though they do not grow it, they just let it come across, even though a majority of the opium and marijuana comes across the border, after he met with President De la Madrid and De La Madrid told him, "You know, President Reagan, that the responsibility falls on those who have the demand."

□ 1630

What did our President say?

Did he say it was a question of supply and demand?

He said, "No, I agree with you, demand has always been the problem."

Mr. Speaker, all I am asking is this: Why can we not get people to protect those borders but at the same time deal with the question of demand by saying that in this great country we have an educational strategy to reach out to our kids and our adults and the general in charge of that strategy is who? The Secretary of Education. But when one asks the Secretary what is the national strategy, he says, "zero tolerance." He wants to kick them out if they are abusing drugs.

What about prevention?

The answer to that is that it is a local problem.

What about rehabilitation? That is local.

If he is right, how about the general that is in charge of health care? Should we not go to the Secretary of Health and Human Services and say, "We are involved in a war. Some of our citizens should be ready to fight these wars, to be in the military, to be on the lines in terms of manufacturing, to be productive and not to be addicted, they need rehabilitation."

Have my colleagues ever heard from the Secretary of Health and Human Services talking about the war that we have in providing health care to those that are addicted?

Mr. Speaker, I saved my comments for this special order for the last part, and this has to do with calling upon these people in a war, and who would those warriors be? Where would one expect those soldiers to come from?

Mr. Speaker, 9 out of 10 Americans would say they would come from the Drug Enforcement Administration. I say call out the troops and ask me how many troops do we have in terms of numbers in the Drug Enforcement Administration? The number, for the record, is 2,800. Less than 300 of them are assigned to the drug-producing countries that we have relationships with. Is my Commander in Chief telling me that 2,800 soldiers are the only thing we got in this fight against narcotics? We have 1,400 Capitol Police-men just guarding us on Capitol Hill. What kind of army is 2,800 against the world?

Mr. Speaker, I believe they would say that it is not for the Federal Government to fight this war alone, that the real soldiers have to be the police on the local and State level, that these are the troops that we are sharing partnerships with, that we are cooperating with, that we are backing up with a joint task force.

Suppose I went along with that. Suppose I assumed, and I do not, that it was the responsibility of local and State police. Only 20 percent of the marijuana is grown in the continental United States, none of the opium is grown in the United States, none of the coca leaves are grown in the United States, but suppose I believed that it was still not an international problem, and that we had to depend on our local police. I would ask my colleagues what has been recommended by the administration in this war against drugs to support those warriors, those soldiers that are fighting in our cities and our villages and our towns and in our States?

Not one red cent.

The Attorney General, the Office of Management and Budget and the two offices that have testified particularly in front of my committee as well as

other committees of the Congress and have said that if local and State governments benefit from the protection, let local and State governments pay for it.

I say to the family of Eddie Byrne, I say to the New York City Police Department, and I say to law enforcement sheriffs and police around the country that this Congress is not going to let Eddie Byrne die in vain. This Congress appropriated \$250 million for local and State law enforcement. We appropriated some \$230 million for 1988 and a similar amount for 1989 and even though it is not in the President's budget, I made a commitment to the family of Eddie Byrne that this Congress is going to protect its fallen soldiers, protect its warriors in the war on drugs, and restore those cuts.

Let me thank my colleague, the gentleman from New York [Mr. GARCIA], for the sensitivity he has shown in pointing out that this is the beginning of the war now coming onto our shores. No matter how victorious America has been in wars, those wars were always fought on somebody else's battlefield. God has been good to us that we have never had to fight in our towns and our cities or in our countryside but the drug traffickers do not respect this tradition. They have taken the war from Burma, from Peru, from Bolivia, from Colombia and they have brought it now to our streets. The casualties are our children and now it is our law enforcement officers. Thank God there are people like the gentleman from New York [Mr. GARCIA] and Members of the Congress that believe in protecting those who are dedicated and risk their lives.

Mr. Speaker, again I wish to thank my friend, the gentleman from New York [Mr. GARCIA], for giving me this opportunity.

Mr. Speaker, on February 26 of this year, New York City and our Nation lost another soldier in the escalating war on drugs. Officer Edward Byrne was just 22 years old and was just a rookie on the city's police force when he was gunned down while doing his duty to protect a concerned citizen who had spoken out as a witness in a very important drug case.

When they fired the deadly shots into Eddie Byrne's head as he sat parked in his patrol cruiser outside the home of the drug witness, the lords of this evil enterprise were saying to us, the law abiding, right thinking, freedom loving Americans, that they were not going to be taken without a fight. They were saying to us that they are not bound by the same laws and rules as the rest of society. They were saying to us that the sale of their destructive products is far more important than law and order, peace and tranquility and our own national security.

Mr. Speaker, the U.S. Congress and the President of the United States must not let Eddie Byrne's death pass in vain. We must

also, Mr. Speaker, take this opportunity to send our own message to the drug lords that we are intent on eliminating their presence in our Nation and we will not stand by idly as they peddle their wares of doom, devastation, and destruction to our kids.

If young Eddie Byrne could speak today, he would probably say to us, "Fight on, Fight on. There is plenty more work to be done. Do not stop just because you have lost me. Work till the battle is won!"

He would want us, as the responsible leaders of this great country, to send our own message to the drug godfathers and their devious agents that we are not going to sit back and allow the drug traffickers to blow the promising future that America has ahead.

I don't think that Eddie Byrne's death will be in vain. I think that in due time it will awaken us to the seriousness of the drug problem that we face in this country today. Eddie Byrne's death has alerted us to some very troubling matters that can no longer go unaddressed if America is determined to break the stranglehold of drug abuse.

The real tragedy of Eddie Byrne's death is that he himself died the other week knowing full well that he was fighting a battle that at the present time appears to be a losing one. Eddie Byrne knew that he was going into battle short on armament and deficient in support. But Eddie Byrne was long on heart and soul and determination and commitment and he made the ultimate sacrifice in the line of duty because he realized the importance of the war that we are engaged in.

Eddie Byrne was not willing to wait for the war on drugs to get the proper support that it so sorely needs, although we continue to work on that here in the U.S. Congress. He knew that the stakes were high and he knew the enemy was extremely dangerous and represented a grave threat to our own survival and well-being as a nation. Eddie Byrne knew that time was of the essence in battling this country's fascination with illegal narcotics. Eddie Byrne bravely and honorably jumped although he knew in his own mind that the parachute he gave him was not fully operational. But he jumped anyway because he had his mind on the enemy below.

At this time, it may be somewhat difficult for the family and friends that this fallen warrior has left behind to find anything positive to say or think about. It is probably impossible for many people to recognize the fact that Eddie Byrne's calling was an extremely high and noble one for which he paid the ultimate price that many are not prepared to pay.

Eddie Byrne was performing a vital service not only for New York but for the entire country.

Such tragedies have a way of unnerving one's colleagues who are left behind. But for those who wear the badge of the New York Police Department and of other law enforcement agencies around the country, I say to you that now is the time to be stronger and more resolved than ever in waging this war that stands to ruin our country from the inside.

It is a sad fact of life, but it is true that in his tragic death, Officer Eddie Byrne may be able to do more for the war on drugs than has the Congress and certainly the President. Through his death, Officer Byrne may be able to bring

the issue of America's drug sickness to the front of the table where it belongs. Through his death, we may be able to finally get the proper resources to the State and local entities that they need to keep up with the high financed, heavily armed, well organized Latin American drug cartels that are breaking down the human infrastructure of America.

The President has continued to advertise that he is fighting the war on drugs. But he is not fighting the war on drugs by continuing to send Eddie Byrne and his buddies into combat without the proper armament. He is not fighting the war on drugs when he says to the soldiers in the trenches, "go ye forth, but find your own resources." He is not fighting the war on drugs when he chooses to believe, as the enemy espouses, that the real problem comes from demand in America and not from meager efforts to control the problem at the source.

For the second year in a row, President Reagan has refused to request one single penny in his budget proposal to Congress for State and local drug enforcement grant programs as provided for under the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986.

You may recall, Mr. Speaker, that the Congress, in passing the omnibus drug bill, authorized the expenditure of \$225 million in fiscal year 1987 and \$230 million in fiscal year 1988 and fiscal year 1989 for this program to combat the rapid rise in drug flow into this country through augmenting our State and local efforts.

Mr. Speaker, I offer my deepest sympathies to the Byrne family. I feel the loss for each and every officer of the New York City Police Department. My heart goes out to all the law enforcement officers in this country engaged in the daily struggle with the drug abuse monster.

I hope each of these front-line soldiers in the war on drugs will realize that many of us are appreciative of the work that they do. And I hope that my colleagues here in the House will take it upon themselves to get Eddie Byrne's buddies the help that they need and deserve to turn back the treacherous tide of drug trafficking that is threatening to overrun our country.

Eddie Byrne may have died valiantly as a hero. He may have given his all. But Mr. Speaker, I don't think that any of us wants to allow another Eddie Byrne to happen. We need people like Eddie Byrne out on the street. Not in the grave.

Mr. GARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I wish to thank my friend, the gentleman from New York [Mr. RANGEL], in behalf of all of us for his leadership on this issue.

Mr. Speaker, I would just like to say in closing to the family of Edward Byrne that there are those of us who take this floor very often on whatever the issues are, sort of jack of all trades and master of very few, but I want him to know, and the family to know that never in my 55 years on this Earth have I ever witnessed a crime as senseless and as cold-blooded as the loss of their son. Those of us who come out of cities know in our lifetime that we probably have witnessed so

many crimes of so many different types, but I would hope that the loss of Eddie Byrne has not been in vain and that the men and women of this body understand that the battle has been going on and as far as I am concerned it is just now beginning and that all of us, whether we come from a city of 8 million or small town or hamlet of 1,000 or 5,000, that all of us are affected by the loss of Edward Byrne.

Mr. Speaker, to that end I invite all of my colleagues, because as everyone can see, the seats here are empty now, but what they do not know is that we have television monitors in our offices and an overwhelming majority of Members are watching what takes place on this floor. I hope that my colleagues, the men and women of this Chamber, would take advantage of the 5 days to revise and extend remarks for the family of Edward Byrne delinquent what I believe they deserve, and that is recognition of a fallen son, a person who was there to protect us.

Mr. Speaker, at this time I wish to yield to the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. OWENS].

Mr. OWENS of New York. Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate my colleague, the gentleman from New York [Mr. GARCIA], for taking this special order, and I want to say that the death of Patrolman Edward Byrne has certainly set in motion a number of activities which I hope will guarantee that he has not died in vain.

The death of Patrolman Byrne upset and shocked all of us because it showed that the drug trafficking, the drug mob, the South American drug mob had reached its tentacles into New York City and for the first time delivered a warning blow to the criminal justice system. They have said, "We will take you on, too."

We have had the influence of drugs as a problem within the law enforcement system for some time. We have had corrupt law enforcement agents. Unfortunately, in my district, in the 77th Precinct we had an exposé of an outrageous situation where for some years corrupt policemen had been shaking down local drug dealers and the policemen themselves dealing in drugs that they obtained from the drug dealers in this illegal way.

We have had a number of cases which alluded to that. For example, the Larry Davis case in the Bronx which will soon be prosecuted is but one example. In that case Larry Davis is charging that policemen attempted to murder him because of the fact he was one of their operatives in a long-standing drug ring in the South Bronx.

This is nothing new to many of the countries in South America. The influence of drugs is not new to them.

The influence of the South American drug mob has reached right into the capitals and right into State houses, and has reached right into high-level judicial operations and they are used to that type of thing. What we are not used to here is the fact that drugs can have that kind of power.

The South American drug mob can have that kind of reach, and they have proven it. The one thing I would like to add to today's proceedings is that in one case, in the case of Haiti, we are determined, it appears, to ignore the fact that the failure of democracy in Haiti, the murderous destruction of an attempt to build democracy in Haiti was directly related to the South American drug mob and the drug trade. Nobody wants to own up to the fact that the person who masterminded the November 29 massacre in Haiti, where people who went to the polls for the lone purpose of voting, were shot down in cold blood. That was directly related to the power of the South American drug mob.

The man who organized the massacre was Col. Jean Claude Paul, commander of the Dessaline battalion in Port-au-Prince. Col. Jean Claude Paul has for years been a major operative in the trafficking of drugs in Haiti.

Colonel Paul, I am happy to announce, in the next 48 hours will be indicted, based on a very good source that I have, will be indicted by a Federal grand jury in Miami. The Federal grand jury in Miami will indict Col. Jean Claude Paul, as they have indicted General Noriega. For the first time we are beginning to see a direct connection with what happens to our young people on the streets to the kind of suffering families have to go through as a result of this addiction. We have begun to see how Mickey Mouse some of the arguments about drying up the demand are in order to stop the supply. Supply and demand are closely related, of course, and if we are going to let the South American drug mob continue to operate with impunity, they will bring in so much supply such that there is nothing one can do to stop the drug trafficking. There is nothing one can do to stop demand. They create their own demand. They create entrepreneurs, people who get other young people addicted in order to have a market for their product. If so much of it flows in, they can lower the price, as a matter of fact they can give it away for temporary periods of time.

Unless we stop the supply, we are never going to be able to stop the pernicious influence of the drugs in our society.

Haiti, and the absence of democracy in Haiti, is a serious question. The position our Government takes is directly related to our posture with respect to seriously attempting to end the

flow of drugs into the United States to help in ending this problem.

The White House Conference on Drugs, if it is to have any meaning, must be backed up with action showing that we will not stand by and let our Department of State recognize the Government of Haiti as presently situated. The Government of Haiti is now under the control of a drug commissar, the Government of Haiti will be a greater and greater source of drugs flowing into this country because the man who is in command and is the commissar representing the South American drug mob is the man in command of the government in Haiti, Col. Jean Claude Paul.

Col. Jean Claude Paul went to the inauguration activities of Les Manigat. Jean Claude Paul went there with a submachinegun. He wore a submachinegun as he stood on the platform with the other dignitaries.

Mr. Speaker, without a doubt that was a recognition that he is the man behind the present Government of Haiti.

If Jean Claude Paul is indicted, and if we are serious about ending the flow of drugs through Haiti, then the entire Government of Haiti has to be examined. We cannot afford to let our Department of State take the step of recognition of the Government of Haiti. We have to call for stronger and stronger sanctions against the Haitian Government. We have to be consistent, we have to indicate to the whole world that we are serious about stopping the flow of drugs into this country. We are not going to accept any more Mickey Mouse solutions. We are going all-out with full authority of the U.S. Government using it to stop the drug traffic and end the power of the South American drug mob.

Mr. GARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate very much the remarks of the gentleman from New York [Mr. OWENS].

Mr. Speaker, I yield to my friend and colleague, the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. DAUB].

Mr. DAUB. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New York [Mr. GARCIA] for yielding me this time. It is a special time, I say to my colleague in the well, who first should be by all of us commended for his hard work, the diligence, and outstanding effort he has made in this important issue for all of us to further appreciate this war on drugs, and the criminal difficulties that are being propelled by our seeming from time to time unwillingness to come to grips with some of the things that we ought to be doing to win this war on drugs.

□ 1645

Mr. Speaker, my friend, the gentleman from New York [Mr. GARCIA], should be complimented for the work he has done, and particularly this

evening for taking out this special order.

The problem of drugs in America has not disappeared. In 1986, the gentleman from New York and this Congress spent numerous hours in committee and on the floor answering the growing cry that Congress do something about drug trafficking and drug abuse. Congress made a commitment in 1986 to State and local drug enforcement efforts for 3 years. We need to stick by that commitment.

The complexion of drug trafficking is changing. Whether it is powerful drug lords or national gangs, more and more organized drug re trafficking is taking place.

What State and local assistance means is more narcotics officers to investigate drug trafficking, more communications and surveillance equipment and the reduction in other crimes by reducing drug trafficking, breaking the cycle of committing crimes so that they can afford, for example, in Omaha, NE, to buy what has become street popular, the cocaine and other items which we are talking about.

The request for zero funding needs to be challenged as we continue to lose this war on drugs. But we need to go further. Diplomatic efforts with drug-producing countries need to be undertaken, and a bill introduced today, H.R. 4115, to absolutely revoke the pilot's license for offenders.

The bill is very simple. It basically prohibits the FAA from reissuing a pilot certification to any individual who has had his license previously revoked for a drug-related offense. Current law allows that pilot to regain a license lost in this manner after 5 years.

Although the measure passed the full House last year, it did not remain in the conference agreement. It was a good idea then, and it is a good idea today.

I believe, in addition, we need national uniform, determined and fixed tough sentencing policies that affect not only New York City or Los Angeles, CA, but Omaha, NE, and the smaller communities of all of our States.

If these people we are talking about knew from the beginning that they could not get away with piloting or boating or in any other way send drugs into our playgrounds that are killing our kids and providing a wrecking ball for families and communities, depriving us of our ability to be competent and literate and productive as an American work force, and if they knew in advance that just getting caught and convicted of the fact of having participated in the sale or trafficking or re trafficking of drugs in this country, and that we were going to literally throw away the key with no

mercy from our system of justice regardless of your lawyer or whether or not your mother is ill, then we would go a long way toward solving this problem.

It is not going to happen, in any event, without the concern of the gentleman from New York [Mr. GARCIA] being met, and that is funds being provided for our local law enforcement, at least, that is a real positive step in the right direction.

I applaud the gentleman for the time he is taking this evening and the work he is doing.

Mr. GARCIA. I thank the gentleman from Nebraska for his statement. Mr. Speaker, I yield to my colleague, the gentleman from New York [Mr. SCHEUER].

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New York for yielding.

I, too, wish to congratulate the gentleman from New York for the stellar job he has done in enhancing our Nation's efforts over the years to get control of this monster that is devouring our children and for his effort and leadership in bringing this special order today. need to attack the demand side of the drug problem.

Mr. Speaker, the assassination of New York police officer Edward Byrne by drug traffickers and the pervasive availability of illegal drugs in every city, town, and hamlet of our Nation is a clear signal that we are losing the war against drugs.

Officer Byrne's father hit the nail on the head when he said that the streets of our Nation are becoming as lawless as the streets of Beirut and Bogota.

Certainly we must maintain our current efforts to eradicate drugs in the source countries and interdict drugs crossing our borders.

But law enforcement officials, backed up by statistics, have realized that the only effective way to stop drug trafficking is to quell the demand for drugs in the United States.

Col. Ralph Milstead, director of the Arizona Department of Public Safety, is one of those law enforcement officials who stress the need to attack the demand side of the drug problem.

Milstead, testifying before a January, 1986 field hearing of the House Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse in Tucson, said:

Ultimately, there will be no victory in the war on drugs until American attitudes undergo a fundamental change.

The solution lies not in reducing supply, but in reducing the demand for drugs. The time has come for a nationwide intensive education program designed to combat the demand side of the problem.

Colonel Milstead told the committee that—

These programs must focus on the prevention side of drug abuse through education aimed directly at the new generation of potential users and their parents.

Mr. Speaker, no matter how many billions of dollars our Nation has spent over the years—or will spend in the coming years—to stop the flow of drugs across our borders, we have never succeeded—and will never succeed—in interdicting more than 10 to 15 percent of the supply.

Recognizing this fact, Colonel Milstead said, "let's work on the demand side, rather than keep pouring money on the supply side."

In his distinctive Southwest style, Milstead described the situation this way, I liken it to killing a snake tail first. We ought to start at the head and the head, of course, is the demand.

Mr. Speaker, ending the enormous demand for drugs in this country will not occur overnight.

We must mount a massive education campaign that begins at the elementary school level to convince our youth that drugs are bad.

If we can eliminate the appetite for drugs among America's potential young users through behavior modification, the profit motive for drug traffickers will decline gradually.

We have succeeded before in modifying American behavior. Witness our success in changing behavior concerning diet, tobacco use, alcohol use, and sex.

Mr. Speaker, we must conduct a behavior modification campaign that involves our schools, our churches, our neighborhood civic organizations and, above all, parents.

Unfortunately, the Federal Government has failed to meet the drug education challenge.

Prior to Congress' enactment of the Omnibus Drug Act of 1986, the Department of Education's budget for drug education was a mere \$3 million—amounting to about one-tenth of 1 percent of the agency's total budget.

Even today, the \$250 million earmarked for drug education in the Education Department's 1989 budget equals only 1 percent of the total agency budget.

Given the pervasive nature of our drug abuse problem and its crippling effects on the ability of our youth to learn, to work, and to lead meaningful, productive lives, one would think that more of our Federal education budget would be devoted to drug education.

Our Nation will never solve our drug abuse problem unless a massive infusion of resources is targeted at ending demand through drug education.

If we kill the demand for drugs, the supply will vanish.

If the demand flourishes—and it will unless we make major education efforts—we will never halt the flow of drugs across our border and the trail of violence and despair that drug traffickers leave behind.

Mr. GARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague from New York for his statement.

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, for the first time in many years, a Government-sponsored study has been released which offers what may be some good news in the war on drugs. The University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research has issued its annual survey for 1987 which shows the first drop in demand for cocaine among adolescents and young adults in years. The survey also offers encouragement that the use of "crack" may have leveled off in 1987.

This report provides us with the first encouraging news we have heard in a long, long time. Despite this good news, we seemingly deluged continually with new, more horrifying stories detailing the extent to which drugs have infiltrated our communities, our schools, and our neighborhoods. Most notably, the inextricable link between drug use and crime in this country represents a growing threat of violence which we cannot ignore.

The National Institute of Justice's drug use forecasting system has recently released a study confirming the close link between crime and drug use in the United States. According to the results of this study, not less than half of those tested in any of the selected cities tested positive for at least one illegal drug. At least 70 percent of the suspects arrested in six major U.S. cities tested positive for drugs.

This study also found that drug use by criminal suspects far exceeds the estimated use in the overall population, where some studies have demonstrated that drug use is leveling off. The chairman of the Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control has correctly pointed to the significance of this statistic as a growing threat to the stabilization of our communities and to the criminal justice system.

As I have argued in the past, narcotics trafficking and substance abuse constitutes a war on our society, and it is up to us to fight back. I have long been supportive of efforts to increase the Federal commitment to drug interdiction efforts, as well as to reduce the supply of these drugs in this country. The results of the greater Federal commitment to narcotics interdiction and cooperative efforts over the past several years has been illustrated in increased successes by the drug enforcement agencies. What these figures also detail, however, is that the drug smuggling crisis is far, far worse than we had thought.

The Reagan administration has, for the first time in 7 years, submitted a budget request to Congress which suggests increased Federal funding for most drug interdiction programs and agencies. Noticeably absent, however, is any funding at all for State and local law enforcement efforts, a program which the administration has consistently tried to eliminate. This program is a crucial part of coordinated law enforcement efforts in south Florida and throughout the country, and it is one which we must not abandon. State and local law enforcement officers are our first line of defense in the war on drugs.

While I continue to believe that demand reduction is the only real solution to the drug problem, we must continue to work in the

international arena to reduce supplies wherever possible. Numerous hearings held by the House Foreign Affairs Committee's Task Force on International Narcotics Control have outlined the obstacles we face in this effort overseas: rampant corruption in source and transit countries; drug production areas which are not controlled by host governments; and weak judicial systems.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee continues to try to address these problems. For example, we required the U.S. State Department and the Drug Enforcement Administration to share information with each other to prevent drug traffickers from getting visas to come to the United States. The committee mandated that all DEA overseas offices have at least two agents, approved authorizing legislation which increased the resources available to the State Department for overseas antinarcotics efforts, and directed all U.S. embassies to pursue updated extradition treaties covering narcotics violations. We have also worked to improve the management of our U.S.-assisted programs, to ensure that U.S. taxpayer dollars are spent effectively.

Recent developments in Latin America have shown the power of international drug cartels. They are capable of undermining, subverting, and controlling governments. I believe that the cartels are an increasing threat to the security not only of the United States, but also of the emerging democratic governments of the region. We must therefore increase our efforts to assist those governments.

Finally, and perhaps most importantly, we must be continually aware of the need to renew our commitment to the education of our young people about the dangers of drug abuse. Our society has been far too lenient in accepting recreational drug use without regard for the harmful effects these substances can have when abused. All of our efforts to detect and interdict drug smugglers are futile if the demand for illegal drugs remains constant. While protecting ourselves from enemies outside our borders, we cannot allow our country to destroy itself from within.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, as the war against drugs in this country has grown more violent, it has become clear that we must re-evaluate our national drug policy. State and local drug enforcement officials are finding themselves hopelessly outnumbered by drug traffickers. Dealers who are arrested are frequently able to post bond with the money made through the sale of narcotics, and be back out on the street within 3 hours. The situation has become so serious that we can no longer expect a single city or State police force to effectively combat this major national problem.

The increase in drug-related crime corresponds directly with a rise in the availability of cocaine. The cocaine problem has been worsened by the introduction of rock or crack. Crack has become readily available, is relatively inexpensive, highly addictive, and the dealers, many of whom are juveniles, make a substantial profit. These combined factors demonstrate why this drug poses such grave danger.

While crack has attracted most of the headlines throughout the country, San Francisco and other urban areas have also seen an in-

crease in the rate of other "dangerous drug" offenses. In the last 5 years in the bay area we have seen a 439-percent increase in dangerous drug offenses, a 245-percent increase in drug related emergency room treatment, a 181-percent increase in the number of heroin related arrests, and an 87-percent increase in the narcotics caseload in the city's crime lab. Since 1980 there has been a disturbing increase of over 400 percent in cocaine overdose deaths.

Our system has been overwhelmed by these increases: We cannot expect our local and State officials to combat this program alone. We can no longer guarantee the safety of our city streets, too often we see innocent people caught in the crossfire of this all-out drug war. It is time for a new, more aggressive approach to cut the supply of these narcotics. Our Customs Service and Coast Guard must play a greater role in monitoring our ports of entry to guard against this menace.

Drugs now pose the most serious threat to our national security; it is time to act. We simply cannot stand idly by while people are lost in the fight to clean up our Nation's cities.

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, President Reagan has proclaimed that the war on drugs "is an untold American success story," and the use of illegal drugs "has already gone out of style in the United States." I don't think the parents and brothers of Officer Edward Byrne, who was brutally murdered by drug dealers while guarding the home of a crime witness in South Jamaica, Queens County, NY, would agree with the President. Nor would millions of residents and law-enforcement officers from communities across the Nation.

By now, most people have heard about the fate of Officer Byrne. The 22-year-old rookie was slain by an assassin who ambushed him as he sat in his patrol car attempting to protect a South Jamaica man who had complained to police about cocaine dealing in his neighborhood. Four men have been charged with the execution, which police believe was ordered by a cocaine kingpin who is serving time at Rikers Island for weapons offenses and awaiting trial in the killing of a parole officer.

Despite President Reagan's declaration last week at a White House Conference on Drugs that "the tide of battle has turned, and we are beginning to win the crusade for a drug-free America," it is obvious that efforts to curb the sale of illegal drugs are not working. Drug dealers, once fearful of killing police officers, are accelerating their campaign of intimidation to put law-enforcement officials on notice that they will continue to operate above the law, and are warning neighborhood residents to keep their mouths shut and accept dealers as local businessmen. The assassination of Officer Byrne poignantly reflects the immediate need to fund State and local drug enforcement under the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986.

It is astonishing that in the wake of the recent explosion of drug trafficking and drug-related crime, the President's budget request for 1989 provides no funds for State and local drug enforcement. This is the second consecutive year that he has failed to provide support for local enforcement efforts since calling for "a national crusade against drugs." The administration's sharp reductions in funds for drug enforcement seriously calls into question

the depth of its commitment to an effective drug-abuse strategy.

Further, one must ask why the administration not only continues to maintain friendly relations with countries that blatantly tolerate drug-financed corruption, but persists in providing massive amounts of economic aid to those nations as well. The President wants Americans to "just say no to drugs," but he still says yes on the diplomatic front.

In response to a nationwide outburst of anger over the rising tide of narcotics flowing into the United States, in 1986 Congress passed a comprehensive antidrug abuse bill. I strongly support this measure, which authorized \$1.7 billion for a wide variety of programs designed to strengthen the enforcement of drug laws, stem the flow of illegal drugs into the Nation, increase penalties for illegal drug activities and assist drug education and treatment to prevent drug abuse.

Although the President hailed the legislation when he signed it into law, his retreat from supporting the bill's provisions in his recent budget plan is both shocking and unacceptable. That is why I have joined my colleagues in the New York delegation in sponsoring a resolution to officially commemorate officer Edward Byrne's contribution to fighting the drug war, and urge that the State and local funding portion of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986 be fully funded and named after Officer Byrne as a tribute to the ultimate sacrifice that he has made. The resolution is aimed at encouraging President Reagan to amend his fiscal 1989 budget to provide desperately needed funds for State and local law enforcement.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to take part in this effort to help rid America of drugs. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this resolution to officially commemorate Officer Byrne's struggle against the drug insurgency that has swept across the country, and emphasize the urgent need to support State and local law enforcement as called for in the Omnibus Drug Control Act.

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, I wish to thank my colleague, ROBERT GARCIA, for organizing this special order so that we might reaffirm our commitment to halting the influx and abuse of illegal drugs.

Two years ago we adopted sweeping legislation to combat the war on drugs. With beefed up police forces and comprehensive education and rehabilitation programs, we hoped to wage a strong counterattack. While we can claim some success, as evidenced by increased narcotics seizures and arrests of drug traffickers, those increases, we now realize, are but a small indicator of how ominous the situation has become.

It is encouraging to know that fewer of our young people report using drugs. But, there are still far too many young lives wasted by addiction. And there are still far too many innocent people threatened by drug-related crimes.

We in New York are painfully aware of the effects drugs can have on a community. In more than 30 years as a prosecutor, city councilman, and Congressman from Manhattan and the Bronx, I have seen, firsthand, the devastation wrought by drug abuse. The brutal

assassination last month of a young New York City police officer serves as a sobering reminder of just how extensive and serious the problem is.

We cannot let Officer Edward Byrne's death be in vain. We cannot allow the continued destruction of so many communities and so many lives. We must, once again, seek the upper hand in this ongoing and serious battle.

The effort to stop the international drug trade must become one of our Nation's top foreign policy priorities. Last week, I joined a number of my colleagues in sending letters to President Reagan and Secretary of State Schultz urging them to adopt this posture. The Secretary of State has never spoken publicly on the drug issue. And, while the President's budget request for 1989 for narcotics enforcement is an improvement over last year's, without a unified, comprehensive approach to the problem, our best intentions are doomed to failure.

It is absolutely essential that we deal forcefully with countries involved in the drug trade and do all we can to encourage their compliance with our efforts. Economic sanctions must be employed against those nations whose drug control efforts are not forthcoming. As we have seen time and time again, drug crimes committed in Colombia and Panama are only a precursor of crimes committed in Miami, Washington, DC, Los Angeles, and Detroit. There is too much money involved and there are too many lives being lost.

The downturn in drug abuse by high school seniors, including the decline in cocaine use, as reported by the Secretary of Health and Human Services, is an encouraging sign of the benefits of early intervention and education. These efforts must continue. And, we must not only continue, but greatly expand, opportunities for rehabilitation for drug addicts. The spread of AIDS by heroin addicts to each other and their children places a tremendous burden on a health care system struggling to cope with this insidious disease.

The battle against drugs must be waged on many fronts, foreign and domestic. It will not be won with passage of one piece of legislation or with the repetition of one rhetorical phrase. It will take the commitment of all of us, working together, speaking out, spending money, helping those in need, and exerting pressure. We cannot allow ourselves to rest, and we cannot claim victory when victory is not ours. It will take a long time. But it must be done.

I call on my colleagues to recommit themselves to doing everything that is humanly possible to save our Nation's most fundamental treasure—our youth—and end this national scourge of illegal drugs.

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, all across our Nation signs, that the incidence of drug abuse among our Nation's citizens is on the rise, are evident everywhere. One of the areas where we are seeing the effects of this escalation is in the rising crime rate.

As a member of the New York City congressional delegation, I have been particularly touched by the drug related shooting of one of New York City's finest, Police Officer Edward Byrne. Police Officer Byrne, a 22-year-old rookie, was fatally shot on February

26 as he sat parked in his patrol car in Queens, guarding the witness in a very important drug case.

The death of Officer Byrne forces us to recommit ourselves fully to the war on drugs. We cannot sit idly by and watch as our streets, our neighborhoods, our communities, our cities, our country are taken over by the drug world.

Yet, even as we mourn the death of Officer Byrne, we can find some consolation in the fact that his assailants have been apprehended and are in policy custody.

Similarly, we can find encouragement in the fact that some of our citizens are taking the war on drugs seriously, and are doing their part to remove the scourge of drugs from their communities. Following is an article which appeared in the New York Daily News on Monday, March 7, 1988, which tells the story of one such community, which I am proud to say is located in my congressional district. I commend this article to the attention of my colleagues.

The article referred to follows:

MUSLIMS CRACK DOWN

(By Don Singleton)

"Two months ago, there were 15 crack houses along this stretch, and dozens of pushers," says Imam Siraj Wahhaj as he stands at Bedford Ave. and Fulton St. in Brooklyn and gestures toward Franklin Ave., two blocks west.

"Now, there's no drugs at all," Wahhaj says with a pleased smile.

Wahhaj and the men from his Masjid At-Taqwa Mosque have done what people in scores of drug-paralyzed New York City neighborhoods have tried and failed to do—they have kicked the pushers off their streets.

And the gentle-sounding Sunni Muslims say they'll gladly show people in any neighborhood how to do it.

The Muslims' two-block stretch of Fulton St. in Bedford-Stuyvesant certainly doesn't look special.

Looking west from the mosque at 1266 Bedford Ave., what you see is many buildings standing abandoned, their lower floors boarded up, their upper windows gaping open. Several storefronts are occupied.

DEALERS REIGNED

But if the two blocks are not fancy, they are peaceful. Some children walk by on their way home from school.

"See where those people are waiting for the bus over there?" says Abdul Shakur Jalaluddein, Masjid At-Taqwa's security director. "That boarded-up building was one of the crack houses."

"Two months ago, this was full of crack dealers," Wahhaj says.

The difference between then and now, everyone agrees, is the patrols the men of the Masjid At-Taqwa Mosque began seven weeks ago. "The police closed the places, the community kept them closed," Wahhaj says.

"Before, the police did what they could. They raided the crack houses, but they were always open again the next day. It led to so much frustration."

A year ago, Wahhaj's group tried taking matters into their own hands a different way. Invited by a building owner, the Muslims ejected 10 people they identified as pushers and prostitutes. For their trouble they were arrested on charges including

menacing and weapons possession, charges Wahhaj is still fighting.

A year later, things were different. On Jan. 20, narcotics police raided the crack houses near the mosque. The following day, the anniversary of last year's arrests, the mosque sponsored a big rally. And the day after that, the patrols started. Men from the mosque reclaimed the street. A couple are off-duty correction officers and court officers licensed to carry pistols.

To the amazement of many, it worked. "For the first few days, we would just stand in front of the locations," Wahhaj said. "Anybody tried to go in, we told him, 'This place is closed.' Anybody came around looking to buy, we told him, 'No drugs are sold here any more.' They'd just go away—people don't like to do that kind of business with somebody standing there looking at them."

Why were the mosque's patrols successful, when so many other community groups have failed to rid their streets of drugs?

"IT IS WORKING"

"I don't know if I can tell you exactly why, but it is working, because those spots are closed," says Capt. Thomas Baumann, commanding officer of the Tompkins Ave. stationhouse. "If you go over on Bushwick Ave. in Bushwick, there's at least one mosque near Broadway. The people from the mosque create a presence. They're identifiable—they have white robes."

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues in their concern over the ravages the illegal trade and use of drugs have inflicted upon this country. While there remains much that the Congress and the administration can do to fight the war against drugs, it is clear that State and local governments must be effective partners. I would like to share with my colleagues some of the obstacles faced by my district in getting Federal drug abuse money. The problems with the allocation process my district confronts may well be similar to those faced in other States.

My office consulted with staff members at the New York State Division of Substance Abuse, the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services and the Office of the Criminal Justice Coordinator in New York City. These are the three offices through which Federal funds appropriated under the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986 are channeled to New York State and City for anti-drug abuse efforts.

First, let us look at the area of prevention and treatment. In October 1986 when the Anti-Drug Abuse Act was signed into law, it established a \$162,855,000 Alcohol, Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Emergency Block Grant [ADTR]. New York State's share of this was \$13,459,000. Several staffers at the NYS Division of Substance Abuse [NYSDSA] agreed that any money that is available is readily accessible but they pointed to two problems: First, not enough money to provide services to all who need them and second, a Federal prohibition on using anti-drug abuse funds for capital projects.

A Congressional Research Service report entitled "Drug and Alcohol Abuse: Prevention, Treatment and Education," analyzed funding levels for the Alcohol and Drug Abuse block grant found " * * * although there have been small increases in block grant funding since 1982, funding in absolute dollars for alcohol

and drug abuse programs is still lower than the 1981 level and substantially lower than for 1980 and before * * * in terms of 1985 constant dollars, the level of Federal funding for alcohol and drug abuse prevention and treatment programs is less than half of the level of funding provided 10 years ago." There is a legitimate claim that funds have not kept pace with the need and in the current budgetary environment many areas such as housing, health and education, can also make the same claim. However, the AIDS epidemic should be reason enough to justify more money going into anti-drug abuse efforts.

The people at NYSDSA also see as an obstacle to their efforts the Federal prohibition on use of funds for capital projects. They would like to see funds made available for physical plant expansion and renovation for more treatment slots. They are desperate for more space. New York State says it is putting up as much money as it can, and this year, for the second year in a row, it is providing some money for capital projects, but it says Federal funds are needed for this purpose.

Questions have been raised concerning the amount of time it takes for funds to get from the Federal Government to the State and localities, and the research done by my staff sheds some light on this process. Although the ADTR block grant was established in October 1986, in order for New York State to apply for funds, it had to follow certain procedures that are mandated by State law, including: review of the application by a 12-member panel and public hearings and approval of the ADTR budget by the legislature. The ADTR funds were to be divided in the following manner: 45 percent allocated to the States on the basis of population and 55 percent allocated on the basis of "need." The States could apply immediately for the funds in the 45 percent portion. However, the 55 percent portion could not be distributed until the Secretary of Health and Human Services developed an allocation formula to determine need and the States had an opportunity to comment on the proposed formula. This process took approximately 5 months. Perhaps this process could be streamlined but one must ask, "Is 5 months an inordinate amount of time, in view of Federal and State requirements, to get the show on the road?"

I also wish to bring to my colleagues' attention a procedure that may lead to an inaccurate reading of a State's need for use of funds. Federal funds are "drawn-down" or paid to the State only after the services are delivered. So, while the draw-down figure for New York State as of November 30, 1987, is zero, this does not mean that programs are not in place. In fact, HHS has informed me that the \$13,459,000 awarded to New York State is completely obligated—contracts have been signed with service providers—but Federal funds are not paid out until the State submits a bill. So, it is important that the draw-down figures alone not be used as an indication of a State's need for Federal funds.

Let us now take a look at Federal antidrug funds for law enforcement. Under the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986, \$225 million was appropriated nationwide for State and local drug law enforcement grants. The announcement of these grants appeared in the Federal Reg-

ister on March 19, 1987. New York State's share was \$11.5 million. This money is channeled to the localities through the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services [NYSDCJS].

Again, New York State law requires legislative action to authorize the receipt and appropriation of Federal funds before the funds go to localities. That legislative action took place in July 1987 and NYSDCJS then sent letters to counties and municipalities asking for concept papers by mid-September. On October 1, 1987 the State received notification that it had qualified for \$11.5 million, and NYSDCJS sent out a request for formal proposals from localities to be submitted by December 18, 1987. According to a staff person at NYSDCJS, as of January 11, 1988 it had not received a concept paper or proposal from New York City. The staffer at NYSDCJS speculated that the reason for this might be that New York City objects to a requirement legislated by the State that requires the city to provide increased funding for defense costs if they choose to use the enforcement funds for prosecution.

NYSDCJS' request for proposal went to the Office of the Criminal Justice Coordinator in New York City. When my staff contacted that office, CJC spoke of the difficulty of keeping track of what has to be done and who has to be contacted to apply for grants. They also told us that their attempts to follow up on the Federal Register announcement proved futile. They expressed a desire to be able to apply directly to the Federal Government for grants rather than having to apply through the State.

My research into the allocation of the enforcement portion of the antidrug abuse funds revealed that while the State and city would like to see more Federal funds appropriated for antidrug abuse efforts, there is more dissatisfaction on the part of the State and the city toward each other. Time constraints did not allow me to pursue this matter any further but it is my understanding that Senator D'AMATO has requested a GAO investigation of the allocation of Federal antidrug abuse funds. That study should shed more light on the obstacles faced by localities in obtaining funds.

To answer the question of what role Congress can play in resolving the "not in my backyard" problem of neighborhoods that do not want drug treatment facilities, I must say that I do not see a role for Congress. This problem is more properly addressed at the State and local level since it concerns local land use matters. It is up to the State and local governments to agree on sites for drug treatment facilities. I would suggest that if local land use review processes prove too restrictive to address the problem expeditiously, perhaps the State must be given the power to override local objections concerning drug treatment facilities. I believe there is a precedent for this in New York State in the case of the New York State Urban Development Corporation which has the right to override local zoning measures. New York and other States might want to look at this example to see if it is applicable to the issue of increasing drug treatment services.

THE NATHAN REPORT DIS-TORTS THE FACTS AND IGNORES REALITY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GAYDOS] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. GAYDOS. Mr. Speaker, I am very happy to yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. MANTON].

THE CONTINUING WAR ON DRUGS

Mr. MANTON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania for yielding. I will try to be brief.

I want to compliment my colleague from New York [Mr. GARCIA] for organizing this special order, particularly since it involves the tragic death of a young officer, Edward Byrne, Patrolman Edward Byrne, of the 103d Precinct, who was assassinated execution style on February 26 at 3 a.m.

I feel a special affinity to this case having served as a New York City police officer myself at age 22, and to see this young man's life taken away from him in a situation where he represented really the State of New York, he represented society, sitting in a marked radio car in full uniform, not in a combat situation, but rather in a situation where he was guarding the home of a witness, a brave witness, I might add, who had come forward to complain about narcotics operations in this particular neighborhood and whose house was twice firebombed, to try and intimidate that person as a witness, and Officer Byrne was simply there protecting society, protecting this witness from being intimidated or in any other way harmed.

This was a great tragedy, and I am happy to announce for those that are not aware that four young men who were involved in the crack trade have been indicted just this past week for that homicide.

I want to announce myself and Senator D'AMATO are announcing this week a bill which will call for the death penalty under Federal law for the assassination or killing of a law enforcement officer where the situation is drug-related, and, No. 2, that bill will provide for the death penalty for anyone who is involved in a system of criminal enterprise where any citizen is killed as a result of their orders or their acts, so that we think that the time has come for drastic sanctions to say to the world and to those who would traffic in this poison which is killing our youth all around the country; it is a No. 1 problem in New York City, a No. 1 problem in my county of Queens where Officer Byrne was killed.

We deplore the fact that in the President's budget this year there is called for no money for State and local drug enforcement, and we implore all of our colleagues to see to it that this does not happen.

In New York City, we have 200,000 users of heroin out of 600,000 in the United States. It is estimated that there are 30 million users of cocaine on an occasional basis and 6 million who use it regularly. I think that this is a national disgrace. We must deal with it with harsh measures as well as has been stated here before, rehabilitation of those who have fallen prey to drugs, and interdiction, foreign-policy initiatives, education and all the things that must be coordinated in order to deal with this menace.

□ 1700

So in closing I thank my colleague, Mr. GARCIA for organizing his special order.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GAYDOS] for yielding some of his time so that I may speak.

Our hearts go out to Officer Byrne and his family and we hope that that is the last time that such a tragedy will happen in our society.

Mr. GAYDOS. In conclusion to my colleagues' remarks, let me say Mr. GARCIA has been on that committee since its inception, along with Congressman RANGEL of New York.

Being on the Committee on House Administration, we fund the Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control. They have done such a credible job. We know from comparisons with other committees that some committees come and go but this select committee has done a yeoman's job and we hope that it will continue because it has done such an excellent job and we wish in the future that we could fund them even more effectively. Maybe that will come about.

Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate Mr. GARCIA for taking the time to put those remarks into the RECORD.

Mr. Speaker, considering all of the debate on H.R. 162, you would think that worker risk notification was some revolutionary new idea.

Well, it isn't. Many American companies have run successful notification and medical monitoring programs for years.

Why do companies create notification and medical monitoring programs? It's simple—these programs save them money and keep their workers healthier, happier, and more productive.

Pennzoil is one of those companies which realizes that money spent on worker health programs is an investment which makes good business sense. Three years ago they started a cancer screening and education program for their 4,900 employees across the country.

So far, Pennzoil has spent about \$100,000 on the program and 14 malignant conditions have been diagnosed and treated. If even two of those individuals had not been diagnosed and

treated, the costs to the company would easily have exceeded the cost of the entire program.

Union Carbide is another firm which has a strong commitment to the health of its 2,600 employees. The company sponsors health seminars, cancer screening, and comprehensive medical monitoring programs for its workers. Improving the health of its work force is a priority at Union Carbide, and over the years, the company has invested millions of dollars in that commitment.

I commend Union Carbide for its health program and I am also pleased that it is one of the strongest supporters of H.R. 162. A recent letter from the president of Union Carbide said his company endorses H.R. 162 and they support "the goal of a scientifically based program for notification * * * and associated programs of risk identification and surveillance."

Union Carbide and all of the other supporters of H.R. 162 know that the bill is a carefully crafted bill and firmly grounded in scientific methodology.

The high-risk bill establishes a three-part program. First, it identifies worker populations at high risk of occupational disease. Second, it notifies those workers of their risks and encourages them to enter medical monitoring programs. And, third, it leads to the prevention of disease by encouraging employers to make changes in their operations that will eliminate or reduce exposures to the disease-causing agents and processes.

The crucial element in the program is a nine-member risk assessment board. This nonpolitical board of doctors and scientists will be selected by the Secretary of Health and Human Services from lists supplied by the National Academy of Science.

This risk assessment board will utilize all of its scientific and medical expertise to identify very specific worker populations at risk of developing disease based on clinical and epidemiological studies—human studies, not animal studies.

After a worker population has been identified, the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health [NIOSH] will individually notify them of their increased risk of developing the occupationally related disease.

NIOSH will have access to employment records which employers and Federal, State, and local agencies already maintain. Employers will not be required to provide the names and addresses of former employees if they don't have that information.

The notice will encourage workers to enter into a medical monitoring program, so that any developing disease would be detected in its earliest stage—the time when treatment cost is lowest and the chances for success are greatest. I just don't understand how

any reasonable and responsible businessman could oppose this bill which is designed to save the lives and protect the health of American workers.

Nevertheless, a number of business groups have spent hundreds of thousands of dollars trying to defeat H.R. 162. And, now some of those groups are using a report prepared by the Washington consulting firm of Robert Nathan Associates.

The Nathan report is fatally flawed and I wonder if the people who wrote it even read the high-risk bill. The errors and misleading figures in the report indicate that its authors didn't read the bill closely enough, or if they did, they ignored the facts.

First of all, the report estimates that during its first 5 years, the High-Risk Notification Program will "identify and notify 2.4 million workers who, since 1957, have been exposed to substances for which treatment is less than moderately effective."

Anyone who has read the bill and has any familiarity with it will recognize the error in that statement. The first workers to be notified of their exposures will be those who would benefit the most from the medical monitoring and health counseling provisions of the High-Risk Program. The board will not be notifying workers who are likely to develop untreatable diseases.

In fact, the language in the bill states:

In identifying the population at risk the board shall consider . . . the health consequence of notifying or failing to notify a population at risk.

On the other hand, all of the Nathan report's figures are based on notifying the 2.4 million workers who are least likely to benefit from the program. Clearly, the report's authors didn't do their homework.

The second problem with the report is related to the first; the report's authors project that the program embodied in H.R. 162 will notify a total of 2.4 million workers, which equals 475,000 workers notified during each of the first 5 years.

We estimate the program will take several years to activate and that the board might not be able to notify anyone during its first year or so. Under the very best of circumstances, we might expect to notify about 200,000 workers a year, or a million workers during the first 5 years.

I certainly wish we could notify 500,000 workers every year, but that's just not a realistic or practical goal during the program's first 5 years.

Besides misrepresenting who would be notified and how many workers would be notified, the report misrepresents an employer's danger of being sued.

The report's liability projections are based on a pilot notification program at the Augusta Chemical Co. in Geor-

gia, but the Nathan report also got the facts wrong about the Augusta notification.

The Nathan report said that 696 past and current workers responded to the Augusta Notification Program and 171 of them filed claims against the company. From these numbers they estimate that 25 percent of notified workers will file suit.

In reality, NIOSH reported that 849 workers were notified in Augusta, and so the percentage of suits is 20 percent, not 25.

I'll be the first to admit that the Augusta study generated 171 claims seeking a total of \$335 million in damages. But those are claims, and we have to look at actual settlements. Eventually, 120 of these cases were settled for a total of \$500,000. The majority of the claims were settled for about \$2,500.

The Nathan report, on the other hand, estimated that each case filed would cost the employer \$95,000 per employee per claim—certainly a lot higher than the final settlements in Augusta.

The Nathan report writers also ignored evidence from other notification programs. In Port Allegheny, PA, 854 workers were notified and fewer than 10 of them filed suits. So, the report's claim that 25 percent of notified workers will file suits is not supported by the results of the Port Allegheny Notification Program.

Also, the report fails to mention that much larger national pilot notification program to detect colon-rectal cancer in 12,000 pattern makers in 27 States and three Canadian provinces. The pattern maker notification did not generate more than a handful of lawsuits.

In fact, a General Accounting Office report on the high-risk bill said that the number of personal injury lawsuits against employers is expected to rise whether or not the bill passes because workers are becoming more aware of their rights.

So much for the numbers in the Nathan report.

Here are some real numbers. Each year, American taxpayers help support disabled workers and their families at a cost of \$5.4 billion. That figure, according to a Department of Labor study in 1985, is what is spent from Social Security disability, Medicare, and Medicaid to assist occupationally diseased workers.

According to other studies, the costs of medical treatment and lost wages for occupationally related fatalities for just six occupational diseases were estimated to be about \$1.67 billion, and that's a very conservative figure.

Those are the real numbers. Those are some of the costs related to the 100,000 workers who die each year from occupationally related diseases and the almost 400,000 who are newly disabled each year.

For years, many major U.S. corporations have run in-house notification and medical monitoring programs. These programs exist for two reasons. First, companies know that it is far cheaper in the long run to treat disease in its earliest stages. Second, careful medical monitoring helps companies prevent disease by identifying health hazards.

Taken all together, the Nathan report is unconvincing because of its misleading claims about liability, its inaccurate estimate of the number of workers to be notified annually, and its identification of the wrong high-risk workers.

But, in spite of its shortcomings, the Nathan report is already being used by opponents of the high-risk bill, and it's time to question the misleading conclusions of the report.

Mr. Speaker, as the Senate moves toward consideration of S. 79, their version of the high-risk bill, we need to present the facts and identify and correct the false statements which are being made about the bill.

Our colleagues in the Senate need to know that every year 100,000 workers die and another 400,000 are newly disabled due to occupational diseases and illnesses, and we need to let them know that the high-risk bill will save those lives and prevent those injuries and illnesses.

We also need to let them know that regardless of the exact cost of the high-risk bill, businesses will undoubtedly save some of the estimated \$1.7 to \$4.3 billion they spend each year on occupational illness and fatalities. This doesn't even include the \$5.4 billion the Federal Government spends on caring for the disabled and their families.

I am pleased with the version of H.R. 162 which passed on the floor of the House on October 15, and I hope that the Senate will follow our lead by approving a similar bill. I believe that H.R. 162 will add powerful weapons to our war on occupational disease, and I encourage all of my colleagues to help us put a high-risk bill on the President's desk this year.

GROUPS OPPOSED TO H.R. 162 NEED TO GET THEIR FACTS STRAIGHT

Mr. Speaker, when I introduced H.R. 162, the High Risk Occupational Disease Notification and Prevention Act, I knew some business groups would oppose it.

What I didn't expect was the bitterness of the campaign against the bill and the range of misleading statements against the bill—the latest of which are made by the National Federation of Independent Business.

They recently called the bill "OSHA 2," and said it would create a new bureaucracy within the Department of Health and Human Services.

Now, as anyone who has read the bill knows, H.R. 162 establishes a nonpolitical nine-member board of medical and scientific professionals to identify populations of work-

ers who are at risk of developing an occupational disease.

The notification of those identified will be done by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, an agency created by the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 and housed in the Department of Health and Human Services since then. NIOSH also will provide support personnel for the Risk Assessment Board.

This nine-member Risk Assessment Board is certainly no huge "new bureaucracy," it's a small panel of well qualified professionals charged with the job of identifying workers whose lives are in danger because of exposures to toxic substances and agents in the workplace.

Every year, as many as 100,000 workers die from occupationally related diseases and as many as 400,000 become disabled.

If H.R. 162 and its nine-member board can save a fraction of those lives and prevent some of those occupationally related disabilities, then it's money well spent and a responsible use of Federal funds.

The second misleading statement which the NFIB makes is that H.R. 162 would "require medical monitoring and testing of [notified] workers."

In reality, the notification will only encourage workers to enter medical monitoring programs. The bill's notification program doesn't require workers to do anything—their participation is completely voluntary.

The only requirement for a business owner is to provide and pay for medical monitoring for current employees who request it and who were exposed in their present jobs.

A third claim which the NFIB makes is that the bill will raise labor costs.

Actually, Crum & Forster Insurance Cos. testified that H.R. 162, "will not increase the liability and insurance costs." They went on to say that passage of the bill "will assure a long-term downturn in occupational disease frequency and severity, thereby reducing insurance costs for both employers and manufacturers."

In addition, it is estimated that businesses spend between \$1.7 and \$4.3 billion each year on occupational illness and fatalities. And, every year the Federal Government pays out at least \$5.4 billion to help support disabled workers and their families. This figure from the Department of Labor includes Social Security disability, Medicare, and Medicaid payments made to assist occupationally diseased workers.

As these numbers indicate, reducing workplace diseases and fatalities is cost effective. It's good business, and many American companies now realize that. Many of them already have notification and medical monitoring programs, similar to the program in H.R. 162. Those are the trendsetters, the businesses where worker health and safety is a top priority, and I commend them for their programs.

In spite of the rhetoric of those opposed to H.R. 162, the bill is a carefully crafted piece of legislation designed to save the lives of American workers and it has the support of a significant segment of the responsible business community.

□ 1715

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GAYDOS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the subject of my special order today.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PRICE of North Carolina). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GAYDOS]?

There was no objection.

SEX IN THE AGE OF AIDS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BURTON] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate your patience in sitting in the chair while all of us go through this litany of special orders tonight, but obviously we think they are pretty important or else we would not be here.

The topic I would like to talk about tonight for a little bit is the problem of AIDS and the most recent report by Masters and Johnson, the sex experts who have credentials that go all the way back, I think, to the sixties and maybe even beyond that. They have been regarded fairly highly in the more liberal communities because of their views on sexual activity over the years and their approach to dealing with problems of sexuality, but they have been maligned over the past few days regarding their views on the AIDS pandemic and the book that they recently wrote about the subject. Their book "Crisis" is now out, and the people who have read it from CDC and HHS have said that they have been raising issues that really are not valid in this battle against AIDS.

PICKING A NEW PRESIDENT FOR GALLAUDET COLLEGE

Mr. Speaker, I would like to divert my attention for just a moment, if I might, to another subject that I promised I would discuss tonight briefly, and that is a subject that is not related to the AIDS epidemic, but I think it is an important issue, and that is the Gallaudet College here in the Washington area is going to be picking a new president in the not too distant future, and I and some of my colleagues have played in basketball tournaments and games out there to raise funds for that institution. It is a school for the deaf.

Over the past few years we have been very interested in that institution doing well and being successful. And Gallaudet College will be picking a new president, and one of the things that many of the people who attend that college and people who support that college wanted to request is that the new president be a member of the

deaf community so that they could have empathy with the students, and realize what they are going through, and be a better administrator of the policies of that institution. And I would just like to add my support to that effort to get a deaf president for Gallaudet College because I think that speaks well for the institution in wanting someone who understands the problems of the deaf, and I think there are people in the deaf community who could do an exceedingly good job out there at Gallaudet.

And so, Mr. Speaker, I support that effort and urge those who may be interested to express their concern about Gallaudet having a deaf president as well.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to now get back to my subject tonight, that being the AIDS threat, and who is at risk, and the book that was written by Masters, Johnson and D. Kolodny. Some of the things that I think are very important to be discussed tonight are a subject that the CDC and HHS have pooh-poohed over the past few years. The title of the book is "Crisis, Heterosexual Behavior in the Age of AIDS." It is by Grove Press, and I think it sells for \$15.95. It is written by Masters and Johnson with the help of Dr. Kolodny, and they offer a bold, troubling analysis of the AIDS threat to straights, or those in the heterosexual community. Drawing on their own never-before-published research findings and a pessimistic reading of existing statistics, the authors conclude that the AIDS virus is breaking out of the drug community and the homosexual community into the heterosexual community.

Contrary to the assurances of most health experts, the authors declare that undetected AIDS infections are now running rampant in the heterosexual community. While they concede that their projections are not beyond question, they would prefer to err on the side of safety and generate realistic fear of the deadly virus, and here is the question they ask. This, I think, is very important. "Shouldn't we be adopting precautions against the worst case possibility," they ask, "rather than making the most optimistic assumption?"

And therein I think, as Shakespeare would say, "lies the rub," because those who are leading this country in the area of health care, health protection at CDC, Center for Disease Control in Atlanta, and HHS, Health and Human Services, are erring on the wrong side in my opinion. They are erring on the side of the most optimistic case scenario rather than the pessimistic side, and since we are up against something we have never faced before, I think we better look at the worst case scenario and deal with it from that perspective rather than being optimistic.

Masters, Johnson and Kolodny found that only 1 of the 400 monogamous subjects tested positive for the antibodies for the virus, and they tested 800 people in their research; 400 of these people were monogamous, one-man one-woman relationship, and the other 400 had multiple sex partners. Of the 400 who were monogamous, after they did the testing only 1 tested positive for AIDS, but out of the 400 heterosexuals with multiple partners, none of whom had other known risks for acquiring the infection, that being involved with the drug culture or being a homosexual or bisexual person; out of the 400 heterosexuals with multiple partners, none of whom had other known risks for acquiring the infection, an alarming 7 percent of the women and 5 percent of the men tested positive. That infection rate is higher than any other study has found among heterosexuals outside of the established risk groups. These findings are especially disturbing, the authors say, because heterosexuals with multiple partners are likely to carry the virus into the wider population. They go on to say, "But the approximation of the size of the epidemic and their recommendations for curbing its spread are running sharply counter to the prevailing AIDS wisdom."

Among their conclusions is that at least 3 million Americans are currently infected with the AIDS virus, twice the incidence estimated by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control. Now about 2 years ago the Center for Disease Control in Atlanta, GA, and Health and Human Services estimated that we had 1.5 million people infected with the AIDS virus in this country. They further estimated that the epidemic was doubling every 10 to 14 months. Now, if you put a pencil to that, you will see that we will have somewhere around 4 to 5 million infected right now, but the Center for Disease Control in Atlanta still believes that we only have 1.5 million people infected. Why would their conclusion 2 years ago be incorrect? Why do we not have 3 or 4 million people infected today? I think it is because they are concerned about a panic in this country. Therefore they want to keep these numbers artificially low.

But Masters and Johnson, according to their study, found that 3 million Americans are currently infected, twice what the U.S. Center for Disease Control estimated. The authors also believe the 200,000 non-drug-using heterosexuals are probably infected. That is 7 times what CDC has estimated. That is 1,600 contaminated blood samples that may be escaping detection each year, with almost as many transfusion recipients getting infected as before strict blood screening programs went into effect.

That is another subject I will probably be talking about on a successive night at some time in the future.

Continuing, it states that a critical tool in stemming the epidemic is mandatory HIV antibody testing for couples seeking a marriage license, pregnant women, convicted prostitutes and all hospital inpatients between the ages of 15 and 60.

I have a bill pending in the Congress of the United States that would test everybody in the country. There is no pride of authorship in that bill. I think we could make it a routine testing program, starting at, say, age 6 or age 8 or 10 and go up to age 60 to age 65. We are open to suggestions on how to get at this virus, this pandemic, without going to the expense of testing everybody, but so far I have not come up with any approach other than mandatory testing that is going to get at the root of the problem.

While CDC estimates that some 30,000 heterosexuals who have no other risk factors may be carrying the AIDS virus, the authors of "Crisis" warn that the figure may be as high as 200,000. This estimate is likely to prompt far more argument than the authors' overall estimate of 3 million infected Americans, which falls within the upper range of projections made by other experts. As CDC researchers led by Dr. James Curran recently wrote in the *Journal Science*, "It will remain a difficult challenge to accurately determine AIDS virus incidence in the United States."

Now, listen to that question:

As CDC researchers led by Dr. James Curran recently wrote in the *Journal Science*, "It will remain a difficult challenge to accurately determine AIDS virus incidence in the United States."

□ 1730

Now, listen to that question. Dr. James Curran said:

It will remain a difficult challenge to accurately determine the incidence of AIDS virus in the United States.

My question to Dr. Curran is, why? Why is it so difficult to find out? If we tested the vast majority of the people in this country, the people from grade school age to 65, we would know where it is spreading the fastest, how it is spreading, who is spreading it, and we would know so much more about the disease than we know right now that it is not even funny, and yet you say in this article in the *Science* magazine, the *Journal Science*, that it will remain a difficult challenge to accurately determine the incidence of AIDS in the United States. It need not be that difficult if we get on with the mandatory testing program which I advocate, which Dr. Allen Salzburg of Miles City, MT, advocates. He has done an extensive study which I will refer to in a moment.

Masters, Johnson, and Kolodny, now are calling for a massive testing program. So why is it that the CDC and HHS will not go along with that?

The fact of the matter is this pandemic will continue to get bigger and bigger, spread out of control, unless we get on with testing the vast majority of Americans so we can find out how it is being spread and where and so forth.

To researchers who believe heterosexual spread is not a major concern, Masters, Johnson, and Kolodny say, in effect, prove us wrong. Indeed, they argue that health authorities need to do more to come up with solid data. "To the best of our knowledge," Kolodny told *Newsweek*, neither "the CDC nor any other group has yet conducted a broad national study of heterosexuals. And in the absence of that, to proclaim that that population isn't infected seems irresponsible."

I agree. To make the kind of statements that CDC and HHS are making that there are not a lot of people affected in the heterosexual community when they have no test data to back that up is irresponsible. I think that Masters, Johnson, and Kolodny, ought to be congratulated on the work they are doing.

Other critics will no doubt attack the views of Masters, Johnson and Kolodny, on mandatory testing. As one AIDS expert put it, their opinions may "legitimize the kooks" who want to test everyone.

Well, think about this. The average incubation time for AIDS varies, depending on who you talk to, from 7 to 12 years. Some people believe that an AIDS carrier can carry it for up to 30 years without any manifestation of the disease.

Now, during that period of time they come in contact with other human beings. Many of these people have sexual contacts.

Now, everybody they come in contact with will not know that the person they are having relations with has the AIDS virus. The person who has the AIDS virus in the first place may not know it, so the disease can spread in almost an exponential manner because nobody knows that they have it.

How do you determine that a person has the AIDS virus if they do not have full-blown AIDS and they are dying from some kind of an invasive disease that takes advantage of the immune deficiency caused by the AIDS virus. The only way to know is through testing. The only way to know is through testing, and the longer we wait the broader the epidemic is going to be, the worse it is going to be for all of us in this country.

U.S. Surgeon General C. Everett Koop said recently: "There is always a danger whenever people engage in casual sex outside the marriage relations relationship, even if their promiscuity is heterosexual." But, he noted, "what is unknown is the level of danger" the Masters and Johnson book

sounds an alarm about a crisis whose true dimensions won't be known for years.

Now, think about that. Our Surgeon General is saying that the dimensions of this disease will not be known for years. What he is saying in effect is that it is going to continue to spread and there is no way of knowing how far it will spread and we are going to have to let it go unabated, except for maybe throwing out some educational materials to each household in this country and let it go on.

The fact of the matter is something can be done about it and can be done rather rapidly.

The U.S. Army tested 2 million servicemen in a period of less than a year to 18 months and it was a very effective test. The head of the military testing program said, in my presence to Dr. Koop at a seminar that was going on here in the Capitol, that testing everybody in the United States is doable and it can be done within a reasonable period of time.

So why tarry? More and more people are being infected everyday.

As a matter of fact, Col. Donald Burke who developed the Army's testing program said:

We have a diagnostic tool here. To not use that tool just doesn't make sense.

It just does not make sense. So when Dr. Koop and others at the CDC and HHS start telling us that there is no way of knowing how big the epidemic is or how big it is going to be for years to come because we just simply will not see the manifestation of the disease, that is totally irresponsible, because if people carry the virus for an average length of 12 years, let us say, and that is what most people would agree is the average incubation time, you are not going to know how many people who are infected today are going to have the AIDS virus until they come down with full-blown AIDS and are dying.

What about the other people they have infected who are going to carry the disease on for another 12 or 15 years? Those people are walking time bombs infecting people of this country, and testing is the only way we are going to get to the bottom of this. It is absolutely essential.

Masters, Johnson, and Kolodny say, "It scares the hell out of me."

They say:

Why aren't today's massive screening programs for blood banks and the military picking of the degree of heterosexual HIV infection indicated by the new Masters and Johnson study?

They said:

"The most sexually active people are not by and large going to be looking to sign on to military regimentation," says Kolodny.

He went on to say:

Nor are they apt to be the most altruistic people donating blood. But they are a major vector of sexually transmitted disease into

the larger heterosexual community, the authors warn, calling for widespread mandatory HIV testing of pregnant women, marriage-license applicants, and most hospital patients.

They went on to say in other parts of their book:

Indications are that the AIDS virus is slowly but surely working its way into the younger population of our country—

The future of America—

the 15 to 24 year-old age group—which has, at least in the last quarter-century, been the primary wedge driving epidemics of sexually transmitted diseases in the United States and elsewhere across the world. The inadequacies of school-based education about AIDS can be seen in the findings of a 1986 survey of over 800 Massachusetts teenagers 16 to 19 years old. Twenty-nine percent did not know that the virus can be passed from females to males; although 70 percent said they were sexually active, only 15 percent had made any changes in their sexual behavior because of concern about AIDS—and only 1 in 5 of these did so in a way that could be judged effective. "From what I can see, all this fuss about AIDS is pretty much exaggerated," says one 17-year old boy. "I've only slept with three girls this year, and I knew them all pretty well."

That kind of ignorance will lead to this pandemic spreading in an exponential manner. We will not get control of it as long as people are not better educated than that and until we can identify those who have the disease and tell them that they must change their ways and can no longer have sexual contact with people outside the AIDS community. The only way to do that is through testing:

All these considerations point in one direction: AIDS is breaking out into the heterosexual community. The AIDS virus is now running rampant in the heterosexual community. Unless something is done to contain this global epidemic, we face a mounting death toll in the years ahead that will be the most formidable the world has ever seen.

Now, think about that. They are predicting that if we do not do something pretty quickly, this is Masters, Johnson, and Kolodny in their new book, that this thing is going to be worse than anything we have seen in history, and that includes the Bubonic Plague in the 14th and 15th centuries that wiped out over half of Europe. Millions and millions of people died.

Now, can we afford to dilly-dally? Can we afford to go on with our heads in the sack and not pay attention to what is going on around us? I think not.

Mandatory testing, according to Dr. Salzburg of Miles City, MT, who is not only an excellent doctor and scientist, but a computer whiz as well, that if we do not start testing almost everybody in this country in the sexual active age groups of people who are in school, if we do not start testing by 1990 or 1991, his projections are that by 1995 to 1998, in that 3-year period, we will have somewhere between 3½ and 5 million people dead or dying from

AIDS, actually dead or dying from AIDS. That includes those who will be dying up to that time, but we will see 3 to 5 million people dead or dying, and we will see another 14 million carriers. That is by 1995 to 1998. That is 7 to 10 years from right now if we do not start testing by 1991. It is irresponsible to not start a testing program.

They went on to say in another part of their book:

There is even more skepticism about the AIDS virus being transmitted by kissing. Here again, there is no question that this route of transmission is possible. The AIDS virus has been isolated repeatedly from saliva; other sexually transmitted diseases, including genital herpes and syphilis, can be spread in this manner; and the point just raised about the common existence of cuts, scratches or abrasions on the lips or in the mouth is applicable, particularly in terms of "soul" or "French kissing"—

We all know what French kissing is. The fact of the matter is that there are 230 million AIDS viruses that will fit on a period at the end of a sentence. The next time you read your newspaper, Mr. Speaker, look at the period at the end of the sentence and visualize 230 million AIDS viruses sitting on that period, because that is how many will fit on that. It is a very, very small virus. If somebody has a cut in their mouth and someone kisses them and has that virus in their bodily fluids and their saliva, their tears and every other fluid in their body, there is a risk that the virus can be transmitted that way and the people can be infected. There is no question about that. It is a real possibility.

They went on to say:

Those who prefer to believe that the virus can't be spread by kissing cite two facts to make their case. The first is that the virus is present in lower concentrations in saliva, in semen or blood, which certainly appears to be true based on the relatively crude studies that have been done to date. However, there is probably enough live virus present to infect another person. The second fact, also true in a limited sense but of dubious comfort, is that so far no one has identified a case of AIDS in which kissing was the definite means of transmission. Yet this is just another instance in which the inability to experiment in a carefully controlled way creates confusion.

Now, 230 million AIDS viruses sit on the end of a sentence in a period, in your kisses, your tears, saliva, every bodily fluid. Would you want to kiss somebody if you just brushed your teeth, if you had a sore in your mouth and you knew they had AIDS? Of course not. So the risk is there.

We need to do testing to verify not only this mode of transmission, but every other mode of transmission:

It seems strange to have to raise such an obvious point, but if there are lingering uncertainties about the transmission of a deadly infection, shouldn't we be adopting precautions against the worst-case possibility rather than making the most optimistic assumption? And yet the medical-scientific

community has given the public a rather reassuring assessment suggesting that kissing is not apt to be a means of spreading the AIDS virus. This raises the question of whether the intention is to inform people of the relevant risks or to take the path of least resistance, stressing only the proven dangers and virtually ignoring those that are possible but not yet thoroughly documented.

In other words, since we cannot prove it, we know it is a possibility. We will just say it does not exist. That is ridiculous.

The findings, as I said before, involved:

800 sexually active heterosexual adults between the ages of 21 and 40 who all met three criteria: no blood transfusions received from 1977 on, no use of illicit drugs by injection, no homosexual or bisexual contact from 1977 on. These 800 adults consisted of the following groups: 200 men and 200 women who reported having been in long-term monogamous relationships (either marriage or cohabitation) for at least 5 years prior to the time of being interviewed; 200 men and 200 women who reported a minimum of six sexual partners a year over the preceding five years (regardless of whether they were married).

It was important to do testing in several different regions. Thus, we decided to conduct our study in four large cities, two of which—New York and Los Angeles—were considered "high risk" areas for AIDS, and two of which—St. Louis and Atlanta—were not."

Now, when they tested those people, as I said before, only one person out of the 400 who were involved in a monogamous relationship had the AIDS virus, whereas there were numerous cases of those who had multiple sex partners having the AIDS virus, and these were all people not in high-risk groups, groups that were believed not to be high-risk prior to this study.

One other aspect of this study should be noted. The population we studied consisted mainly of ordinary, generally unremarkable middle-class men and women in their twenties and thirties—including teachers, repairmen, lawyers, secretaries, accountants, salesmen, waitresses, students, house painters, musicians, corporate executives and some who were unemployed. In particular, we must point out that the 400 individuals who reported having sex with relatively large numbers of partners are not nymphomaniacs and satyrs; by and large they are single men and women who regard their sexuality as a healthy and fulfilling part of their lives. Said one 15-year old female graduate student: "I got started with a pretty active sex life when I was 15, and it's an important part of my life."

And she went on, I will not go into the rest of that.

The average number of sex partners in our non-monogamous group was 11.5 for the women, 9.8 for the men. Approximately one-quarter of the women and one-fifth of the men in the study group averaged at least 15 different sex partners each year. The average annual number of sex partners in the monogamous group, by definition, was one.

Just the wife or the husband or whoever they were living with.

The prevalence of infection with the AIDS virus among the 400 strictly monogamous men and women was, not surprisingly, very low: Only one out of the 400, or 0.25 percent.

□ 1745

Mr. Speaker, we have talked about genital herpes in this country, commencing 10 or 15 years ago. That is herpes simplex II.

We informed our population about the dangers of getting genital herpes II because it is something that one has the rest of his or her life, it never leaves and it flares up from time to time.

Mr. Speaker, many people have genital herpes II. According to a study conducted last year, 40 million Americans have herpes simplex II. One out of every six Americans has genital herpes II according to the study. Yet we have been educating people for 15 years about it. And it is still spreading.

If that same thing happens with the AIDS virus, we are going to have millions and millions and millions of people dying and it will endanger our entire civilization. We cannot allow that to go on. By itself education will not solve the problem. It has not in the past, and it will not in the future.

The somewhat shocking conclusion we have reached is this: The AIDS virus has certainly established a beachhead in the ranks of heterosexuals and because heterosexuals who have large numbers of sexual partners are most likely to be infected with the AIDS virus, the odds are that the rate of spread among heterosexuals will now begin to escalate at a frightening pace. In the case of our study, for example, if each of the 24 infected people in the nonmonogamous group is having sex with 15 others in a year, then these 24 people have directly exposed 360 people. If each of these 360 people has sexual contact with five additional partners, an additional 1,800 persons will have been potentially exposed.

The prevalence of infection with the AIDS virus among the 400 strictly monogamous men and women was, not surprisingly, very low: only 1 out of the 400, or 0.25 percent, had evidence of such an infection.

In contrast, the prevalence of infection with the AIDS virus among the 400 men and women with numerous sexual partners was strikingly higher: 14 women (7 percent) and 10 men (5 percent).

Among the subgroup of nonmonogamous persons who averaged more than 12 partners annually, the prevalence of infection with the AIDS virus was even higher: 14 percent for women, 12 percent for men.

Among all the nonmonogamous persons, the highest percentage of seropositive study subjects was found in the New York area [8 percent of the men, 10 percent of the women] and the Los Angeles area [6 percent of the men, 8 percent of the women].

One of the most alarming findings in our study—and one that may surprise many people—is that less than 10 percent of the men and women who had numerous sex

partners each year thought they might be exposing themselves to infection with the AIDS virus. Most were convinced that AIDS was not a problem among heterosexuals.

This lack of concern also is expressed in the minimal degree of change in their annual number of sex partners from 1982 to 1986. Such nonchalance might have been understandable in 1983, when the epidemic was in its early stages, but the persistence of this attitude in 1987 strongly suggests that public health authorities have failed to impress the general public with the message that AIDS has broken out. This, in turn, creates new concerns: first, that the rate of HIV infection will continue to climb relatively unchecked; and second, that repeated warnings do not by themselves necessarily result in behavioral changes. The somewhat chilling conclusion we have reached is this: the AIDS virus has certainly established a beachhead in the ranks of heterosexuals, and because heterosexuals who have large numbers of sex partners are most likely to be infected, the odds are that the rate of spread among heterosexuals will now begin to escalate at a frightening pace.

As larger numbers of people are exposed, larger numbers of infections are transmitted, both sexually and otherwise. With time—perhaps with just a few years—there will be a “trickledown effect” in which infection with the AIDS virus will be commonplace, not just in persons who have had many sex partners, but in heterosexuals who have had relatively few sex partners in their lives. While the infection spreads, it will be possible to maintain a certain degree of blind complacency by simply counting and classifying actual cases of AIDS. This will comfort those who use the absence of a great leap in the percentage of AIDS cases occurring among non-drug-using heterosexuals as “proof” that the virus is still contained largely in the homosexual/bisexual/drug-using communities. But with a disease that often has a latency period of five years or more from initial infection until definitive diagnosis, we are ignoring biological reality if we accept such a proof.

We are not talking about a disease that is simply an embarrassment or an inconvenience: AIDS, so far as we now know, is a disease that is invariably fatal. And though it has not been determined how many of those infected with the AIDS virus will eventually come down with AIDS

Mr. Speaker, I might point out at this time that initially people with the AIDS virus, it was thought that only 10 percent of them would be at risk of getting AIDS and die, then it went to 20 percent, then 30 percent, then 40 percent, then 50 percent and now most scientists believe that as high as 70 percent of the people who get the AIDS virus will ultimately come down with full-blown AIDS and die.

Some people who believe that the incubation period can last as long as 30 years believe that 100 percent of the people who get the virus ultimately will die of AIDS or AIDS-related complex.

AIDS-related complex is a disease that may not be readily related to AIDS but it is. Dementia, for example, may be the best example. The AIDS virus many times when it gets into the body starts attacking brain cells before there is an outward manifestation of

the disease of AIDS so that people suffer from things that look like Alzheimer's when in fact it is AIDS-related complex, and many persons die from that.

It looks right now as though the percentage will be quite high. As others have said, the AIDS epidemic carries the potential for being the greatest national tragedy in human history. Yet we stand here in this body and see these Centers for Disease Control and Department of Health and Human Services people, and have our head in a sack and twiddle our thumbs and say that education of the population is the most important thing, and when the population has been educated and there has been no discernible change in their sexual behavioral patterns, what do we do?

The venereal disease rate in this country for gonorrhea, syphilis and other communicable venereal diseases has not changed 1 percent downward over the past 10 years. As a matter of fact, it has gone up at a slightly increasing rate. All the education so far about genital herpes and AIDS has not changed the sexual attitudes of the people of this country. Education by itself is not solving the problem, nor will it.

People look at someone and think that they are healthy looking and they may be carrying that deadly virus that is going to ultimately kill them because of the incubation period. So it seems to me and to anyone who really has studied this and thinks about it, that the only way we are going to be able to discover whether or not a person has AIDS is to test them.

It is clear that we should not have sexual contact with a new person unless one has been tested. The only way to protect our civilization and our society as a whole is to have testing. That is why Masters, Johnson and Kolodny are calling for massive testing, and that is why I have as well as many others. People at the Centers for Disease Control pooh-pooh scientific evidence that leads us to the conclusion that testing is absolutely necessary. They will say that people who are advocating this have no credentials.

Admittedly I am not a doctor. I do not have any credentials for being a doctor, but I have been talking to doctors at Harvard, at Research Testing and Development in Lexington, GA, and I have been talking to Dr. Salzburg at Miles City, MT, and talking to Dr. Mark Whiteside, and Carolyn McCleod at the Center for Tropical Diseases in Miami, and there is all kinds of evidence that show this disease is transmitted in ways that are not readily apparent. Testing is the only way to find out how it is being spread.

These people are in favor of testing. It is just not one uninformed person

asking for testing, but there is a multitude of doctors and scientists who believe ultimately this must be done. So if it ultimately must be done, why not get on with it now before the cataclysmic experience takes place?

Let us try to nip this AIDS epidemic in the bud and save as many lives as possible. If we wait until 1995 or until the year 2000 to test, we will have millions already dead or dying and millions more communicating the disease to others. If we start testing by 1990 or 1991, we can start to minimize the impact in the outyears.

They went on in their book to say that—

People who consider themselves at risk for HIV infection also often avoid testing because they feel that finding out they are infected won't be helpful. After all, many of them point out, there is no treatment available to eradicate the infection or even to slow its progression. Furthermore, they say, discovering you're infected will only complicate your life and cause a good deal of psychological anguish. This sort of resignation to fate presents one of the central public health problems of the AIDS epidemic. The hundreds of thousands of carriers of the virus who go on with life as usual, oblivious to the possibility of being infected, constitute a major vector in the continuing spread of the epidemic. They are not just numbers in an epidemiological maze; they are men and women who continue to lead sexually active lives, many of them exposing multiple partners to the AIDS virus each year. They are people who, irresponsibly clinging to their personal excuses for not being tested, silently spread slow death to those with whom they couple in erotic abandon.

In Washington, DC, Howard University about a year ago was conducting a study of the prostitutes that worked this city, and of the prostitutes that they were testing, 50 percent the last I heard were infected with the AIDS virus. Mr. Speaker, 50 percent of those that they tested up to the time that I talked to the person out there at the Howard University, 50 percent of the prostitutes in this city were infected with the AIDS virus, and yet they are still out there at night on 14th Street plying their trade.

Mr. Speaker, men and women who come to this city and who take advantage, if one would want to call it that, of the prostitutes who travel up and down that street, may go home and kill their wives or their loved ones. Yet we allow that to go on. No testing is mandated.

Why? Why are the prostitutes down there allowed to ply their trade when we know half of them are infected and yet we do not have testing mandated for them?

It makes no sense. Yet we go on.

They went on to say:

In short, this is a time for considerable caution in sexual conduct—most pronounced in terms of choosing a partner. Prostitutes, male homosexuals, IV drug abusers, males with bisexual experiences and people who have had large numbers of sexual partners are especially risky as sex

partners until it can be shown by testing that they are free of HIV infection. Trusting attitudes should be tempered by the seriousness of the current situation: since you can't tell if people are infected with the AIDS virus by how they look, and since you can't really rely on their own recitation of their sexual history, you are just being prudent by insisting that someone who wants to get in bed with you accompany you to a clinic for testing first.

If the current epidemic goes on relatively unchecked—and if there is no major success in the next year in mounting an educational campaign that effectively motivates people to change their sexual behavior—it is quite possible we will eventually see the majority of AIDS cases in heterosexuals. The immense size of the pool of uninfected but potentially at-risk heterosexuals is so much larger than the pool of homosexual and bisexual men that if no way of containing the rate of spread in the general population is found, the epidemic will explode in a manner that will make the numbers from 1981 to 1986 seem tame. Under these circumstances we would expect that by 1993 over a quarter of the new cases of AIDS will occur in heterosexuals who are not IV drug users. By the turn of the century more than half of AIDS cases will be in the heterosexual population.

This is what we are facing and yet those at the Department of Health and Human Services and at the Centers for Disease Control say that we do not need to test anybody. They say that they will figure it out sooner or later.

How are they going to figure it out? How can anyone figure out who has it if there is no testing? If people are spreading this disease down on 14th Street or people who have the disease having contracted it by being down on 14th Street and do not know that they have it and are giving it to other sexual partners, how are we going to find out who they are and stop that epidemic from spreading unless we have testing?

There is no way.

□ 1800

The argument has been made that the tests are not all that accurate; if you give the ELISA it shows positive, and you test again, and if you give it a second time it shows positive, but if you go to the Western Blot test, that test is virtually foolproof, and if you catch people with an AIDS false positive, that will be followed up by a subsequent test that will verify whether or not it is accurate. If it is inaccurate, you will find out with the Western Blot test.

The Army did this test for about \$5 and some change per person. Not everybody has to go through the entire litany of tests. Some only have to take one, but if you average it out over the 2 million service personnel that were tested, it was about \$5 and some change to test them.

The same figure could be used to test everybody in this country. Granted, the costs of testing for AIDS would

be probably \$1½ to \$3 billion, but when you realize that by the mid-1990's, we are going to be spending probably 10 to 15 times that much to take care of those who are dying from AIDS, it is money well spent.

We can have as much as \$30 to \$45 billion being spent annually by the mid-1990's to take care of people dying with AIDS. So why shouldn't we spend one-tenth of that amount to find out who has it, who is spreading it, who they are spreading it to, how it is being spread.

There are people in Miami, Dr. Cloud and Dr. Whiteside, the heads of the Center for Tropical Diseases, who suggest that it is being spread by mosquitoes and who brought it to the HHS, and the HHS doctors were asked what if you had a mosquito with blood with AIDS, HIV in it, and the HHS had no response, and they may be right. I do not know. We need to find out. We need to find out if it is spread by the insect vector. We should be testing to see if the testing will show a higher incidence of AIDS virus in areas like Belle Glade, FL; Louisiana in the bayou areas; and those are things we need to find out, and we will not find out unless we get on with the testing program.

They concluded this article which I read, which I am reading to you, by saying, "Unless adolescents and young adults can be convinced that the AIDS virus is a reality in their world now, it is unlikely that there will be enough of a shift in behavior to keep this epidemic from expanding at an alarming rate. Although it makes a nice headline, the sexual revolution is not dead—it is just that some of the troops are dying," and a lot more of them are going to die.

Many of the people in the scientific community pooh-pooh what Masters and Johnson reported. They used to applaud Masters and Johnson for their sexual revelations when they wrote their original reports, but now they are pooh-poohing this report, and those who are pooh-poohing this report, saying they are using hypothetical figures, their figures are not hypothetical, and their statistical research is pretty accurate as far as I can tell. Masters, Johnson and Kolodny talk about Dr. Salzburg and Dr. Vernon Mark of Harvard, and the research, testing and development center in Lexington, GA, who have been working on the statistical data backing up what these other gentlemen have said, and the facts show, in my view, that we have got a tiger by the tail. This is not an epidemic but a pandemic staring us in the face.

We have to head it off at the pass, and the only way to do it is to start off with testing.

Mr. Speaker, I am open to suggestions, and if you want to narrow it

down, we would be heading in the right direction, but to sit back and do nothing would be disastrous.

Dr. Alan Salzborg of Miles City, MT, just sent me an update of his study to the AIDS pandemic through the year 2000.

I would like to read to you, Mr. Speaker, a little bit about his projections. His projections are if we do not test, if we go on in the same cavalier manner we have been going in the last few years, by 1995 there will be at least 2.1 million people dead or dying, 13 million will probably have it in that particular year, and there will be 12 million carriers. That is by 1995. By the year 2000 his projections show, and these are based not just on his figures he pulled out of the air, they are based on studies that have already been conducted, cohort studies already conducted in various parts, and he has collectivized those, put them in a computer and made these assumptions; I think they are accurate. They bear out what the CDC has projected through 1995. His figures parallel the death rate that the Centers for Disease Control at Atlanta has projected through the year 1991. So he is right on target for the next 3 to 4 years, but he goes beyond through the year 2005. Yet, they say his figures are inaccurate. I don't believe that is the case.

He predicts by the year 2000 there will be 6,100,000 Americans dead or dying, 20 million carriers.

If we do not start identifying those who are spreading this disease by testing them, by the year 2005, his projections of the cumulative number of people dead or dying, the cases will be 12,300,000, and 35 million carriers. Now, if he is only 50 percent right, or if he is only 25 percent right, we have a monumental problem.

Masters and Johnson and Kolodny have verified pretty much what he has said, and other scientists will verify this. The scientists and doctors who have done the military research program have tested all the military for AIDS and say, and I will quote them one more time, Col. Donald Burke said, "We have a diagnostic tool here. To not use this tool just does not make sense in view of the fact this pandemic is spreading in a very rapid manner."

We do not know how widespread it is; CDC says a million and a half, Masters and Johnson says 3 million, and I believe it is 4 to 5 million. Nobody knows for sure.

We do know that 2 or 2½ years ago they said it was a million and a half, so it has got to be somewhere above that. We have got to start testing.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that all of my colleagues will open their eyes and get on with supporting legislation that will provide for a program of testing. It is going to cost money, but it is going to be a lot less expensive than waiting for this pandemic to get out of

control and paying \$30 to \$40 billion a year to take care of people who are dead or dying. It is better, as the old saying goes, that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure which is very true in this case.

I hope the Centers for Disease Control, if any of them are going to read about what goes on here tonight, I hope they will take this to heart and study Dr. Salzborg's projections, his testing program, his research study, Masters and Johnson's and Kolodny's research, and take them to heart and do something about it.

I think many times in the dark of night when I am thinking about this that they are afraid a panic is going to take place in this country if the people realize how grave the situation is.

I believe just the opposite. Abraham Lincoln said, "Let the people know the facts, and the country will be saved." If you want a real panic, those of you at HHS and CDC, just wait until this thing really gets out of control.

When the bubonic plague was at its height during the 14th and 15th centuries, if somebody was suspected of having the bubonic plague, they boarded up their house and they burned them alive, and if you think that cannot happen in a civilized country like the United States, you are wrong. We need to tell people what they are up against in this country. We need to get on with the testing program so we can minimize the damage. We need to do contact tracing so we can stop people who are promiscuous even though they have the AIDS virus, even though they do not care, stop them from going out and infecting, knowing full well they do it, because they are killing people just as if they stuck a gun to their head and shot them.

The first thing that needs to be done is to start the testing program. So I am sending, Mr. Speaker, a copy of this study over to everybody that is on the President's AIDS Commission, and I hope they will read it. I talked to Dr. Cory Sewaas, who is one of the AIDS panel members. She has assured me she would read it.

We are going to try to get it to everybody else on that panel.

If they will take the time to read it and take this information to heart, I believe they will come to the same conclusions that I, Drs. Masters, Johnson and Kolodny have before.

AVIATION WHISTLEBLOWER PROTECTION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. GLICKMAN] is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. GLICKMAN. Mr. Speaker, many of us in Congress have been concerned about air safety and have been grappling with ways to better ensure that our skies are safe for travel

and consumers are treated fairly and equitably in the process. All the money in the world cannot completely solve these problems. What I am talking about here is the human factor that goes into maintaining, servicing and operating aircraft. People do make mistakes, which is understandable, but in the case of airplanes, one small mistake can cost thousands of lives.

We have received evidence that could indicate aviation employees and companies have on occasion deliberately covered up maintenance problems that violate the law. My office alone has received numerous calls from pilots and mechanics who say they have been intimidated and threatened by their employers for disclosing safety violations to proper authorities. Some say they have even been demoted, transferred or fired as a result of their actions. The Aviation Safety Institute, which is headed by my friend John Galipault, receives about 2,000 calls a year from industry and government employees reporting safety violations. Some of those reports have been so serious as to force several airlines out of business.

Last year, with the help of groups like the Aviation Safety Institute, I was successful in getting legislation signed into law that stiffen the penalties for falsifying airline maintenance records. While that was a huge step in the right direction, I think there is another area that needs to be addressed: protecting employees from recrimination for reporting safety violations.

Today, along with Congressman GUY MOLINARI, I have introduced the Aviation Whistleblower Protection Act of 1988. This legislation provides protection to any person who has direct or indirect contact with the maintenance, operation or servicing of aircraft from being discharged or discriminated against by their employer for reporting safety violations to appropriate government officials. In order to protect the employer from nuisance and frivolous complaints, the employee must first report the violation to his or her employer and give the employer 30 minutes in which to provide a written response to the employee regarding the information. Except in the case of pilots, the provisions of this bill do not take effect unless this procedure has been followed.

If an employee believes he or she has been discharged or discriminated against, they may file a complaint with the Secretary of Labor alleging such discharge or discrimination. The Secretary will then conduct an investigation into the allegation and, if upheld, will order the employer to take a number of corrective measures.

In closing, I think it is unfortunate that employees in so many fields feel intimidated and threatened to disclose important information about wrongdoing especially when the safety of the flying public is at stake. It is my hope that legislation such as this will lower the number of complaints about safety violations and increase pressure to see that things are done right the first time. Also, it is important to note that several airline companies have "whistleblower" procedures in place and I commend them for their efforts. However, the problems in our aviation system are so preva-

lent, we must assure that standards are established throughout the entire industry.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. HENRY) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. LUNGREN, for 60 minutes, March 10 and 16.

Mr. HUNTER, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. WALKER, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Member (at the request of Mrs. BENTLEY) to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. BURTON of Indiana, for 60 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. KOSTMAYER) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. RAY, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. KLECZKA, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. ANNUNZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. PANETTA, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. SIKORSKI, for 30 minutes, today.

Mr. GLICKMAN, for 30 minutes, today.

Mr. DONNELLY, for 60 minutes, on April 13.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. GARCIA) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. RAY, for 5 minutes, on March 10.

Mr. RODINO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DYMALLY, for 60 minutes, on March 16.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. HENRY) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. BROOMFIELD.

Mr. CRANE.

Mr. BROWN of Colorado.

Mr. HASTERT.

Mr. FISH.

Mr. BADHAM.

Mr. DAUB.

Mr. DAVIS of Michigan.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. KOSTMAYER) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. MAVROULES.

Mr. MONTGOMERY.

Mr. SHARP.

Mr. RANGEL.

Mr. LANTOS.

Mr. SPRATT.

Mr. MOODY.

Mr. FLORIO.

Mr. MACKAY.

Mr. HAYES of Illinois.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION REFERRED

A concurrent resolution of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. Con. Res. 98. Concurrent resolution to authorize the printing of the annual three volume report "Developments in Aging: 1987" prepared by the Special Committee on Aging.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 9 minutes p.m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, March 10, 1988, at 11 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

3102. A letter from the President of the United States, transmitting a report prepared by the Department of State on international agreements transmitted to Congress after the deadline for their submissions, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112(b); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3103. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting notification of his intention to extend the waiver of the application of the relevant export criterion of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act for an additional 12 months from March 10, 1988, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 2155(a)(2) (H. Doc. No. 100-172); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

3104. A letter from the Acting Director, U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, transmitting a report entitled "INF Treaty Verification: Our Ability to Assess Compliance Under a Double Global Zero", pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2577(a); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3105. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Management and Administration, Department of Energy, transmitting the 1987 annual report of the Department's activities under the Freedom of Information Act, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

3106. A letter from the Executive Secretary, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, transmitting notification of proposed changes to three existing Federal records systems, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(o); to the Committee on Government Operations.

3107. A letter from the Executive Secretary, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, transmitting notification of a proposed change to an existing Federal records system, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(o); to the Committee on Government Operations.

3108. A letter from the Administrator, Panama Canal Commission, transmitting a report of the Commission's activities under the Freedom of Information Act during calendar year 1987, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. HAWKINS: Committee on Education and Labor, H.R. 925. A bill to entitle employees to family leave in certain cases involving a birth, an adoption, or a serious health condition and to temporary medical leave in certain cases involving a serious health condition, with adequate protection of the employees' employment and benefit rights, and to establish a commission to study ways of providing salary replacement for employees who take any such leave; with amendments (Rept. 100-511, Pt. 2). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. GAYDOS: Committee on House Administration. House Resolution 388. Resolution providing amounts for the contingent fund of the House for the expenses of investigations and studies by standing and select committees of the House in the second session of the One Hundredth Congress; with an amendment (Rept. 100-512). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CLAY (for himself, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. RINALDO, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. BIAGGI, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. DAVIS of Michigan, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. ECKART, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. FLORIO, Mr. FOGLETTA, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Mr. FORD of Michigan, Mr. GARCIA, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, Mr. HOWARD, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. KOLTER, Mr. LOWRY of Washington, Mr. MANTON, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. MCCLOSKEY, Mr. MFUME, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. PENNY, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. STAGGERS, Mr. STOKES, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. UDALL, Mr. VISCLOSKEY, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. WILSON, Mr. WISE, Mr. WOLPE, and Mr. NOWAK):

H.R. 4111. A bill to amend title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to provide for a moratorium on reversions to employers of assets of terminated pension plans and to establish as a fiduciary duty that assets of such plans which would otherwise revert to the employer but for the moratorium must be maintained in trust until the end of the moratorium; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. GARCIA (for himself and Mr. KLECZKA):

H.R. 4112. A bill to allow the Export-Import Bank to prepay obligations issued to the Federal Financing Bank without incurring prepayment penalties; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. GLICKMAN (for himself and Mr. MOLINARI):

H.R. 4113. A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to provide aviation in-

dustry employees protection against reprisal for disclosure of information concerning threats to the safe operation of civil aircraft; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. HAYES of Illinois (for himself Mr. MARKEY, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. SAVAGE, Mr. FRANK, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. PRICE of Illinois, Mr. EVANS, Mr. ROTH, Ms. PELOSI, and Mr. JONTZ):

H.R. 4114. A bill to repeal the provisions added by the Revenue Act of 1987 which restricts the use of tax-exempt obligations to acquire certain output facilities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DAUB:

H.R. 4115. A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to prohibit reissuance of an airman certificate to an airman whose certificate has been revoked for a drug-related offense; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. HORTON:

H.R. 4116. A bill to amend the Commercial Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1986 to provide that the requirements for the operation of commercial motor vehicles will not apply to the operation of firefighting and emergency vehicles; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. LOTT:

H.R. 4117. A bill to amend the Interior Revenue Code of 1986 to permit tax-free purchases of certain fuels by farmers, commercial fishermen, and other off-highway business users; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MARKEY:

H.R. 4118. A bill to amend and extend the authorization of appropriations for public broadcasting, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. PETRI (for himself, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. PENNY, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. HENRY, Mr. BALENGER, Mr. GRAY of Illinois, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. WORTLEY, Mr. UPTON, Mr. DE LUGO, and Mr. BOEHLERT):

H.R. 4119. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide that the amount of the earned income tax credit will be related to family size; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RAVENEL:

H.R. 4120. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to include Charleston Harbor, SC, in the National Estuary Program; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. SHARP (for himself and Mr. BRYANT):

H.R. 4121. A bill to establish an independent safety board to oversee Department of Energy nuclear facilities; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Armed Services.

By Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire:

H.R. 4122. A bill to impose sanctions against the Republic of Panama; jointly, to the Committees on Foreign Affairs, Ways and Means, Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, and Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. STUDDS:

H.R. 4123. A bill to authorize appropriations to carry out the National Aquaculture Act of 1980 for fiscal years 1989, 1990, and 1991; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. STUDDS (for himself, Mr. DAVIS of Michigan, and Mr. Young of Alaska):

H.R. 4124. A bill to authorize appropriations to carry out the Atlantic Striped Bass

Conservation Act for fiscal years 1989 through 1991, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. TAUKE (for himself, Mr. LENT, Mr. RINALDO, and Mr. ROGERS):

H.R. 4125. A bill to permit television broadcasting organizations to conduct certain activities relating to promoting the educational and informational impact of television broadcast programming designed primarily for children and to avoid abusive advertising practices during such programming; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and the Judiciary.

By Mr. TAUZIN (for himself, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. DAVIS of Michigan, Mr. FIELDS, and Mr. HUBBARD):

H.R. 4126. A bill directing the President to hold in an escrow account certain payments to Panama under the Panama Canal Treaty of 1977 during periods in which Panama is not being governed in fact by a government recognized by the United States; jointly, to the Committees on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. UDALL:

H.R. 4127. A bill to establish the American Heritage Trust, for purposes of enhancing the protection of the Nation's natural, historical, cultural, and outdoor recreational heritage, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. BILIRAKIS:

H.J. Res. 488. Joint resolution designating November 6-12, 1988, as "National Women Veterans Recognition Week"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. DEWINE (for himself, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. DE LA GARZA, Mr. NIELSON of Utah, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BRENNAN, Mr. BROWN of Colorado, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. BIAGGI, Mr. HUCKABY, Mr. GRAY of Illinois, Mr. RHODES, Mr. ROE, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. HORTON, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. LUNGREN, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. McGRATH, Mr. VALENTINE, and Mr. OWENS of Utah).

H.J. Res. 489. Joint resolution to designate September, 1988 as "Partnerships in Education Month"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. COURTER (for himself, Mr. MATSUI, and Mr. STUMP):

H. Con. Res. 260. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the President should award the Presidential Medal of Freedom to Charles E. Thornton, Lee Shapiro, and Jim Lindelof, citizens of the United States who were killed in Afghanistan; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

Mr. PANETTA introduced a resolution (H. Res. 398) honoring the American Culinary Federation for its contributions to American cuisine and for its support of the 1988 American Culinary Olympic Team; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 190: Ms. PELOSI, Mr. GOODLING and Mr. DE LUGO.

H.R. 303: Mr. COBLE, Ms. OAKAR, Mr. KASICH, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. HENRY, Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland, Mr. LATTA, and Mr. PICKETT.

H.R. 592: Mr. BLILEY and Mr. KONNYU.
H.R. 593: Mr. HUCKABY, Mr. DAVIS of Michigan, Mr. DELAY, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. EDWARDS of Oklahoma, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. THOMAS of California, and Mr. VANDER JAGT.

H.R. 719: Mr. DEWINE and Mr. GINGRICH.
H.R. 925: Mr. CARDIN.

H.R. 1016: Mr. BOUCHER and Mr. MATSUI.
H.R. 1433: Mr. GREEN.

H.R. 1516: Mr. NELSON of Florida.
H.R. 2246: Mr. BIAGGI, Mrs. COLLINS, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. SABO, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. VENTO, Mr. FAUNTROY, and Mr. HUGHES.

H.R. 2415: Mr. MINETA.
H.R. 2517: Mr. GUARINI.
H.R. 2649: Mr. BRENNAN.
H.R. 2787: Mr. GUARINI.
H.R. 3010: Mr. BUSTAMANTE.
H.R. 3202: Mr. PEPPER.

H.R. 3330: Mr. KOSTMAYER, Mr. BLAZ, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. MOODY, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. WEISS, Mr. WALGREN, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. PERKINS, and Mr. MARKEY.

H.R. 3433: Ms. SNOWE.
H.R. 3440: Mr. VENTO.

H.R. 3455: Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. BONIOR of Michigan, Mr. MAVROULES, Mr. FROST, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. WOLPE, and Mr. FORD of Tennessee.

H.R. 3478: Mr. OWENS of New York, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. GARCIA, and Mr. Guarini.

H.R. 3485: Mr. GOODLING.
H.R. 3502: Mr. PENNY and Mr. OBEY.

H.R. 3619: Mr. NEAL, Mr. DE LUGO, and Mr. EDWARDS of California.

H.R. 3735: Mr. ROSE, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. HOPKINS, Mr. EVANS, Mr. PENNY, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, Mr. COMBEST, Mr. GRANDY, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. BARNARD, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. BEVILL, and Mr. HAMMER-SCHMIDT.

H.R. 3765: Mr. HAYES of Louisiana, and Mrs. LLOYD.

H.R. 3791: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, and Mr. TAUKE.

H.R. 3792: Mr. BIAGGI, Mr. FISH, and Mr. DIOGUARDI.

H.R. 3840: Ms. PELOSI and Mr. DE LUGO.
H.R. 3857: Mr. KOLTER.

H.R. 3865: Mr. OXLEY, Mr. GLICKMAN, Mr. WOLPE, Mr. BATEMAN, Mr. DICKINSON, Mr. CHENEY, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. GEKAS, Mr. BAKER, Mr. MCCURDY, Mr. DYSON, Mr. HAYES of Louisiana, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. BONKER, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. LOTT, Mr. MILLER of Ohio, Mr. HYDE, and Mr. COLEMAN of Texas.

H.R. 3871: Mr. RODINO, Mr. MFUME, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. HORTON, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. WEISS, Mr. STAGGERS, and Mr. DE LUGO.

H.R. 3893: Mr. HASTERT, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. HOLLOWAY, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. ARCHER, and Mr. SCHUETTE.

H.R. 3894: Mr. MURPHY and Mr. McEWEN.
H.R. 3900: Mr. STANGELAND and Mr. HILER.

H.R. 3907: Mr. WHITTEN, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. DERRICK, Mr. COATS, and Mr. WYLIE.

H.R. 3939: Mr. DAUB, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. HANSEN, and Mr. SENSENBRENNER.

H.R. 3999: Mr. FROST, Mr. PRICE of Illinois, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. GARCIA, Mr. PEPPER, and Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.

H.R. 4015: Mr. FRENZEL and Mr. CRAIG.

H.R. 4024: Mr. RODINO, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. DEFazio, and Mr. CLAY.

H.R. 4060: Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. GARCIA, Mr. LEHMAN of California, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. BIAGGI, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. WAXMAN, and Mr. WEISS.

H.R. 4074: Ms. SNOWE, Mr. INHOFE, and Mr. JEFFORDS.

H.J. Res. 55: Mr. MACK, Mrs. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mrs. LLOYD, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. BRYANT, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. BIAGGI, Mr. HOLLOWAY, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. COATS, Mr. BRENNAN, and Mr. WEISS.

H.J. Res. 83: Mr. VALENTINE, Mr. NICHOLS, Mr. BROOMFIELD, and Mrs. SMITH of Nebraska.

H.J. Res. 148: Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. FRENZEL, Mr. LAFALCE, and Ms. OAKAR.

H.J. Res. 287: Mr. HOLLOWAY.

H.J. Res. 377: Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. HASTERT, Mr. KOLTER, Mr. NICHOLS, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. RINALDO, Mr. ROWLAND of Connecticut, Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire, Mr. VALENTINE, Mr. VISCLOSKEY, Mr. LEVINE of California, and Mr. SMITH of Florida.

H.J. Res. 386: Mr. LUNGREN and Mr. PURSELL.

H.J. Res. 396: Mr. SUNIA, Mr. HENRY, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. GARCIA, Mr. DE LA GARZA, Mr. HOWARD, Mr. CHAPMAN, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. SCHAEFER, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. WELDON, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. UPTON, Mr. MINETA, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. FISH, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland, Mr. SKAGGS, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mrs. LLOYD, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. NIELSON of Utah, and Mr. FAUNTROY.

H.J. Res. 405: Mr. KILDEE.

H.J. Res. 408: Mr. MILLER of Washington, Mr. PRICE of Illinois, Mr. TAUKE, Mr. MFUME, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. CLAY, Mr. FISH, Mr. DYSON, Mr. FEIGHAN, Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mr. DERRICK, Mr. MOODY, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. TRAXLER, Mr. ERDREICH, Mr.

JONTZ, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. NIELSON of Utah, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. YATRON, Mr. AUCOIN, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. FLORIO, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mr. DE LA GARZA, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. PICKETT, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. SISISKY, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Mr. VANDER JAGT, Mr. ROWLAND of Georgia, and Mr. DEFazio.

H.J. Res. 413: Mr. KILDEE, Mr. DE LUGO, and Mr. BLAZ.

H.J. Res. 416: Mr. WAXMAN and Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut.

H.J. Res. 429: Mr. KILDEE, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut, Mr. VANDER JAGT, Mr. DONALD E. LUKENS, and Mr. KYL.

H.J. Res. 443: Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. BIAGGI, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. BLILEY, Mr. BOULTER, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. CARR, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. DAVIS of Michigan, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. DE LA GARZA, Mr. DONNELLY, Mr. DYSON, Mr. ECKART, Mr. FAWELL, Mr. FROST, Mr. GARCIA, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. GRAY of Illinois, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. HATCHER, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, Mr. HEFNER, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. HOLLOWAY, Mr. HORTON, Mr. HOWARD, Mr. HUTTO, Mr. JENKINS, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. KOLTER, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. LUJAN, Mr. MCEWEN, Mr. MANTON, Mr. MARTIN of New York, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. OWENS of New York, Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York, and Mr. WAXMAN.

H.J. Res. 448: Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. BIAGGI, Mr. SWINDALL, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. MARTIN of New York, Mr. ECKART, Mr. LUNGREN, Mr. KONNYU, Mr. AUCOIN, Mr. BATEMAN, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. LOWRY of Washington, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. MAVROULES, Mr. COYNE, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. TALLON, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. MICHEL, Mr. WEBER, Mr. FRANK, Mr. GARCIA, Mr. GEJDESON, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. GRAY of Illinois, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. HORTON, Mr. SAVAGE, Mr. SISISKY, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. SPENCE, and Mr. STUMP.

H.J. Res. 452: Mr. KONNYU, Mr. LUNGREN, and Mr. DE LUGO.

H.J. Res. 453: Mr. BLAZ, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, Mr. KYL, and Mr. BRUCE.

H.J. Res. 464: Mr. BRENNAN, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. KOLTER, Mr. NIELSON of Utah, Mr. STENHOLM, and Mr. SUNDQUIST.

H.J. Res. 470: Mr. ARCHER, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. HILER, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. CALLAHAN, Mr. UDALL, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. GRANDY, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. KASTENMEIER, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. GRAY of Illinois, Mr. HATCHER, Mr. McCLOSKEY, Mr. SABO, Mr. MILLER of Washington, Mr. COELHO, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. PICKETT, Mr. ST GERMAIN, Mr. FLORIO, Mr. VALENTINE, Mr. RODINO, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. ATKINS, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, Mr. SOLARZ, and Mr. CARDIN.

H.J. Res. 472: Mr. MARTIN of New York, Mr. KOSTMAYER, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. BOLAND, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. LENT, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. ROGERS, Mr. SCHUETTE, Mr. ROE, Mr. MCDADE, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. FROST, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. LUNGREN, Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. WEISS, Mr. BRENNAN, Mr. WORTLEY, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. COATS, Mr. MOLINARI, Mr. VANDER JAGT, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. CHAPMAN, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. HORTON, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. BRYANT, Mr. GARCIA, Mr. FAWELL, and Mr. WHITTAKER.

H. Con. Res. 256: Mr. ATKINS.

H. Res. 188: Mr. CRAIG.

H. Res. 374: Mr. DAUB, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. HANSEN, and Mr. SENSENBRENNER.

DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were deleted from public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 1259: Mr. HORTON.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

134. The SPEAKER presented a petition of Mr. James S. Parker, Kalamazoo, MI, relative to the U.S. Congress; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

**GERALD SOLOMON NAMED
"MAN OF THE YEAR" BY
STATE DIRECTORS OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS**

HON. G. V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 1988

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, on March 7, the National Association of State Directors of Veterans' Affairs formally recognized what we in the Congress have known for years: GERALD SOLOMON is a great American. The group bestowed upon our friend and colleague from New York its "Man of the Year" award for his tireless efforts on behalf of the Nation's 27 million veterans.

I'm sure my colleagues will agree that JERRY SOLOMON is a rare blend of eloquence and doggedness, of compassion and strength. These characteristics have earned him the trust and respect of veterans and their families across the country.

As ranking minority member of the Veterans' Affairs Committee, he has been a staunch protector of veterans' programs. I am especially appreciative of the nonpartisan atmosphere he has helped to establish within our committee, which is as it should be in the deliberation of matters affecting the Nation's defenders. It is a privilege to work with him.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to share with my colleagues the remarks of JERRY SOLOMON as he received this great honor from the State Directors of Veterans' Affairs. His remarks are preceded by those of Frank D. Wilkes, president of the association, who made the presentation.

REMARKS OF FRANK D. WILKES, PRESIDENT, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE DIRECTORS OF VETERANS AFFAIRS, INC.

The recipient of our annual award as "Man of the Year" is the ranking Republican of the House Veterans' Affairs Committee. He represents the 24th District of the State of New York and is now in his 10th year in the Congress of the United States. During all of those years he has served on the Veterans' Affairs Committee in the House of Representatives.

Congressman Solomon is a most worthy recipient of our annual award. When the Congress finally passes a bill restoring beneficiary travel to veterans going to and from VA hospitals and clinics, it will have Jerry Solomon to thank. It was he who persuaded over three hundred of his colleagues in the House to cosponsor his bill to restore this benefit and it passed the House with an overwhelming majority.

But even more dramatic is the fact that Congressman Solomon has been the grand architect of the drive to make VA into a Cabinet agency of Government. It was he who spearheaded the drive. It was he who persuaded his colleagues to join with him in sponsorship of the legislation. It was he to

whom the President spoke when he announced his support of the bill.

As each of you knows, the bill passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 399 to 17. It is now in the Senate with 62 sponsors and we have great expectations that it will soon become law.

One of our colleagues spoke about this matter just the other day when he said, and I quote, "When they move a new chair into the White House Cabinet Room for the Secretary of Veterans' Affairs, they ought to put a sign on the back of it which would say 'a gift by Jerry Solomon.'"

Ladies and gentlemen, the National Association of State Directors of Veterans' Affairs is proud to present its annual award as "The Man of the Year" to Congressman Gerald Solomon of New York.

REMARKS BY HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION STATE DIRECTORS OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS, TOUCHDOWN CLUB, MARCH 7, 1988

Thank you, Mr. President, and thank you too to each of the members of the National Association of State Directors of Veterans' Affairs. I am most grateful for your recognition and for this award.

It's good to be with a group that has given great support to the idea of the Veterans' Administration being a Cabinet agency of Government.

For over 25 years, legislation has been introduced in Congress to do this, but in all that time the legislation floundered and never got anywhere. This year it's a different story.

You know that the House of Representatives has now passed our bill by a vote of 399 to 17. This vote came after the bill had obtained over 270 cosponsors from both sides of the aisle. It came after the House Government Operations Committee unanimously reported the bill to the floor. And it came just one week after the President summoned a group of us to the White House to announce his personal support.

Over in the Senate the bill has 62 cosponsors. Senator Glenn, the chairman of the Senate Committee on Government Operations, has held one hearing on the bill in December and another is scheduled for March 25th. I am confident that these hearings will have a favorable outcome and that we will soon have a bill on the President's desk. Thereafter we will have a law that makes the VA "the Department of Veterans' Affairs" and makes the Administrator the Secretary of Veterans' Affairs.

This legislation has been long in coming. But because of the work of our great veterans organizations and the work of many such as those in this room, we are finally being successful and each of you who have supported the idea can be intensely proud of your accomplishments.

The veterans programs of our country are big business. We have a huge and vitally necessary compensation and pension program. We have the largest medical program in the free world. We have the G.I. education bill, the G.I. housing bill, G.I. insurance and the national cemetery program. We have 27 million veterans and a 28 billion

dollar budget. The voice of such a vast undertaking deserves to be heard at the highest level of our Government. At long last this is where it will be heard.

It's high time for VA to quit sitting in the rear of the governmental bus. It's high time for it to be up next to the driver—the President of the United States.

On occasion there are those who say that our country does too much for veterans and their dependents. The Washington Post and the New York Times have taken this line as they have opposed Cabinet level status for VA. I beg to disagree.

The fact is that the percentage of Government expenditures for veterans' programs has been reduced over the last few years and a number of programs have been curtailed. For instance, the medical program has scarcely kept pace with inflation. Burial benefits have been reduced. A COLA was delayed and effective dates of some awards were changed.

I think the hard facts is that yes the veterans' programs of our country are expensive, but they are not excessive.

There will never be enough money to do all that many would like to do. But, in my view, there must be enough to carry out this Nation's obligation to its veterans—the VA medical program must be maintained at least at the current services level. It must keep pace with the state of the art.

Compensation and pension must keep pace with the economy.

And there must be enough money provided to have enough employees to give timely, quality service in all VA programs.

With respect to the 1989 budget which is currently under consideration, I believe the Congress will act responsibly in each of these vital areas. Even in these times of necessary national budget restraints the Congress will recall the needs of those men and women who willingly answered freedoms call to arms.

In these last few weeks as the Congress has considered the Cabinet matter, we have seen a number of news stories that suggest that VA should perhaps get out of the medical business except to pay for it in the private sector. I reject this idea as having no merit. I think the VA system is, of course, not perfect. However, it gets the job done. It is linked to the private sector by its excellent medical school affiliations. It is involved in great research. But most of all, it is involved in giving good treatment to good people—the veterans of our Nation's wars.

For my part—and I believe the same is true of the vast majority of the Congress—I will resist any effort to dismantle the VA medical system. I will resist any attempt to bail out over-bedded non-VA hospitals by the establishment of a voucher system. And I will resist efforts to reduce the VA program below a current services level.

With respect to the 1989 budget sent to the Congress just two weeks ago, I and others have already determined that it needs improvement.

We live in a time of vitally necessary fiscal restraint. But I do not believe it should start by reducing the number of VA medical employees by almost 1,800. And I do not feel

● 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.

our Nation should be reducing the number of planned nursing care beds for veterans in the face of an ever-increasing aging veterans population.

In my view, reducing medical employees will result in closing VA beds. It will result in a reduced inpatient and outpatient workload. It will result in less research. It will result in a decline in quality of care and that just cannot be tolerated and must not be allowed to happen.

All of us favor more productivity. All of us want to reduce the deficit. All of us want our Government to be frugal. Yet, I have seen no evidence that VA employees have not been productive. I have seen no evidence that VA is not now being frugal. On the contrary, I see more patients being treated each year with essentially the same number of employees. I see a reduction in the number of treatment days. And so, I plan to join with Sonny Montgomery in doing what I can to strengthen the VA budget by adding money to eliminate the proposed reductions in medical care and also the proposed reductions in employment in the Department of Veterans Benefits where claims are processed.

One other matter deserves comment here today. It concerns beneficiary travel for veterans going to and from VA medical centers for treatment. You are aware that this benefit was materially reduced last year. I believe this was a very unwise move and am proud that I was in the forefront of having it essentially restored by the House of Representatives. However, the Senate acted differently and provided for a \$7 per trip deductible and a waiver provision for medical centers that previously had not paid any beneficiary travel or had paid less than the regulatory amount. The waiver would also apply in certain other instances if requested by a local hospital.

I want a beneficiary travel bill to pass and I want to see beneficiary travel made available again—particularly to those who need it the most. It is my hope and belief that the House and Senate will soon come to an acceptable agreement on this issue.

And now let me conclude.

This nation has a great memory, and will not forget those who labored mightily in its cause, suffered in its defense, or became disabled in its preservation.

The veterans of this Nation have been tried and tested. And they have persevered. The glory of America is the legacy they have left. The bright torch of freedom is their gift. That glory and that gift is manifest this very moment.

Those who wear the proud label of "Veteran" have great memories. They are memories of pain, glory, and honor. They are memories of the horror of war and the preservation of freedom. They are memories we must never forget *** because those memories are the very reason we are the greatest, freest nation on Earth.

But we must be wary of those who would take away that freedom *** and that threat is ever present today. It is a philosophy called communism *** deadly atheistic communism".

A year and a half ago, I had an opportunity to observe the difference between democracy and communism when I led a congressional delegation to a place called Hanoi to do something I thought I would never do *** and that is to sit across the table from Communists who didn't even have the decency to return the remains of our fallen American soldiers, not to mention the possible enslavement of live American P.O.W.S.

As distasteful as it was, we were somewhat successful in that more than 80 sets of remains have been returned since those negotiations were reopened, and just last week 18 more were turned over to us.

But while I was in Hanoi, I had an opportunity to speak to and observe many Vietnamese (some Communist and some not) *** but the look on their faces were all the same. It was a look of despair and no hope *** because in Vietnam today (under communism) there are no decent jobs, no economy, no decent living conditions *** nothing but suffering.

But by contrast *** on my way back to America, I had an opportunity to visit some refugee camps on the Cambodian/Thailand border where 150,000 men, women, and children had been driven from their homes *** by a thing called communism.

To get there, we first went by plane, then by helicopter, then by truck *** and as we drove the last 50 miles along an old dirt road in the middle of nowhere, there began to be people standing alongside, first a few, then dozens, then hundreds, and later thousands.

And many were carrying signs, not like those the nightly news likes to show us that say "Yankee Dogs"—"American Pigs"—"America we hate you."

These signs were not like that. They all said things like "USA No. 1"—"America We Love You."

And then we came upon a huge sign held by about 50 young children that said "America, Please Take Us Home" *** I had to step back and say to myself, "My God, how much I love my country" *** and how proud I am to be an American because I realized these poor people, displaced by communism, were not asking us to take them home to America *** They were asking us to make it possible for them to go back to their homes *** unlike the people I had seen in Hanoi, there was hope on their faces.

Their hope was America.

Yes my fellow Americans, you and I *** we Americans are the only hope of the free world.

For if a country falls under the deadly tentacles of communism, those people have a place to turn to *** a place called America.

But, my fellow Americans, if our country falls to communism *** where will we go *** to whom can we turn?

The answer of course is no one *** and that is why the first and most important national priority must always be a military preparedness that is without question second to none.

In recent years we have been able to rebuild our national defense, thanks to the backing of the American people.

And in the forefront of that support have been men and women that each of you represent here today—those who proudly call themselves veterans of the Armed Forces of the United States of America.

God bless them. God bless each of you. Thank you again for your award. I will always be grateful for it. And God bless America.

ASSESSING THE RISKS OF RESCUE

HON. ROY DYSON

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 1988

Mr. DYSON. Mr. Speaker, with the ever critical hostage situation in Lebanon still looming over our Nation's head, I would like to call the attention of my colleagues to an enlightening observation of the current hostage situation by Dr. James Blackwell, a senior fellow in international security studies at the Center for Strategic and International Studies. Dr. Blackwell wrote an article which was printed in the Washington Times on February 24, 1988, entitled "Assessing the Risks of Rescue." This article emphasizes the new opportunity for a successful rescue mission of U.S. Marine Corps Lt. Col. William R. Higgins due to the fact that the colonel is a "combat-experienced, highly motivated marine" and "cannot be expected to be a cooperative captive." Dr. Blackwell urges President Reagan to seize this new opportunity posed by the abduction of Colonel Higgins and therefore lower the confidence of terrorists using hostages as "political and diplomatic bargaining chips." I commend the following Washington Times article of February 24, 1988, to my colleagues for your review.

[From the Washington Times, Feb. 24, 1988]

ASSESSING THE RISKS OF RESCUE

(By James Blackwell)

The taking of hostages as political and diplomatic bargaining chips has become nearly routine in Lebanon. Until now, no one has been able to free the hostages because of a lack of intelligence-gathering capability and will. Moreover, the risks of mounting a rescue operation are high. But the kidnapping of U.S. Marine Corps Lt. Col. William R. Higgins in Lebanon is not simply another hostage-taking. Col. Higgins, the ninth U.S. captive taken there since 1985, presents both a new danger and a new opportunity.

President Reagan should assume the risks inherent in this critical situation and seize the opportunity by ordering a rescue mission to free Col. Higgins.

The seizure of Col. Higgins marks the first time Middle East terrorists have abducted a military man. Presumably, Col. Higgins' captors believe that their captive will provide greater leverage in achieving their goals than the journalists, educators, businessmen and diplomats previously taken. Perhaps they assume that, to protect a Marine, the United States will be more willing to give in to their demands. They are mistaken. They have misjudged the limits of American patience.

It is true that previous failures in the Middle East have immobilized U.S. response to such situations. We remember the failed rescue attempt in Iran in 1980; we live with the tragic memories of those who died in the bombing of the Marine barracks in Beirut in 1983. But the time has come to put an end to this terrorism.

Americans should not accept such hostage-taking by terrorists as inevitable. By cooperating with Italian authorities, the U.S. government helped rescue Army Brig.

Gen. James Dozier from the Italian Red Brigade terrorists in 1981. When the opportunity arose, we subdued Libya's Muammar Qaddafi through military action. We should do likewise with the terrorists in Lebanon now.

We certainly have the capability to do so. The 1985 Libya raid and the capture of the Achille Lauro hijackers demonstrated America's military capacity to gather intelligence, plan, rehearse and execute a small-scale special operation across great distances with little cooperation from our allies. The specially trained anti-terrorist forces available to the president could execute such a rescue of Mr. Higgins with a minimum of preparation time.

The risks of such an operation to Mr. Higgins' life are no less than the risks to the lives of the other hostages if we tried to rescue them. Once the abductors learn that a rescue mission is under way, they know their own lives are in danger and they might take the hostage down with them. But this is no typical hostage. This is a combat-experienced, highly motivated Marine. He cannot be expected to be a cooperative captive. Moreover, he is a professional. He is accustomed to taking risks. He understood that when he sought a job as commander of the detachment in Lebanon. He is not expendable. But he understands and accepts the risks inherent in what he is doing.

The effects of a successful rescue mission would be far-reaching. It could reduce the incentive for taking future hostages, because terrorists can never again be confident they will succeed. It may cause those holding the other American hostages to tighten their grip, but it may also cause them to lower their expectations as to what they hope to achieve by holding the other eight Americans. At the very least they will be on notice that they will not sit idly by or cave in to their demands.

A rescue mission will also give the other hostages new hope in their prospects for future release. In 1970 the United States tried to rescue American prisoners held in the Son Tay camp in North Vietnam. The mission failed because the prisoners had been moved a few days before the raid. But the effects on the morale of those being held in North Vietnam was more than worth the effort. Word of the raid raced through Hanoi and the outlying camps, injecting new life into the hapless captives and renewing their faith in the support of their countrymen. We could achieve a similar effect with the hostages in Lebanon if we at least attempted to rescue one of them.

There is a better than even chance that Col. Higgins could be rescued. A mission should be launched to take full advantage of the confusion and tension that inevitably follows in the immediate aftermath of such a kidnapping. Right now, Col. Higgins' abductors are breathless and scared.

President Reagan should direct that a rescue mission be carried out immediately.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JIM MOODY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 1988

Mr. MOODY. Mr. Speaker, on March 2, 1988, my flight from Wisconsin was unavoidably detained and I missed four rollcall votes.

Had I been present, I would have voted: "aye" to approve the Journal; "aye" to suspend the rules and pass S. 1447, to designate two Alabama counties as one metropolitan statistical area; "aye" to agree to House Resolution 393, to approve committee reassignments; and "aye" on House Resolution 391, to order the previous question on the rule for S. 557.

EDITORIAL POINTS OUT THE DOMESTIC DANGERS OF THE CONTRA WAR

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 1988

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to read the attached editorial of February 18 by Dennis F. Herrick, publisher and editor of the Sun, a weekly newspaper in Mount Vernon, IA. Mr. Herrick cogently points out the dangers to our own society and democratic government posed by our covert support for the Nicaraguan Contras.

PUBLISHER'S NOTES

Nicaragua, torn by a civil war between its communist Sandinista government and U.S.-backed rebels known as Contras, may be a dirtier little war than ever originally thought, with drug traffic to America directly involved.

Many Americans have opposed U.S. arming and training of Contra soldiers. Just this month Congress voted down an Administration request for further official funding of the war.

The tragic experience in Vietnam has made almost everyone agree that such military intervention is not worth American blood.

It has not been quite as unanimous on whether it is worth American dollars, however.

And so millions have flowed—publicly from the U.S. treasury, and secretly through Central Intelligence Agency covert operations. Millions also have been paid by nations such as Saudi Arabia and Israel, who have been forced into cooperating because of their dependence on currying favor with the U.S. government. Misguided U.S. officials even resorted to selling arms to Iran, of all nations, and tried to get the money channeled back through Swiss bank accounts to the Contras.

That is certainly scandal enough.

But evidence is growing that even more sinister funding sources have kept funds flowing to the Contras—profits from pushing illicit drugs in the United States.

There also is increasing evidence that the drug shipments have been protected, aided and abetted by U.S. intelligence and former intelligence officials desperate to provide more money for the Contras.

In short, right-wing zealots within and/or close to our own government may be running drugs to America just to raise more cash for the Contras when they couldn't get enough from Congress, bullied allies or dubious arms sales.

If so, it is a monstrous price to pay for combatting communism.

U.S. Sen. John Kerry, D-Mass., has been conducting an investigation for the past two years on the allegations through his Sub-

committee on Terrorism, Narcotics and International Communications.

Witnesses last week testified that there is a connection between selling drugs in the U.S. and financing of the Contras.

Gen. Manuel Antonio Noriega of Panama is a case in point of how American intelligence has built working relationships with some of the most unsavory people in the world—international drug dealers and officials in their pockets, such as Noriega.

Noriega was recently indicted by a federal grand jury on several charges that he protected and expedited massive shipments of cocaine to the United States through Panama on behalf of the Medellin drug cartel in Colombia. It is estimated that 80 percent of the cocaine here is provided by Medellin.

A former senior Panama official, José I. Blandón, told Kerry's panel last week that Noriega headed the "criminal empire" with the knowledge of U.S. officials.

While Noriega was running drugs to the United States, he also was cooperating with the CIA and White House on all kinds of covert operations against Nicaragua. Since at least 1983, Blandón said, Noriega often met personally with then-CIA director William J. Casey and Lt. Col. Oliver L. North of the National Security Council.

Working with unscrupulous people like Noriega is enough to gag respectable folks. But even that might not be the worst.

Another witness before the Senate panel, Ramon Millan-Rodriguez, testified that he channeled millions of dollars to the Contras in laundered money from drugs sold in the U.S. after he was asked for help in raising money by "a liaison with . . . U.S. intelligence." Kerry prevented him from naming the official at this time. Kerry plans to resume the hearings next month.

This sordid scenario is sounding a lot like the charges brought in the federal civil lawsuit against a private Contra support network.

The lawsuit, expected to go to court this summer, is being brought by the Christic Institute and the Trial Lawyers for Public Justice.

The suit contends that several people, including several with CIA ties, are smuggling drugs into the United States to finance military interventions in other countries.

This goes far beyond simply trying to get around Congress (and the Constitution) to find other money sources for forbidden military actions.

It is the poisoning of America for fomenting war elsewhere.

It is said we would have had to destroy Vietnam in order to save it. In a perverse twist, it appears we may be destroying ourselves in order to "save" Nicaragua.—Dennis F. Herrick.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO SUSPEND PANAMA CANAL COMMISSION PAYMENTS TO ILLEGITIMATE GOVERNMENTS IN PANAMA

HON. ROBERT W. DAVIS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 1988

Mr. DAVIS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I join several of my colleagues today in the introduction of a bill to suspend payments from the

Panama Canal Commission to the Republic of Panama until the questions concerning the legitimacy of the present government under Gen. Manuel Noriega have been answered.

As the leadership of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee and of the Panama Canal-OCS Subcommittee, we are concerned about the current unrest in the Republic of Panama and its effects on the operation of the Panama Canal which falls under our committee's jurisdiction.

These events of the last 2 weeks have shown a rapid decline in the move toward democracy. As the U.S. Government takes appropriate measures to urge the ruling leaders of Panama to maintain their course toward democracy, cries from Panama that the United States is on the verge of breaking the Panama Canal Treaty of 1977 are disturbing.

As the committee with jurisdiction over the Panama Canal Commission, it is our duty to see that the Panama Canal Treaty of 1977 is enforced and adhered to, and that the required treaty payments are made.

This presents us with a delicate dilemma. The ousting of Panamanian President Eric Arturo Delvalle by Gen. Manuel Noriega and the Panamanian National Assembly have led to charges by President Delvalle that the Panamanian Constitution does not allow for such a move by the Assembly. If this is the case and the United States supports the legitimate Presidency of Mr. Delvalle, as President Reagan has stated in recent remarks, then the payments to the Republic of Panama as required by the Panama Canal Treaty of 1977 should not go to the illegitimate government of General Noriega. The next monthly payment to the Republic of Panama from revenues collected through tolls is due March 15, 1988, and will total approximately \$5 million.

If the United States' position is that the current government headed by General Noriega is not the legitimate government, we question whether the payment should be made in the usual manner or whether the payment should be withheld until such time as the legitimate government is returned to power. This bill would suspend the monthly payments to the Republic of Panama and place these scheduled payments into an escrow account. This bill would suspend only those monthly payments which come from receipts from canal users through tolls and other fees. This bill would not affect the Panama Canal Commission's monthly payments for services rendered by the Government of Panama, including fire and police protection, garbage pickup, and other essential services provided to the canal for its continued operation.

We would like to make it clear that we do not intend to withhold this required payment from the Republic of Panama indefinitely; however, since the legitimacy of the current government is in question, these payments should be withheld at this time.

Due to the political turmoil, there is additional uncertainty involving the American employees of the Panama Canal Commission. With unrest escalating in major cities, it is unsafe for American personnel to travel, even to purchase everyday living necessities. Due to treaty requirements, approximately 600 American employees and their families no longer have commissary or exchange privileges. To

ensure the continued safety of Commission personnel, we are also hopeful that commissary privileges will be returned to these employees until the safety of the American personnel is no longer in question.

I would like to commend my colleagues on the Merchant Marine Committee—Chairman WALTER JONES; Congressman BILLY TAUZIN, chairman of the Panama Canal/OCS Subcommittee; and Congressman JACK FIELDS, ranking member of that subcommittee—for working together in a bipartisan manner to solve these problems through this legislation.

GOV. RALPH CARR: A
COLORADO HERO

HON. HANK BROWN

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 1988

Mr. BROWN of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, in the fall of 1987, this body approved legislation to compensate victims of a great injustice: The Japanese-Americans who were so unfairly sent to detention camps during the Second World War.

Many Government officials turned their backs on these Americans. However, former Colorado Gov. Ralph Carr was one man who spoke out against the unjust treatment of these fellow citizens. In a recent issue of the Rocky Mountain News, Gene Amole wrote a column commending the late Governor for his ethical and courageous stand. My thanks go to George L. Robinson, who served on Governor Carr's staff and who brought this article to my attention.

INSIGHTFUL GUV GETS HERO VOTE
(By Gene Amole)

Unselfish.

Lacking any involvement whatsoever with personal bravery, I fall back on Will Rogers' observation that "We can't all be heroes because someone has to sit on the curb and clap as they go by." Tomorrow is the 100th anniversary of Ralph Carr's birth, and I'll be sitting on the curb, clapping, as the memory of this courageous man passes by.

Most of the heroes I have known just happened to be at the right place at the right time. It wasn't so much a matter of valor as it was of chance. The real hero is one who ignores personal risk and goes ahead and does something because it needs to be done and because it is right.

I started thinking about this because Sen. William Armstrong has begun a campaign to put another statue of a distinguished Coloradoan in National Statuary Hall in the U.S. Capitol. Each state is entitled to honor two of its citizens. Colorado has only one statue, that of Dr. Florence Sabin.

All sorts of names are being kicked around for the second honoree, including Zebulon Pike, David Moffat, F.G. Bonfils, Horace Tabor, Molly Brown, Chief Ouray, Charles Boettcher, John Evans, Jack Dempsey, Robert Speer, Lowell Thomas and even cannibal Alfred Packer. The danger, of course, is to confuse notoriety with genuine, unselfish public service.

My vote goes to Carr. When World War II broke out, he was the only western governor to welcome loyal Japanese-Americans who were being rounded up in West Coast states

and sent to concentration camps. Against a wave of anti-Japanese sentiment, Carr went on the radio 46 years ago today and said, "We cannot test the degree of a man's affection for his fellows or his country by the birthplace of his grandfather."

It was not a popular stand. Both the Denver Post and the Rocky Mountain News had whipped up knee-jerk, anti-Japanese bias in the wake of the attack on Pearl Harbor three days earlier. Colorado Sen. Ed Johnson made the clear implication in a statement that the Colorado National Guard should be called out to keep Japanese-Americans out of Colorado.

Carr held firm, however, pointing out that loyal Japanese-Americans had the same rights as others under the U.S. Constitution. His stand ended his political career. George L. Robinson, an administrative assistant in Carr's office, wrote just a few days ago: "So, what thanks did he get? He lost his chance to become a U.S. senator. He told us working for him that it might, and it did."

In the years that have followed, Congress has voted to apologize to these loyal Japanese-Americans who were unjustly forced to leave their homes and who were denied their rights as citizens. Note of this will be taken at noon tomorrow when a ceremony honoring Carr will be held at the state capitol.

What this brave man did in Colorado at a precarious time in American history honors all free men everywhere. For this reason, I believe his service should be commemorated by placing a statue of Ralph Carr in the U.S. Capitol in Washington.

He was a genuine hero.

TRIBUTE TO DEBORAH ROGERS

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 1988

Mr. FRANK. Mr. Speaker, we all know that postal workers serve us through rain and snow and dark of night. But Deborah Rogers, of Somerset, a town in my district, has reminded us that postal workers sometimes serve us in other ways, too. A postal carrier with Fall River Branch 51 in my district, Ms. Rogers was filling in for a carrier in New Bedford when she came to the aid of a 60-year-old man having a heart seizure. Using her knowledge of cardio-pulmonary resuscitation, she cared for the individual until emergency personnel arrived. Ms. Rogers' commitment to helping others—reflected both in her life-saving actions on this one day and in her willingness to devote the time to learning CPR—is a model for us all and a clear example of the multifaceted role that postal workers play in our communities.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to include in the RECORD a copy of an article on Ms. Rogers from the "Proud to Serve" section in April's The Postal Record.

PATRON WELCOMES DAILY DELIVERY

Filling in for the regular route carrier, Deborah Rogers expected an uneventful day delivering mail in the New Bedford, Massachusetts neighborhood. But as she turned up the walk to one home, she saw the patron slumped on the front stoop. He

was suffering a heart seizure and needed emergency help.

Trained in CPR, Rogers half-carried the man into the home and summoned the emergency medical team. Learning that her patron had a history of heart attacks, the Fall River Branch 51 carrier watched for signs of another attack while keeping the man calm.

"I didn't see cardiac arrest occurring and hoped it wouldn't. I asked him if he had taken his medication but at that time he didn't recall." When professional help arrived, Rogers alerted them to her patron's past medical history.

The 60-year-old patron feels Rogers' initial assistance was the "key to keeping me alive." He explained, "I would have been a goner except for her. There was pain shooting down both my arms and I couldn't do anything for myself. If Debbie had not come when she did and taken such good care of me, I don't know what would have happened."

For her life-saving actions, Rogers received cash and a special achievement award from the Postal Service. Said Manager of Customer Relations Charles Sullivan, "Debbie's actions show that our personnel are ready to assist in whatever way they can. We're very, very pleased with what she did."

BIRTHDAY TRIBUTE TO R. MADISON MITCHELL

HON. ROY DYSON

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 1988

Mr. DYSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in praise of a highly skilled and nationally recognized artist from Maryland's First Congressional District. For over 50 years this man has carved wooden duck decoys, achieving a prominence that has placed him atop of his field. I speak of Mr. Madison Mitchell, who on March 11, 1988, will celebrate his 87th birthday.

Decoy carving has played a special role in the history of Maryland's Eastern Shore from both a sporting and artistic perspective. Wooden ducks were initially carved as a method to lure ducks. Because of hunter demand for decoys around America's largest estuary, the Chesapeake Bay, decoy carvers soon developed this craft into a highly skilled and artistic vocation. Lifelike decoys initially sold as duck lures became coveted and expensive pieces of art work. And no one personified this artistic transformation more than R. Madison Mitchell.

Robert Madison Mitchell was born on March 11, 1901, at Oakington in Maryland's Harford County. He spent most of his childhood around the shores of the Chesapeake Bay, learning early the majesty and the beauty of this region. By 1922, Mr. Mitchell began to apply his Chesapeake childhood impressions to decoy carving. Along with his mentor, Sam Barnes, the young Mitchell produced local birds—primarily Cans, Redheads, and Blackheads—which sold for \$1.25 each.

When Sam Barnes died in 1926, Mr. Mitchell became his own boss and, notably, began to produce his own decoys. He soon made refinements in decoy production which enabled him to create birds of unbelievable definition

and realism. It wasn't long until people began to purchase Madison Mitchell decoys exclusively for museum and private collections.

Few have done more to promote and develop art and culture in the Chesapeake region. Therefore, on March 11, 1988, we not only celebrate R. Madison Mitchell's birthday, but also his enduring contributions to a uniquely American craft. So, Mr. Speaker, I extend happiest birthday wishes to this distinguished artist who stands as a source of great pride to his family, friends, and all in Maryland's First Congressional District.

ARMENIAN PEOPLE CHALLENGE SOVIET AUTHORITY

HON. JIM MOODY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 1988

Mr. MOODY. Mr. Speaker, the Armenian people have dared to challenge Soviet authority. As a result of uprisings that began there last week, the attention of the world has swung to the Republics of Armenia and Azerbaijan—shattering the myth that all is well in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Mass protests broke out last week in the Armenian capital of Yerevan. According to some reports, 1,500 Soviet paratroopers with clubs had been flown into Yerevan. More than 100,000 Armenians took to the streets to demand the unification of Nagorno-Karabakh—an overwhelmingly Armenian region—with the Republic of Armenia. The Armenian community in Nagorno-Karabakh, part of the Republic of Azerbaijan, is one of many groups to fall victim to the artificial and arbitrary borders that divide the "republics" of the Soviet Union.

In a tremendous victory for Armenians, Gorbachev has agreed to consider their demand for unification with Nagorno-Karabakh. Now, more than ever, the Armenian people need the support of the world community to ensure that Gorbachev follows up on his commitment. In the fight for Soviet Jewry, we have seen the critical importance of outside pressure in creating change within the Soviet Union. That pressure is equally important today for the people of Armenia.

I hope my colleagues will take every opportunity to raise the case of the Armenians living in Nagorno-Karabakh. They have a right to be united with their people in the Republic of Armenia. We have an obligation to support their aspirations and salute their courage.

The following article describes the current situation more fully:

[From the Washington Post, Mar. 9, 1988]

ARMENIANS GATHER IN MOSCOW, EXCHANGE GRIM ACCOUNTS OF ETHNIC RIOTS

(By Garry Lee)

Moscow, March 8.—The burly Armenian could scarcely keep from crying as he described how a pregnant woman and her unborn baby were killed during riots in Sumgait in the Moslem republic of Azerbaijan last week.

"I've buried my mother and my father and other relatives, but I've never seen anything like that. They were ripped apart," he

said, breaking into tears as he finished his story.

An angry crowd of approximately 200 Armenians gathered in a snowy cemetery here today to exchange tales about rapes, killings and beatings suffered by fellow Christian Armenians at the hands of predominantly Shiite Moslem Azerbaijanis during the recent ethnic clashes that took place in the two neighboring Soviet republics.

One by one, witnesses related what they had seen and heard. Ambartsum Galestyan, an activist from Yerevan who helped organize the mass demonstrations in the capital of the Armenian republic two weeks ago, gave some fresh details about the Sumgait riots.

In addition to the 31 reported deaths, 100 to 150 persons had been injured, Galestyan said. Four- and five-year-old Armenian children had been thrown out of fifth-floor windows, he said. In one clash between Azerbaijanis and troops brought in to quell the violence, two Azerbaijanis and eight soldiers had been killed, he said.

Galestyan's account could not be confirmed by official sources. Other accounts of violence reportedly inflicted on Armenians by the Azerbaijanis also could not be independently verified. The Soviet authorities have prevented foreign correspondents from visiting the region since the latest troubles occurred.

Besides reporting that riots had taken place in Sumgait on Feb. 28 and that 31 had been killed, the official Soviet media have provided no details.

The official weekly Moscow News today criticized the Soviet media for their coverage of the disturbances. "From the outset of the unrest, news was characterized by its belatedness and paucity," the newspaper said in its edition released today. "There was no reliable information about the disorders provoked by criminal elements in some regions of Azerbaijan," it added.

At the cemetery gathering, many Armenians complained bitterly of having to resort to word of mouth to find out news about the protests. "How can the Soviet media today be silent, under conditions of openness and restructuring," asked Robert Aryanpetyan, a specialist in history from Moscow.

The series of protests began early last month, when residents of Nagorno-Karabakh, a predominantly Armenian area of Azerbaijan, demonstrated to demand reunification with Armenia. After that, their Armenian supporters rallied in Yerevan, the capital of the Armenian republic. In response, Azerbaijanis, longtime ethnic rivals of Armenians, demonstrated and rioted in Sumgait.

Today's gathering in the Armenian section of the Vagankovskoye cemetery reflected the anguish running through the Soviet Armenian community in the wake of the recent violence.

A videotape of the protests in Nagorno-Karabakh also arrived in Moscow today, providing local residents with the first images of the confrontations there. The tape showed hundreds of Armenians gathered in the streets, chanting with fists clenched, waving banners, all demanding the union of the enclave with Armenia.

With police lines closely guarding the crowds, the demonstrators appeared peaceful during the five-hour-long video. Several Armenians interviewed on the tape, however, told of beatings and ransacking of Armenians at the hands of local Azerbaijanis. Several were hospitalized, they said.

The demonstrations in Yerevan were suspended after Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev broadcast an appeal for calm among Armenians. In Sumgait, the situation is reported to be stabilizing slowly. In Nagorno-Karabakh, however, Armenians are reportedly continuing a demonstration despite warnings by local authorities.

DIESEL FUEL TAX

HON. LARRY COMBEST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 1988

Mr. COMBEST. Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of all my colleagues, I am including a statement I made during a hearing in the Small Business Subcommittee on Energy and Agriculture on March 3. The hearing was held to review my legislation, H.R. 3865, to restore the up front tax exemption for off road users to diesel fuel eliminated in the 1988 Budget Reconciliation Act.

This is a matter of vital importance to this Nation's farmers and small businessmen. The additional capital required to pay the tax will create a tremendous financial burden on industries that can least afford it, such as oil field drilling contractors and small fishermen. This is another example of the Federal Government imposing an unfair burden on the private sector because they cannot do a good job of enforcing its own regulations.

My bill keeps all off road users of diesel fuel from paying a tax they do not owe. I urge any Members who have not cosponsored my legislation to join me and over 100 others in seeing action is taken on this matter.

My statement follows:

STATEMENT OF CONGRESSMAN LARRY COMBEST

Mr. Chairman, I want to begin by commending you for the speed with which you called this hearing. This issue is truly one that has come to the Congress from the grassroots. We have heard an overwhelming cry from farmers and oil field drillers, from tug boat operators and contractors to change this law. I am particularly pleased to welcome my chairman of the Agriculture Committee, Mr. de la Garza, and my Senator from Texas, Mr. Gramm here today to testify on this legislation.

I introduced H.R. 3865 on January 27 to prevent all off road users of diesel fuel from paying a tax they do not owe. Since that time, more than 90 of my colleagues have joined me as cosponsors and the Texas Farm Bureau, Permian Basin Petroleum Association and dozens of other national organizations have endorsed my proposal. The message is coming across loud and clear: Our constituents demand action!!

The newly enacted tax, which will take effect on April 1, just does not make sense. It will require additional upfront capital from small businesses and farmers least able to afford it. The Internal Revenue Service's use of their money will create a cashflow burden and an unnecessary interest expense on industries which are already experiencing serious economic troubles.

Oil field drillers, farmers, shrimpers, and builders are having a hard time understanding the logic of a law which requires them to pay a tax they do not owe, prove to the government that they do not owe it, then apply to the government for a refund they

will hopefully be paid. All this, for a tax we have established should not have been paid in the first place.

In addition, the new law causes serious cash flow problems for industries that are least able to stand it. The collection point change requires that oil drillers and farmers in my district allow IRS to use their money, interest free, because the agency is doing a poor job of administering present regulation. To explain the serious financial implications of this new law and why it is just bad policy, let me share a few examples from letters I have received from my constituents.

EX. 1—(Sitton Drilling Co.)—"Sitton Drilling Company operates five drilling rigs which average 500 gallons of diesel fuel per day per rig, or a total of 2,500 gallons per day. This additional tax will cost a total of \$377.50 per day, \$11,325 per month, \$137,787.50 per year.

Quite simply, this is a tax up front that will result in higher interest costs and cash flow problems, and additional paperwork and headaches when filing for a tax refund."

EX. 2—(Lewis Block, farmer)—"This [tax] will result in my having to borrow another \$2,200 this year to pay this stupid tax. It is hard enough to borrow money these days without having to put up with this."

EX. 3—(Yale E. Key, Oil Well Services)—"We have bought fuel tax exempt for years and pay the Federal Tax quarterly on the amount used on public highways. Sixty percent of the average 50,000 gallons we buy each month is tax exempt. This will cause us to pay approximately \$4,530 a month or \$54,360 a year into the Federal Government that we should not have to pay. . . . During the past three years in our business we have not had a profit and are struggling to keep a positive cash flow. This unnecessary outlay of cash will be devastating to cash flow for our company and our industry."

The IRS wants our constituents to do their job for them. Because they are incapable of enforcing their own collection policy, they are going to ask all users of diesel fuel, liable for the excise tax or not, to police the collection process for them. I believe the Congress wants to make sure that those evading the tax are caught, and I think all members have expressed their willingness to look at alternatives to present procedure. On the other hand, my colleagues and I will not stand for a policy which assumes users of off road diesel fuel are guilty of evasion until the IRS decides they are innocent.

I fully agree with the agency that a need for an improved collection mechanism exists. I further understand that Internal Revenue Service has not been able to collect all excise taxes owed to the trust fund. While my record of support for the Highway Trust Fund speaks for itself, funding for maintenance and safety of our public roadways is not the issue in this debate.

I want to welcome S.M. True, who resides in my district, President of the Texas Farm Bureau. His organization has done a tremendous job bringing this issue into focus and assisting many of us here in our efforts to inform other members of the serious problems associated with this new policy. Also from Texas, and here at my request, Harry Spannaus, of the Permian Basin Petroleum Association, will explain the specific problems the new law creates for the energy industry.

Let me add this final thought. It is particularly appropriate for the Small Business Committee to be the first to hold hearings

on this issue. For multi-million dollar corporations, an extra 15 cents a gallon for diesel fuel will not matter that much. But, it could mean the crucial difference for many small businesses in my district and throughout the Nation. Many small businessmen and farmers will be the ones to feel the pinch if we do not find a workable answer. I look forward to working with all my colleagues to see that we make something happen. I appreciate their support for my bill.

Thank you Mr. Chairman.

A TRIBUTE TO REV. THEODORE GIBSON

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 1988

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, reflecting our commemoration of Black History Month, I would like to call the attention of our colleagues to Rev. Theodore Gibson, an individual who spent much of his life battling for civil rights and struggling to abolish poverty. The following is an article from the February 2, 1988, edition of the Miami News, entitled "Theodore Gibson: Civil Rights Leader Was Known For His Quiet Fire." The article discusses Reverend Gibson's life, his unrelenting fight for civil rights and his extensive involvement in the community.

Father Gibson stood as a model for others to follow, for his quiet methods and definitive impact were extraordinarily successful. No article can fully express the sentiment of Father Gibson's work. Reporter Adrian Walker provides insight and information of Father Gibson's invaluable contributions to society, his universal struggle for civil rights, and his efforts toward the overall improvement of society. For this people remember and praise Theodore Gibson.

The article follows:

[From the Miami News, Feb. 2, 1988]

THEODORE GIBSON: CIVIL RIGHTS LEADER
WAS KNOWN FOR HIS QUIET FIRE

(By Adrian Walker)

There is an unruffled air about Thelma Gibson as she welcomes a visitor into the Coconut Grove monument to Miami's most influential civil rights leader, Rev. Theodore Gibson, her late husband.

"Look around, there's no rush" she says at the entrance to the T.R. Gibson Unity and Communication Center network, headquarters of the Gibson Foundation at 3629 Grand Ave.

So you look around: at the collection of plaques, faded newspaper clippings scrupulously preserved, and all the memorabilia that together offer a unique glimpse into this town's black roots.

The modest demeanor of the room fits the portrait of a man known for his quiet fire.

"I don't know what Theodore's greatest accomplishment was," says his widow with the same modesty for which her husband was known. "Everything he did was done with the help of so many other people. He didn't do any of it by himself."

Theodore Gibson was born April 24, 1915, in Coconut Grove. At age 9 he was sent to live with relatives in Georgetown, Exuma, and he returned to Miami to attend Booker T. Washington High School. Following

graduation, Gibson attended St. Augustine's College in Raleigh, N.C., and Bishop Payne Divinity School, now part of Virginia Theological Seminary.

He served as minister of several small parishes in Virginia and North Carolina, before returning to Miami in 1945 as rector of Christ Episcopal Church.

The turning point in his life as a public figure came at a meeting in 1949.

"They call the two parts of the Grove the black Grove and the village, but in those days they were known as they were—black town and white town," Thelma Gibson recalls. "He went to a meeting in white town and told them, 'My people are living in filth six feet deep.' Eventually, the City Commission passed an ordinance that all landlords had to install indoor plumbing. But more important, that was where he met Mrs. Virrick."

Elizabeth Virrick, then 52, was the wife of a prominent architect. She had founded Coconut Grove Cares the year before, partly spurred by her indignation over the awful conditions she saw while driving her maid home.

Eventually, Virrick and Gibson would collaborate to change the face of the black Grove.

They founded the Slum Clearance Committee and pressured the Miami City Commission and property owners to clean up the ghetto into which the black Grove had evolved.

First the group won passage of an ordinance that mandated the building of nearly 500 bathrooms in various homes and apartments. Then \$7,600 in loans were secured so that the homeowners would have running water.

One of Virrick's tools in winning help for black Grove residents was her constant reminder to wealthy white friends that the people living in this filth were coming into their homes each day to clean them.

Virrick and Gibson continued to collaborate on a wide range of social programs throughout the city.

For a time in the early 1950s, Gibson stood in the shadows as the Rev. Edward T. Graham assumed the role as Miami's premier civil rights leader. That changed in 1954 when Graham was elected president of the Greater Miami chapter of the NAACP but declined the office at the insistence of his congregation.

"Rev. Graham couldn't assume the presidency because his vestry was dead set against it," says Thelma Gibson. "They thought it could cause trouble. So Theodore, who had been a member of the board, became president."

They were right about the trouble. The worst of it came in 1956 in the person of Charley Johns, a big, blustering man from Starke who headed a state House committee instructed to ferret out communists within the NAACP. The tension boiled over when the Johns committee demanded a list of names of NAACP members.

Gibson refused.

"He felt that releasing the list would put a lot of people in danger," his widow recalls. "He knew that a lot of the schoolteachers on the list, for example, would be fired if it became known that they were NAACP members."

The ordeal ended on March 25, 1963, with a 5-4 decision of the U.S. Supreme Court affirming that Gibson did not have to release the list.

"If the NAACP file can be ransacked because some communists have joined, then

all the walls of privacy have come down," Justice William O. Douglas wrote for the majority.

Other legal victories would follow—especially the one that opened the doors of Dade's schools to all children, regardless of race.

Gibson v. Board of Public Instruction may not have had the national impact of the earlier and better-known Brown v. Board of Education, but it was a crucial victory here. Gibson had filed suit in 1957 to force school officials to allow his son to attend Coral Gables Jr. High.

"Theodore Jr. never attended the school, but the effect was the same," says Thelma Gibson. "But he didn't do it by himself. Several other people were involved."

A few months after the Supreme Court ruling in the Johns case, Gibson decided not to run for reelection as president of the Greater Miami NAACP. But he did not relinquish the spotlight. He remained active in community affairs and followed Graham onto the City Commission in 1972 after Graham was appointed to the Metro Commission.

Gibson served on the Miami commission until 1982, when he decided not to seek reelection. He died of cancer later that year at age 67.

"I was in good health for 66 years," he told an interviewer not long before his death. "But the 67th year I haven't felt so good."

His funeral at Christ Episcopal Church was an atypical gathering, mixing the high-and-mighty and the common people with whom Gibson had shared so much. Some came to pay their respects to a civil rights leader and politician, while others remembered an old friend.

One of them was Frederick Nooks, 86, and his wife Loretta, who had known Gibson all his life, and his parents before that.

"He was very gentle," said Frederick Nooks. "He'd always greet you with a smile. He was never too busy to sit down and talk with you. He was a wonderful man."

TELECOMMUNICATIONS ACT OF 1988

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 1988

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Public Telecommunications Act of 1988. This legislation is necessary to authorize appropriations for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting for fiscal years 1991 through 1993, and to authorize the expenditure of funds for the Public Telecommunications Facilities Program for fiscal years 1989 through 1991. The legislation also authorizes funding for replacement of the satellite interconnection system, and includes a definition of independent producers and independent productions.

The act would authorize CPB appropriations of \$304 million for fiscal year 1991, \$354 million for fiscal year 1992, and \$404 million for fiscal year 1993. This legislation would ensure that the CPB can continue to assist stations in maintaining quality service and to provide adequate funds for the production of diverse and innovative programming.

The act also authorizes the expenditure of \$200 million for replacement of the satellite interconnection system, which is essential for the continued distribution of public broadcasting programs on radio and television. Funds for the satellite are authorized for a 3-year beginning in 1991.

In addition, the legislation would authorize continued funding of the Public Telecommunications Facilities Program. Such funds will enable public television and radio to expand to areas not already served, and to maintain and upgrade existing facilities.

Finally, the act addresses an important need within the public broadcasting community. By defining independent producers and independent productions, the act enhances the ability of the CPB to ensure that independent producers have access to the public broadcasting system.

The Subcommittee on Telecommunications and Finance has scheduled a hearing on the legislation for March 10. This will provide an opportunity for discussion of appropriate authorization levels for the CPB and telecommunications facilities, the need for satellite replacement, and the ability of the CPB to meet the needs of the independent production community.

H.R. —

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Public Telecommunications Act of 1988".

SEC. 2. PUBLIC TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES AUTHORIZATION.

Section 391 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 391) is amended—

- (1) by striking "and" after "1987,"; and
- (2) by inserting "\$36,000,000 for fiscal year 1989, \$39,000,000 for fiscal year 1990, and \$42,000,000 for fiscal year 1991," immediately after "1988,".

SEC. 3. FINANCING OF CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING.

(a) GENERAL AUTHORIZATION.—Section 396(k)(1)(C) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 396(k)(1)(C)) is amended—

- (1) by striking "and 1990" and inserting in lieu thereof "1990, 1991, 1992, and 1993";
- (2) by striking "and" after "fiscal year 1989,"; and

(3) by inserting before the period at the end thereof the following: ", \$304,000,000 for fiscal year 1991, \$354,000,000 for fiscal year 1992, and \$404,000,000 for fiscal year 1993".

(b) AUTHORIZATION FOR SATELLITE INTERCONNECTION.—Section 396(k) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 396(k)) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(10)(A) There is hereby established in the Treasury a fund which shall be known as the Public Broadcasting Satellite Interconnection Fund (hereinafter in this subsection referred to as the "Satellite Interconnection Fund"), to be administered by the Secretary of the Treasury.

"(B) There is authorized to be appropriated to the Satellite Interconnection Fund, for fiscal year 1991, the amount of \$200,000,000. If such amount is not appropriated in full for fiscal year 1991, the portion of such amount not yet appropriated is authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years 1992 and 1993. Funds appropriated to

the Satellite Interconnection Fund shall remain available until expended.

"(C) The Secretary of the Treasury shall make available and disburse to the Corporation, at the beginning of fiscal year 1991 and of each succeeding fiscal year thereafter, such funds as have been appropriated to the Satellite Interconnection Fund for the fiscal year in which such disbursement is to be made.

"(D) Notwithstanding any other provision of this subsection except paragraphs (4), (5), (8), and (9), all funds appropriated to the Satellite Interconnection Fund—

"(i) shall be distributed by the Corporation to the licensees and permittees of non-commercial educational television broadcast stations providing public telecommunications services or the national entity they designate for satellite interconnection purposes and to those public telecommunications entities participating in the public radio satellite interconnection system or the national entity they designate for satellite interconnection purposes, exclusively for the capital costs of the replacement, refurbishment, or upgrading of their national satellite interconnection systems and associated maintenance of such systems; and

"(ii) shall not be used for the general administrative costs of the Corporation, the salaries or related expenses of Corporation personnel and members of the Board, or for expenses of consultants and advisers to the Corporation."

SEC. 4. DEFINITION OF INDEPENDENT PRODUCERS AND PRODUCTION COMPANIES.

Section 396(k)(3)(B) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 396(k)(3)) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new clause:

"(iii) For the purposes of this subparagraph, the terms 'independent producer' and 'independent production entity' mean any person who—

"(I) is engaged in the production of television or radio programs; and

"(II) with respect to such production, is not affiliated with the Corporation, Public Broadcasting Service, or a public or commercial broadcasting licensee, or any consortium, affiliation or other entity that includes such a licensee, in a manner which would require or permit such Corporation, Service, licensee, consortium, affiliation, or entity to exercise editorial or financial control over such production."

THE DANGERS OF ATV'S

HON. JAMES J. FLORIO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 1988

Mr. FLORIO. Mr. Speaker, much has been written about the inherent dangers and instability of three-wheel ATV's. What follows is an article on ATV's from the February 14, 1988, issue of the Philadelphia Inquirer:

THE ATV UNDER FIRE

(By Don Russell)

Bill "Max" Maxin barreled down the snow-covered road through the Pocono woods at 35 m.p.h., clutching the handlebars of his three-wheel all-terrain vehicle. Suddenly, he turned the handle-bars and shifted his weight to the right, leaning into the turn. The rear wheels slid across the snow to the left as the bike twisted forward.

The bike appeared wildly out of control—like a car spinning around a street corner in a TV cop-show chase scene.

Maxin turned and grinned through the visor on his helmet. "That's how you do it," he yelled over the high-pitched whine of his 350-c.c., engine. Later, he would say, "I was totally in control."

Maxin, who lives in Northeast Philadelphia, owns a pair of three-wheel all-terrain vehicles, one of the more controversial consumer products of the 1980s. More than 2.3 million three-wheel all-terrain vehicles—known as ATVs—have been sold in the United States, and there are seven million riders, according to federal figures. Locally, their owners ride them in off-road spots such as the Pine Barrens in New Jersey, in muddy, undeveloped tracts and in suburban back yards. On the rugged terrain of the Poconos, ATVs are as popular as snowmobiles.

Though four- and six-wheel ATVs are ridden, it is the three-wheel, tricyclelike variety that has accounted for two-thirds of all sales in this country—and two-thirds of all accidents—and has become the focus of a nationwide product-liability dispute. On Dec. 30, the five firms that manufacture the three-wheelers agreed to stop selling them in the United States. Critics, who have called ATVs "death machines," say the ban is not strict enough. They want a recall of all ATVs—a move that could end the free-wheeling Veterans Stadium antics of the Phillie Phanatic, among others.

Critics of ATVs say the three-wheelers are inherently dangerous because they are unstable. Since 1982, nearly 900 deaths and about 330,000 injuries have been attributed to the three-wheelers, according to the Federal Consumer Product Safety Commission. Most of the accidents occur when the rider loses control and either falls off or is thrown from the bike. In about two-thirds of the accidents, the injured rider is a novice. Half of those injured are 16 years old or younger.

Like Thomas Belles. In May 1986, the 16-year-old Wilkes-Barre youth was still learning to ride his three-wheel ATV. While executing a simple turn while riding in a popular recreation area called the Tubs, his bike rolled on top of him. Belles, an athlete, was left a quadriplegic.

In November 1984, Aimee Froschauer, 13, of Landenberg, Chester County, climbed onto a friend's three-wheel ATV near her home. She had no training and did not know how to properly steer the machine. She lost control and rode onto a public road, where she was struck by a truck and killed.

In July 1984, a 14-year-old Milwaukee boy, Noah Sumner, was seriously injured while riding a friend's three-wheel ATV for the first time. No one is sure how the accident happened, the boy was found unconscious, under the bike. He had a ruptured spleen, and broken ribs, teeth and collarbone. Fearing the possibility of brain damage, surgeons placed him in a drug-induced coma and hospitalized him for more than a month.

The youth underwent a year of rehabilitation.

For his parents it was a nightmare.

"With head trauma, he was like a 2-year-old," said his mother, Bonnie Sumner. "It was horrible. He was alive, but . . ."

The boy has since recovered and Bonnie Sumner has become a critic of ATVs, testifying last month before a congressional subcommittee on their danger.

Sumner said in a recent interview: "There were not warnings (about the ATV). I

thought it looked like a cross between a Big Wheel [a child's plastic tricycle] and a golf cart. I figured, what could be safer than riding up and down this nice, smooth paved road?"

"Immediately after the accident, it was just a matter of getting through this ordeal," Sumner said. "Once he got better, I started to get angry. I started investigating these ATVs and everything I heard led me to believe these vehicles are just plain unsafe."

Though ATVs have been around for more than 15 years, they did not gain popularity until about 1980, when they began to be sold as recreational vehicles.

TOLL RISES

As popularity increased, so did the accident totals. Of the nearly 900 deaths on three-wheelers, 44 of them were in Pennsylvania and nine in New Jersey. It was this accident rate that spurred the Consumer Product Safety Commission to investigate the vehicles and, in 1985, seek a recall.

In December, after more than two years of hearings before the safety commission, the five ATV manufacturers said they would stop selling the three-wheelers in this country. They are Honda Motor Co., Yamaha Motor Co., Suzuki Motors Co., Kawasaki Heavy Industries Ltd. of Japan and Polaris Industries L.P. of Minneapolis.

The agreement, however, did not provide for recalls, and the three-wheelers that have already been sold still are legal.

Some critics of the agreement, such as U.S. Rep. James J. Florio (D., N.J.), have criticized the pact, saying that ATV manufacturers already had begun scaling down production of three-wheelers before the accord was signed. In the last five years, the industry has averaged sales of 400,000 three-wheel ATVs a year, with sticker prices between \$800 and \$3,000.

Florio, who is chairman of the House Energy and Commerce subcommittee on commerce, consumer protection and competitiveness, is investigating the safety commission's handling of the ATV situation. The agreement "simply doesn't address the crucial issue of protection for people who have already bought ATVs that they mistakenly believe to be safe," Florio said. "How can anyone truly concerned with safety propose an answer that in effect says 'tough luck' to people who currently own these unsafe vehicles?"

James V. Lacy, the Consumer Product Safety Commission general counsel who helped write the agreement signed with the manufacturers, said the commission had backed away from an immediate recall because the Justice Department had advised that such a recall could lead to several years of litigation with the ATV makers.

"The commission opted for a strong, immediate settlement that not only gets out the safety warning, but stops the sale of more three-wheel vehicles," said Lacy. "If we had ordered a recall with an uncertain outcome in court, we might have been faced with another quarter-million new injuries and 750 more deaths and no remedies in place."

The consent decree also ordered the manufacturers to establish a training program by March. If accident rates do not decline within a year, said Lacy, the safety commission then may order a recall.

David Pittle, technical director of Consumers Union, which publishes Consumer Reports magazine called the agreement "a pretty weak result."

"It leaves the consumers who still own them at risk," said Pittle, a former commissioner with the safety panel.

Kurt Antonius, public relations manager for Honda, which has sold 55 percent of all ATVs, said there was little reason to order a recall.

"If you talk to three-wheel owners, they don't want to give them up. They love them," said Antonius. "People feel real emotionally involved with their ATVs. It's part of their lifestyles. It's a family activity. An ATV is not like a toaster or something you don't care about."

Bill Maxin is one of those owners who believes ATVs have gotten an undeserved rap. Maxin, 33, is an outdoors enthusiast who has been riding off-road vehicles, including ATVs, dirt bikes and dune buggies since he was 16.

"None of the ATVs are really unsafe," said Maxin, who works for the Postal Service. "It's just that glut of lawyers in the U.S. is jumping on the media's misunderstanding of ATVs. I've been involved in off-roading all my life. It's not the machine that's the problem; it's the riders who lack a knowledge of their proper use."

Maxin is a Pennsylvania state-certified ATV instructor and an instructor for the Specialty Vehicle Institute of America (SVIA), an ATV industry trade association.

His SVIA training classes, which stress the use of proper equipment and safety, typically last six to 10 hours. (No operator's license is required for off-road ATV use in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware.)

"I'll admit, there is a safety problem, but it's not with the machines," he said. "It's with parents who see these three-wheelers as a toy, like a tricycle. They're really more like a car."

"Would you give a 12-year-old the keys to your car and tell him to go have fun? Well, that's what parents do with ATVs. I don't think they're relating any responsibility to their kids."

SVIA officials have reported 4-year-olds learning to ride the vehicles.

Meanwhile, ATV critics are pressing on in court.

"Every three days, two people die from using an ATV," said Arthur H. Bryant, executive director of Trial Lawyers for Public Justice, a Washington-based nonprofit consortium of lawyers who try to effect social change.

Last month, the lawyers group joined in filing a class-action suit in U.S. District Court in Philadelphia that seeks refunds for all three-wheel ATV owners. The suit alleges that the five manufacturers conspired to conceal the dangerous nature of their three-wheeled bikes.

"There is no question, the product is defectively designed as unstable," said Bryant.

LACK OF A DIFFERENTIAL

The problem with stability stems largely from the lack of a differential between the two rear wheels. To achieve its extraordinary traction, the oversize wheels must turn in unison. This can create difficulties during turns: Instead of moving evenly around the circumference of the turn, the bike's center of gravity shifts to the inside. A rider then must shift his weight accordingly, to prevent the bike from tipping. Turning is complicated further by the ever-changing and sometimes unfamiliar terrain of the countryside.

Like cigarettes, ATVs come with their own warning labels. All ATV training guides and safety manuals distributed by the Safety Vehicle Institute of America now

contain a "safety alert" from the Consumer Product Safety Commission that warns that the bikes "may present a risk of death or severe injury."

Kerrie White, a spokeswoman for SVIA in Costa Mesa, Calif., said many of the injuries on the three-wheelers were a result of rider misuse of the machines. About one-third of the accidents, she said, have been caused by people riding double (a second rider affects the shifting center of gravity). Alcohol use is a factor in 30 percent of the fatal accidents, she said.

"I don't know if people are ignoring the safety warnings," said White. "They're out there. It's not as if we haven't offered education, tips to ride more safely. It's a matter of whether or not people take advantage of it. Some people just ignore it."

In testimony before the Consumer Product Safety Commission in 1984, SVIA president Alan Isley said the most "dominant problem" was the character of typical ATV enthusiasts. "The very reason that a person is attracted to an ATV—freedom, adventure, go anywhere, do anything—makes that person resistant to instruction, supervision and control," said Isley.

Philadelphia lawyer Patrick J. O'Connor said the ATV makers were responsible for the lack of respect for safety. His law firm is representing the family of Thomas Belles, the Wilkes-Barre teenager injured in an ATV accident. The family is seeking damages in a suit against the manufacturer and the dealer in the Luzerne County Court of Common Pleas.

"The manufacturers know their warnings are ineffective, but they use them as a shield," said O'Connor. "They market these things as fun, freewheeling things; you race them, have fun on them and so on. But when people get hurt doing those very things, they say you did not operate it properly."

Other critics have said the bike's playful appearance may be at fault as well. A high accident rate notwithstanding, this is the fun looking bike that the Phillie Phanatic rides across the Veterans Stadium turf at Phillies games.

Pittle, of the Consumers Union, said no matter who is at fault, the risk of injury is unacceptably high. And, because of the high fatality rate among young drivers, he is especially critical of the past marketing of ATVs toward families, including children.

"Youngsters think they're free of risk," said Pittle. "Tell them about the dangers and they say, 'What are you talking about? I've never been killed or hurt by one. They see the ATVs as fun. They're adventurous. The thrill comes in using them in dangerous ways."

DRIVES WITH PROTECTION

Bill Maxin said he has never gotten hurt riding an ATV. Every time he rides, he wears a helmet, safety goggles, heavy pants and jacket, gloves and boots, sometimes he wears a specially designed, plastic chest protector and shin guards.

One recent afternoon in Monroe County in the Pocanos, he pointed out obstacles along a well-ridden ATV path. There were stump and gullies and overhanging branches, a piece of scrap metal protruded from the brush.

"That's the sort of thing you might not see when you're bouncing along the path," he said. "If you hit that and you weren't wearing heavy pants, you'd rip the skin right off your leg."

"Then, you'd probably get a lawyer and sue the guy who made your bike."

Chip White, owner of Devon Honda, said Maxin's comments were typical of ATV owners who are angry about the negative publicity surrounding the bikes. "A few people misused the product, and now many will suffer," said White.

Pittle saw it another way. "This isn't a question about whether kids feel a need to be protected. There's 2.3 million of these machines out there. Let's suppose just 10 percent of them are returned. That would be about 100 fewer deaths and 30,000 to 40,000 fewer injuries, possibly. That would be worth a recall."

INTRODUCTION OF THE AMERICAN HERITAGE TRUST ACT OF 1988

HON. MORRIS K. UDALL

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 1988

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, over the years I've been fortunate to have a hand in some important environmental legislation. The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act and others have been landmarks in defining America's relationship to her land and waters.

Today, I'm introducing legislation no less important, legislation to give future generations a chance to keep and hold the open spaces and historic places so vital to the life of this country. Mr. Speaker, today I am proposing the establishment of the American Heritage Trust.

The Trust I propose would be comprised of the existing Land and Water Conservation Fund and the Historic Preservation Fund. Each would be established as real trust funds. By that I mean that their existing revenues will be invested in interest-bearing accounts to assure a steady and growing flow of money for the Funds' purposes. In the near future, they will become self-financing and require no new Government revenues.

The basic thrust of both existing funds remains sound—revenues generated by our offshore oil and gas should be invested in permanent open space assets. But instead of lying idle in a Treasury envelope as they do now or being blown out the budgetary exhaust pipe like other Government spending, the American Heritage Trust would be distinctly different. Under this new Trust, those revenues would be put to work in permanent, interest-generating accounts. While the principal would never be spent, the yearly interest would be—to purchase open space and provide recreational facilities across the board. When the interest generated each year is sufficient to meet the Funds' purposes, new Federal money into the fund stops—and the Trust becomes self-perpetuating.

In other words, by investing reasonable but substantial sums now and for a few years into the future, we can guarantee a continuing investment in the quality of everyday life throughout America that will be a permanent legacy for all future generations.

This is a bold but responsible idea whose time has come. It was recognized most re-

cently by the President's Commission on Americans Outdoors. In 1987, after 1½ years of intense study, President Reagan's panel of distinguished Americans strongly urged that LWCF become a dedicated trust fund that would generate at least a billion dollars a year in outlays. It's important to remember that this was a conservative group of people. But they were swayed by the fund's overwhelming record of success and convinced of the even greater need for its expansion.

Their recommendation was preceded by a bill I introduced with Representative MANUEL LUJAN of New Mexico in 1984. Companion legislation was offered by Senator Howard Baker of Tennessee. The latter was the last bill introduced by Senator Baker. And he said that no other legislation he had sponsored "carried a greater moral imperative."

For a quarter century, LWCF has paid for many of the national parks, wildlife refuges, forests and historic sites that so distinguish America and its natural heritage. It has been the only source of money to buy the critical and threatened lands needed to protect our Yellowstone and Yosemite. It will pay for the great parks and wildlife preserves of our future, especially our most important urban parks. But the backlog of land already identified but not yet acquired runs into the billions of dollars. Unless we start investing in these areas now, will we never make good on the promises we have made to the American people, and we will be asking them to pay more and more to acquire less and less.

But it is not just the big crown jewels, the Grand Canyons, the Yellowstone and the Grand Tetons, that I am worried about. I'm just as concerned about the little places that help make life meaningful in every community across America. Its that quiet spot along the banks of the river just outside of town where a couple of kids can sit and watch and dream. Its the park on the other side of town where a family can go on a weekend to relax, be together and enjoy themselves.

Its the field houses and basketball courts of an inner city where a kid can compete and maybe pick up a little guidance along the way. Its the historic old building in an industrial neighborhood that not only warehouses invaluable stories about the past but promises economic revitalization in the future. Where will we be, what kind of life will our children have, if we don't provide for these places?

Make no mistake about it, these places are being lost. That little boy or girl can't sit by the riverside because the bank is covered with condominiums or its been paved over for a highway. The neighborhood park is so run down its not the kind of place you take your family. Is there any question about the terrible state of recreation facilities in our inner cities?

Talk to most any mayor or Governor. Their States, counties, cities, and villages can't compete with the pace of private development and the escalation of land prices, construction and rehabilitation costs. If they can't compete, the motivation to plan and work aggressively to provide for these places withers. All of us in Congress know of towns in our districts that can't even maintain the parks they already have, much less plan for new places to meet growing population and demand. Many communities searching for a new economic identi-

ty see the commercial possibilities of that historic district but don't have the funds or expertise to make it happen.

The report of the President's Commission on Americans Outdoors cites the importance of rural landscapes, urban playing fields and gyms or suburban marinas and golf courses—not only to our physical and mental health, but also to the economic development, culture and liveability of our communities. It also is laced with urgent alarms about the inability of our communities to plan, develop and maintain these places.

But what if it were different? What if State and local governments knew they could rely on some substantial level of matching Federal grants to buy land and develop recreation facilities? I think such a commitment would spark what Gov. Lamar Alexander of Tennessee, chairman of the President's Commission, often called a prairie fire of local creativity and activism to conserve the open spaces they care about and develop the facilities they need.

Let's say I'm a local official and I can see that 5 years from now that river corridor or that wooded area or that large block of private land that my townspeople take for granted is going to be lost to development. It would make all the difference in the world to know that funds would be available if I planned it right and generated sufficient State and local financial commitment. And it seems to me it would be even better if those funds also encouraged some new and creative thinking about partnerships with nonprofit organizations or private interests directed at the use of that land.

The Land and Water Conservation Fund and the Historic Preservation Fund can help State and local governments do this. LWCF is the only source of Federal money available to them for the acquisition of open space and the development of marinas, playing fields, bike paths, pools and the like. HPF is the only source of grant money to the States for historic preservation.

LWCF's record of success is extraordinary. Since its inception in 1964, \$6.7 billion has been invested in every district across the country. The computer printout of projects financed by just the State side of LWCF runs to 466 pages, and it's a model of efficiency. Part of the great beauty of it is that States and localities define their own priorities without heavyhanded Federal rules. They have to demonstrate their commitment to the projects they want with their own resources to match the Federal grant.

We do not need to radically remake this remarkable program. But we must make it to meet today's challenge and establish the permanent legacy we owe future generations.

Each year \$900 million, mostly from offshore oil and gas revenues, flows into the fund. But what is spent is entirely left to the discretion of the appropriations process. Unfortunately, LWCF spending trends are alarming. Since 1981, appropriations have dropped to an average of only \$200 million annually, just 22 percent of the available money and less than a third of the average of \$681 million spent in the previous 3 years. Spending for the 8 fiscal years since 1981 is only 90

percent of the total for the 3 years from 1978 through 1980.

Consequently, there is now an unappropriated balance in the fund of nearly \$6 billion.

My bill would not add a dime to the money now coming into the fund. But it would make other significant changes. First, the unappropriated balance will be placed in a new account invested in Government securities and generating interest each year. The same offshore oil and gas revenues will flow into the fund, building the principal and therefore the interest. The new law would stipulate that once these revenues enter the fund, they could never leave it or be spent for any purpose.

Instead, the interest from the fund would be automatically appropriated—with necessary congressional oversight and control—each year. This automatically appropriated interest would provide a floor under annual LWCF disbursements. They could be increased by any portion of the \$900 million deemed wise by the Appropriations Committee. Any such additional sums, of course, would reduce the amount entering into the fund in that year by an identical amount.

This would continue until the amount of interest generated each year by the funds reached at least \$1 billion. Then, the \$90 million feeding the fund each year would terminate—and there would never be any need to allocate new Government revenues to it.

Although my overriding interest is to see a larger and more stable flow of money from the fund, I am highly sensitive to the need for congressional oversight of this spending, through the appropriations process.

Therefore, the bill contemplates an active and important roll for the Appropriations Committees. First, it would be entirely up to the Congress to determine which lands would be acquired for national parks, wildlife refuges and forests, when and for how much.

Second, the amounts appropriated each year from the fund would be made available according to a formula that provides the Congress flexibility in determining where the greatest needs are in a given year. For example, the formula states that at least 30 percent of the annual allocation must go to Federal projects, at least 30 percent to the States, at least 10 percent to the Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Program and for 10 years, at least 10 percent to provide matching grants to States establishing trusts that parallel the new Federal trust. The remainder could be made available to any or all of these purposes.

And finally, should the Congress determine that for overriding reasons the full amount of interest should not be spent in any given year, it will have the ability to spend less by placing an obligation limitation on that year's automatic appropriation. Any difference between the two amounts would remain with the fund, adding to its principal.

In general, the bill provides that the Historic Preservation Fund would be operated in a parallel fashion.

There are a number of other features to this bill that I will only mention in passing at this point. We try to stimulate new and creative uses of LWCF moneys by encouraging partnerships with nonprivate corporations and pri-

vate entities. We require the States to pass through at least half of their annual allocation to units of local government. For 3 years, localities are eligible for matching grants from the fund to do open space planning. We have new requirements on Federal agencies to plan for and prioritize their acquisitions. As we proceed with this bill, I expect other new and innovative provisions to become a part of this effort.

Mr. Speaker, this is not a partisan program or a regional program. For nearly a century the voices speaking to us about the love of the land and the stewardship of our natural resources have been Republicans and Democrats, liberals and conservatives, southerners and easterners and westerners. They have always been peculiarly American.

Teddy Roosevelt brought the conservation ethic before the Nation as it entered the 20th century. He said:

It is safe to say that the prosperity of our people depends directly on the energy and intelligence with which our natural resources are used. It is equally clear that these resources are the final basis of national power and perpetuity.

With nearly 100 years of successes and failures to educate us, it is my hope that the American Heritage Trust can become the foundation of America's program for its natural and historic heritage in the 21st century.

THE SHARPEVILLE SIX

HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 1988

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, I want to bring to your attention a matter which should be of grave concern to the Members of the House. Yesterday, I received in my office two distressed women whose plight cannot fail to move us. These women, the mother and sister of 2 of 6 persons condemned to death in South Africa, begged me to bring their relatives' situation to your attention.

Their relatives are among the Sharpeville Six, six young black South Africans who have been sentenced to death and whose lives can only now be saved if President Botha decides to grant them clemency.

These individuals have been condemned to death for their alleged part in a crowd killing of the deputy mayor of Sharpeville, who had opened fire on protesters approaching his house. My concern, and I am joined in this by the Pope, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and many foreign governments, is that the six may not have received a fair trial and that their death would be a gross injustice, given the circumstances.

I am also concerned about the growing trend in South Africa to sentence political prisoners to death, to deny them clemency and to execute them. This is not the answer to political and social unrest driven by repressive conditions and the apartheid regime. It may also add fuel to the fire of those who seek further violence.

Mr. Speaker, Mojalefa Sefatsa, Oupa Diniso, Reid Mokoena, Theresa Ramashamola, Duma Khumalo and Francis Mokhesi are more than

just names. These are young people, the eldest is 33, who must be provided due process. I urge my colleagues to join me in requesting President Botha to grant them clemency. South Africa must seek to heal its wounds and martyrdom will not contribute to that process.

FEDERAL MANDATES

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 1988

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington report for Wednesday, March 9, 1988, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

FEDERAL MANDATES

Local officials from Indiana communities frequently talk to me about the difficulties of meeting federal mandates. A school superintendent says that his school corporation cannot clean up the asbestos, as required by federal law; without breaking the school budget. County commissioners say they could build a county bridge just as well, and with less cost, if they could ignore federal requirements. Community leaders are confronted with a sharp increase in sewer rates if they are to meet federal requirements for clean water. State and local officials are rightly concerned about how they can meet the hundreds of federal requirements when the federal government has not backed them up with adequate funding. While federal aid to localities has declined, costly requirements are still in place.

Federal mandates appear in many forms and cover a wide range of subjects. Some require communities to take specific actions as a condition for receiving federal grants, such as making wages on federally supported construction projects meet union standards and requiring that public buildings can accommodate the handicapped. Others are direct orders, requiring state and local governments to comply with national standards and administer federal statutes. Direct mandates include environmental, health care, and criminal justice regulations, and range from sprinkler system standards for rehabilitated housing to restrictions on the flexibility of state welfare programs. Some requirements conflict, such as when welfare and food stamp programs have different regulations to determine the value of a vehicle for a welfare client.

I am troubled by these mandates because of their tremendous burden on local governments and residents of southern Indiana. The objectives sought by these federal requirements are almost always worthy: clean water, safer roads, bridges, and buildings, and equal access. But while the federal mandates may be rational, collectively they often drain cities and states of money. Many local officials complain that federal requirements are often too detailed, prevent them from exercising discretion and innovating, and make states and localities spend scarce resources on what the federal government requires rather than on needs identified by managers closer to the problem.

The federal budget deficits have reduced the ability of the Congress to provide funding for all of the national goals it sets. Since 1980, federal aid to state and local governments has declined some 30% in constant

dollars. The federal General Revenue Sharing program, begun in 1972 by President Nixon, was ended in 1986 after providing over \$83.5 billion to state and local governments. Many cities, towns, and counties now no longer receive any direct aid from Washington for the first time since the start of the Great Society programs in the 1960s. There may have been a day when Washington would pay for the various programs it required, but no longer.

Yet, while aid to state and local governments has declined, there has been a resurgence of the states during the same years. Many states, as well as various local governments, have made up for the lost revenue, and have become a major source of activity and innovation. They have raised new revenues through lotteries, user fees, and increased excise and sales taxes. At the same time, many have streamlined operations in order to reduce costs. We are now seeing significant reforms in environmental programs and welfare departments, improvements in infrastructure to attract business, as well as efforts by state legislators to give local governments more authority to raise new revenues. With the loss of federal aid, localities will increasingly turn to the states for assistance as well as use their own ingenuity.

While state and local governments are showing that they are able to administer programs efficiently, the federal government continues to impose its mandates. Although Washington's efforts to reduce the role of the federal government has offered some regulatory relief to the states, federal laws and regulations continue to place financial and administrative burdens on states and localities. Following a 1985 Supreme Court decision, federal courts may be more willing to allow federal statutes to preempt state and local laws. Changes in the tax laws may restrict local efforts to raise funds to meet mandates. The 1986 tax law curtails what cities can finance with tax-exempt bonds, and will force many projects to be financed by taxable bonds. Such restrictions raise the costs of issuing the bonds, and may discourage the creation of public-private partnerships which aim to replace reduced federal programs and support.

The Congress must choose more carefully the things it mandates and do a better job of providing funds for what it requires. Given present budget pressures, there will not be enough funds to meet current federal mandates. Proposals which foster state and local innovation can spur more efficient use of scarce federal resources. The federal government should consider proposals to give states and localities more flexibility in administering federal programs such as welfare, housing, and development. This is especially important where states are distributing federal grants. It is also important for federal officials to cooperate more fully with state and local officials in applying the mandates.

Federal mandates can be essential but they can also be harmful. Collectively, they are frequently burdensome and unattainable by many communities nationwide. At the same time, supporters of mandates point out that, despite the administrative problems, more progress is made with the mandates than without them. Resolving the problem of federal mandates will require sorting out the proper federal, state, and local roles in particular issues, and then determining who should pay for which activities. The Congress must be more sensitive to the impact of mandates on state and local governments. This is a difficult challenge

for the Congress and the executive branch, institutions which have played the dominant role for forty years in the nation's federal system.

INTRODUCTION OF THE ATLANTIC STRIPED BASS CONSERVATION ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1988

HON. GERRY E. STUDDS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 1988

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to reauthorize the Atlantic Striped Bass Conservation Act and to extend the Emergency Striped Study for an additional 3 years. This act promotes the restoration and management of depleted striped bass stocks and is vital to the recovery of this commercially and recreationally important resource. The emergency study is currently being conducted by the National Marine Fisheries Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and is designed to obtain the best possible scientific information on the population dynamics of striped bass and to monitor the status of the stocks during our restoration efforts.

As you will recall, Mr. Speaker, I offered an amendment to the Atlantic Striped Bass Conservation Act during the 99th Congress which authorized the Secretaries of Commerce and Interior to declare a moratorium on fishing for striped bass in those States that fail to comply with the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission's [ASMFC] Interstate Management Plan. At that time, populations of striped bass were at an all time low and our scientists were telling us that, without more significant conservation efforts, the striped bass species would vanish altogether from Atlantic waters. Despite the best cooperative efforts among our States to manage this interjurisdictional fishery, voluntary State actions were not adequately achieving the objectives set out in the ASMFC management plan.

The management program that has developed under this approach is unique. It relies primarily on individual States to develop specific management strategies for their waters that are consistent with the ASMFC Plan. If a State fails to do this, it is subject to a federally imposed moratorium. I am pleased to note that the record of State compliance has so far been excellent. Each State, by its own regulations, has reduced its fishing effort to satisfy ASMFC conservation requirements without resorting to a Federal moratorium on striped bass fishing.

The Atlantic Striped Bass Conservation Act has been successful in prompting States to adopt very tough conservation and management measures which are bringing about the restoration of this magnificent fish. Today, I am pleased to report that recent juvenile striped bass monitoring projects are showing signs that striped bass populations are recovering. In the waters of New York and Virginia, for example, the striped bass juvenile production indices were extremely high in 1987, and in fact the Hudson River index surpassed all previous indices recorded since that river's monitoring program began in 1979. These re-

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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sults are encouraging and provide reasons to be optimistic for the recovery of striped bass populations.

As chairman of the Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation and the Environment, I look forward to holding hearings on this bill in April. At this time I intend to review the act and the status of the striped bass stocks to determine if this resource is being properly managed and if further changes to the act are necessary.

EMPLOYER REVERSION MORATORIUM ACT OF 1988

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 1988

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, today, joined by nearly 50 of my colleagues, I am introducing H.R. 4111, the Employer Reversion Moratorium Act of 1988. An identical bill will be introduced in the Senate next week.

In general, the bill temporarily eliminates the strong incentives employers have under current law to terminate their pension plans solely to recapture pension assets.

Until October 1, 1989, any person who allows pension assets to revert to an employer when a single-employer pension plan terminates would be in violation of the fiduciary rules under title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 [ERISA]. The bill does not interfere with an employer's right to terminate a pension plan. It simply requires that any pension plan assets that are not distributed to plan participants and beneficiaries when the plan terminates must be put in escrow until the suspension period expires.

Temporary suspension of the ability of employers to recover plan assets will give Congress sufficient time to consider and enact a permanent legislation solution to this serious threat to retirement income security. In addition, temporary suspension of reversions will stem the tide of plan terminations designed to escape any new restrictions and insure that certain unrelated funding provisions in the recently enacted budget reconciliation bill do not inadvertently accelerate reversion activity.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation is but a first step in dealing with this problem. The need for additional legislative change is clear.

Despite all the recent publicity and congressional attention that the relatively small number of seriously underfunded pension plans have attracted, the vast majority of single-employer pension plans are exceptionally well-funded. One of the primary reasons for this is that employers fund plans to reflect their ongoing nature: Funding is usually based on a projection of what employees will be entitled to if they continue in service until normal retirement age and continue to have reasonable salary increases along the way, not merely on benefits currently earned. In addition, the value of plan assets has increased substantially in the past few years due to extraordinarily high investment returns. Even after black Monday, defined benefit pension plans remain very well-funded since the requirement under ERISA of a diversified portfolio insulated them

from substantial losses. Thus, most plans have assets in excess of the liability owed to participants and beneficiaries if the plan were to be currently terminated.

Under normal circumstances, the well-funded status of most plans would be a clear reflection of increased benefit security for workers and retirees. Since 1981, however, we have witnessed a phenomenon virtually unheard of at the time ERISA was enacted in 1974: Employers prematurely terminating pension plans solely to recover "excess" or "surplus" assets to use for other corporate purposes. This use of pension plans as corporate piggy banks to finance takeovers or other corporate priorities is a serious threat to benefit security.

Although most courts have consistently interpreted ERISA in the past to permit recovery of residual assets—only if the plan explicitly provides that upon termination the assets may revert to the employer—for many years the IRS has strictly interpreted the term "residual" to include only those extra assets that were in the plan as a result of an actuarial error. Since 1983, however, the IRS has appeared to soften its position to permit any assets above bare termination liability to revert to the employer, not just those assets that were mistakenly contributed to the plan.

This broader definition of residual assets permits employers to strip out of the plan assets that are only artificially "excess." For instance, because of the timing of the termination, the value of assets exceed current liabilities. In most cases, after the employer terminates the plan and strips out all assets in excess of bare termination liability, the employer simply reestablishes another plan that is substantially less well-funded. The Reagan administration has interpreted ERISA even more broadly to permit employers to engage in certain types of sham terminations in order to recover assets, such as the "termination/reestablishment" described above. In addition, the administration guidelines permit "spinoff terminations." In these transactions, the employer splits its plan into two: one for the actives and one for the retirees. The employer transfers all assets in excess of assets representing termination liability for active workers to the retirees' plan. Then the retiree's plan is terminated, annuities purchased for the retirees, and the remaining assets are recovered by the employer.

In enacting ERISA, Congress did not anticipate nor specifically address this type of corporate behavior. Although a few courts have permitted employers that terminated their plans to recover assets in excess of termination liability in the past, these new broader interpretations of ERISA have legitimized what most ERISA experts believed was not permissible before. Moreover, they have encouraged employers to terminate plans as quickly as possible, before Congress clamps down on these abuses.

In addition, Congress may have inadvertently created an additional encouragement for employers to terminate their pension plans. In the recently enacted Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1987, Congress imposed a new and possibly lower ceiling on the amount of tax-favored funding for defined benefit plans.

Beginning in 1988, many employers will only be permitted to fund up to 150 percent of termination liability. For most employers, the new limit precludes additional contributions to pension plans. Some benefit experts have suggested that companies who are interested in minimizing their tax liabilities should terminate their overfunded pension plans and begin a new plan with past service credit for active workers, in order to once again be eligible to make deductible pension contributions.

At a hearing on the subject of employer reversions in 1984 before the Subcommittee on Labor of the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee, experts testified that \$2.2 billion of assets had been removed from pension plans by employers since 1981. As of December 1987, more than \$18 billion had been taken. According to recent estimates, using the new IRS definition of "residual assets," overall asset surpluses exceed \$218 billion.

Widespread bipartisan agreement exists that current law must be changed in order to strongly discourage employers from terminating plans solely to recover assets. The administration not only acknowledged that current law is flawed, but also sent to Congress in February 1987, its own package of legislative recommendations making sweeping changes in current law designed to make it substantially more difficult for employers to recover assets. Former Secretary of Labor William Brock testified before a joint House-Senate hearing in March 1987 that the administration believed that legislation was necessary in order to deal with the threat to benefit security posed by terminations of overfunded pension plans. Last December, as part of the budget reconciliation bill, both the House and Senate adopted proposals advanced by the House Education and Labor and Senate Labor and Human Resources Committees to deal with this issue. Unfortunately, the conferees had many pension issues on the table and were not able to resolve their legislative differences over this one in the short time available. Thus the proposals—which in large part reflected the administration's own proposals—were dropped from the final bill.

A growing number of Members of Congress remain strongly committed to enacting much needed legislation in this area as quickly as possible. It is clear, however, that the pattern of reversion activity has increased as congressional attention has increased. Thus the bill would provide for a temporary halt to employer recovery of so-called excess assets in order to remove any incentive an employer might have to terminate a plan in order to avoid any new restrictions Congress might impose.

I believe that Congress should move as rapidly as possible to consider and adopt permanent legislation concerning reversions. I intend to work on a bipartisan basis with those interested in crafting legislation to deal with this issue directly and would expect to introduce a bill shortly. It is my hope that Congress would enact reversion legislation well before the expiration of the moratorium, possibly even within the next few months, and thus eliminate the need for a lengthy period in which plan assets are escrowed.

INTRODUCTION OF THE COMMUNITY RATEPAYER PROTECTION ACT OF 1988

HON. CHARLES A. HAYES

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 1988

Mr. HAYES of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Community Ratepayer Protection Act of 1988. The purpose of this legislation is to return the power of choice to local communities and energy ratepayers. It is my belief that the Congress should work to increase the power of choice for local communities rather than insulating utilities at the expense of energy consumers.

I believe that the Congress has stripped municipalities of an important government tool, without just cause, without due consideration of the public policy issues involved, and without consultation with the many communities around the Nation which would be affected.

The Community Ratepayer Protection Act can result in lower energy costs by fostering competition between different forms of utility ownership. Protecting private utilities from competition does nothing to insure efficiency. Also, despite the view of some, I believe that the ensuing lower energy costs benefit both residential and corporate consumers, increases competitiveness, reduces inflation, increases jobs and brings additional revenue to the Federal Treasury.

The Federal Government plays a vital and irreplaceable role in energy policy. In order to enunciate the Federal role, I am calling on the Ways and Means Committee to initiate hearings and to fully examine this issue which is so important to the energy future of our Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I am including with this statement a list of original cosponsors, the national organizations who are supportive of this effort, and the text of the bill.

LIST OF COSPONSORS

Mr. Markey, Mr. Conyers, Mr. Savage, Mr. Frank, Mr. Dellums, Mr. Shays, Mr. Price, Mr. Evans, Mr. Roth, Ms. Pelosi, and Mr. Jontz.

LIST OF SUPPORTING ORGANIZATIONS

American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees (AFSCME).
 American Public Gas Association.
 American Public Power Association.
 Citizen/Labor Energy Coalition.
 Consumer Energy Council of America.
 Consumer Federation of America.
 Environmental Action.
 Friends of the Earth.
 Government Finance Officers Association.
 Public Citizen.
 National League of Cities.
 National Association of Counties.
 National Consumers League.
 Renew America Project.
 U.S. Conference of Mayors.

H.R. —

A Bill to repeal the provisions added by the Revenue Act of 1987 which restrict the use of tax-exempt obligations to acquire certain output facilities

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of

America in Congress assembled, That (a) section 141 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (defining private activity bond) is amended by striking subsection (d) and by redesignating subsection (e) as subsection (d).

(b) The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply to obligations issued after the date of the enactment of this Act.

CONTRA AID

HON. TIM VALENTINE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 1988

Mr. VALENTINE. Mr. Speaker, I have spoken in this Chamber on the subject of Contra aid several times and was therefore reluctant to take the floor again for that purpose during debate on the most recent proposal last week. Although I did not speak on that occasion, the dilemma we face in Central America demands that the issues be aired fully.

In that regard, a fundamental question begs for a response: Why must we continue to revisit an issue that so deeply divides the Congress and the American people?

Recent experience demonstrates that we cannot sustain a major new policy, especially in the field of foreign affairs, over the long term unless the American people understand the issue and support the strategy. Both conditions are necessary, but in the case of Contra aid only the first is present.

It has long been clear that no effective national consensus exists, or likely can be constructed, around a policy that relies primarily on military aid to the Contras. The administration has had ample opportunity to build public support, but the American people have rejected the argument that we can promote democracy and protect our interests in Central America by sending hundreds of millions of the taxpayers' dollars to the Contras.

The vast majority of House Members are inclined to follow the President's lead in foreign policy, whether the President happens to be a Democrat or Republican. But the President must lead.

The stubborn pursuit of a policy in the face of opposition from the American people, from the legislative branch, and from the international community, as well as a lack of results, does not, in my view, constitute Presidential leadership. Such leadership includes the ability to recognize when a policy cannot be sustained and the willingness to look for alternatives.

But that has not happened. Instead, the administration insists on continually reopening a wound that will only deepen and widen if it is not given a chance to heal. Time and time again, we are asked to vote on the same policy. Each time the issue is decided one way or the other by just a handful of votes after a lengthy, acrimonious, and divisive debate.

What has this single-minded preoccupation with Contra aid accomplished?

We have promoted an atmosphere of discord, partisanship, and polarization that poisons all attempts to seek new solutions.

We have allowed the policy to limp along from vote to vote and debate to debate with no assurance of a long-range commitment, thus sending a message of uncertainty and indecisiveness to the world.

We have diverted attention from equally important and pressing problems, both domestic and foreign, to replay the Contra debate over and over.

We have squandered opportunities to explore more productive options in Central America.

We have provided a convenient rationale, whether justified or unjustified, for Sandinista repression.

We have inhibited international efforts to forge a regional settlement.

We have managed to isolate ourselves diplomatically and created the perception that the United States is the problem, not the solution, in Central America.

It is especially unfortunate that Contra aid has become the sole focus of the public dialog on American policy in Central America. Extreme partisans on both sides would have us believe that Contra aid is the political, diplomatic, and moral question of the century.

Yet we have no clear idea of the precise objectives of our policy. Is Contra aid intended to overthrow the Nicaraguan Government, to bring the Sandinistas to the negotiating table, or to force the Government to change its domestic policies? Whatever the goal, how will we know when, or if, we have succeeded?

A fog envelops our ultimate purposes, but the administration says little about our goals. Instead, the President exhorts us to support the Contras or face an apocalypse in the Western Hemisphere.

Some opponents of Contra aid, on the other hand, seem blind to the complexities and ambiguities of our role in Central America. Their message is simple: The Contras are murderous throwbacks to the Somoza era, and until all U.S. support is cut off no other question is important and no other discussion is worthwhile.

The debate on Contra aid is important, but I believe that there are larger issues at stake.

Instead of debating different levels of the same policy again and again, we should be talking about our national interests in Central America and the alternatives available for protecting those interests.

Instead of trying to distinguish competing proposals by the percentage of so-called lethal assistance each contains, we should be talking about the options for addressing the massive problems that confront the people of Central America.

Instead of arguing about who is going to deliver the aid, we should be talking about our role in cooperative international efforts to reach a regional settlement.

The question of Contra aid is a part of this debate, but it should not dominate the dialog to the exclusion of all other initiatives. That we discuss Contra aid exclusively over and over demonstrates the poverty of our response to the challenges in our own hemisphere.

Have we really exhausted all the other options? Have we tested the limits of economic pressure as a means to encourage change in Nicaragua? Have we done our best to enlist the support of other democratic nations in a

coordinated, coherent economic policy toward Nicaragua? Have we explored all avenues for influencing the Soviet role in Central America? Have we used all our diplomatic alternatives? Have we even listened to the nations of the region that have the most at stake?

I do not believe that the administration has used, or even really considered, all the tools at hand. Contra aid seems to have become the end in itself rather than a means to a larger end.

Little has changed in recent months that would allay my doubts or answer my questions about Contra aid. I continue to believe that the United States should not routinely support armed insurgents seeking to overthrow a government with which we maintain normal diplomatic relations. Our Nation has long stood for certain values and ideals in the international arena, and it seems to me that Contra aid undermines our moral stature and diplomatic credibility.

Moreover, I remain concerned about both the difficulties we have encountered in obtaining an accurate accounting of the money for Contra aid that was previously appropriated and the continuing reports of serious human rights abuses by the Contras.

I do not suggest that the Sandinista government has established an acceptable record on human rights. It has not. No lasting solution in Central America is possible until the rights of the Nicaraguan people are recognized and respected. But I do not believe that providing military aid to the Contras will help to achieve that goal.

As a consistent opponent of this policy, I am extremely reluctant to support any package of assistance at all. The distinctions between lethal and nonlethal aid, though significant in this debate, may not be pivotal in the final analysis. And the question of who delivers the aid may also be less important than the fact that aid is being delivered.

The House leadership, along with many other Members, labored long and hard under severe time constraints and difficult conditions to craft a more effective alternative to the administration's policy. While a number of features in the amendment introduced by Representative BONIOR troubled me deeply, this legislation was clearly superior to the bill offered by the minority leader.

In my view, the Bonior amendment represented a smaller risk than the alternative, though the risk was still significant, of damaging the Central American negotiations. The level of assistance, the nature of that assistance, the method of delivery, and the inspection features all made this a marginally better proposal. It was certainly not ideal, but it was less likely to undo the limited and fragile progress that has been made in Central America.

In addition, it is certainly possible, some might say likely, that in rejecting Contra aid on March 3 we set the stage for a new, expanded military aid program. Nevertheless, I reluctantly opposed the Bonior amendment, fully recognizing the risks that a vote either way entail.

I made this vote in the hope that the March 3 debate would mark a turning point in our role in Central America. I hope that, in rejecting this legislation, we will begin to move away

from a narrow focus on Contra aid and toward a more thoughtful consideration of the larger issues and a more constructive role in a region that is vitally important to us.

TRIBUTE TO THOMAS ECKROTH

HON. JAMES V. HANSEN

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 1988

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I want to express my sincere gratitude today to a long-time Tooele Army Depot employee who will retire from Federal service on March 24, 1988, after 33 years of employment with the Government.

Many thanks, Tom Eckroth, for your outstanding work on behalf of your Government and the people of the United States.

Tom began his civil service career in 1958 at the Mount Rainier Ordinance Depot in Tacoma, WA. His personal drive, initiative and leadership skills were immediately recognized, and Tom quickly moved up the employment ladder to positions of greater responsibility. In 1963, he was transferred to Tooele Army Depot located in my district where he continued to progress in his career. Those who are familiar with depot maintenance realize the near impossible job of managing a \$126 million operation with 2,000 employees, but Tom did it, and did it well. It took savvy and astuteness to handle such an undertaking, but Tom accepted the challenge and successfully handled the task. He has proven to be a dynamic, aggressive leader who understands the needs and wants of people. This insight into human nature has made him well liked and respected throughout the depot.

Tom Eckroth's involvement in the community also is noteworthy. He was instrumental in bringing a self-fulfillment series "Achieving Your Potential," to Tooele Army Depot, but he didn't stop there. He spent many hours of his own time presenting this series to church and community groups.

I hope my colleagues in Congress will join me in thanking Tom for dedicating his life, time, talents and energy to the service of his country. I know my gratitude also is shared by every TAD employee.

To honor Tom Eckroth in a special way, I'd like to declare March 24, 1988, as "Tom Eckroth Appreciation Day in Tooele."

DUBLIN: THE MILLENNIUM

HON. ROBERT E. BADHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 1988

Mr. BADHAM. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to tell my colleagues about a great celebration. St. Patrick's Day is always important to Dublin, but it takes on a special meaning this year, the city's millennium. In fact, the celebration continues all summer and into the fall.

One could spend the next millennium paying tribute to this great city. It is difficult to generalize about Dublin, but two paragraphs

from Bill Bryson in Sunday's Washington Post give one a good picture of this special city:

Almost one-quarter of Ireland's 4 million inhabitants live within greater Dublin, but the city seems much smaller. It has the contented air of an overgrown market town, and a pace of life to match. It is a city without subways or skyscrapers, and the closest it comes to a rush hour is a certain quickening of the step when the pubs open.

The relaxed and genial atmosphere is neatly counterpointed by Dublin's formal squares and elegant Georgian architecture, which dominate the heart of the city. The late 18th century was Dublin's heyday, and the period is forever recorded in its architecture. The central geographical feature of Dublin life is the River Liffey, which splits the downtown as it proceeds in a stately manner from the Wicklow Mountains at the city's rear to the broad sweep of Dublin Bay. Its slow-moving waters, as dark and as beguiling as a pint glass of Guinness stout, have inspired countless Dublin writers from Jonathan Swift to James Joyce.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to recognize Dublin today in the U.S. House of Representatives and I'm sure my colleagues join me in sending best wishes to the people of this great community as they celebrate their millennium.

THE LEGACY OF THE GREEN BERETS

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 1988

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor and a privilege for me to salute the U.S. Army Special Forces. Commonly referred to as "The Green Berets," this highly elite unit perseveres day after day in its unique mission of planning, preparing, and deploying world-wide to conduct a myriad of assignments. Today, their foremost responsibility is to direct a much-needed but highly sensitive job of foreign internal defense. This mission directed by Department of Defense sends the members of the Special Forces overseas for long durations to help train, advise, and assist friendly governments. These soldiers are also prepared to conduct unconventional warfare, strike operations, and strategic intelligence operations. Employing the highly specialized Green Berets for these types of missions when there are other conventional alternatives, wastes their special talents. This primary talent is to train, advise, and assist indigenous military and paramilitary forces in both unconventional warfare and foreign internal defense. It is the force multiplier effect that give the Special Forces its worldwide impact.

There are currently four Special Forces groups that orient their responsibilities to geographic regions. The 1st Special Forces Group is responsible for East Asia and the Pacific while the 5th covers the Middle East and Northern Africa. The 7th Group orients itself toward Latin America and the 10th Group covers Europe. The 3rd Group—to be formed in 1991—will be responsible for sub-Saharan Africa.

A typical Special Forces group is divided into three line battalions, a support battalion, and a headquarters element. The line battal-

ions themselves have three companies assigned to them. These companies, or B-detachments, have command and control for six A-detachments each. The support battalion, as the name implies, supports the line battalions. To accomplish that task, it has a service company, a signal company, and a military intelligence company assigned to it.

The heart of the Special Forces is the A-detachment or the A-team. This highly mobile and exceptionally innovative unit contains only 12 men. But these 12 can do it all. Each A-team has at least two individuals that specialize in one of the five fundamental regions of knowledge. These areas include light weapons, demolitions, field communications, combat intelligence, and paramedical support. But the potency of the Special Forces resides in the fact that most members of an A-team have received cross-training in another fundamental specialty. The A-team concept proved itself in the 1960's with deployment to the Republic of Vietnam. There they trained South Vietnamese soldiers in counterinsurgency and developed various native tribes into credible fighting forces. They also provided strategic reconnaissance and conducted special operations.

In Vietnam the members of the 5th Special Forces had won 16 Medals of Honor, 1 Distinguished Service Medal, 60 Distinguished Service Crosses, 814 Silver Stars, 13,234 Bronze Stars, 235 Legions of Merits, 46 Distinguished Flying Crosses, 232 Soldier's Medals, 4,891 Air Medals, 6,908 Army Commendation Medals, and 2,658 Purple Hearts. It was a brilliant record for these soldiers. The Special Forces eventually established 254 outposts in Vietnam, many defended by a single A-team and the friendly indigenous forces that they trained.

A new dawn is emerging for these elite soldiers. There has been a resurgence of the need for soldiers who specialize in low-intensity conflict and foreign internal defense. Those who answer the call, are the Army's best. A combination of endurance, innovative intelligence and most important, the ability to adapt to anything, anywhere, anytime gives the members of the Green Beret the edge that has no equal. It is President John F. Kennedy who brought recognition to the members of the U.S. Army Special Forces. In describing the unique headgear that the Special Forces wore, the green beret, the President said it was "symbolic of one of the highest levels of courage and achievement of the United States military."

I salute the great warriors of the U.S. Army Special Forces. It is these individuals who defend the basic God-given right of freedom, not only in this country but for our friends and allies around the world. The Green Berets are what legends are made of, and behind that legend is a soldier who has accepted the challenge to serve his country in the very best way he knows.

TRIBUTE TO MR. MACK COTTLER

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 1988

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a member of my community, Mr. Mack Cottler. Since arriving in Los Angeles in 1937, Mr. Cottler has been a strong and active member of his community. On March 21, Mr. Cottler will celebrate his 80th birthday.

Since the 1940's, Mr. Cottler has been known around the world as a leader in the scrap metal business. He has served as president of the Institute of Scrap Iron and Steel [ISIS] for the Southwestern region, regional vice president of the National Association of Recycling Industries and chairman of the Pacific Coast region of NARI. He still uses his talent and knowledge as a consultant to others in the scrap metal industry. He is also an emeritus member of the Department of Commerce National Defense Executive Reserve Committee and has lectured the military on the dangers of landfill.

In addition to being a success in business, Mr. Cottler has also been an active member of his community. He is a member of numerous community groups including the Anti-Defamation League, City of Hope, Westwood Shrine Club, Benefactors for the Israel Levin Center and Guardians of Jewish Homes for the Aging. Several of these organizations have honored Mr. Cottler for the work he has done on their behalf.

It is my distinct honor and pleasure to ask my colleagues to join Mr. Cottler's family and me in wishing him a very happy birthday. His wife, Sylvia, his four children and eight grandchildren should be very proud of Mr. Cottler, a man who has accomplished so much in his lifetime.

HELP FOR THE EXIMBANK

HON. ROBERT GARCIA

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 1988

Mr. GARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I request my colleagues' support for the bill I am introducing today to waive the prepayment penalties charged by the Treasury's Federal Financing Bank [FFB] on loans prepaid by the U.S. Export-Import Bank. The bill will not have any effect on the Federal budget but will assist in the efforts to restore Eximbank's declining capital base.

The condition of Eximbank's capital base does not affect the operations of the Bank's programs to facilitate U.S. exports. It does, however, affect the confidence in the Eximbank from the exporting and the financial communities. It could also send negative signals to our trade competitors about the level of Government support behind U.S. exporters. Given our budget constraints, recapitalizing the Bank with \$2 billion is not the most realistic option. But there are alternatives. One is to

annually appropriate for the subsidy costs of Eximbank's program. I have introduced legislation to that effect earlier this month, H.R. 4058. Another way is to release Eximbank from its obligation to pay penalties for prepayment of its loans.

In 1982 FFB began penalizing agencies which prepaid their loans. FFB has been earning income on the penalties; Eximbank on the other hand has suffered losses. In response to the congressionally mandated loan asset sales, Eximbank prepaid \$670 million of its FFB loans with the receipts from the sales and incurred prepayment penalties of \$121 million. In addition, the penalties made refinancing of Eximbank's high interest loans too costly because any refinancing would entail prepayment of loans. It is questionable whether it is appropriate for one Government agency to earn income by penalizing another.

By waiving the prepayment penalties, Eximbank would be permitted to refinance its loans with FFB at today's lower interest rates. It is a simple and inexpensive way to slow down the erosion of Eximbank's capital base. Congress has allowed a waiver of the prepayment penalty to the FFB for other programs, such as the Rural Electric Administration and foreign military sales, through the budget reconciliation legislation last year. It's time we gave the same privilege to Eximbank, the agency which can play a key role in assisting U.S. exporters in winning export markets abroad and the United States regaining its status as the world's No. 1 exporter. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

THE CONTRAS ARE BLOCKING THE PEACE PROCESS

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 1988

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, today's news reported that the Contras have walked away from the peace talks proposed by Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega. Last week, President Ortega made major concessions in the peace process by proposing, for the first time, high level direct talks in Nicaragua, between the Contra leaders and leaders of his government, without a mediator. The Contras responded to this major concession by imposing additional conditions on their participation and by ultimately refusing to participate in the talks today.

Mr. Speaker, it requires the willingness of all parties in a conflict to negotiate successfully. The Nicaraguan Government has, over the past months, demonstrated a real willingness to follow the guidelines of the Central American peace process. It is the Contras, with the support of the Reagan administration, who are being recalcitrant. The Contras meet every concession with new lists of demands and conditions. The Contras are blocking the peace process.

Mr. Speaker, it does not appear that the Contras are interested in peace. If the peace process is going to succeed, the Reagan ad-

ministration must pressure the Contras to negotiate, rather than encourage them to undermine the peace process. Stalling peace only means more bloodshed and killing in Central America.

A TRIBUTE TO SISTER ANN SAKAC

HON. HAMILTON FISH, JR.

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 1988

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak about Sister Ann Sakac, president of Mount Saint Mary College in Newburgh, NY, and a member of the Newburgh Dominican Sisters. Sister Ann is being awarded the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith's Americanism Award for outstanding service to her community and the Newburgh area.

Sister Ann Sakac is president of Mount Saint Mary College, having been appointed the college's fourth president by the board of trustees in 1977. Since Sister Ann arrived at Mount Saint Mary College in 1969, she has been a member of the English department, director of residents, assistant dean of students, and chairperson of the division of arts and letters. Still a professor of English, Sister Ann teaches a freshman course in "Forms of Literature."

In 1974, Sister Ann introduced two women's studies courses to the curriculum: "Images of Women in Literature" and "Women Writers" and remains very active in shaping curriculum today. She has my support for her proposal to establish a graduate program in elementary education, a step which would greatly enhance the existing masters degree program in special education at Mount Saint Mary College.

If Sister Ann's accomplishments were confined to direction of her college, the Anti-Defamation League's award would be justified. Under her leadership, Mount Saint Mary is an indispensable resource in the community.

Extending her talents, however, Sister Ann was a member of the Orange County Charter Study Commission and served a 3-year term on the board of directors for the Orange Area United Fund, Inc. In 1988, she was elected president of the Associated College of the Mid-Hudson Area and is a trustee at St. Luke's Hospital in Newburgh.

Sister Ann is also involved with education at the State level, having served from 1981 through 1987 on the New York State Education Consolidation and Improvement Act Advisory Committee by an appointment from Governor Carey. She was elected to a 3-year term on the board of trustees of the Commission of Independent Colleges and Universities of the State of New York and served on the finance committee of the commission.

As you can see, Sister Ann, who has a Ph.D. from Catholic University in Washington, DC, does not spend her time idly. Her involve-

ment and dedication to her community are felt throughout the Hudson Valley. I am honored and very thankful that she is a constituent of my home district.

TRIBUTE TO RUTH DOGAN AMES, DEVOTED CITY OF GARY EMPLOYEE

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKEY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 1988

Mr. VISCLOSKEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a most noteworthy citizen from the First District of Indiana, Mrs. Ruth Dogan Ames.

On January 3, 1988, Mrs. Ames ended her tenure as a city of Gary employee. Her retirement ended 45 years of public service to the community and local government, during which she worked under the administrations of seven mayors and six chiefs of police.

In special recognition of her efforts, hard work and commitment, the city of Gary Police Department will host a dinner in her honor on March 13. This event will pay a fitting tribute to an individual who has devoted her working years to public service.

Her record is one of dedication. In 1941, Mrs. Ames began her career in public service when she was elected a Democratic precinct committeewoman, a position she held until 1986.

In January 1943, she began working in the controller's office under Mayor Joe Finnerty, and later transferred to the redevelopment department.

In 1964, Mrs. Ames began 24 years of service in the Gary Police Department where she served until January of this year.

In addition to her exemplary service to the community, Mrs. Ames' spirit of dedication is evidenced by her involvement in other groups. For 56 years she has been a member of St. James Baptist Church, and for 30 years she has been an enthusiastic member of the United Male Chorus Booster's Association.

I take this opportunity to acknowledge and commend Mrs. Ames for her outstanding contributions to her fellow citizens. The pride and care she has shown in her work is greatly appreciated and held in the highest esteem.

Her many years of public service are an inspiration to us all and a great encouragement to those who aspire to work in the public arena.

I have literally known Mrs. Ames—or I should say she has known me—since the day I was born. My father worked closely with Ruth while he was deputy city controller, controller, and later, mayor of Gary.

Given the perspective that only time can bestow, I conclude by paraphrasing Charles Dickens, Ruth Dogan Ames is as good a friend, as good a servant, and as good a woman as the good old city knew.

A SALUTE TO CON HEINE AND THE CAPITOL HISTORICAL SOCIETY

HON. J. DENNIS HASTERT

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 1988

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, for 16 years of my life I taught Government and history in the Kendall County school system in Illinois. Now one of the most interesting aspects of serving in this legislative body is the history that surrounds me in this Capitol.

Last week a group of my freshman colleagues took time to learn a little more about the history of this structure and of those individuals who preceded us here in this Chamber. I want to take a moment to commend Cornelius W. Heine, the executive secretary of the U.S. Capitol Historical Society, for the fascinating details of history he shared with us.

He is so knowledgeable that at times I felt as if he were one of these figures from history as he related how the Capitol was built, its destruction and rebuilding and later renovation. For years, Mr. Heine worked in a Government agency here in Washington but always had a keen interest in history and this magnificent Capitol Building. We are very fortunate that today he shares his vast knowledge with thousands of Americans annually. I am also very proud of the fact that he is a native of Streator, IL, in my congressional district.

My colleagues, JOEL HEFLEY, FRED UPTON, JAMES INHOFE, WALLY HERGER, and JAY RHODES, wanted an opportunity to learn more about our surroundings to share with visiting constituents. And as we move through these Chambers each day, we have a far better sense of the history that preceded us.

We are very fortunate to have Fred Schwengel, Mr. Heine, and the U.S. Capitol Historical Society who are doing an excellent job of preserving the history of this landmark of our Nation.

LOW-INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

HON. NICHOLAS MAVROULES

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 1988

Mr. MAVROULES. Mr. Speaker, in response to the recent release of the Northeast-Midwest Institute's report on Federal funding and the energy needs of the poor, I wish to reemphasize the need to retain the funding levels for the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program [LIHEAP] at \$2.8 billion for the 1989 fiscal year. LIHEAP is a supplement program that aids families in paying their heating and oil bills. Often, these extremely needy families are forced to decide between heat or food. In order to eventually eliminate this problem, we must provide the necessary funding.

LIHEAP benefits the family whose annual income is less than \$6,500. Senior citizens and households with children under 18 comprise over 60 percent of the recipients. These needy families pay almost 16 percent of their

income on home energy costs, which is almost four times the national average. The LIHEAP supplement income, averaging \$208 annually, makes a huge difference to families where every single penny counts.

If the funding level is dropped to \$2.3 billion, the consequences are drastic. Either the States have to drop 2.1 million households from the existing programs, or they are forced to reduce the annual supplement level by \$67; both of these choices are equally painful for millions of poor people. In Massachusetts alone, the neediest residents would lose \$15.5 million in home heating assistance if the administration's request for fiscal 1989 is granted.

Already, LIHEAP does not have the funding it needs. According to the report prepared by the Northeast-Midwest Institute, "the LIHEAP payments were needed desperately by those who received them but many more who were as needy or needier were not getting help." The number of families in need of Federal assistance continues to grow. We cannot cut Federal funding.

The report demonstrates the widening gap between the energy needs of the poor and the elderly and Federal funding for low-income energy assistance. The President's most recent budget would slash coverage of Federal low-income assistance and would cover only 13 percent of the poor and elderly's total heating needs. My colleagues, we must maintain the funding level at \$2.8 billion. Without the appropriate funds, the needy families will continue to live in unheated homes.

I urge my colleagues to resist the Reagan administration's insensitive budget requests. We cannot allow the low-income families to suffer more hardship than they presently do. If more money is cut, greater numbers of children and elderly will be without heat. No one should have to choose between food or fuel. Don't let that be a consequence of our actions.

DAUB CONGRATULATES NEBRASKA FARM FAMILY

HON. HAL DAUB

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 1988

Mr. DAUB. Mr. Speaker, I want to call to your attention today the Jerry Kuenning family in Imperial, NE. They are the winners this year of the Jaycees' Outstanding Young Farmer and Rancher Award. Jerry and his wife Kathy won the Nebraska Outstanding Young Farmers Award, and they went on to be one of the National Award winners, which were announced in February.

I also want to point out that Nebraska has now had two winners of this award in the last 3 years. In 1986, Don and Linda Anthony of Lexington, NE, won this same national award.

In a time when we hear much about the demise and disappearance of the family farm, it's heartening to know that farm families like the Kuenning's and the Anthony's have not just persevered, they have succeeded in Nebraska's most important industry, and one that is vital to the health of our Nation.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NUCLEAR FACILITIES SAFETY ACT

HON. PHILIP R. SHARP

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 1988

Mr. SHARP. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing, with Mr. BRYANT, the "Department of Energy Nuclear Facilities Safety Act of 1988." This bill would establish a Federal Facilities Nuclear Safety Board to provide independent technical advice to the Department of Energy [DOE] regarding the safety of DOE's weapons production facilities.

The Department's nuclear facilities include reactors used for the production of weapons materials, plants that supply fuel to the reactors, and facilities that refine the material produced for use in nuclear weapons.

DOE inherited responsibility for these facilities from the Atomic Energy Commission in 1974. Unfortunately, the law transferring these facilities to DOE did not continue the tradition of independent technical oversight previously provided by the Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards [ACRS]. While the ACRS continued to review the safety of the commercial nuclear industry under the newly created Nuclear Regulatory Commission [NRC], there has been no mechanism during the past 14 years for providing independent oversight of DOE's nuclear facilities. By the Department's own admission, these facilities were not built to, and could not meet, the safety standards the NRC applies to commercial reactors.

DOE's periodic requests for ad hoc safety reviews, particularly since the Chernobyl accident, provide hard evidence of the importance of this omission. To its credit, the Department solicited two excellent reviews of the safety of its production reactors.

The first, by the Roddis panel, led to the Department's decision to shut down the N-reactor for substantial safety improvements. The Roddis report also calmed public concerns, by confirming DOE's assertion that the Chernobyl accident could not be repeated at the N-reactor because of technical distinctions between the two reactors.

The second safety report, prepared by the National Academy of Sciences, reviewed the safety of all four of the Department's operating production reactors. The Academy's findings were sobering, concluding that the DOE weapons system is in a state of acute aging and that "the Department's approach to management falls short of reasonable expectation in attempting to cope with a mix of production and safety responsibilities." The Academy noted that a 1980 internal DOE report recommending reinstatement of an outside oversight committee had never been implemented, and strongly recommended that an "independent external safety oversight committee" be established.

The General Accounting Office [GAO] has studied management issues affecting the safety of DOE's weapons facilities since 1981. In a March 1987, report GAO questioned DOE's failure to endorse the concept of outside oversight, stating "DOE's position is diffi-

cult to understand because DOE, on occasion, does use outside, independent reviews." GAO concluded that "independent oversight is critical if DOE wants to provide a high degree of public assurance that its operations are safe."

DOE responded to these recommendations for outside oversight last October by chartering its own internal safety advisory committee, appointed by and answering to the Secretary. While this clearly is a step in the right direction, the internal committee falls short of the Academy's call for an "independent external" oversight body.

The Department indeed has a difficult job to perform in balancing safety concerns against its responsibility to meet production goals for nuclear materials. While I commend the Secretary for taking administrative steps to create an oversight committee, I nonetheless am convinced that the Department's new advisory committee lacks the independence needed to have credibility with the public and to provide the most objective safety advice. Only a statutory mandate can confer this status.

My bill would fully implement the National Academy of Sciences' recommendation for a permanent and truly independent safety body. It would establish a five-person Federal Facilities Nuclear Safety Board to review each of DOE's facilities, investigate specific events, and recommend technical and management improvements. The Board also would advise the Department on the design of any new nuclear facility, including the new production reactor now being developed.

The bill is sensitive to national security concerns, preserving the protection of classified information and reserving final decisions on Board recommendations to the Secretary and the President. However, consistent with security concerns, all Board recommendations would be made public, and DOE would be required to consider and respond to them pursuant to specific procedures.

The bill specifies that Board recommendations should seek to bring DOE facilities in line with the same safety standard applied to the commercial nuclear industry by the NRC. A Nuclear Safety Board would improve the safety of DOE's older existing plants and help ensure that any new generation of weapons facilities meets the highest practical safety standards.

I am aware that the Department does not currently support oversight legislation, and would prefer that its internal advisory committee be given a chance to work. I hope, however, that the Department will reassess its reluctance to support legislation. As our experience with the Roddis panel shows, the opinions of a clearly independent body inspire a level of confidence which even the most able internal panel cannot inspire.

I recognize that some may feel this approach is too mild, while others may have concerns about its impact on national security. The bill has benefited from prior work done by many concerned Members of both the House and Senate, and I believe it represents a moderate, workable response to concerns about both safety and security. It is modeled closely on the version of Senator GLENN's bill, S. 1085, that was reported last November by the Senate Armed Services Committee. It at-

tempts to respond to concerns addressed in four varied bills pending before the House, including H.R. 783 [Mr. WYDEN], H.R. 3123 [Mr. ECKART], H.R. 2047 [Mr. DICKS], and H.R. 3285 [Mr. UDALL].

DOE's nuclear facilities are located throughout the country—in Washington State, South Carolina, Florida, Ohio, Colorado, Texas, and elsewhere. The safety and reliability of these defense facilities are crucial from the standpoint of public health, environmental concerns, and the national defense. With two Senate committees having completed work on similar legislation, and the recent attention given this issue by the House Armed Services Committee, I am optimistic that legislation can pass this year.

I thank my colleagues for their attention and urge them to give close consideration to this bill.

THE EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL OF PINELLAS COUNTY, FL, HONORED WITH PRESIDENTIAL AWARD

HON. C.W. BILL YOUNG

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 1988

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, this morning I had the honor and privilege to participate in ceremonies at the Department of Labor where the first annual Presidential Awards were presented to a select few individuals and organizations who have made outstanding contributions to the Job Training Partnership Act Program.

The Presidential Award for the Outstanding Private Industry Council was awarded to the Business and Industry Employment Development Council of Pinellas County, FL. The council's members and staff were represented at today's ceremonies by Joseph Wheeler, the senior vice president of Barnett Bank and immediate past chairman of the council, Judith Flynn, vice president of the Geonex Corp. and the current chairman of the council, Robert Smith, regional manager of the Job Service of Florida and a council member, and Sally Snyder, the council's executive director. Through their efforts, the council has established a job training program that ideally carries out the intent of the legislation which enacted JTPA 6 years ago. In fact, the Pinellas County program has become a model for similar programs throughout our Nation.

The council's stated mission is to prepare unskilled youth and adults for long-term employment and help with job placement in the community. The Presidential Award was given in recognition of the council's ability to maximize the return on its Federal JTPA funds by linking existing community resources and private sector support.

Included among the major accomplishments of the council in the past year is the development and implementation of a unique, award-winning program called Workforce. It joined

together two federally funded programs—the Job Service of Florida and JTPA—and allowed the council to serve a larger number of people and employers with no additional staff or funds.

The council has targeted the at-risk and hard-to-serve population in providing job training and placement assistance. Those helped by the program include adult blacks, females, and handicapped; the aged 55 and older; and various youth groups including blacks, handicapped, dropouts, criminal offenders, and 14 and 15 year olds.

The council sparked increased private sector support for its programs in the past year and in doing so created two major programs to assist the severely physically handicapped, including the blind and deaf. These include computer programmer training and computer-assisted design training.

Individually, the Honeywell Corp., Pinellas County's largest private employer, worked with the council to develop a program to meet one of the greatest needs of the county, as identified by a panel of local support agencies. The need—more extensive child day care services—has been met by the Neighborhood Care for Kids Program and has been generously supported by Honeywell. The program trains long-term unemployed persons to become licensed home day care providers and teaches them important business management and child care skills. The training is done by the St. Petersburg Junior College and funds are provided by Honeywell to bring the homes and apartments of day care providers into compliance with licensing standards. Honeywell is considering expanding this program to other parts of our Nation and a number of Pinellas County companies have indicated an interest in becoming involved with the project.

In another program, the Burger King Corp. worked with the council to develop a training program called BKable which has been so successful in Pinellas County that it has expanded to other parts of our Nation. Through the use of Federal JTPA funds and private resources contributed by Burger King, mentally and emotionally handicapped persons 18 and older have been trained to work in Burger King restaurants. These people were unemployable without this training, but in many cases have been hired by Burger King and paid wages higher than the normal starting salary.

Mr. Speaker, the Business and Industry Employment Development Council of Pinellas County is most deserving of this Presidential Award because through their efforts they have sought to improve the lives of thousands of disadvantaged individuals and families. They have instilled a sense of pride in our community by uniting businesses and service agencies behind an effort to retrain workers to meet the changing needs of our Nation. Through their work, they have made many previously unemployable persons self-sufficient, tax-paying members of our communities and in this way the council epitomizes the spirit and intent of the Federal Job Training Partnership Act Program.

**ANOTHER VIOLENT UPRISING IN
TIBET—THE DALAI LAMA'S
EFFORT TO BRING PEACE**

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 1988

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, last October, I and many of my colleagues in the Congress spoke about the problems of the Tibetan people and the violent clashes between Tibetans and Chinese that resulted in considerable loss of life.

When these outbursts came up last fall, the Congress adopted and the President signed legislation stating that (1) "the United States should make the treatment of the Tibetan people an important factor in the conduct of relations with the People's Republic of China" and (2) "The United States should urge the Government of the People's Republic of China to actively reciprocate the Dalai Lama's efforts to establish a constructive dialog over the future of Tibet."

Mr. Speaker, despite this statement in law, despite the fact that the President signed this statement of purpose, the administration has done little to emphasize our concern for human rights in Tibet. And this is despite the fact that only a few days ago a new round of violence broke out in Tibet.

This week provided the perfect opportunity for raising the issue of human rights for the Tibetans with the Government of China. The Foreign Minister, Mr. Wu Xueqian, this week paid an official visit to Washington where he met with President Reagan. Following that meeting, the President's spokesman informed the press that the issue of Tibet has not been raised by the President.

Mr. Speaker, it is appalling that this matter was not raised. This latest round of violence in the Tibetan capital of Lhasa was apparently the most serious since 1959. It began on Sunday when some 300 monks gathered to protest the arrest of one of their number the previous Thursday. Chinese police had arrested him for speaking out in public for Tibetan rights.

The Chinese called in 2,000 security police, reportedly flown into Tibet in recent weeks in anticipation of possible demonstrations during Monlam—for Great Prayer Festival, which coincides with the Tibetan New Year—and the anniversary on March 10 of the bloody 1959 Tibetan uprising when thousands of Tibetans were killed by the Chinese, and the Dalai Lama and 100,000 Tibetans were forced to flee into exile.

During the unrest, Chinese forces fired tear gas cannisters into the Jokhang Temple in Lhasa and fire broke out in this holiest of Tibetan shrines. During the course of the day-long demonstrations against Chinese violations of human rights, at least five demonstrators were killed, including one 15-year-old monk who was shot in the head.

Mr. Speaker, as a consequence of this most recent violence, the spiritual and temporal leader of the Tibetan people, His Holiness the Dalai Lama, wrote to President Reagan asking that he raise the matter of violence and human rights abuses when he met with the

Chinese Foreign Minister. As I mentioned, the President unfortunately failed to do this.

For the benefit of my colleagues I would like to place in the RECORD two import documents. The first is the letter from the Dalai Lama to President Reagan asking his help in peacefully assuring that the human rights and freedoms of the Tibetan people are observed. The second is a public statement issued by the Dalai Lama expressing the hope that violence will be avoided and that a peaceful way can be found to resolve the problems.

Both of these documents reflect the genuine and sincere desire of the Dalai Lama to assure that the rights of the Tibetan people are observed and recognized peacefully and in full cooperation with the Government of China.

Mr. Speaker, both of these documents deserve the careful and thoughtful attention of all of us in the Congress, as well as the careful consideration of officials of China, India, the United States, and other interested parties.

MARCH 7, 1988.

His Excellency RONALD REAGAN,
*President of United States, The White
House, Washington, DC, U.S.A.*

YOUR EXCELLENCY: I am writing to you personally because of the recent sad events in Tibet. The fact that thousands of people in Lhasa and other areas of Tibet took to the streets, at the risk of both their own lives and severe punishment, to publicly demonstrate their deep sorrow under Chinese rule, has reminded us all of the extent of desperation felt by Tibetans. The deaths, mass arrests and imprisonments that have resulted from the demonstrations have now plunged all of Tibet into a state of deep anxiety.

It has always been my effort and hope to avoid violence. Despite the brutal reaction of the Chinese authorities to the Tibetans' peaceful demonstrations as well as their renewal of hostile propaganda against me, I wish to continue direct contacts with the Chinese leadership and I have conveyed this to them. I am still convinced that reason and honest discussion are the only viable means to alleviate the plight of my people.

It was this spirit that I addressed members of the United States Congress on 21 September 1987. As details of my speech were not reported in their entirety, I am enclosing a copy of the full text, for your information, which clarifies my position on Tibet.

As you know, the Tibetan people have suffered tremendously since the invasion of our country in 1949/50. With the change in leadership in China and the inception of a new pragmatic approach, we were able to establish direct contacts with the Chinese Government. As a result, I sent four fact-finding delegations to Tibet and two exploratory missions to China. Unfortunately, in recent years, our dialogue with the Chinese has become particularly difficult. China's leaders refuse to recognize the true nature of the Tibetan problem. The issue of Tibet does not concern my return nor my future status as the Chinese repeatedly maintain. It concerns the future and welfare of six million Tibetans. Moreover, the Chinese leaders continue to portray the Tibetan issue as a minority problem. Tibetans are not a "Chinese minority". Mollifying minority policies towards us will neither resolve our dissatisfaction nor fulfil our longing for genuine freedom.

The fundamental prerequisite for any negotiated settlement with China is a change in the Chinese attitude towards Tibet. Tibetans are a distinct people with our own culture, religion, language and a long history of independence. We deserve to be treated as equals—as brothers and sisters—not as a subject race to be used solely for China's benefit. Discussions on the future of Tibet must be founded on mutual respect and a willingness to understand each other's needs. My five-point proposal is based on this requirement.

I have called for the conversion of Tibet into a zone of peace. The human race, I believe, is presently facing unprecedented dangers. It is imperative for us all to contribute to a reduction of tensions, both regional and global. I am convinced that Tibet can play an important role in this regard. Strategically, my country lies at the axis of Central Asia. Due to both its location and profoundly nonviolent heritage, it served for over a millennium as a buffer state between the continent's great powers. If Tibet were to be restored, as a zone of peace, to its historic role as a sanctuary for both man and nature, there is no question that the dangerous tensions existing along its borders would immediately be eliminated. Furthermore, such a neutral zone could serve as a model for demilitarized regions that would greatly contribute to peace on earth.

I am not proposing the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all Chinese troops from Tibet. I am suggesting that such a withdrawal, coupled with a reciprocal step on the part of India, if guaranteed by a third party, would provide the foundation for lasting peace in an area of chronic instability the size of Western Europe. Concerning the Tibetan's own sentiments, it is plain that as long as China maintains its massive occupation force in Tibet, no genuine goodwill, or trust between the two peoples, can develop.

The most serious threat, today, to the survival of the Tibetan people, is the large influence of Chinese settlers into Tibet. China's current policy is aimed at reducing Tibetans to an insignificant and disenfranchised minority in their own country. As such, it amounts to an act of cultural genocide, a "final solution" to the Tibetan race and nation. It directly defies China's own limited notion of autonomy, as defined in the Republic's constitution and though publicly denied, has already placed a million more Chinese than Tibetans on the Tibetan plateau. For a negotiated settlement to have any long term relevance, it is imperative that China abandon its population transfer policy.

Respect for the democratic principles which Tibetans in exile have pursued for almost three decades, and protection of the natural environment, are fundamental needs which speak for themselves. The final point of my proposal, however, is one which I wish to particularly stress.

Until its invasion by Communist China, Tibet had enjoyed a de facto as well as de jure independence from the time of its founding as a nation-state in the first century B.C. China's claim of dominion rests solely on the fact that her foreign dynasties—Mongol and Manchu—exercised influence over Tibet as well. The Tibetans, however, never considered such influence, exerted equally on a number of weaker states, to endow China with control of Tibet.

Despite our long history of national sovereignty, we are prepared to enter into negotiations with the Chinese with an open mind

and realistic attitude. If China is willing to address and resolve the genuine issues concerning Tibet, we are prepared to consider a wide range of options in terms of our country's future status. There is considerable space between complete separation and the current occupation. If our national identity and aspirations are legitimately protected Tibetans may not insist on developing entirely on their own. It is, in fact, the current tendency for nations to seek out cooperation economically, politically and for defense; and to form unions to this end.

However, cooperation must come voluntarily. An association dictated by force cannot last.

The essential point I wish to make is that we are open minded and willing to discuss any arrangement that is in the interest not only of Tibet but of China as well.

In the past few months the United States Congress, the European Parliament and the West German Bundestag have all passed legislation calling on China to ameliorate human rights abuses in Tibet. The various resolutions have also supported my five-point initiative. In addition, many world leaders have expressed support to my proposal on an informal basis to China. Even if such statements have no visible result, I am quite sure their effect has been felt.

At the present moment my people are enduring the harshest wave of repression to be visited upon them since the cultural revolution. Their sole hope lies with international opinion and the check it can provide on Chinese policy in Tibet. Their actual well-being, in turn, will only be ensured if a significant and lasting solution is found for our country's future. I therefore request you to voice whatever concern you may feel for Tibet by expressing your support for my proposal to the Chinese Government.

With the assurance of my highest regards and esteem,

Yours Sincerely,

The DALAI LAMA.

TEXT OF STATEMENT ISSUED BY THE DALAI LAMA ON MARCH 7, 1988

The courage of the Tibetan people in expressing once again their dissatisfaction against the Chinese rule in spite of the obvious risks involved, clearly reveals their desperation. Even in the face of mounting Tibetan resentment, the Chinese leadership still fail to understand the true aspirations of the Tibetan people.

Current unrest in Tibet, though tragic in terms of loss of human life, should at least make the Chinese leadership realize the gravity of the situation. It will not be in the Chinese long term interest to continue to ignore the happenings in Tibet growing out of the prevailing tragic conditions. Rather, the Chinese leadership should work towards a settlement which will benefit both the Tibetan and the Chinese peoples.

My sympathy goes to those many individuals who have to suffer, some to the extent of sacrificing their lives, to awake the conscience of the world to the continuing suffering of the Tibetan people under Chinese rule. In the meantime, I appeal to my fellow Tibetans to refrain from violence in spite of repressive measures that the Chinese may take. It is my sincere hope that the fresh manifestations of Tibetan national feeling will not be tackled with a renewed cycle of official repression. A peaceful resolution of the Tibetan question is in the interest of both the Tibetans and the Chinese people.

The DALAI LAMA.

DHARMSALA, INDIA, March 7, 1988.

JOHN COSTELLO

HON. CHESTER G. ATKINS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 1988

Mr. ATKINS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased and honored to rise to inform my distinguished colleagues that this year's recipient of the Dr. An Wang Award presented by the Chambers of Commerce and Industry for Northern Middlesex County, MA, is John H. Costello, Sr., of Lowell, MA, the president and publisher of the Lowell Sun.

The Dr. An Wang Award is presented to the individual whose activities have demonstrated their commitment and dedication to the business community. Certainly Mr. Costello's lifetime accomplishments evince this dedication and commitment to the Northern Middlesex community and it's residents and visitors.

A quick summary of John Costello's biography is in order. Born and raised in Lowell, he attended Lowell High School and Dartmouth College—class of 1937. He spent several years as a professional hockey player with the Boston Olympics; the advent of World War II ended his athletic career and replaced it with 4 years of service as an officer in the U.S. Navy.

Following the war, John returned to Lowell to work at the Lowell Sun. In 1947 he also co-founded a car dealership in Lowell, a business so successful that it has exploded beyond our boundaries and he now also has an automobile dealership in New Hampshire!

In 1956, carrying on the family tradition, John Costello became the president of the Lowell Sun and his brother became its editor. During their tenure, the newspaper expanded its service to and base in this community. Its circulation of 58,000 gives it the highest community readership rate of any newspaper in New England.

Last year, John and his family acquired complete control of the stock of the company, thus continuing the Lowell Sun as one of the oldest family owned and regionally based newspapers in the country. This purchase was and is the ultimate demonstration of John's community commitment. Rather than sell the newspaper to a large national concern, John and his family worked to take control of the company and ensure that the Lowell Sun remains a local paper dedicated to the growth and betterment of the Lowell area.

The sense of tradition and responsibility which John has demonstrated toward the newspaper are also translated into his sense of the community. While John has actively participated in many charitable activities, his proudest affiliation is with the Lowell Sun charities which has donated over \$1 million to this community.

The city of Lowell is a showcase for renovation and redevelopment. Much of the credit for the successful revitalization of the area is due to the support of John Costello—both as an individual and in his role as president and now publisher of the Lowell Sun. It is my pleasure to pay tribute to him today.

THE 150TH BIRTHDAY OF HONEOYE FALLS, NY

HON. LOUISE M. SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 1988

Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Village of Honeoye Falls whose 150th birthday will be celebrated on March 13, 1988. I would like to share with my colleagues a part of this village's heritage.

Once a Seneca Indian Village, Honeoye Falls as we know it today was founded in 1791 by Zebulon Norton. Zebulon Norton, a miller and a millwright, brought his family to western New York and purchased 1,820 acres of land on Honeoye Creek for 12½ cents per acre. The creek's waterfalls provided the necessary water power he needed for his grist mill.

Soon after the grist mill was operating, the village flourished and became known as Norton's Mills. By 1822 the lively hamlet included mills, stores, a school, a post office and churches. Water played a large part in the life of the early inhabitants who settled their homes and businesses on both sides of Honeoye Creek. In 1810 when the village was known as West Mendon, a bridge was built to connect the banks of Honeoye Creek.

Honeoye Falls became the new name of this village when West Mendon was incorporated in 1863. Honeoye is derived from an Iroquois Indian word "Hay-e-a-yeh" or "On-agh-e" and means "a finger lying." The origin of the word Honeoye stems from the legend of a Seneca brave who, after being bitten on the finger by a rattlesnake, promptly amputated the finger with a tomahawk. Another legend tells us that two Indians were fighting in bitter anger and one, hiding behind a tree, placed his hands around a young sapling as he hid from his adversary. His opponent threw a tomahawk which hit the young tree and severed the little finger of his enemy. The injured warrior won the battle and in telling of his exploits at tribal meetings, referred to the area as the place where the "little finger lies" on the ground.

Today Honeoye Falls maintains a friendly small-town atmosphere where ties to family and friends remain strong. I extend my warmest regards to all residents of Honeoye Falls on the celebration of their sesquicentennial. I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the village of Honeoye Falls and in wishing the entire community continued success and good fortune throughout the years to come.

A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO NATE DIBIASI

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 1988

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding civic leader in my district, Mr. Nate Dibiasi. Nate will be hon-

ored at a testimonial on March 12, 1988 by the Southern California District Council of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union.

Born in Tione, Italy, Nate arrived in California in 1928, when he was 9 years old. He has been an asset to his community and his country ever since that time. From 1942 to 1946, Nate served in the Army Air Corps, and spent 2½ years in the Pacific Theater. In 1946, Nate joined the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union Local No. 13, and has dedicated a tremendous amount of time and energy to that organization. He has held many positions with the I.L.W.U. including vice president of Local No. 13, Welfare Officer for Local No. 13, chairman of the P.M.A. Job Level Safety Committee, and chairman of Local No. 13 Stewards Council. His most significant contribution, however, was his 23 year tenure as the legislative representative for the I.L.W.U. Nate has worked in Sacramento and in Southern California in that capacity.

Nate has not restricted his activities to the I.L.W.U. He is the chairman of the Transportation Committee of the California Safety Conference, and was a member of the Los Angeles Board of Harbor Commissioners for 7 years.

In 1982, Nate Dibiasi retired from his primary career, but refused to relax and while away his golden years. Instead, Nate moved on to another cause, that of pensions. Currently, he is president of both the Southern California Pensioners Group, and the Pacific Coast Pensioners Group.

Nate Dibiasi is a monument to the American Dream: an immigrant boy who created a successful career and family, and committed himself to the betterment of his community. My wife, Lee, joins me in extending our warmest congratulations to Nate Dibiasi. We wish him, his wife Donna, and his sons, Vince and Dennis, all the best in the years to come.

THE INTRODUCTION OF THE SALT RIVER PIMA-MARICOPA INDIAN COMMUNITY WATER SETTLEMENT BILL

HON. JIM KOLBE

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 1988

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, I'm pleased to associate myself with the effort surrounding H.R. 4102, legislation to settle the water rights claims of the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian community. Unfortunately, the relationship between the native American communities and the State of Arizona has not always been constructive. The question of unresolved water claims haunts us as our State experiences unbridled growth, and increased demands for that precious resource. But this growth cannot continue without a recognition of the elemental rights of this community.

The legislation introduced yesterday is the culmination of 2 full years of work by the Indian community, the State of Arizona, and the cities of Phoenix, Scottsdale, Mesa, Tempe, Glendale, Chandler, and the town of Gilbert, as well as the Salt River Water Users'

Association, the Roosevelt Irrigation District and the Roosevelt Water Conservation District. This bill will resolve questions relating to the Indian community's 80-year-old right to water. It will clarify, for all time, the relationship of the community with its neighbors over water rights. The resolution of this dispute removes any uncertainty, and gives planners a framework with which to plan water management and conservation strategies.

This bill also utilizes a cost sharing approach that is beneficial to the Federal Government's interests. The Federal costs of this bill include \$1 million CAP repayment forgiveness to secure seasonal storage rights to regulate existing tribal water behind the modified Roosevelt Dam, \$16 million for a trust fund for community development so that the tribe can put the settlement water to use, and \$14 million to secure 22,000 acre feet of Arizona's Colorado River water supply which would then be traded by the tribe for 25,000 acre feet of Salt and Verde River waters for the tribe.

On the other hand, the local entities are contributing \$16 million to the trust fund in exchange for a water lease right, plus as much as \$3 million per year for costs associated with delivery of the Colorado River water to the Indian community. Finally, the State of Arizona will contribute \$3 million to the settlement, and the tribe itself is making a significant contribution to the trust fund.

As with any complex arrangement of this sort where two fundamental resources, water and money, are at stake, the work done thus far serves merely as prelude to continued discussion among all parties. I anticipate this discussion to be spirited, but constructive, with the goal of achieving a comprehensive settlement on behalf of the Indian community.

THE OHIO MEMBERS OF THE VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS

HON. BOB McEWEN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 1988

Mr. McEWEN. Mr. Speaker, this week Veterans of Foreign Wars held their annual Washington Conference. Veterans from all over America traveled to our Nation's Capital to attend the joint hearing before the House and Senate Veterans Affairs Committees.

Under the able leadership of their commander in chief, Earl Stock, the VFW presented their legislative program for the second session of the 100th Congress. It was a privilege for me to listen to the concerns and hopes expressed by Commander Stock for our veterans programs. I share his commitment and dedication in this effort.

Mr. Speaker, the VFW was well represented by the State of Ohio. The Ohio delegation was led by State Commander John Moon, Senior Vice Commander Robert Cockrell, Junior Vice Commander Joseph "Butch" Seibert, and State Adjutant Sam Schaffner. The other members of the Ohio VFW who came were:

OHIOANS TO BE IN ATTENDANCE AT WASHINGTON CONFERENCE

Ronald Hook, Robert Bishop, Larry K. Thall, James R. Mellott, Robert Weese,

Harold Reichard, Virgil Frontz, Alfred Kimes, William Tracy, George L. Desmett, Lawrence Brewer, William L. Leethy, Harold Battles, Wayne Joseph, Norman Eckhart, Lawrence Krugman, Frank West, Roger Jackson, Norman Heldt, Wm. Gordon Smith, Dominic Stabile, Margaret C. White-side, Robert Graff, Stephen Milbourn, Cliff Bauer, John L. Buck,

Robert Marmaduke, Roy Welder, Lucian Esposito, Robert Pounds, Gordon Morrow, Frank A. Russo, PE, Eural Johnson, Stephen Miner, Edwin J. Story, Jr., Clifford M. Christenson, William Holocher, James Edwards, Bill Nicholson, John Thomas, Craig Swartz, Hugh Eldridge, Chester Golden, J. Murray Griffin, Stephen Kowalyk, Joseph Rice, Donald Karnes, Dan Crow, Hudson Isaac, Clare R. Devault, Doyle Keith, Thomas Dudzik, Alfred Kovalcin, Walter Morosho, Raymond L. Juvancki, Louis Dudas, James Tadesn,

Joseph McCluskey, John Kover, Gerald Gilgenbach, William Hawk, Glen Rohn, George Miklos, William Young, William Nelson, Terry Roan, Gary Bentfeld, William Otting, James Comedy, Albert Seigel, George Rinkowski, Chester Koch, John Wasyluk, Ed Marzec, James Dickens, Art Taber, Jake Brewer, Norman Dohn, M.W. Welliver, Curtis Jewell, Bob Crow, Tom Kissell, Roger Taylor, Harold Howell, Andy Kedler, Homer Campbell, David Turner, William Seagraves.

Mr. Speaker, the willingness of these individuals to come to Washington to communicate their goals is deeply appreciated. Moreover, I look forward to working with them in the weeks and months ahead to improve these veterans programs.

ROBERT H. QUINN

HON. CHESTER G. ATKINS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 1988

Mr. ATKINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to Robert H. Quinn, in whose name the administration building at the University of Massachusetts at Boston has been dedicated.

The dedication is a fitting testimonial, because without the dedication, leadership, and vision of Robert Quinn, UMASS Boston would not exist as the strong and nationally recognized institution that it has become.

Robert Quinn has distinguished himself in both government and academia. As attorney general of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts from 1969 to 1975, he established the first environmental protection division and consumer protection offices; he also was instrumental in establishing the New England Organized Crime Intelligence System. Prior to serving as attorney general, Robert Quinn served in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, rising through the ranks to become speaker in 1967. As a legislative leader, Mr. Quinn played a major role in establishing, locating, and funding UMASS Boston.

After leaving the political world in 1975, Mr. Quinn served on the UMASS Boston Board of Trustees. He served as chairman from 1981 to 1986. Mr. Quinn is currently chairman of the University of Massachusetts Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees, and is a

Governor ex-officio of the University of Massachusetts Foundation, Inc.

Robert Quinn's accomplishments have benefited the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and its citizens for over 30 years. His special brand of leadership has made a real and lasting difference in the lives of many people, and he deserves our thanks for all that he has done.

TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM BURKE

HON. JOSEPH J. DiOGUARDI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 1988

Mr. DiOGUARDI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor William Burke, senior vice president of the Bank of Ireland, who has been elected Grand Marshal of the St. Patrick's Day parade in New York City. It is fitting that a person of Mr. Burke's caliber be elected to such a prestigious position.

Mr. Burke was born in Tubbercurry, County Sligo, Ireland in 1941 and later emigrated to the United States. It soon became clear that Mr. Burke was headed for success. When he first arrived in the United States he worked, for a time, at Marine Midland Bank. After deciding he wanted to better his banking and managerial skills, he enrolled in the American Institute of Banking in Manhattan. After graduation, he accepted a position at the Bank of Ireland. Once again his leadership qualities were recognized; he was soon promoted to senior vice president. In addition to his success in business, he has contributed to many civic organizations. He is the president of the Sligo Association, and has been a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians for 20 years, as well as a member of the Irish-American Association of Westchester County.

The committee could not have elected a more deserving person for the honor of being Grand Marshal of the Saint Patrick's Day Parade. This is one of the greatest honors that an Irish-American can receive, and I am very proud to have Mr. William Burke as a resident of my congressional district and my hometown, New Rochelle, NY.

THE CARDINALE RESOLUTION IN THE NEW JERSEY SENATE

HON. JIM COURTER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 1988

Mr. COURTER. Mr. Speaker, this morning I had the honor of appearing in a press conference here in Washington with two other Members, Mr. ROBERT MATSUI of California and Mr. BOB STUMP of Arizona, and with representatives of several families of close interest to us. They were Linda Shapiro and Bill Lindelof, family relations of two of the three American reporters killed while covering the war in Afghanistan. Today, we introduced a concurrent resolution, which Mr. DeCONCINI will present to the other body, asking the President to bestow upon the American reporters killed in Afghanistan the Presidential Medal of

Freedom. Mrs. Shapiro and Mr. Lindelof spoke with simple eloquence about why Lee Shapiro and Jim Lindelof felt it necessary to help the Afghan people as best they could by publicizing the ugliest and most morally inexcusable war of our decade.

Lee Shapiro, an independent filmmaker, was a resident of North Bergen in my home State of New Jersey. His award-winning film about the Miskito Indians of Nicaragua won him considerable repute several years ago. When he and Jim Lindelof died—on October 9, 1987—this country lost a pair of enterprising, courageous, and humane individuals. The loss was all the more heavy following as it did upon the earlier death in Afghanistan of Charles Thornton, an Arizonan and a medical reporter.

The concurrent resolution which the gentleman from California [Mr. MATSUI] and Arizona [Mr. STUMP] and I submit to the House today is in fact a successor to one offered in the State senate of New Jersey by Mr. Gerald Cardinale. That body may soon give the resolution consideration; its passage would significantly strengthen the bipartisan efforts we are making in Washington to win Presidential acknowledgement for the admirable achievements of Charles Thornton, Jim Lindelof, and Lee Shapiro.

The text of the resolution of New Jersey State Senator Gerald Cardinale, as amended in committee, is reprinted below. The senator deserves great thanks for his leadership and his personal commitment to the memory of the men who gave their lives that the world might see.

The resolution follows:

SENATE RESOLUTION, No. 43

A Senate Resolution condemning the savagery of the Soviet armed forces in hunting down and murdering Lee Shapiro, and Jim Lindelof, and Charles Thornton and memorializing the President of the United States, the Congress of the United States and the Ambassador to the United States of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to take certain actions.

Whereas, on October 9, 1987, film maker Lee Shapiro of North Bergen, New Jersey, and his cameraman Jim Lindelof were killed in Afghanistan when they were attacked by four Soviet helicopter gunships; and

Whereas, based on eyewitness reports of this aerial ambush, it is apparent that Shapiro and Lindelof were hunted down and deliberately murdered by the Soviets, who also seized his equipment and film; and

Whereas, because of their concern for the suffering of the Afghan people under the brutal Soviet occupation, Shapiro and Lindelof were making a film in Afghanistan to show the world the truth about Soviet atrocities in that sorrowful land; and

Whereas, three years ago, Lee Shapiro made an award-winning film about the suffering of the Miskito Indians at the hands of the dictatorial Sandinista regime, showing thereby his commitment to the oppressed peoples of the world; now, therefore, and

Whereas, in 1985 Charles Thornton, a reporter for the Arizona Republic, was killed in a Soviet ambush while traveling with the freedom fighters and was the first American to die in the Afghanistan war, now, therefore.

Be it resolved by the Senate of the State of New Jersey:

1. This House condemns the savagery of the Soviet armed forces in hunting down and murdering Lee Shapiro, and Jim Lindelof and Charles Thornton and memorializes the President of the United States, the Congress of the United States, and the Ambassador to the United States of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to take action to effect the return by the Soviets of their bodies, film and equipment.

2. President Ronald Reagan is hereby requested to posthumously award Lee Shapiro and Jim Lindelof and Charles Thornton the Medal of Freedom in recognition of their martyrdom in the cause of liberty.

3. Duly authenticated copies of this resolution, signed by the President of the Senate and attested by the Secretary, shall be transmitted to the President of the United States, the Vice-President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, every member of Congress elected thereto from the State of New Jersey and the Ambassador to the United States of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

FEDERAL AND INTERSTATE RELATIONS

Civil Rights

Condemns murder of Lee Shapiro, Jim Lindelof and Charles Thornton by Soviets in Afghanistan, and memorializes the President, the Congress, and the Soviet Ambassador to take certain actions.

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, March 10, 1988, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

MARCH 14

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Veterans Administration.

SD-124

Energy and Natural Resources
To hold hearings on the nominations of T S Ary, of Oklahoma, to be Director of the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, Ernest C. Baynard III, of Virginia, to be Assistant Secretary of Energy for Environment, Safety and Health, and C. Anson Franklin, of Virginia, to be Assistant Secretary of Energy for Congressional, Intergovernmental and Public Affairs. SD-366

Finance
Private Retirement Plans and Oversight of the Internal Revenue Service Subcommittee
To hold hearings on the reform of Internal Revenue Service code penalties. SD-215

Foreign Relations
To hold hearings to review the President's annual international narcotics control strategy report (INCSR), and certification. SD-419

11:00 a.m.
Foreign Relations
Business meeting, to consider the nomination of April C. Glaspie, of California, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Iraq. SD-419

2:00 p.m.
Armed Services
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1989 for the Department of Defense. SD-222

Energy and Natural Resources
Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee
To hold hearings on H.R. 1860, Federal Land Exchange Facilitation Act of 1987. SD-366

3:30 p.m.
Foreign Relations
To resume hearings on the Treaty Between the United States and the U.S.S.R. on the Elimination of Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles (Treaty Doc. 100-11). SD-419

MARCH 15

9:00 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation Communications Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 2114, authorizing funds for fiscal years 1991-93 for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting. SR-253

9:30 a.m.
Armed Services
To continue hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1989 for the Department of Defense. SR-222

Environmental and Public Works
Hazardous Wastes and Toxic Substances Subcommittee
Business meeting, to mark up proposed legislation to authorize funds for programs of the Environmental Quality Improvement Act. SD-406

Governmental Affairs
Business meeting, to consider S. 2037, to eliminate the use of private resources in the transition process and to provide for the orderly transfer of power between administrations, S. 1856, to authorize funds for programs of the National Historical Publications and

Records Commission, S. 1381, to improve Federal cash management and ensure equity in funding Federal programs administered by the states, and the nominations of Frank E. Schwelb, to be an Associate Judge of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, and Cheryl M. Long, to be an Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia. SD-342

Judiciary
Patents, Copyrights and Trademarks Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 1883, Trademark Law Revision Act of 1987. SD-226

Labor and Human Resources
Children, Family, Drugs, and Alcoholism Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 1885, to provide a Federal program for assisting States in providing licensed and regulated child care services. SD-430

Joint Economic
To resume hearings on the national economic outlook for 1988. SD-562

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Soil Conservation Service, and the Commodity Credit Corporation. SD-138

Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings to review proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Department of the Army. SD-192

Appropriations
HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Consumer Product Safety Commission, Office of Consumer Affairs, and the Consumer Information Center. S-126, Capitol

Appropriations
Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Indian Health Service, and Indian education programs. SD-116

Environment and Public Works
Hazardous Wastes and Toxic Substances Subcommittee
Superfund and Environmental Oversight Subcommittee
To hold joint hearings to investigate the implementation of the Asbestos Hazard Emergency Abatement Act, and to review problems of asbestos in commercial buildings. SD-406

Finance
To hold hearings on proposed tax incentives for education. SD-215

Governmental Affairs
To hold hearings on proposed legislation relating to the elevation of the Veterans Administration to Cabinet status. SD-342

10:30 a.m.
Conferees
On the Agricultural trade provisions of H.R. 3, Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1987. SR-332

2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on childhood immunization programs. SR-428A

Armed Services
To continue hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1989 for the Department of Defense. SR-222

Rules and Administration
To hold hearings on S. Res. 260, to revise current committee structure and designations, and S. 1835, to establish a procedure for consideration of conference reports on a bill or joint resolution making continuing appropriations for a period of 30 days or more. SR-301

Select on Indian Affairs
To hold hearings on the Cochiti Pueblo Corps of Engineers Dam Project. SR-485

2:30 p.m.
Select on Intelligence
To resume closed hearings on the provisions of the Treaty Between the United States and the USSR on the Elimination of Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles (Treaty Doc. 100-11). SH-219

3:00 p.m.
Conferees
On H.R. 5, to improve elementary and secondary education. SD-430

MARCH 16

9:30 a.m.
Armed Services
To continue hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1989 for the Department of Defense. SR-222

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings in conjunction with the National Ocean Policy Study to review federal enforcement of foreign fishing activities in the Bering Sea. SR-253

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

Finance
Energy and Agricultural Taxation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on recent changes in collection procedures on gasoline, diesel, and special motor fuel taxes. SD-215

Judiciary
Technology and the Law Subcommittee
To hold hearings on information and competitiveness. SD-562

10:00 a.m.
Budget
To resume hearings in preparation for reporting the first concurrent resolution on the fiscal year 1989 budget. SD-608

Environment and Public Works
Water Resources, Transportation, and Infrastructure Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 2100, to authorize programs for the conservation and development of water resource projects of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

SD-406

1:30 p.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings on the nomination of Joseph T. Nall, of North Carolina, to be a Member of the National Transportation Safety Board.

SR-253

2:00 p.m.

Armed Services
To continue hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1989 for the Department of Defense.

SR-222

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Aviation Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on activities of the Federal Aviation Administration.

SR-253

2:30 p.m.

Foreign Relations
To resume hearings on the Treaty Between the United States and the USSR on the Elimination of Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles (Treaty Doc. 100-11).

SD-419

MARCH 17

9:00 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs
Business meeting, to consider the President's budget request for fiscal year 1989 for veterans programs, and S. 2049, Veterans Home Loan Program Improvements Act.

SR-418

9:30 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
To hold hearings to review matters relating to the October 1987 market break.

SD-562

Armed Services
Manpower and Personnel Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1989 for the Department of Defense, focusing on manpower requirements for the total force.

SR-222

Budget

To continue hearings in preparation for reporting the first concurrent resolution on the fiscal year 1989 budget.

SD-608

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Surface Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for AMTRAK.

SR-253

Judiciary
Antitrust, Monopolies and Business Rights Subcommittee
To hold hearings on competitive issues in the cable television industry.

SD-226

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings to review proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Department of the Air Force.

SD-192

Appropriations
Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the National Transportation Safety Board, and the Research and Special Programs Administration.

SD-124

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
To hold oversight hearings to review whether legislation should be adopted that would require corporate issuers to have a one-share one-vote standard in order to be listed on the national securities exchanges.

SD-538

Environment and Public Works
Water Resources, Transportation, and Infrastructure Subcommittee
To continue hearings on S. 2100, to authorize programs for the conservation and development of water resource projects of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

SD-406

Finance
To hold hearings on proposed legislation relating to the U.S./Canada Free Trade Agreement.

SD-215

Judiciary
Constitution Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S.J. Res. 21, S.J. Res. 130, and S.J. Res. 166, measures proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States relative to contributions and expenditures intended to affect congressional, Presidential, and State elections.

SD-226

2:00 p.m.

Armed Services
To continue hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1989 for the Department of Defense.

SR-222

Energy and Natural Resources
Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 1508, S. 1570 and H.R. 1548, bills to withdraw and reserve certain Federal lands for military purposes.

SD-366

Foreign Relations
To hold open and closed hearings on the Treaty Between the United States and the U.S.S.R. on the Elimination of Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles (Treaty Doc. 100-11).

SD-419

2:30 p.m.

Budget
To continue hearings in preparation for reporting the first concurrent resolution on the fiscal year 1989 budget.

SD-608

MARCH 18

9:00 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs
Business meeting, to continue consideration of the President's budget requests for fiscal year 1989 for veterans programs, and proposed legislation relating to veterans' home loan guarantees.

SR-418

9:30 a.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
Agricultural Production and Stabilization of Prices Subcommittee
Domestic and Foreign Marketing and Product Promotion Subcommittee
To hold joint hearings on soybeans and the world market.

SR-332

Appropriations
Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the U.S. Tax Court, Committee for the Purchase from the Blind and Other Severely Handicapped, Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, Merit Systems Protection Board, Office of the Special Counsel, Advisory Committee on Federal Pay, and the Federal Labor Relations Authority.

SD-116

Armed Services
To resume open and closed hearings on issues relating to the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces [INF] Treaty.

SR-222

10:00 a.m.

Budget
To continue hearings in preparation for reporting the first concurrent resolution on the fiscal year 1989 budget.

SD-608

Environment and Public Works
Water Resources, Transportation, and Infrastructure Subcommittee
To continue hearings on S. 2100, to authorize programs for the conservation and development of water resource projects of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

SD-406

Foreign Relations
To continue open and closed hearings on the Treaty Between the United States and the U.S.S.R. on the Elimination of Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles (Treaty Doc. 100-11).

S-116, Capitol

Judiciary
Courts and Administrative Practice Subcommittee
To resume hearings on S. 1482, to make certain improvements with respect to the Federal Judiciary.

SD-226

2:00 p.m.

Armed Services
Defense Industry and Technology Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1989 for the Department of Defense.

SR-253

Governmental Affairs
Federal Services, Post Office, and Civil Service Subcommittee
To hold hearings on leave sharing.

SD-342

MARCH 21

8:30 a.m.

Appropriations
Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the National Park Service.

SD-192

9:00 a.m.
Foreign Relations
 To resume hearings and to consider the Treaty Between the United States and the U.S.S.R. on the Elimination of Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles (Treaty Doc. 100-11).
 SD-419

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Department of the Treasury, focusing on the Financial Management Service, Bureau of the Public Debt, U.S. Mint, and the Internal Revenue Service.
 SD-116

Energy and Natural Resources
Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on H.R. 2090 and S. 1478, bills to designate certain National Forest System lands in the State of Montana for release to the Forest Planning process, protection of recreation value, and inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.
 SD-366

Governmental Affairs
 To hold hearings to review Department of Defense contractor supply system access.
 SD-342

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the National Science Foundation.
 SD-124

Appropriations
Military Construction Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for military construction, focusing on base rights and burdensharing.
 SD-192

MARCH 22

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee
 To hold hearings to review the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 1989 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
 SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources
Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee
 To continue hearings on H.R. 2090 and S. 1478, bills to designate certain National Forest System lands in the State of Montana for release to the Forest Planning process, protection of recreation value, and inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.
 SD-366

Finance
Health Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on S. 1673, to require States to provide Medicaid coverage of community and family support services for severely disabled individuals.
 SD-215

Governmental Affairs
 To resume hearings on proposals to establish a national nutrition monitoring and related research program.
 SD-342

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on the Foreign Agricultural Service, Food for Peace Program (P.L. 480), Office of International Cooperation and Development, and the Office of the General Sales Manager.
 SD-138

Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
 To hold hearings to review proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Department of the Navy, and the U.S. Marine Corps.
 SD-192

Appropriations
HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee
 To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the National Science Foundation.
 SD-116

1:30 p.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee
 To continue hearings on the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 1989 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
 SR-253

MARCH 23

9:30 a.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
 Business meeting, to resume mark up of S. 1516, Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act Reform of 1987.
 SR-332

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Aviation Subcommittee
 To resume hearings on S. 1600, to create an independent Federal Aviation Administration.
 SR-253

Governmental Affairs
Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee
 To hold oversight hearings to examine Health Care Financing Administration's management of medical laboratories.
 SD-342

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Minerals Management Service.
 SD-116

Finance
 To hold hearings to review current programs and policies relating to children's health care.
 SD-215

Select on Intelligence
 To hold closed hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1989 for the intelligence community.
 SH-219

MARCH 24

9:30 a.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
Conservation and Forestry Subcommittee
 To hold oversight hearings to review implementation of conservation programs.
 SR-332

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
 To hold hearings to review federal collection activities of information relating to foreign investment in the United States.
 SR-253

Governmental Affairs
Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee
 To continue oversight hearings to examine Health Care Financing Administration's management of medical laboratories.
 SD-342

Select on Indian Affairs
 To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs on S. 2153, to provide for the settlement of the water rights claims of the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community in Maricopa County, Arizona.
 1324 Longworth Building

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Farm Credit Administration.
 SD-138

Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
 To hold hearings to review proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the National Guard and reserve programs.
 SD-192

Appropriations
Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Federal Railroad Administration, and the National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak).
 SD-124

Finance
 To hold hearings on S. 1245, to authorize the issuance by States of tax-exempt bonds for high-speed intercity rail transportation projects under certain circumstances.
 SD-215

1:30 p.m.
Budget
 To resume hearings in preparation for reporting the first concurrent resolution on the fiscal year 1989 budget.
 SD-608

2:00 p.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on S. 1593, to designate the sight of the Glorieta Battle in the Civil War as a national historic site, S. 1693, to provide for a study of the Coronado Trail, and S. 1912, to authorize a study of the feasibility of establishing a National Mimbrres Museum in Silver City, New Mexico.
 SD-366

3:00 p.m.
Select on Intelligence
To continue closed hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1989 for the intelligence community.

SH-219

MARCH 25

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the National Archives and Records Administration, U.S. Secret Service, and the Administrative Conference of the United States.

SD-124

Select on Intelligence
To continue closed hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1989 for the intelligence community.

SH-219

10:30 a.m.
Finance
Taxation and Debt Management Subcommittee
To hold hearings on the tax treatment of single-premium and other investment-oriented life insurance.

SD-215

MARCH 28

8:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Bureau of Mines, and the Office of Surface Mining.

SD-128

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and the Office of Federal Procurement Policy.

SD-116

Finance
Taxation and Debt Management Subcommittee
To hold hearings to review certain tax provisions which have recently expired or will expire this year, focusing on the exempt treatment of mortgage revenue bonds and the targeted jobs tax credit.

SD-215

Governmental Affairs
To resume hearings on proposed legislation relating to the elevation of the Veterans Administration to Cabinet status.

SD-342

10:00 a.m.
Special on Aging
To hold hearings to examine adverse drug reactions in the elderly.

SD-628

2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the

Naval Petroleum Reserve, and the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

SD-116

MARCH 29

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings to review proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for force structure programs.

SD-192

Appropriations
HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

SD-124

Appropriations
Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

SD-116

2:00 p.m.
Select on Intelligence
To resume closed hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1989 for the intelligence community.

SH-219

MARCH 30

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on the Rural Electrification Administration.

SD-138

Appropriations
HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

S-126, Capitol

Appropriations
Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Smithsonian Institute, and the Woodrow Wilson International Center.

SD-116

Appropriations
Military Construction Subcommittee
To hold hearings to review proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for military construction and family housing programs.

SD-192

Select on Intelligence
To continue closed hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1989 for the intelligence community.

SH-219

MARCH 31

9:00 a.m.
Veterans' Affairs
To hold hearings on proposed legislation relating to agent orange and related issues.

SR-418

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings to review proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Strategic Defense Initiative.

SD-192

Appropriations
Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the U.S. Geological Survey.

SD-116

Appropriations
Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Federal Aviation Administration, and the General Accounting Office.

SD-138

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Communications Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 314, to require certain telephones to be hearing aid compatible.

SR-253

Select on Intelligence
To continue closed hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1989 for the intelligence community.

SH-219

APRIL 11

8:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Forest Service.

SD-116

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Environmental Protection Agency.

SD-124

APRIL 12

9:30 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for programs of the Ethics in Government Act.

SD-342

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Council on Environmental Quality.

SD-124

Appropriations
Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for energy conservation and emergency preparedness programs.

SD-116

APRIL 13

9:00 a.m.
 Veterans' Affairs
 To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs on the legislative priorities of AMVETS, Vietnam Veterans of America, and the Jewish War Veterans.

SD-106

9:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Department of Labor.

SD-124

Governmental Affairs
 Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee
 To continue hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for programs of the Ethics in Government Act.

SD-342

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on the Farmers Home Administration, and the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

SD-138

Appropriations
 Military Construction Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for reserve components' military construction and defense agencies' military construction and family housing programs.

SD-116

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
 To hold oversight hearings in conjunction with the National Ocean Policy Study on the implementation of the Marine Mammal Protection Act.

SR-253

2:30 p.m.
 Appropriations
 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for ACTION, Corporation for Public Broadcasting, Railroad Retirement Board, Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, National Mediation Board, National Labor Relations Board, and the Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission.

SD-124

APRIL 14

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the National Gallery of Art, Commission on Fine Arts, FDR Memorial Commission, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

SD-138

Appropriations
 Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the

Urban Mass Transit Administration, and the Washington Metropolitan Transit Authority.

SD-124

APRIL 15

9:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Prospective Payment Assessment Commission, Physician Payment Review Commission, Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission, National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, National Council on the Handicapped, Soldiers' and Airmen's Home, and the U.S. Institute of Peace.

SD-192

Appropriations
 Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the General Services Administration and the Executive Office of the President (with the exception of OMB).

SD-116

APRIL 18

8:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for fossil energy research and development, and clean coal technology programs.

SD-116

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

SD-124

1:00
 Appropriations
 Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the U.S. Postal Service, and the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury.

SD-116

APRIL 19

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on the Food and Nutrition Service, and the Human Nutrition Information Service.

SD-138

Appropriations
 HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the De-

partment of Housing and Urban Development.

SD-124

APRIL 20

9:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Social Security Administration, and the Health Care Financing Administration, both of the Department of Health and Human Services.

SD-192

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Military Construction Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for Army military construction and family housing programs.

SD-124

1:30 p.m.
 Appropriations
 Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Office of Territorial Affairs, and territorial governments.

SD-138

2:30 p.m.
 Appropriations
 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Family Support Administration, and the Human Development Services, both of the Department of Health and Human Services.

SD-192

APRIL 21

9:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Office of Assistant Secretary for Health, and the Centers for Disease Control, both of the Department of Health and Human Services.

SD-116

10 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, and the Food and Drug Administration of the Department of Health and Human Services.

SD-138

Appropriations
 Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Office of the Secretary of Transportation, and the General Accounting Office.

SD-124

APRIL 22

9:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration, and the Health Resources and Services Administration, both of the Department of Health and Human Services.
 SD-192

APRIL 25

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation, National Institute of Building Sciences, and the Office of Science and Technology Policy.
 SD-124

APRIL 26

9:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Department of Agriculture, rural development, and related agencies.
 SD-138

9:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the National Institutes of Health.
 SD-124

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Federal Emergency Management Agency.
 S-126, Capitol

Appropriations
 Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Office of the Secretary, Office of the Solicitor, and the Office of the Inspector General, all of the Department of the Interior, and the Navajo-Hopi Indian Relocation Commission.
 SD-116

APRIL 27

9:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Department of Agriculture, rural development, and related agencies.
 SD-138

9:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the National Institutes of Health.
 SD-192

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Military Construction Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for Navy military construction and family housing programs.
 SD-124

APRIL 28

9:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Department of Agriculture, rural development, and related agencies.
 SD-138

9:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the National Institutes of Health.
 SD-116

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the U.S. Coast Guard.
 SD-124

2:00 p.m.
 Appropriations
 Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Bureau of Land Management.
 SD-116

APRIL 29

9:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Office of the Secretary of Health and Human Services.
 SD-138

Appropriations
 Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Office of Personnel Management.
 SD-192

MAY 9

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development and related agencies.
 SD-124

MAY 10

9:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Department of Education.
 SD-116

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development and related agencies.
 SD-124

MAY 11

9:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for Compensatory Education for the Disadvantaged, School Improvement Programs, Impact Aid, Bilingual, Immigrant and Refugee Education, Education for the Handicapped, Rehabilitation Services and Handicapped Research, and Vocational and Adult Education.
 SD-192

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Military Construction Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for Air Force military construction and family housing programs.
 SD-124

MAY 12

9:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for Student Financial Assistance, Guaranteed Student Loans, Higher Education, Higher Education Facilities Loans and Insurance, College Housing Loans, Howard University, Special Institutions (included American Printing House for the Blind, National Technical Institute for the Deaf, and Gallaudet), Education Research and Statistics, and Libraries.
 SD-192

MAY 17

9:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for certain programs of the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies.
 SD-192

MAY 18

9:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for certain programs of the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies.
 SD-192

MAY 19

9:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for certain programs of the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies.
 SD-192

MAY 24

9:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for certain programs of the Departments of

Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies.
 SD-192

MAY 25

9:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for certain programs of the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies.
 SD-192

MAY 26

9:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for certain programs of the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies.
 SD-138

JUNE 7

9:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for certain programs of the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies.
 SD-192

JUNE 8

9:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for certain programs of the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies.
 SD-192

JUNE 9

9:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for certain programs of the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies.
 SD-192