

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## THE TRUE FACE OF GLASNOST SHOWS ITSELF IN LITHUANIA

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 27, 1990

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, the true face of glasnost and perestroika is starting to reveal itself in the tiny Baltic nation of Lithuania.

I am submitting for the RECORD two articles from today's Washington Times. They are headlined "Troops Capture Deserters" and "White House Decries 'Intimidation'." Let those who think the cold war is over, who think we should reduce our national defenses to a few rifles, who think the smiles of Mikhail Gorbachev reflects the new Soviet Union, let them read these two articles and sober up.

Mr. Speaker, the usual apologists for the Soviet Union are advancing the argument that we have no moral leverage to criticize the Soviet clampdown on Lithuania because of our Panama operation. To them I say: an obvious distinction needs to be made. In Panama we supported the will of a people whose election results the previous spring were thwarted by a brutal dictator. In Lithuania, the Soviets are suppressing the desire of a people to be free for the first time since Josef Stalin gobbled up the Baltic States in his cynical deal with Hitler more than 50 years ago.

Today we read that Soviet paratroopers are rounding up Lithuanians who "deserted" from the Soviet Army. Military service is only one of the infringements on freedom suffered by the Lithuanians. I remind you that we went to war with Great Britain in 1812 partly because they were impressing our sailors. Evidently, Lithuania's big mistake was to take glasnost seriously, to dare to participate in the movement of freedom sweeping both hemispheres.

Mr. Gorbachev's smile is getting a little thin these days. He knows that if the spirit of freedom establishes itself in the Baltic States, Georgia and the Ukraine could be next, and that would be the death knell of the Soviet Empire.

Should this intimidation continue, our response should be immediate and unambiguous: no summit, no arms talks, no cultural exchanges, no increase in trade.

But above all, the events in Lithuania send us a strong message: it would behoove us to keep our powder dry.

The articles follow:

[From the Washington Times, Mar. 27, 1990]

## WHITE HOUSE DECRIES SOVIET "INTIMIDATION"

(By Paul Bedard)

The White House yesterday charged Moscow with conducting a "pattern of intimidation" to quell Lithuania's independence drive and warned that superpower rela-

tions could be chilled unless Soviet forces are withdrawn.

Soviet takeover of two schools in Lithuania is a "significant event," White House spokesman Marlin Fitzwater said. Moscow's action "will not lead to lessening of tensions and could have adverse international repercussions and could be counterproductive to U.S.-Soviet relations," he added.

The statement was the sharpest attack to date on Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev's efforts to overturn Lithuania's declaration of independence.

Moscow's problem with Lithuania comes just months before Mr. Gorbachev is to meet Mr. Bush in Washington. The White House has been unable to nail down a date for the summit, leading to speculation that Mr. Gorbachev may have to delay the meeting—tentatively set for June—until the Lithuanian situation is settled.

But Mr. Fitzwater yesterday tried to downplay that possibility. "We're prepared to have the summit at this time. We're still hopeful this can all be resolved."

Mr. Fitzwater cited reports that Soviet soldiers have been stationed in two Communist Party schools in Lithuania and said Moscow's intimidation "seems to have escalated."

While noting that Soviet troop movements have not threatened civilian lives, he added: "Certainly it is a kind of force. We would be opposed to any kind of use of force. . . . It's all under the general framework of the pattern of intimidation that we have objected to in the past."

The White House said any Soviet use of coercion or intimidation against the rebel Baltic government was "bound to backfire."

State Department spokeswoman Margaret Tutwiler made a similar statement yesterday as the administration continued to keep the heat on Mr. Gorbachev.

Mr. Fitzwater said the administration has received assurances as recently as last week that Soviet force would not be used. "We are heartened by their repeated assurances that they do not intend to use force. Whether [the Kremlin is] responding to us or other factors, that's impossible to say," he said.

The administration has repeatedly called on the Soviets to enter into negotiations with Lithuania, and President Bush has voiced optimism that Mr. Gorbachev will keep his pledge not to use force.

"It is incumbent that both sides maintain open communication and not take any actions that can be misinterpreted," Mr. Fitzwater said.

After a meeting with Mr. Gorbachev yesterday, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, Massachusetts Democrat, said the Kremlin leader promised that force wouldn't be used unless "lives were threatened."

A White House official responded that the administration continues to believe that Mr. Gorbachev will not order troops to shoot.

In a direct plea to Moscow last week, Mr. Bush said: "Please continue to exercise that kind of restraint. And remember—no use of force."

Armed force is "the one thing that Gorbachev will really shy away from," said a

senior administration official who requested anonymity. "I think he thinks it would really do violence to the principles that he's established."

While Mr. Bush and Mr. Gorbachev haven't discussed the issue recently, senior administration officials are acting as middlemen between the two leaders, an official said.

"They know our position," said the official.

Mr. Fitzwater said that, despite ongoing negotiations, Lithuania's new leadership and Soviet officials remain "far from resolving the total situation."

Lithuanian lawmakers voted to declare independence on March 11.

[From the Washington Times, Mar. 27, 1990]

## TROOPS CAPTURE DESERTERS

(By Ann Imse)

VILNIUS, U.S.S.R.—Soviet paratroopers stormed a psychiatric hospital before dawn today and captured about two dozen Lithuanians who had sought refuge there after deserting the Red Army upon Lithuania's declaration of independence.

Some of the young men were beaten bloody, witnesses said, and a trail of blood led down the steps and out the front door of the hospital.

It was the first report of violence in the confrontation between Lithuania and the Kremlin that began March 11 with Lithuania's attempt to secede from the union.

A nurse said 10 to 15 of the approximately 38 men who had been staying at the hospital escaped.

"They beat them with their fists," a duty nurse said of the Soviet soldiers who broke into the hospital about 3 a.m. She refused to give her name. "I was afraid they would shoot me too."

The middle-aged woman grew increasingly hysterical as she recounted the story for reporters at the hospital about two hours after the incident.

She said two large truckloads of soldiers drove up to the hospital compound and rushed up the stairs to the second-floor ward where the young men had been staying, often surrounded in daytime by Soviet and foreign journalists.

Soviet military authorities had warned Lithuania they would use force to capture the men they considered deserters if they did not return voluntarily by last Saturday.

The Lithuanian government contends the youths were illegally drafted into an army of occupation. Lithuania was annexed to the Soviet Union in 1940 in a move the republic's government contends was illegal and against the people's will.

In the psychiatric ward where the youths had been staying, iron bedsteads were broken and overturned, and mattresses were scattered on the floor. Some of the iron-barred windows were broken. On one cot lay a soldier's wool winter hat with the Soviet army insignia torn off.

Two feet away, a half-eaten loaf of black bread remained on a white sheet.

● 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.

Yesterday, Soviet troops occupied another Communist Party building in Lithuania and an army helicopter dropped leaflets in the republic's capital calling for an anti-secession demonstration in Vilnius today.

Lithuanian leaders meanwhile began talks with the Soviet army about their standoff with Moscow since declaring independence two weeks ago.

Sen. Edward Kennedy said in Moscow that President Mikhail Gorbachev reiterated his pledge not to use force except to save lives in the breakaway Baltic republic.

Lithuanian Deputy Premier Romualdas Ozolas, one of two officials who met two Soviet military officers yesterday, told reporters: "After coming out of this meeting, I can say the mood has changed."

"It is evident the conflict will not be escalated," he said.

But Lithuanian President Vytautas Landsbergis was more skeptical. He said he had not received clear assurances that no more buildings would be occupied and that the talks would mainly function "to avoid conflict between the military and citizens."

Moreover, in a separate interview with U.S. National Public Radio, Mr. Landsbergis said the situation had become "very dangerous" in the light of Mr. Gorbachev's reported remarks to Sen. Kennedy.

"Before he always said that he would not use force in Lithuania, but now we have a situation where he's qualifying that statement and setting a condition under which he could use force."

Soviet television said yesterday that Soviet helicopters have been patrolling Lithuania's borders daily because of reports that "territorial guard forces," set up by the popular independence movement Sajudis, have been erecting border signs.

Paratroopers appeared in Vilnius on Sunday at the Higher Party School and the Institute of Marxism-Leninism. Lithuanian officials said there also were soldiers at the Vilnius Communist Party headquarters.

Mr. Ozolas said that during the talks, the army said it occupied the buildings at the request of Lithuanian Communists who remain loyal to Moscow. The majority of the party split with Moscow in December to found an independent Communist Party.

Reports in Vilnius last night said paratroopers had occupied another building, the Communist Party local headquarters in the port of Klaipeda, 200 miles northwest of Vilnius.

Lithuanian journalist and activist Vilus Kavalauskas told reporters the paratroopers had arrived in response to a request by Klaipeda's assistant party chief. Mr. Kavalauskas did not say when the building was seized.

Mr. Landsbergis said yesterday he also heard reports that soldiers appeared at a former Communist Party building in the Lithuanian city of Kaunas, 60 miles west of Vilnius, but did not remain to occupy it. He did not elaborate.

A helicopter dropped leaflets on Vilnius urging people to attend an anti-independent rally this afternoon in front of the parliament building. One set of leaflets was unsigned, while another was signed by "U.S.S.R. citizens in Lithuania." The republic of 3.8 million has a large Russian minority.

"They are pushing the Lithuanian people into an abyss of independence," the leaflets warned. "Think! Will we be free in this 'free state' where the right to own property is given again into alien hands?"

Soviet TV reported last night that members of a faction of the Lithuanian Commu-

nist Party still loyal to their Moscow-based parent party convened and accused the current Lithuanian leadership of "anti-socialist and, in essence, anti-Soviet policies."

The Soviet Union annexed the Baltic republics of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia after taking control under terms of the 1940 Hitler-Stalin pact. Independence movements have also sprung up in Latvia, Estonia and other Soviet republics.

Mr. Gorbachev, meeting with Mr. Kennedy in Moscow, said he was committed to solving the dispute with Lithuania peacefully and would use troops only if lives were in danger.

#### A SALUTE TO HANDS IN ACTION/MANOS EN ACCIÓN

#### HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 27, 1990

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, Gov. Bob Martinez, of Florida, has proclaimed the week of April 1-7, 1990, as Green Ribbon Week. This week will bring to the public's attention the plight of abused and neglected children in our State and all over the Nation. At the forefront of this wonderful project is "Hands in Action/Manos en Acción", a non-profit organization whose main objective is to help the abandoned, abused, and neglected children in our community, without regard to race, color, creed, gender, or national origin. "Hands in Action/Manos en Acción" was founded by individuals whose only compensation is the satisfaction of knowing that they have done their part to help the future leaders of our community.

"Hands in Action/Manos en Acción's" members "Dare to Care" about the victims of child abuse in Dade County. There are 1,200 reported cases per month, of which 300 cases are tried in the courts monthly. Sixty percent of the cases involve drug abuse—40 percent are cocaine babies and 20 percent involved drug usage at home. There is a demand for shelter beds which exceeds those which are available, therefore putting a strain on already overcrowded foster homes. The primary goal of "Hands in Action/Manos en Acción" is to build a center/home to house 96 abandoned, abused, and neglected children. Through the generosity of Metropolitan Dade County, "Hands in Action/Manos en Acción" has been able to secure a 50-year lease on 8.5 acres of land at a nominal fee of \$1 per year. Ground breaking should be on May 1990, and the facility should be inaugurated in the beginning of 1991.

The Hands in Action Children's Center will consist of a main building to house staff, counselors, a kitchen, and a combination cafeteria/auditorium. In addition, the building will have four pavilions housing 24 children each. Outdoor recreational areas are also planned for. Upon completion, the children's center will be donated to the Children's Home Society and Hands in Action will retain a supervisory role.

Green Ribbon Week will be observed by the wearing of a green ribbon, symbolizing hope for a better future in an abuse-free society. Its goal is to create awareness to the current

crisis of child abuse facing our Nation and a commitment to prevention and education. It is being celebrated during the month of April because April is Child Abuse Prevention Month. Several events have been planned during Green Ribbon Week: a kickoff luncheon on March 30, a radio marathon on March 31, and a rally on April 3.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend "Hands in Action/Manos en Acción's" governing board for this labor of love they have so successfully undertaken: president, Carmen Portela; executive vice-president, Josey M. Velázquez; vice-president, Gary De León; treasurer, Alina Cepero; secretary, Maria Victoria González, vice-secretary, Elena Rosado; executive director, Gloria Fernández-Justiniani; and, the chairman of the fundraising committee, Rosa Guerra Pérez. They have selflessly involved themselves in this project which has made, and will continue making a lasting and dramatic difference in the lives of all the children it touches.

Mr. Speaker, my congratulations and best wishes to all who have become involved in this most worthy project. They have become a voice for those who cannot speak out for themselves. Thank you.

#### EAGLE SCOUT HONORED

#### HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 27, 1990

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to bring to the attention of my colleagues, an outstanding young individual from the Fifth Congressional District of Illinois who has completed a major goal in his scouting career. On Sunday, April 22, 1990, at the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Cross located in Chicago, IL, Brian J. Hansen will be honored at an Eagle Scout Court of Honor.

It is important to note that less than 1 percent of all young men in America attain the rank of Eagle Scout. This high honor can only be earned by those scouts demonstrating extraordinary leadership abilities. This young individual has clearly demonstrated such abilities through his dedicated community service and deserves special recognition.

In light of the commendable leadership and courageous activities performed by such a fine young man, I ask you, my fellow colleagues, to join me in honoring Brian Hansen for attaining the highest honor in scouting—the Eagle Scout. With God's blessings, let us wish him the very best in all of his endeavors.

#### THE PARADOX OF PERESTROIKA FOR SOVIET JEWS, SCIENCE, AND SOCIETY

#### HON. DON RITTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 27, 1990

Mr. RITTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call attention to a disturbing trend in the Soviet Union. As events are unfolding in the

U.S.S.R., there has been some encouraging news for the Soviet Jewish community. Jewish culture, stifled by past regimes, is rising from the ashes. Soviet Jews are emigrating to the West in greater numbers, and conditions are improving for those who remain.

Yet an article in the March 1990 issue of *Physics Today* chronicles a shocking increase in the activities of extremist groups such as the group *Pamyat*, directed at Soviet Jews. These extremists preach a gospel of hate with similarities to that of Nazi Germany. Their acts of anti-semitic violence are increasing.

*Pamyat* holds regular public meetings calling for pogroms against Jews, and requires its new recruits to turn in the names of at least five Jewish households . . . "no doubt to locate them for the pogroms to come," says Vitalii J. Goldanskii, the Director of the Semenov Institute of Chemical Physics of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, and the author of a companion piece on how this budding anti-semitism is causing a brain drain from the scientific community in the U.S.S.R.

This holds chilling prospects for the Jewish community in the U.S.S.R., and for society as a whole. I recommend the article to the attention of my colleagues, and to all who are concerned about human rights around the world.

**THE PARADOX OF PERESTROIKA: ETHNIC TURMOIL AND ANTI-SEMITISM**

(By Irwin Goodwin)

A specter is haunting Soviet society. The specter is the economic, cultural and political turmoil that a writer in the government newspaper *Izvestiia* likens to "a fever . . . that weakens *perestroika* . . . and deafens the leadership to the voices that cry out in alarm to prevent disorder and anarchy." As democracy and diversity sweep through much of Eastern Europe, the Soviet behemoth is mired in ethnic upheavals and nationalist upsurges. Such is the nature of the troubles in this era of *glasnost* that extremists groups with names like Fidelity, Renewal, Fatherland and Memory, all xenophobic and ostensibly devoting themselves to the preservation of historic buildings, churches and monuments, combating drunkenness or reviving Russian folksinging, are waging a rearguard action, deploring Western-style freedoms and advocating anti-Semitism. The actions of these groups cause Soviet Jews to think about a modern exodus.

Though worries about anti-Jewish outbreaks have been increasing for nearly two years, anxieties were inflamed by recent events—notably the disruption of a meeting of "April," the liberal writers' society, at the Central House of Writers in Moscow on the evening of 18 January. A gang of about 30 bullyboys, members of a paramilitary group called *Pamyat*, broke into the hall, shouting, "Yids, get out to your Israel!" and "Today we are here with loudspeakers; tomorrow we will come with guns."

Anti-Jewish episodes are becoming bolder. Jewish cemeteries have been desecrated. Since late January, posters have appeared on Moscow's Arbat Street with the text "If you are Russian, kill the Jewish." *Pamyat* has gone so far as issuing a blacklist on which appear the names of prominent Jewish physicists such as Arkady Migdal. In addition, leaflets are being distributed warning that pogroms will take place in May.

To many Soviet Jews the organized hatred is a paradox. Conditions for Jews have improved considerably under Mikhail S. Gorbachev's policies. Synagogues have been al-

lowed to reopen. Jewish books and newspapers, though still few in number, are being published again. Jewish cultural societies have sprung up in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev and many provincial cities, especially in the Baltic republics. Jews are being admitted to more universities and taking command of the news media. Many more Jews are being allowed to emigrate, and more visas have been issued for Jews to travel.

Yet memories of tsarist oppression and Stalinist violence run deep. The mood of Soviet Jews hovers between pessimism and panic.

Soviet leaders have been curiously silent. Last year, a Lithuanian Jewish writer, Grigory Kanovich, joined by two members of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, physicist Vitaly Ginzburg and biophysicist Oleg Gazenko, submitted a petition to Gorbachev, signed by more than 200 of their fellow members of the Congress of People's Deputies, calling on him to condemn anti-Semitism and to create a special committee to investigate the problem. The petition was buried. A few weeks later, ten prominent scientists and writers sent a letter on the subject to Gorbachev. No formal answer was received—though one of Gorbachev's associates informed them that their message was discussed with Politburo members.

Then, on 21 February, Soviet prosecutors indicated they had begun a criminal investigation of *Pamyat*, the most aggressive faction of the anti-Jewish extremists. The Interior Ministry announced the same day that "rumors of pogroms against Jews . . . have no grounds whatsoever." The statements did not allay fears. As one Jewish physicist told an American colleague, "Whenever a stranger comes to my door I think I am about to be shot dead."

Jewish scientists have long been prey to open and furtive discrimination. But after the end of the Stalin era their condition improved—though they could still be sent to prison or gulags for acts considered hostile to Soviet policies, such as participating in human rights demonstrations. Refuseniks were fired from their jobs for no other reason than that they applied for an exit visa.

Today's enemy of Soviet Jews seems to be, ironically, *glasnost* and *perestroika*, which have unleashed forces that appear out of control. Gennadi I. Gerasimov, spokesman for the Soviet Foreign Ministry, told an interviewer recently that "we have no history of democratic experience. Freedom to some means anarchy."

When the Soviet public contemplates the harsh realities of food shortages, urban crime and ethnic strife, along with the deterioration of authority, they may wonder whether their leaders, Gorbachev included, aren't just fiddling while the USSR burns.

In his column in *The New York Times* on 12 February, William Safire wrote that "with their inborn barometers of bigotry, Soviet Jews sense a coming disintegration of authority and know they will be scapegoats in any return to ethnic passions." While Soviet authorities are unsure of the exact number of Jews in the country, US groups estimate that about 1.5 million consider themselves Jews. Increasing numbers seek to emigrate.

Indeed, Soviet scientists are coming to the US as immigrants and visitors in record numbers. "It would be easy for any one of my colleagues to get a tenured professorship here," says a visiting Soviet physicist. "But I don't know any who want to emigrate. Still, the Jewish ones are frightened

about the political instability and the anti-Semitic insanity."

In the past year or two, "Little Russians" have emerged at such universities as MIT, Princeton and the University of Minnesota. Yuri Cherniak, a planetary physicist at MIT who once ran the refusenik science seminar in Moscow, insists that Soviet authorities aren't likely to improve conditions for Jews—and that negligence, he says, will impel more scientists to "join the brain drain" from the USSR.

One who understands the current situation is Vitalii I. Goldanskii, director of the Semenov Institute of Chemical Physics and a member of the Soviet parliament. Goldanskii recently wrote a pointed and poignant essay.—IRWIN GOODWIN

**THE 275TH ANNIVERSARY AT TOLLAND, CT**

**HON. SAM GEJDENSON**

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 27, 1990

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the citizens of Tolland, CT, on the town's 275th anniversary.

The township of Tolland was settled by a daring and independent group of adventurers who left Windsor, for the wide space and fertile hills of scenic northeastern Connecticut.

Known for their patriotism, the citizens of Tolland vigorously supported the Revolutionary War by contributing to the relief of those who suffered for advocating the principles that led to our national independence.

Tolland's deep history and tradition can be seen throughout the town in such historical monuments as the Old Blacksmith Shop, the Tolland State Jail, the town's many churches, the Hicks Memorial School, the Mansion House of the Tolland Green, the Tolland Green Court House, the Old Cider Mill, the Underwood Belting Co., and the Old Settlers' Rock, to name just a few.

As the Congressman representing Tolland, I wish to extend my personal congratulations and best wishes to its citizens as they celebrate this historic anniversary.

**CZECHOSLOVAKIA: A NEW MARKET FOR LONG ISLAND BUSINESS**

**HON. NORMAN F. LENT**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 27, 1990

Mr. LENT. Mr. Speaker, recently, the Honorable Peter King, comptroller of Nassau County, NY, visited Czechoslovakia to assess trade opportunities for Long Island companies as they seek to expand export business in the newly opened markets of Eastern Europe.

He has kindly provided me with a full report of his findings on this trip. Mr. King's report offers insights that will benefit Long Island businesses and their counterparts across the country. Therefore, I would like to share this information with my colleagues and respectful-

ly insert this report into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD as part of today's proceedings.

**CZECHOSLOVAKIA: A NEW MARKET FOR LONG ISLAND BUSINESS?**

(By Peter T. King)

Recently I visited Prague, Czechoslovakia to assess the opportunities for Long Island-based companies to export their products to Czechoslovakia.

During my stay I attended a series of meetings with (a) American government officials, including U.S. Commerce Secretary Robert Mosbacher and Ambassador Shirley Temple Black; (b) Czechoslovak officials, including Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak; (c) members of the U.S.-Czechoslovak Economic Council; and (d) representatives of American companies interested in the Czechoslovak market. I also met privately with Dr. Tomas Pstross who heads the International Department of Civic Forum, President Havel's pro-democracy organization which took power from the Communists in December 1989.

The underlying theme of all these meetings was that the new government is pledged to dismantling its state-run economy and replacing it with a free-market economy. The full opening of the Czechoslovak economy to the outside world is an integral part of this reform.

Needless to say, reversing four decades of central state planning will be no easy task.

Czechoslovakia's 1989 per capita gross national product was only 60% of the European Community average and just 47% of the U.S. level. Inflation-adjusted wages fell 2.4% in 1989 and normal economic growth slowed from 2.8% to 1.7%. It is estimated that it will take almost \$30 billion to clean up the Czechoslovak environment—an environment whose sulfur emission levels per square mile are almost seven times as high as in the United States. More than \$2.5 billion will be required to upgrade Czechoslovakia's outdated communications system and billions more will be required to renovate housing in Prague alone.

There are, however, a number of positive indicators. Czechoslovakia's inflation rate is less than 3.5% and its foreign debt of \$7.9 billion is the second lowest in Eastern Europe. Czechoslovakia has a solid credit rating and its imports from non-socialist countries have increased for the past five years.

Bilateral trade between the United States and Czechoslovakia totalled \$142.7 million in 1988, \$55.1 million of which were U.S. exports and \$87.6 were imports. Czechoslovakia ranks 113th among the importers of U.S. products. Secretary Mosbacher made it clear that an increase in U.S.-Czechoslovak trade is a high priority of American policy. While in Prague he announced the reopening of the U.S. Foreign and Commercial Service Office. This office will serve as the vehicle for U.S. businesses to work with the Czechoslovak government and private sector to assess opportunities for participation in the emerging free-market economy. The Secretary also announced a Commerce Department country study on Czechoslovakia to identify which sectors of the economy offer the best opportunities for trade and investment by American companies. Secretary Mosbacher urged the Czechoslovaks to establish a government office that will serve as a "one-stop shop" to facilitate the processing of foreign dealings in Czechoslovakia. The Secretary further stated that if the Czechoslovaks implement the necessary safeguards, the United States will ease its

export controls on high-technology goods. Czechoslovakia will receive "most favored nation" status when trade agreement negotiations are completed in the next several months.

The bottom line though is that the Czechoslovaks must effect fundamental reforms if there is to be any chance of substantial trade with the United States. And some changes have been made including legislation allowing the establishment of private businesses with no limit on the number of employees. Quite frankly, however, the Czechoslovakian government—the Trade Ministry in particular—seems reluctant to take meaningful action.

During a roundtable discussion at Zbras-kau Palace presided over by Secretary Mosbacher, Trade Minister Barcak stated that while the new government is committed to creating a market economy, they have no experience whatever in free market economics. They are also very wary of being exploited by unscrupulous firms that would make a quick killing and then pull out, taking their profits with them. Barcak is convinced that the new government in Hungary allowed itself to be victimized by a number of such deals.

This caution has caused delays in enacting a number of reforms which were expected to be in place by now. For instance, there is no legislation yet dealing with the issue of converting profits into hard currency for repatriation—i.e., the right to convert profits from crowns to dollars and then take those dollars out of the country. Nor has any decision been made on the issue of "retention"—i.e., the percentage of profit which must be reinvested. Similarly, no action has been taken on a new commercial code, a bankruptcy law, joint ventures or tax reform. Obviously, there will be no significant increase in foreign investment in Czechoslovakia until these basic issues are resolved.

It was apparent that there is a clear split in the government between those such as Barcak who are extremely cautious, if not obstructionist, and others who believe that risks must be taken if any progress is to be made. In fact, during the meeting at Zbras-kau Palace, one of Barcak's deputies openly disagreed with him on the retention issue. Also, Civic Forum is becoming increasingly impatient with the slow pace of change. They fear that the strong public support which now exists for the government will dissipate if there is no evidence of economic reform and progress.

It should be noted that the new government includes a number of holdovers from the Communist regime. Barcak is one of them. There is a real question whether these socialist holdovers are committed to effecting the free market policies of the Havel government. Nationwide elections will be held on June 8th and it is very likely that, following those elections, many of the holdovers will be gone from office.

I came away from Prague, however, convinced that the current delays are only temporary. Civic Forum is clearly the dominant political force in Czechoslovakia. Marxism is discredited and the move toward a free market economy is irreversible. The tide of history is clear. The barriers to trade and investment will be effectively removed by the time of the June elections.

Removal of these barriers will provide opportunities for Long Island firms. Significant needs exist in Czechoslovakia for many of the products and services produced on Long Island such as high-tech computers, software equipment, electronic items, phar-

maceuticals, machine tools and anti-pollution equipment.

Though I would not advise Long Island companies to enter into binding commitments until the Czechoslovakian government adopts a comprehensive package of economic reform and the June elections have been held, there is no reason why these firms should not begin the process and make preliminary inquiries to the U.S. Commerce Department and the Czechoslovak Chamber of Commerce and Industry. In making such inquiries, Long Island companies should consider acting in concert—perhaps through the formation of a sub-committee of the LIA. This would prevent duplicative effort and provide a central source of information. The County's Department of Commerce and Industry could also play a significant role in this process. Long Island companies should also give thought to sending a trade mission to Czechoslovakia and participating in Czechoslovakia's primary trade fair, the International Engineering Fair in Brno in September.

The defeat of communism in Czechoslovakia and throughout Eastern Europe is an event of historic magnitude. It is in America's moral and diplomatic interests to assist these countries in their transition to market economies. Czechoslovakia is seeking trade and investment, not economic aid. Moreover, the Czechoslovaks particularly want expanded trade with the United States. Minister Barcak made it clear that whatever trade reforms are ultimately enacted will favor the United States over Germany because Czechoslovakia wants to avoid becoming economically dependent on a united Germany.

By expanding their markets to Czechoslovakia and other Eastern European countries, Long Island companies would be advancing their own financial position, strengthening our regional economy and furthering our national interest.

**CONGRATULATIONS TO THE PAUL QUINN COLLEGE MEN'S BASKETBALL TEAM**

**HON. MARVIN LEATH**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 27, 1990*

Mr. LEATH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to recognize and congratulate some very special individuals: Michael Christian, Derrell Cunegin, Yaiwan Gatewood, Fred Glespie, Gregory Hartwell, Alvin Jefferson, Chris Johnson, Gerald Love, Keith McKinnon, Kenneth McKinnon, Reggie Miller, Clarence Webb, Andre Williams, Roland Williams, and Myron Wilson.

Who are these young men? They are the Paul Quinn College men's basketball team and through the leadership and coaching skills of James "Zip" Summers and Ira Rutherford, they captured the National Small College Athletic Association Basketball Championship in Flint, MI, at the NSCAA tournament held March 5 to 9. The NSCAA competition was among the nonscholarship schools with maximum enrollment of 500.

Paul Quinn College is the oldest historically black college west of the Mississippi River. It is a nonscholarship school with approximately 500 students; 80 percent of the students re-

ceive some type of financial aid. As a non-scholarship school, you can tell that the kids play for the pure love of the sport. To become the national champions while striving to attain a quality education attests to their skill and determination.

It's important to me and to all Texans that we let everyone know that the Lone Star State is home of the national small college basketball champions. The Tigers ended the season with a 30 and 7 record and were second in the Nation in scoring at 105.3 points a game. Mr. Speaker, I join the citizens of Waco, TX, in commending the Tigers for their outstanding season.

**NORTH BEACH ELEMENTARY SCHOOL**

**HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 27, 1990

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to share with my colleagues the great achievements of North Beach Elementary School, in Miami Beach, FL. North Beach Elementary has been selected by the U.S. Department of Education to receive a site visit under the 1989-90 Elementary School Recognition Program. North Beach Elementary is the only national finalist school—public or private—from Dade County and one of five finalists from Florida. The school is 1 of 243 schools receiving site visits this year.

Mr. Speaker, during my first 6 months in Congress, I have had the pleasure of visiting over 30 schools in my district. I had the pleasure of visiting with North Beach Elementary's wonderful students and faculty and witnessed the excellence for which they are now being recognized.

I would like to convey my congratulations and pride for a job well done to the students, faculty, staff, Dr. Michael Kesselman, North Beach Elementary's principal, as well as to Mr. Dan Snowberger, PTA president at North Beach Elementary. The outstanding work being done by everyone at North Beach Elementary deserves this recognition.

Mr. Speaker, on April 3, 1990, the final, in-depth meeting with the site visitor from the Department of Education will take place at North Beach Elementary. I know the school will receive the highest marks. No matter what the outcome may be, North Beach Elementary is a winner and an example for all to emulate.

**EAGLE SCOUT HONORED**

**HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 27, 1990

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to bring to the attention of my colleagues, an outstanding young individual from the Fifth Congressional District of Illinois who has completed a major goal in his scouting career. On Sunday, April 29, 1990, at the school hall of St. Leonard Parish located in

Berwyn, IL, Carlo Capalbo will be honored at an Eagle Scout Court of Honor.

It is important to note that less than 1 percent of all young men in America attain the rank of Eagle Scout. This high honor can only be earned by those scouts demonstrating extraordinary leadership abilities. This young individual has clearly demonstrated such abilities through his dedicated community service and deserves special recognition.

In light of the commendable leadership and courageous activities performed by such a fine young man, I ask you, my fellow colleagues, to join me in honoring Carlo Capalbo for attaining the highest honor in Scouting—the Eagle Scout. With God's blessings, let us wish him the very best in all of his endeavors.

**FAMILY FAIRNESS LEGISLATION**

**HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 27, 1990

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation that will guarantee that people legalized under the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 [IRCA] will be separated from their undocumented immediate family members that are currently residing in the United States.

This bill would maintain the family unit by granting undocumented immediate relatives of legalized persons work authorization and a stay of deportation until a visa is available for them under the second preference. This legislation would cover legalized persons' undocumented spouses, children, and dependent parents whom are living with the legalized persons as of the date of the enactment of the bill.

Under the current policy, the so called family fairness policy promulgated by the Immigration Naturalization Service [INS], spouses and children of legalized persons are granted work authorization and extended voluntary departure if they have been residing with the legalized person in the United States since November 6, 1986. While the INS policy was designed to keep families together during the legalization process, this policy does not go far enough to preserve the sanctity of the family unit and prevent the deportation of the relatives of legalized persons.

First, the INS family fairness policy still manages to exclude some immediate family members. Spouses of legalized persons who married after November 6, 1986, or entered the country after the cutoff date are precluded from benefiting from the INS policy. Furthermore, dependent parents that rely on the support of legalized persons are excluded. In a situation where the dependent parent has no one of care for them in the country of origin it is cruel to deport them and leave without anyone to care for them. The relatives excluded by the INS policy would have to wait in their country of origin. With the current backlog of the second preference, family members may be separated for up to 10 years. This situation is intolerable.

Second, as an administrative action, family fairness policy may be rescinded at any time by the INS after the ineligible relative has revealed herself/himself as undocumented and, therefore, subject to deportation. The policy grants 1 year voluntary departure to a legalized person's spouse and children, which essentially means that the relative is immediately deportable but deportation is suspended for 1 year. At the end of the year, the INS reevaluates the applicant's eligibility and at that time may be deemed deportable. Presumably, this annual renewal process will continue until a visa becomes available, however, this is no guarantee. However, the INS could decide to stop the program and deport the immediate family members who have exposed themselves to the INS.

While the IRCA provided a legalization program for certain undocumented residents, it focused on the individual, not the family. Unfortunately, the legalization program under IRCA and the INS administrative actions have failed to maintain the family unity of legalized persons' immediate family. The bill I am introducing today will prevent further deportation of legalized persons' family members and guarantee family unification.

H.R. —

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

**SECTION 1. STAY OF DEPORTATION AND WORK AUTHORIZATION FOR SPOUSES, CHILDREN, AND DEPENDENT PARENTS OF LEGALIZED ALIENS.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Attorney General shall provide that in the case of an alien who is an eligible immigrant (as defined in subsection (b)(1)) and who is in the United States as of the date of the enactment of this Act, the alien—

(1) may not be deported or otherwise required to depart from the United States on a ground specified in paragraphs (1), (2), (5), (9), or (12) of section 241(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (other than so much of section 241(a)(1) of such Act as relates to a ground of exclusion described in paragraph (9), (10), (23), (27), (29), or (33) of section 212(a) of such Act, and

(2) shall be granted authorization to engage in employment in the United States and be provided an "employment authorized" endorsement or other appropriate work permit.

(b) **ELIGIBLE IMMIGRANT AND LEGALIZED ALIEN DEFINED.**—In this section:

(1) The term "eligible immigrant" means a qualified immigrant who is the spouse, child, or dependent parent of a legalized alien.

(2) The term "legalized alien" means an alien lawfully admitted for temporary or permanent residence who was provided temporary or permanent residence status under section 210 or 245A of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

(3) The terms "child" and "parent" have the meaning given such terms in section 101(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

**SALVADORAN ANTITERRORIST  
LAW CURBS POLITICAL EX-  
PRESSION**

**HON. JAMES A. McDERMOTT**

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 27, 1990*

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, the events of the past 5 months in El Salvador have refocused our attention on that war-ridden country. The renewed offensive by the guerrillas which began last November 11, the senseless murder of six Jesuit priests on November 16, and the Government bombing of a village in Chalatenango on February 11 have caused many of us in this body to question our policy of sending military aid to El Salvador. As the debate ensues over aid in the coming weeks, we will all be discussing ways to curb the widespread abuse of human rights in El Salvador.

One recent but less-publicized abuse of basic human rights has been the November passage of legislation designed to curb previously lawful political activity. This proposal, known as the antiterrorist law by some and the bill for the protection of democracy by others, was opposed by all political parties in El Salvador except ARENA. It restricts traditional Salvadoran forms of peaceful political expression, such as occupations of workplaces or churches and other acts which seek to "subvert the public order."

Last August, a group of United States attorneys went to El Salvador with a delegation organized by the Central American Refugee Center [CARECEN] to investigate the impact of these proposed reforms. This delegation met with officials from the executive and judicial branches of the Salvadoran Government, with legislators and representatives of all major Salvadoran political parties, with leading Salvadoran attorneys, and with other representatives of social, political, labor, and human rights organizations. It is no small irony that three of the people interviewed by this delegation—Dr. Ignacio Martin Baro, Dr. Segundo Montes, and Hector Ocqueli—are now dead.

Upon its return to the United States, the CARECEN delegation issued a report of their findings entitled, "Legalizing Repression: ARENA's Reform of the Salvadoran Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes." I would like to share a summary of their findings with my colleagues:

**SUMMARY OF FINDINGS**

The reforms to the Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes represent a significant restriction of fundamental rights and liberties, and appear to be primarily directed at expressions of opposition political opinion, rather than at those engaged in acts of violence, for which strong criminal penalties already exist. The reforms outlaw forms of peaceful protest such as demonstrations that block traffic and peaceful occupations of workplaces or churches, a traditional form of protest in El Salvador. The reforms are likely to have a tremendous "chilling effect" on the expression of political opinions critical of the present Salvadoran government, as anyone engaged in such activity must fear not only being accused of seeking "to subvert the public order" (a phrase used

repeatedly but never defined or limited in the text of the reforms), but also attempting, abetting or apologizing for "terrorist" acts.

Freedom of the press is already being curtailed by passage of the reforms, because any objective reporting of expression of opposition to the government runs the risk of prosecution. A concrete example of the potential impact of the reforms, Channel 12—the only television station which has regularly covered demonstrations and other events critical of the government—announced the temporary suspension of its news programs following the National Assembly's vote approving the reforms.

Those arrested under the reforms will face great difficulties in defending themselves. Salvadoran attorneys are concerned that the mere act of defending those accused of terrorism may allow the attorneys themselves to be prosecuted for "apologizing for terrorists." The broad range of conduct or actions defined as "acts of terrorism" are considered common crimes, rather than political crimes, such that extrajudicial confessions may be used as evidence against them. In El Salvador, extrajudicial confessions are practically synonymous with confessions obtained through the use of torture. For those accused of "terrorist acts," the requisite intent "to provoke or maintain a state of terror" is presumed. In addition, the grounds for conducting searches without a warrant are substantially expanded.

Finally, the reforms directly impede the task of documenting and monitoring human rights abuses in El Salvador. Those engaged in this vital work have long been denounced by the right-wing in El Salvador, and now they could be subject to legal persecution, simply for obtaining photographs and testimonies of human rights violations alleged to have been committed by Salvadoran government or military officials. The reforms violate international accords and standards by which El Salvador is bound, and are fundamentally inconsistent with the establishment of a democratic system.

Passage of the reforms at this time represents a substantial deterioration in the state of basic human rights and freedoms in El Salvador. During the week that discussion of the reforms were held in the National Assembly, numerous detentions of religious and human rights workers were taking place, the University of Central America remained closed with its leadership assassinated, and direct threats as well as an atmosphere of terror and intimidation have compelled many vocal critics of the government (including members of unions and religious organizations) to go into hiding or flee the country. Unlike the recently re-instituted state of siege, which must be renewed every thirty days, these reforms are permanent changes to the Salvadoran legal system. They are clearly intended to quell peaceful protest and criticism, and they portend a dramatic worsening in the human rights situation which is already apparent.

**PLEA FOR JARED AUSNEHMER**

**HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 27, 1990*

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to make a plea for Jared Ausnehmer who was

born on March 9 of this year with a heart defect.

Jared presently is at Children's Hospital in Pittsburgh, PA, and is waiting for a heart donor. A heart must be found within 4 to 6 weeks if Jared is to live. There is also the possibility that he may have to go through a series of operations to keep him alive. The Baby Jared Fund has been established at Dollar Bank to help with expenses.

It is important that Jared Ausnehmer receive help as soon as possible. If you can help little Jared in any way please do not hesitate because time is running out. A young life is at stake.

**IRA CORLISS, VICE MAYOR AND  
CITY COMMISSIONER, RETIRES**

**HON. LAWRENCE J. SMITH**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 27, 1990*

Mr. SMITH of Florida. Mr. Speaker, one of Pembroke Pines' most dedicated public leaders, Ira Corliss, is retiring.

Ira Corliss has served the community of Pembroke Pines for 8 years as vice mayor and city commissioner. He will be leaving elected office but will continue to work for the environmental concerns of the south Broward area as it relates to the wetlands, the water supply and controlled growth management.

In the past, he was instrumental in establishing legislation for gun control and day care facilities in Pembroke Pines. The day care centers helped to secure a place for parents, as well as the children. Through his efforts, legislation was passed to have fluoride added to the municipal water system, which benefits the entire community.

Ira was a cofounder and a director of the Juvenile Diversionary Program of Pembroke Pines, which assists youths and provides free counseling to them and their families and remains committed to the young people of Broward County.

Ira Corliss has worked tirelessly for the good of the community and we all want to wish him good luck. Residents of Pembroke Pines are proud to have had a fine elected official and I am sure he will be missed.

**DANTE FASCELL'S "SNAPSHOT"  
OBSERVATIONS OF A CHANG-  
ING WORLD**

**HON. WILLIAM LEHMAN**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 27, 1990*

Mr. LEHMAN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, many astonishing political, economic, and social changes are sweeping the world. Because it is getting increasingly difficult to keep track of all these changes, and even harder to make sense of them, I thought my colleagues might find useful the approach to this problem taken by one of our Government's true experts in foreign affairs, the distinguished chairman of

the Foreign Affairs Committee, DANTE FASCELL.

I would like to share with my colleagues the following brief informative article from last Sunday's Miami Herald.

[From the Miami Herald, Mar. 25, 1990]  
**A FASCELL-LED TOUR OF "A WORLD IN FLUX"**  
 (By Paul Anderson)

WASHINGTON.—House Foreign Affairs Chairman Dante Fascell's staffers have given up trying to write speeches for him. They've got two reasons:

He is uncomfortable reading from a script and tends to give a wooden performance.

Things are changing so rapidly around the world, anything written today could be out-of-date tomorrow.

So aides simply announce that his topic will be "A World in Flux." And Fascell—the 73-year-old South Dade Democrat who's been in Congress since 1954—gets up and wings it.

His rambling remarks these days are a mixture of amazement and analysis, with references to high-level meetings and tidbits of inside dope dropped along the way.

But his conclusion is simple: The example of democracy that America provides has proven to be our most important weapon.

"Who would have thought 'ordinary people' would have the ability to govern themselves so well?" he asked the American League of Lobbyists at lunch on Thursday, a smile pulling up the jowls of his hang-dog face.

"The pen is mightier than the sword," Fascell added. "Ideas do climb walls—and they go under walls, over walls and through walls."

Here, drawn from several recent appearances, is a Fascell-led tour of "A World in Flux":

**Soviet Union:** He calls President Mikhail Gorbachev "a man of great courage" and says his ability to survive Kremlin politics "is astounding to me."

He hopes Gorbachev's reforms succeed, especially economic restructuring, so that he can turn his full attention to ethnic strife, including renewed pogroms against Soviet Jews.

"We have to watch it every day, but I think chances are he can make it."

**Cuba:** With Fidel Castro losing support from the Soviet Union, Nicaragua and Panama, "we ought to tighten the noose and get rid of that guy."

But he doesn't propose military intervention. Instead, he calls for tightening economic embargoes—especially cutting off business between Cuba and subsidiaries of American companies that are based abroad.

That will tell Castro, "Look, if you want to be the odd man out, you can do it, but not with our money—directly or indirectly."

**Middle East:** He hopes Shimon Peres can form a coalition government in Israel quickly and move toward a peaceful resolution of conflicts with Palestinians and Arabs.

He calls President Bush's controversial recent comments on Jerusalem "an unfortunate remark, gratuitous and unnecessary," and adds: "I'm not about to tell Israel what it should or shouldn't do."

But a peace must be reached: "The one thing that's clear is that the status quo is not acceptable to anybody—to Israelis, to Arabs, anybody."

**Eastern Europe:** Though he calls it "heresy right now," he proposes to allow the "new full-fledged democracies" to join a re-named NATO, at least on probationary status.

"I'm a strong supporter of NATO, but what are we going to do with NATO when the Warsaw Pact doesn't exist?"

As for the two Germanys, "reunification is here, period. . . . There are concerns that a lot of people have that need to be addressed, but reunification's on track, and it's going to happen no matter what."

**Africa:** "Who would have thought that at midnight the other night, the last colony in Africa would no longer exist?" he asked, referring to the newly independent nation of Namibia.

"While I won't say the United States deserves all the credit" for movement toward freedom in Africa, he attributed part of the success to the fact that U.S. policy "has remained basically consistent over 40 years—which is, we must give the people of Africa a chance for self-determination."

Many other nations considered that "an unbelievably naive policy, but here we are, 40 years later, and it's happening."

Here at home: Long a consensus-builder, Fascell agrees with only part of the oft-heard criticism that President Bush is fumbling America's response to the rush of events.

"I think basically the administration is on top of the issues. Events have broken so fast that it's very hard to keep up with them," he said.

"I think the criticism, if any, is probably style as much as anything else, or rhetoric. The President needs to be more forceful in explaining to the American people and the world the vision of what this is all about, where we're going with emerging democracies, the place that the United States has in it. . . .

"There's only one leader; nobody else can speak for him."

Long term, American policy must become more creative because budget constraints will limit U.S. ability to buy influence with foreign aid. Realistically, the Pentagon budget cannot be cut quickly enough to finance bold new initiatives overseas.

"There is no pot of gold. It will take a long time to see a shift in defense from conflict and confrontation to peace."

It's time for bold moves.

"We have to really step out there," Fascell said. "We're taking timid steps right now, but I'm convinced we'll get there."

VOICE OF DEMOCRACY

HON. DEAN A. GALLO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 27, 1990

Mr. GALLO. Mr. Speaker, recently, I was honored to receive word that the 1989-90 New Jersey winner of the Voice of Democracy writing contest sponsored by the Veterans of Foreign Wars and its ladies, auxiliary is one of my constituents, Dave Alan Weitzner of West Orange.

I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate Dave on this significant accomplishment and to share with you his winning entry:

WHY I AM PROUD OF AMERICA

I am seventeen years old, and for years my dream has been to run for President of the United States in the year 2016. I am continuously encouraged by parents, teachers, community leaders, and friends to fulfill my hopes and desires, and to try to make my goal a reality. Nobody asks what the color

of my skin is, what my religious beliefs are, or whether I live in a mansion or an apartment in the ghetto. The simple truth that my dream, which I am sure is shared by others, can become a reality stands as a testimonial to the priceless spirit of equality which is the cornerstone of our society.

From the perspective of a high school student just beginning to appreciate the shaping of Western thought, it is easy to marvel over our nation's spectacular and lasting achievements. The America I know and love does not, however, simply bask in the sunlight of past triumphs. We are constantly asserting our time-tested values in the present and preparing for an even brighter future. Schoolchildren of tender ages are naturally told of the glorious events in our history, the foundations of American society, and most importantly, the fundamental values of democracy which we have embodied in everlasting scriptures. But our heritage and glorious past transcend the classroom as they have become a springboard from which we have taken the initiative to leap into world leadership.

We are that rare breed of nation that has combined deep-seeded roots of democracy and freedom with the concept that the sanctity of one single human life is crucial. When a two-year-old girl's life was threatened in a small Texas town called Midland, our great nation came to an emotional standstill, for a human life which had barely begun faced tragic extinction. The heart and soul of our populace went out to this child whose personal tragedy seemed to touch us all. And after endless days of watching, listening, and praying, this child who nobody knew was finally saved and our nation breathed a huge sigh of relief. At least in this instance our overriding principle that a single human life is meaningful and worth saving was mercifully fulfilled. And witness how hostage takings capture the spotlight and move this entire country from president to pedestrian into action. During the Iran hostage crisis, yellow ribbons could be seen draped across front lawns from the shores of Nantucket to the cornfields of Nebraska to the deserts of Nevada, as a nation of over two hundred million people collectively prayed for one hundred human lives. And not one person asked what color they were, what religious sect they belonged to, or how much money they had. Rather, each of their lives embodied the soul and the spirit of all America.

And our commitment to humanitarianism is not limited to our fellow Americans. Our great hand will reach out across mighty oceans to assist those courageous and determined souls who would throw off the shackles of tyranny to march in the ranks of freedom. Think of our former foes in Eastern Europe; as they strive for freedom not only do we send our leaders for moral support, but in times of economic austerity at home we reach deep into our pockets to provide hard financial aid for these freedom seeking people.

Our fundamental values, derived from our heritage and fortified by our experience, lead us to the conclusion that the cause of America is the cause of all mankind. When an earthquake struck our foremost adversary, the Soviet Union, this nation sprang into action. We didn't ask questions about the Korean and Vietnam wars, the Berlin Wall, or why Afghanistan was invaded and occupied. We established no rules, and set no preconditions. All we knew was that there were human beings in desperate need,

and that was enough for us. And from the son of the president to the son of a factory worker in Michigan, we sent to Soviet Armenia laden with goods and goodwill to help people besieged by a natural calamity. But after all, America's destiny for most of the twentieth century has been to be a beacon lighting the path for the anguished people of the world.

America, a place where any teenager can aspire to become president, where the heart of an entire nation goes out to a baby in a small Texas town as well as citizens taken hostage in a foreign land, and where former foes are treated like brothers when they strive for freedom or are just in need of caring humanity. These diverse but interwoven realities are only possible in a land covered with the cloak of America's unique blend of freedom and democracy.

For the fabric of our country is a weave consisting of reverence for our heritage and institutions, aspirations for our children, and enormous pride in who and what we Americans are today. I am an integral fiber in this fabric, and I am indeed proud to be an American.

#### CHILD-CARE LEGISLATION

### HON. PAT WILLIAMS

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 27, 1990

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, the following letters are expressions of concern regarding the critical issue of the separation of church and state as affected by the child-care legislation:

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE  
CHURCHES OF CHRIST  
IN THE U.S.A.,  
Washington, DC, March 22, 1990.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE: On behalf of the religious organizations we represent, we are writing to you concerning the Rules Committee's deliberations on child care. We urge you to support the provisions approved by the Education and Labor Committee regarding the separation of church and state. Their language explicitly bars the use of federal funds for sectarian activities and prohibits discrimination on the basis of religion.

It is crucial that religious institutions be able to participate in federally-funded child care programs; but they must be able to do so in a way that is constitutionally sound. Therefore, we support specific language guaranteeing the separation of church and state, thus assuring that churches can continue to provide federally-assisted nonsectarian child care free from constitutional challenge.

We rejoice that, for the first time in over 15 years, Congress is close to approving comprehensive child care legislation, permitting many thousands of low- and moderate-income families to secure affordable, quality care for their youngsters. Nearly every day there are reports around the country of children left unattended who fall victims to tragic injuries and even death while their parents are at work. Currently, there simply are not enough caregivers or child care programs available to help working poor families assure that their children are safe during the day.

The religious community is the largest provider of center-based child care in the country and its continued involvement in these programs is critical to the expansion

of child care services. Religious facilities provide at least one-third of all center-based child care, and perhaps much more. Such child care is often heavily subsidized by the host church, thus allowing programs to offer services to low-income children. In many communities across the country churches and synagogues are the only source of center-based care, so the service they offer is essential. In seeking to assure the separation of church and state, we are attempting to protect the providers of this invaluable service from the risk of lawsuits or charges of sectarian use of federal funds in the future.

We or our staff members would be glad to discuss this matter with you as you work toward final passage of this landmark legislation.

Thank you for your consideration of our views.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Humbert, General Minister and President, Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) in the United States and Canada; Claire Randall, President, Church Women United; Bishop Melvin G. Talbert, Secretary, Council of Bishops, The United Methodist Church; The Rev. James E. Andrews, Stated Clerk of the General Assembly, Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.); Dr. Fred C. Lofton, President, Progressive National Baptist Convention, Inc.; Richard Scobie, Executive Director, Unitarian Universalist Service Committee; Kay S. Dowhower, Director, Lutheran Office for Governmental Affairs, Evangelical Lutheran Church in America.

James A. Hamilton, General Secretary, National Council of Churches; Paul H. Sherry, President, United Church of Christ; Dr. Daniel E. Weiss, General Secretary, American Baptist Churches; Dr. Donald E. Miller, General Secretary, Church of the Brethren; Mr. Samuel D. Caldwell, General Secretary, Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, Religious Society of Friends; Jerry Folk, Executive Director, Commission for Church in Society, Evangelical Lutheran Church in America; Ressie Mae Bass, Vice President, Women's Division, Board of Global Ministries, The United Methodist Church.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE  
CHURCHES OF CHRIST  
IN THE U.S.A.,

Washington, DC, March 26, 1990.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE: On behalf of the religious organizations we represent, we urge you to support the House Leadership's compromise child care bill and the amendment we understand Rep. Don Edwards will propose to it.

The enclosed letter signed by fourteen religious leaders and sent last week to the Rules Committee and Leadership, explains our position on this matter. Thousands of our member churches run child care programs that do not include worship or instruction, but which are operated as a service to the communities where they are located. We encourage and support them in that effort and feel it is both appropriate for the churches and essential for the families they serve.

The Edwards amendment would set bounds within which churches could participate fully in a federally-funded child care program without risking violation of the church-state separation principle that is a central tenet of many of our member bodies.

When Congress adopted the Family Support Act a few years ago, it mandated parents of young children to work, participate in job training or attend school in order to receive welfare benefits. Now many states are finding it difficult to implement the Act because there is such a shortage of affordable child care for low-income families. The Leadership bill would go a long way towards solving that problem but its ability to do so would be seriously compromised if churches were to be eliminated as providers. We believe that the Edwards amendment would assure that they are not eliminated.

Thank you for your consideration of our views. We would be happy to discuss them with you if you have any questions.

Sincerely yours,

PATRICK CONOVER,  
Policy Advocate, Office for Church in Society, United Church of Christ.  
MARY ANDERSON COOPER,  
Director, Washington Office, National Council of Churches.

#### LET'S NOT GET ALL WORKED UP AGAIN OVER SAVINGS

### HON. DONALD J. PEASE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 27, 1990

Mr. PEASE. Mr. Speaker, while all of us are concerned about promoting savings and investment in the United States, we need to stop and think about just what we mean when we throw around those terms. The fact is that there is more than one way to save and invest for our future.

The need for some variety in perspective when evaluating our economy's needs in these vital areas is the thesis of a thought-provoking essay by Robert Kuttner in the April 2, 1990, issue of Business Week. I commend Mr. Kuttner's observations to my colleagues.

LET'S NOT GET ALL WORKED UP AGAIN OVER SAVINGS

(By Robert Kuttner)

The debate about America's savings rate is heating up again. On one side, orthodox economists blame low investment and low productivity growth on low private savings and high public deficits. To restore growth, we must tighten our belts and begin saving more. This camp cuts across party lines and includes liberals such as Harvard economist Benjamin Friedman, author of "Day of Reckoning: The Consequences of American Economic Policy in the 1980's" ("Society pays for eating its seed corn.") as well as for conservatives such as investment banker Peter G. Peterson, whose new book "On Borrowed Time" attributes America's woes to a consumption and entitlement binge.

Yet there is a minority view, and it invites attention. University of Pennsylvania professor Fred Block, for one, challenges the way savings rates are calculated. In a new monograph, Block finds that a major source of savings—private contributions to pensions and social insurance funds—are arbitrarily counted in the National Income & Product Accounts as personal income rather than as additions to savings. Using Federal Reserve flow-of-funds data, which track actual money flowing from households into investment instruments, Block calculates an alternative measure of total private savings:



In 1987, it equalled \$290 billion rather than the official savings statistics of just \$104 billion.

**A PARADOX**

Economist Robert Blecker of American University, for another, finds that low rates of measured net private savings in the 1980s were caused mainly by higher rates of economic depreciation of the nation's capital stock, not by depressed thrift in the household sector. In a soon-to-be-released study for the Economic Policy Institute, Blecker also calculates that the greater concentration of income and wealth in America's households paradoxically, depressed rather than increased the total supply of savings. That's because the increments in paper net worth—inflated real estate and stock portfolios—enabled wealthy households to "spend more out of current income while still increasing their assets." This, in turn, depressed their net new savings.

Alicia Munnell, Chief economist of the Boston Federal Reserve Bank, writing in the New England Economic Review and building on recent work by Chicago economist David Aschauer, adds the insight that private savings is only one among many influences on productivity and growth. Public capital (infrastructure) and social capital (education and training) are as important to growth as private investment. The orthodox measures of savings and investment leave out public and social capital and miss much of the phenomenon.

In 1987, Munnell reports, the public capital stock equaled \$2.3 trillion, compared with \$4 trillion in the private sector. The investments of public capital, which Aschauer found correlated highly with productivity growth, have been in grave decline. According to Munnell, the growth in nonmilitary public capital was 5% in most of the 1960s, 3.3% from 1979 to 1973, 1.8% from 1973 to 1979, and just 0.9% in the 1980s.

**THE TONTO FACTOR**

The unconventional wisdom on the savings question highlights an issue that gets obscured, perhaps intentionally, in these debates: Who benefits, and who pays? People who worry about savings rates have an uncanny knack for obscuring the distribution aspect. In their writing, America becomes one undifferentiated "we." According to Friedman, "We have enjoyed what appears to be a higher and more stable standard of living by selling our [own] and our children's birthright." Here, it is appropriate to quote Tonto's immortal words to the Lone Ranger: "What do you mean, 'we,' pale-face?" Friedman's assertion is nonsensical. For as Blecker reports (and most economists concede), the actual consumption of 80% of the population declined during the 1980s. Perhaps Friedman was one of the lucky 20% who went on a binge at the expense of his children, but most Americans have already experienced a decade of substantial belt-tightening. Given what has happened to most people's actual standard of living, the moralistic note that creeps into the austerity side of the debate is singularly churlish and inappropriate.

The new view also has implications about remedy. If the real problem is distributional concentration (Blecker) or starved social capital (Munnell), then President Bush's proposal to cut capital gains taxes and further rein in public spending is doubly counterproductive. The debate has a final and deliciously contrarian twist. Thanks to the triumph of laissez-faire in the 1980's, we have finally reached the nirvana of free

global capital flows, in which money can flow from Tokyo or Frankfurt to New York or vice versa. In this Magic Kingdom, money even flows uphill, from the world's poorest countries to Wall Street. But this reality of one financial world, long sought by men such as Peterson, means that it really doesn't matter what America saves as long as world savings are adequate to finance world growth and America attracts investment. To that end, better roads, rails, and trained workers would help, and we won't get those by cutting the capital gains tax.

**UNIQUE CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER**

**HON. BEN ERDREICH**

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 27, 1990

Mr. ERDREICH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues a remarkable and innovative child care program provided by B.E.&K. Inc. of Birmingham, AL. B.E.&K. is an industrial construction firm which has launched a novel program of on-site mobile day-care facilities, currently staffed by former teachers, to provide child care for its employees on construction jobs.

B.E.&K. met the challenge of supplying child care with the unique needs of the construction industry in mind. Few day-care centers or private sitters are flexible enough to accommodate, a construction worker's schedule. The BEKare program is normally in operation 12 hours a day, 4 days a week—the normal work week for construction workers—and is flexible enough to cover children of employees required to work a second shift or overtime. Likewise, when conditions dictate that no workers will be present on the site, the center remains closed.

The initial BEKare Child Development Center, regarded as a first in the construction industry, opened in December in Port Wentworth, GA, just 1 mile from the \$450 million construction project underway for Stone Savannah River Pulp & Paper Corp. This modular facility, which can be moved to the next job upon completion of the project, is the prototype for construction site day care centers.

The BEKare facility shows that a company can creatively solve its problems and those of its workers with families. As the construction industry has become more competitive, the shortage of skilled workers has grown critical. New technologies have made physical strength less important for many construction tasks and, as a consequence of these advances, more women are entering this industry, becoming carpenters, electricians, welders and pipefitters. The introduction of the BEKare program gives the company an edge in recruiting both male and female workers with young children as the center provides on-site day care at rates competitive with the local market.

B.E.&K. recognized additional benefits such as day care are necessary to compete for the best construction craft workers. B.E.&K. has successfully met this challenge in the form of the BEKare Child Development Center.

I would like to salute the innovators at B.E.&K., especially board chairman Ted Ken-

nedy, for creating the model BEKare facility. As we in Congress continue to debate the issue of child care, we should applaud the efforts of those in the private sector who have acted to fill this critical need for their own work force.

**SOMETHING MUST BE DONE**

**HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 27, 1990

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, we need major changes in the Nation's health insurance system.

Enclosed is a letter I've just received from northern California describing, once again, the utter failure of our current private health insurance market:

MARCH 4, 1990.

Congressman FORTNEY STARK,  
22300 Foothill Blvd.,  
Hayward, CA.

DEAR MR. STARK: The reason for my letter is to express my concern over health insurance. I would like to have health insurance and cannot get coverage. I am a divorced woman 50 years old and had to drop my insurance last year when I had returned to school for 6 months and could not afford to keep up my payments. I was covered by Blue Shield for many years and was paying \$200 a month with a \$750 deductible. This was only major medical so many medical expenses were paid by me. I have a condition called diverticulosis and when I reapplied to Blue Shield they would not cover me because of this pre-existing condition. I have since applied to many other companies including Kaiser and Blue Cross and was denied because of this same condition.

Because I am self-employed I cannot get coverage through an employer.

I feel that Blue Shield had an obligation to reinstate my insurance. I was only without coverage for one quarter before I tried to re-apply and was refused.

I had a serious infection (diverticular abscess—3rd occurrence) in October and my physician recommended surgery but because I had no insurance I could not have the necessary surgery. Every day I wonder when the next infection might occur and was told that the bowel could burst. I would probably end up in the county hospital. I am really frightened and upset by my situation.

Something must be done to reform this system and make insurance affordable to people like myself who are falling through the proverbial "cracks." I don't believe that insurance companies are fulfilling their responsibility. I don't know what the solution is but something must be done now.

**THE 250TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OF THE BOROUGH OF BIRDSBORO**

**HON. GUS YATRON**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 27, 1990

Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, on May 19, 1990, the Borough of Birdsboro in Berks

County, PA, will commence with a celebration of the 250th anniversary of its founding. The opening day ceremonies will include an appearance by Governor Casey, a street fair, and a community picnic. A variety of other activities have been planned by borough officials for the duration of 1990 to commemorate this worthy occasion.

The long existence of the Borough of Birdsboro, older than the Nation itself, is truly significant. Birdsboro is home to many places of interest and importance in early American history. These places are so important to the residents of Birdsboro that they have carefully preserved many national treasures for the benefit and enjoyment of future generations. Such pride and dedication is a tribute to the sense of community that has been established by Birdsboro's residents and a testament to the ties that bring all of us together as friends and neighbors.

Mr. Speaker, it is indeed a pleasure for me to recognize this historic anniversary before you and the other Members of the House of Representatives, as well as the rest of the Nation. I congratulate the residents, officials, and friends of the Borough of Birdsboro for their long tradition of community spirit and wish them continued success and good fortune for the future.

**THE NON-TRADITIONAL STUDENTS ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1990**

**HON. TIMOTHY J. PENNY**

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 27, 1990

Mr. PENNY. Mr. Speaker, along with our colleagues BARNEY FRANK, JAMES WALSH, and MARTIN FROST, I today have introduced legislation, the Non-Traditional Students Assistance Act of 1990, to make all students eligible for Federal student aid based on need and satisfactory performance in school. Level of attendance would no longer be a consideration for the purposes of determining aid.

The traditional image of an undergraduate is a 20-year-old full-time student who lives in a dorm for 4 years and then graduates. However, that represents only about 20 percent of college students today. A more accurate picture is a 25-year-old female who lives off campus, works almost full time, and commutes to a community college. She postpones having children until she earns a degree, or she juggles family and school. Of the approximately 13 million college students, 55 percent are female; 45 percent are at least 24 years old; 40 percent attend school part time; and nearly 30 percent are married. The number of part-time students is expected to grow to 60 percent by 1995. And not all part-time students are older: 20 percent of students under age 24 attend school on a part-time basis.

Despite the trend toward attending school on a less-than-half time basis, only 6 percent of these needy students received Pell Grants last school year. Last year, in his report to the Congress on less-than-half-time students, Secretary of Education Lauro Cavazos concluded that "such students deserve our en-

couragement and support and should not be denied access to training that may better their job skills or employment opportunities solely because they are unable to enroll for more than one or two classes at a time."

At the same time, these nontraditional students are not eligible for federally insured student loans. Truly, Mr. Speaker, many of these students have no access to any form of student aid. This legislation is aimed at helping these students.

The Non-Traditional Students Assistance Act corrects another inequity in the current law by defining for the purposes of determining Federal assistance any student who is 22 years old as independent of their parents. Under current law, with a few exceptions, a student must be at least 24 years old before she or he is considered independent. In many cases, students who have lived away from their parents for several years are considered dependent on their parents for financial assistance. By lowering the age to 22, this inequity is addressed, and many more nontraditional students will qualify for additional student aid.

Mr. Speaker, as we begin the process of reauthorizing the Higher Education Act, let us be mindful of the need that is not being met; of the changes that are happening on our college campuses; and of the need to adequately train all people to meet the challenges that confront this country. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this legislation.

I ask that a copy of the legislation follow:

H.R.—

A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to improve the eligibility of less-than-half-time students for Federal student assistance programs, and for other purposes

*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 "Nontraditional Students Assistance Act of 1990".

**SEC. 2. ELIGIBILITY OF INDEPENDENT STUDENTS.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 480(d)(1)(A) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 is amended by striking "24 years" and inserting "22 years".

(b) **PELL GRANTS.**—Section 411F(12)(A)(i) of such Act is amended by striking "24 years" and inserting "22 years".

**SEC. 3. ELIGIBILITY OF LESS-THAN-HALF-TIME STUDENTS FOR PROGRAMS.**

(a) **GSL LOANS.**—

(1) **AMENDMENT.**—Section 428(b)(1)(A) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 is amended by striking "any student who is carrying at an eligible institution at least one-half the normal full-time academic workload (as determined by the institution)" and inserting "any eligible student (as defined in section 435(m))".

(2) **DEFINITION.**—Section 435 of such Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(m) **ELIGIBLE STUDENT.**—The term 'eligible student' means an individual who—

"(1) meets the requirements of section 484; and

"(2) is either—

"(A) carrying at least one-half the normal full-time academic workload at an eligible institution (as determined by such institution); or

"(B) carrying less than one-half such normal full-time workload but (i) has suc-

cessfully completed the first academic year of a program of undergraduate education, and (ii) is enrolled in a degree or certificate program of such institution and making satisfactory progress in such program (as determined by such institution in accordance with section 484(c))."

(b) **ELIGIBILITY FOR PELL GRANTS.**—

(1) **AMENDMENT.**—Section 411(b) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 is amended—

(A) in paragraph (6), by striking subparagraph (C) and inserting the following:

"(C) from funds appropriated for any succeeding fiscal year unless the student is an eligible student (as defined in subsection (j))."

(B) by striking paragraph (7).

(2) **DEFINITION.**—Section 411 of such Act is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(j) **ELIGIBLE STUDENT.**—The term 'eligible student' means an individual who—

"(1) meets the requirements of section 484; and

"(2) is either—

"(A) carrying at least one-half the normal full-time academic workload at an eligible institution (as determined by such institution); or

"(B) carrying less than one-half such normal full-time workload but is enrolled in a degree or certificate program of such institution and making satisfactory progress in such program (as determined by such institution in accordance with section 484(c))."

**SEC. 4. GRACE PERIODS AND DEFERRAL FOR LESS-THAN-HALF-TIME STUDENTS.**

(a) **GSL LOANS.**—

(1) **GRACE PERIOD.**—Section 428(b)(1)(E) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 is amended by striking "to carry at least one-half the normal full-time academic workload as determined by the institution" and inserting "to be an eligible student (as defined in section 435(m))".

(2) **DEFERRAL.**—Section 428(b)(1)(M)(i) of such Act is amended by striking "(I) is pursuing" and all that follows through "or (II)" and inserting "(I) is an eligible student (as defined in section 435(m)), or (II)".

(b) **NDSL LOANS.**—

(1) **GRACE PERIOD.**—Section 464(c)(1)(A) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 is amended—

(A) by striking "ceases to carry" and inserting "ceases to be an eligible student (as defined in section 435(m))"; and

(B) by striking "at least one-half the normal full-time academic workload,"

(2) **DEFERRAL.**—Section 464(c)(2)(A)(i) of such Act is amended by striking "is carrying at least one-half the normal full-time academic workload" and inserting "is an eligible student (as defined in section 435(m))".

**ELLIOTT ABRAMS ASSESSES NICARAGUAN ELECTIONS**

**HON. PHILIP M. CRANE**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 27, 1990

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, recently I had an opportunity to meet with Elliot Abrams, who as you know was President Reagan's Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs from 1985 to 1988. During our discussion, Mr. Abrams shared his views with respect to the recent elections in Nicaragua, the events leading up to the election, and how he foresees

Nicaragua's future. Because he played such a key role in what was one of the most hotly debated governmental policies of the 1980's, he has a keen understanding of the history of the conflict.

The following interview, which appeared in the March 10 edition of Human Events, recaptures the essence of our conversation. I believe Mr. Abrams views are right on target, and hope that you will take the time to read this insightful article.

[From Human Events, Mar. 10, 1990]

**ELLIOTT ABRAMS ASSESSES NICARAGUAN ELECTIONS**

*(Elliott Abrams, President Reagan's assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs from 1985 to 1988, gave the following interview to Human Events shortly after Violeta Chamorro won the election in Nicaragua. The interview was conducted by Capitol Hill Editor Allan H. Ryskind.)*

**Q.** You were assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs for four years during the Reagan Administration, and were known as a strong supporter of the Contras. Did they play a role in persuading the Sandinistas to hold a relatively fair election?

**A.** In the Kennedy-Khrushchev agreement, the United States gave up Cuba, and accepted the fact that Cuba would remain a Communist country in the Soviet orbit. The Reagan Administration never made that mistake with Nicaragua, never gave up, never accepted the idea that Nicaragua had to remain Communist. And it was that struggle which was carried on by the Contras that kept hope alive, kept the door open.

Daniel Ortega did not start negotiating because [Costa Rican President] Oscar Arias pleaded with him to do so; he started negotiating because he was scared of the growing insurrection in Nicaragua. I think it inconceivable that we would be at this juncture today without the sacrifices that the Contras made to prevent the consolidation of communism in Nicaragua. And if the U.S. Congress had united behind the Contras, freedom and free elections would have come to Nicaragua far sooner.

**Q.** Even though we began to shut down our support for the Contras in 1989, don't you think the fact that the Contras were still in high spirits in their Honduran base camps, and even operating in northern Nicaragua, rattled Ortega, who feared they might be revved up again if he didn't at least go through the motions of implementing a "free and fair" election?

**A.** No question. It was always amazing to me that American liberals were dismissing the Contras at exactly the same time that the major objective of Nicaragua's foreign policy, the major objective for the last nine years, has been to stop the Contras. The Sandinistas clearly understood that the Contras were a great danger to their survival, even if too many Americans didn't.

**Q.** In line with what you are saying, the Sandinistas formally broke the ceasefire last fall because they were still fearful of the Contras. And many observers believe that Ortega not only feared the Contras would be rearmed by the U.S. if he blatantly stole the election, but that he was eager to diminish their power before the election so that anti-Sandinista voters would feel less safe in backing Violeta Chamorro.

**A.** I don't think there is any doubt that the Contras bolstered the confidence of anti-Sandinista voters. In order for people

to have the guts to oppose a Communist government, they have to have some sense of security before the election, because the Communists are always intimidating them and threatening reprisals.

The Bush Administration almost made a critical mistake. In the early fall, it was trying to compel the Contras to accept compromises which would have lessened their presence inside Nicaragua. And the Contras correctly argued that the more Contras inside Nicaragua, the better chance this election had, because their presence gave people the sense of confidence to go out and vote against the government. And the Contras resisted the pressure.

**Q.** Do you think Ortega is really backed by nearly 40 percent of the voters, as the popular vote count would suggest?

**A.** No, I don't. Desite what has been said by much of the media and so many liberals, this definitely was not a "free and fair" election. It was shocking that the Sandinistas went uncriticized in so many quarters, despite all of their abuses during the campaign.

You can be sure that a key target of the liberals—Chile's Augusto Pinochet—would never have been allowed to get away with what the Sandinistas got away with. And he didn't. In Chile, there was a free and fair election, and a clean campaign as well. U.S. liberals scrutinized every aspect of that campaign, and weighed in heavily when they thought things were not quite right. But not so with the Sandinistas.

**Q.** Some of us were angry at the way the Establishment covered for Ortega & Co., suggesting they were really trying to implement a fair contest. But the Sandinistas were violating the election rules in hugely significant ways, including intimidation.

Hence, if Ortega had won in a close vote, the Establishment—I mean the media, Jimmy Carter, Elliot Richardson, et al.—would have ratified the outcome as perfectly valid, despite the violations. They refused to put pressure on the Sandinistas, where it belonged.

**A.** You're right. It was a shocking double standard. The Sandinistas engaged in physical intimidation which forced dozens of opposition candidates to resign their candidacies. They broke up opposition rallies. They blocked the opposition from getting funds it was legally entitled to, and used the state treasury and the resources of the army to assist their own campaign.

Chamorro's access to television was severely limited, and the Sandinistas engaged in a very fishy registration process under which it looks as if large numbers of fraudulent votes were cast. It was truly stunning that Chamorro and UNO did as well as they did, considering all the handicaps they were under.

**Q.** What's your impression of the way Jimmy Carter and Elliot Richardson, both international observers, handled their jobs?

**A.** Shortly after the Masatepe incident where the Sandinistas with machetes attacked UNO demonstrators, President Carter went to Nicaragua and his comment was that the Contras were the great threat to the election!

I think that President Carter and Elliot Richardson, in everything they said from the first day, made it clear that they were going to approve the elections unless there was a Panama-style outbreak of brutality on election day.

It was crystal clear that they were giving the Sandinistas a green light. They did not insist on a fair campaign. They interested

themselves only in procedures on election day, and I take great exception to that because, in part, I remember the way the liberals were screaming bloody murder about the plebiscite in Chile and demanding not only that election day be fair, but that the campaign be fair. Well, why the double standard for Nicaragua?

**Q.** What happens now?

**A.** I'm afraid that one thing that may unfortunately happen is that over the next two months, before Mrs. Chamorro is inaugurated, the Sandinistas will probably dump a five-year weapons supply into El Salvador. I'm sure they will try that, and that, of course, would be a tragedy. And I think they will try to retain control, under some facade minister, of the Ministry of Interior, and the army, I'm less worried about the army because it's a conscript army, and it can be sent home. I'm quite worried about the Ministry of Interior, the secret police, which has been headed by Tomas Borge, just as I am about the secret police in Eastern Europe. That's the hard core. And, amazingly, Carter is now defending Sandinista efforts to keep control of the army and he is still attacking the Contras.

**Q.** Is there any way of getting rid of Borge's unit?

**A.** I don't think there are any shortcuts. I think one thing the Chamorro government ought to do is consult with the people who've got a few months head start on them, the people in Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia, etc., and ask them how they are doing. But I don't think there are any shortcuts. I think it's a matter of getting your own loyal people and slowly weeding the others out.

**Q.** Do you think Nicaragua can recover economically?

**A.** With some foreign aid from us, with our help in securing money from the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank, and with their adoption of sound economic policies—which they outlined at the close of the campaign—I think there should be some quick economic recovery.

**Q.** When does Fidel fall?

**A.** I don't understand how Fidel can last more than a couple of years. I think you'll see a steady contraction of the Cuban economy. First, the East Europeans are starting to cut all their aid—that's this year. I think Soviet assistance will probably fall as well, and there are already breadlines in Havana. So Cuba looks more and more to me like Romania.

**A SALUTE TO "CAMERA"**

**HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 27, 1990

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, the media plays a critical role in informing our Nation to news and information. In serving its public, CAMERA [the Committee for Accuracy in Middle East Reporting in America], concentrates on exposing the misreporting on the Middle East. For the past 7 years, CAMERA has built a solid body of evidence illustrating that reporting from this region is often one-sided and frequently incomplete or incorrect.

Several themes, such as human rights, self-determination and democratic goals serve as

a framework for news stories from Israel. These themes repeatedly recur in the coverage of Israel, but are rarely seen in the coverage of the Arab world.

One way that CAMERA gains a realistic perspective on the Middle East is by examining the framework themes to see how they are used and by analyzing whether they are applied equally to all players. By launching their publication "Facts in Focus," CAMERA hopes to help readers achieve the necessary insights and information to make sound judgments about these issues and the larger realities of today's Middle East.

Mr. Speaker, on March 28, 1990, CAMERA is holding a premiere viewing of its film, "The Media, the Message and the Middle East" at the Embassy of Israel. The film will highlight speakers from CAMERA's national conference, including Alan Dershowitz, Alan Keyes, Professor Ruth Wisse and Professor David Wyman. The film will present an examination both of coverage of Israel and of CAMERA's role in countering misinformation and bias.

I commend and compliment CAMERA for contributing to the accuracy of Middle East reporting. Every encouragement is extended to CAMERA to continue their exemplary service and to continue providing precise communication, for the population's benefit.

#### WORLDWIDE U.S. ARMS SALES IN FISCAL YEAR 1989

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 27, 1990

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, under section 36(a) of the Arms Export Control Act the Committee on Foreign Affairs receives a quarterly report which includes information on U.S. sales of defense articles and services. The committee has received information on total U.S. worldwide arms sales during fiscal year 1989.

During fiscal year 1989 the United States sold \$10.864 billion of defense articles and services under the Foreign Military Sales Program. This compares with \$12.219 billion in fiscal year 1988 and \$6.939 in fiscal year 1987.

During fiscal year 1989 the United States issued licenses/approvals for commercially sold defense articles and services totaling \$22.382 billion. This compares with \$19.395 billion in fiscal year 1988 and \$14.804 billion in fiscal year 1987.

Tables on country-by-country FMS and commercial sales during fiscal year 1989 follow:

Total value of defense articles and services sold to each country/purchaser as of Sept. 30, 1989 under foreign military sales

(Dollars in millions)

Algeria.....	1.0
Antigua-Barbuda.....	.2
Argentina.....	18.1
Australia.....	188.8
Austria.....	7.8
Bahrain.....	99.7
Bangladesh.....	1.1
Barbados.....	(*) .7

Total value of defense articles and services sold to each country/purchaser as of Sept. 30, 1989 under foreign military sales—Continued

Belgium.....	12.2
Belize.....	.2
Bolivia.....	.1
Botswana.....	.3
Brazil.....	81.9
Cameroon.....	.3
Canada.....	218.9
Chad.....	.2
Chile.....	.1
China.....	.4
Colombia.....	90.8
Costa Rica.....	.3
Denmark.....	(b) 27.8
Djibouti.....	.4
Dominica.....	.2
Dominican Republic.....	1.3
Ecuador.....	9.2
Egypt.....	(c) 3,042.2
El Salvador.....	(d) 81.6
Equatorial Guinea.....	(1)
Finland.....	1.1
France.....	56.2
Gambia.....	(1)
Germany (Bonn).....	(e) 427.1
Greece.....	158.6
Grenada.....	(1)
Guatemala.....	(f) 12.2
Guinea-Bissau.....	.1
Honduras.....	(g) 22.9
India.....	.1
Indonesia.....	17.6
Ireland.....	(1)
Israel.....	371.3
Italy.....	47.1
Jamaica.....	2.1
Japan.....	277.0
Jordan.....	11.8
Kenya.....	16.3
Korea.....	391.3
Kuwait.....	93.5
Lebanon.....	5.0
Liberia.....	1.5
Luxembourg.....	.3
Madagascar.....	.5
Malawi.....	.4
Malaysia.....	2.0
Mali.....	.1
Mauritania.....	.2
Mexico.....	12.5
Morocco.....	19.1
Nepal.....	.4
Netherlands.....	265.6
New Zealand.....	11.2
Niger.....	(h) 1.0
Nigeria.....	(1)
Norway.....	27.2
Oman.....	1.0
Pakistan.....	1,879.6
Peru.....	2.8
Philippines.....	130.1
Portugal.....	31.7
Sao Tome & Principe.....	.2
Saudi Arabia.....	1,191.5
Senegal.....	2.2
Sierra Leone.....	(1)
Singapore.....	48.8
Somalia.....	(i) 8.4
Spain.....	103.0
St Christopher-Nevis.....	.1
St Lucia.....	.2
St Vincent & Grenadines.....	(j) .1
Sudan.....	4.7
Sweden.....	4.5
Switzerland.....	17.1
Taiwan.....	526.3
Thailand.....	77.1
Tunisia.....	29.8
Turkey.....	339.0
United Arab Emirates.....	52.5

Total value of defense articles and services sold to each country/purchaser as of Sept. 30, 1989 under foreign military sales—Continued

United Kingdom.....	(k) 164.3
Uruguay.....	2.0
Venezuela.....	6.0
Yemen (Sanaa).....	8.2
Zaire.....	8.4
International Orgs.....	85.6
Total.....	10,864.3

<sup>1</sup> Less than \$50,000.

Notes.—Details may not add due to rounding. Construction values are excluded as follows: (\*) \$286,000, (b) \$370,000, (c) \$44.3 million, (d) \$3.9 million, (e) \$100,000, (f) \$2.7 million, (g) \$2.0 million, (h) \$601,000, (i) \$1.7 million, (j) \$146,000, (k) \$131,000.

Licenses/approvals for the export of commercially sold defense articles/services—Sept. 30, 1989

(Dollars in thousands)

Country	Cumulative
Algeria.....	3,577
Andorra.....	6
Argentina.....	131,779
Australia.....	987,836
Austria.....	17,241
Bahamas.....	3,765
Bahrain.....	7,848
Bangladesh.....	2,408
Barbados.....	179
Belgium.....	195,647
Belize.....	20
Bermuda.....	917
Bhutan.....	(1)
Bolivia.....	2,591
Botswana.....	14,587
Brazil.....	76,268
Brunei.....	6,639
Burma.....	273
Burundi.....	123
Cameroon.....	2,250
Canada.....	156,312
Cayman Islands.....	39
Chad.....	25,841
Chile.....	16,896
China.....	53,516
Colombia.....	23,017
Costa Rica.....	3,219
Cyprus.....	423
Denmark.....	110,372
Djibouti.....	4
Dominican Republic.....	5,140
Ecuador.....	8,395
Egypt.....	965,637
El Salvador.....	3,995
Fiji.....	180
Finland.....	30,824
France.....	403,389
French Guiana.....	1,031,616
French Polynesia.....	43
Gabon.....	419
Gambia.....	3
Germany.....	3,116,452
Ghana.....	1
Greece.....	149,807
Grenada.....	2
Guadeloupe.....	5
Guatemala.....	3,291
Guinea.....	303
Guyana.....	77
Haiti.....	1
Honduras.....	14,263
Hong Kong.....	163,269
Iceland.....	1,626
India.....	102,797
Indonesia.....	106,132
Iraq.....	1,093
Ireland.....	1,718
Israel.....	2,517,049
Italy.....	643,272
Ivory Coast.....	61

Country	Cumulative
Jamaica.....	603
Japan.....	2,368,173
Jordan.....	62,955
Kenya.....	1,180
Korea.....	1,151,460
Kuwait.....	121,435
Lebanon.....	168
Liechtenstein.....	1,092
Luxembourg.....	34,715
Macau.....	9
Malaysia.....	141,955
Malta.....	2
Malvides.....	21
Martinique.....	7
Mauritania.....	455
Mauritius.....	171
Mexico.....	312,384
Monaco.....	44
Morocco.....	20,154
Mozambique.....	92
Nambia.....	1,591
Nepal.....	12
Netherlands.....	323,050
Netherlands Antilles.....	70
New Zealand.....	63,266
Nicaragua.....	11
Niger.....	217
Nigeria.....	44,993
Norway.....	217,060
Oman.....	6,320
Pakistan.....	235,785
Panama.....	6,884
Papua-New Guinea.....	25
Paraguay.....	1,064
Peru.....	10,581
Philippines.....	86,865
Portugal.....	47,841
Qatar.....	301
Reunion.....	151
Saudi Arabia.....	429,003
Senegal.....	55
Sierra Leone.....	3
Singapore.....	391,529
Spain.....	158,056
Sri Lanka.....	1,142
St Lucia.....	6
St Vincent.....	1
Sudan.....	196
Surinam.....	6
Sweden.....	101,791
Switzerland.....	482,726
Taiwan.....	643,064
Tanzania.....	19
Thailand.....	207,695
Togo.....	244
Tonga.....	4
Trinidad & Tobago.....	1,042
Tunisia.....	733
Turkey.....	308,046
Turks and Caicos.....	1
Uganda.....	24,082
USSR.....	418
United Arab Emirates.....	449,224
United Kingdom.....	2,328,491
Upper Volta.....	84
Uruguay.....	2,250
Venezuela.....	95,745
Yemen (Sanaa).....	1,221
Yugoslavia.....	22,342
Zaire.....	65
Zambia.....	1,034
Zimbabwe.....	559
International Orgs.....	353,646
Worldwide total.....	22,382,140

Worldwide total..... 22,382,140  
 † Less than \$500.  
 Note.—Details may not add due to rounding.

**HONORING JACK M. FIELDS, SR.—BUSINESS LEADER, CIVIC ACTIVIST**

**HON. TOM DeLAY**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 27, 1990

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sadness that I wish to bring to the attention of the House the passing of Jack M. Fields, Sr. of Humble, TX. Jack was the father of my Houston-area colleague, Jack M. Fields, Jr.

While Jack Fields, Sr. was enormously proud of both his sons, and while he reveled in their successes, Jack was a remarkable man in his own right—a man whose civic activism and sense of public service made him notable, and a man who will be sorely missed in Humble, TX.

Jack suffered a heart attack and died suddenly at his home on Wednesday evening, March 15. He was 65 years old. Jack founded Rosewood Memorial Park Cemetery and Rosewood Funeral Home and was a longtime civic activist in the Humble area.

He served for 22 years as a member of the Humble School Board, and at various times during that period he served as the board's president, vice president, and secretary. Jack's commitment to education was well-known. Indeed, last year, Texas Gov. Bill Clements appointed Jack to a 6-year term on the educational excellence committee.

A native of Dayton, TX, Jack graduated from Humble High School before entering the Air Force, where he served with distinction as a bombardier aboard a B-24 and earned the rank of first lieutenant. Following his military service, he earned a bachelor of science degree in chemistry from the University of Houston before opening his family's cemetery and funeral home business in 1948.

More than most Americans, perhaps, Jack Fields, Sr., knew the importance of getting involved in one's community—giving of one's time and efforts to make one's community a better place. And no one in Humble gave more of his time to a multitude of civic organizations than Jack Fields, Sr.

Jack was a longtime member of the Humble Rotary Club, of which he was a founder, serving as its president and vice president at various times. In 1986 and 1988, he was named Rotarian of the Year.

As a member of the Humble Area Chamber of Commerce, Jack served on the board for more than 20 years, including terms as president and secretary of the organization. The chamber has honored him as its Citizen of the Year.

Jack also was active in the Humble Wildcats Club, of which he was a member for more than 15 years. He had served as chairman of the FFA fair and rodeo auction committee.

Mr. Speaker, the list goes on. Jack served as chairman of the United Fund drive in the Humble area, was a member of the board of directors of the Northeast Medical Center in Humble and initiated the formation of the Octavia Fields Memorial Library, which was named after his mother. He served for 9 years as president of the Youth Athletic Association,

and was instrumental in forming the Little League park in Humble. He was also chairman of the Little League horse show for 4 years.

And despite the time required to serve his community in these organizations—time which he gave freely to just about anyone who asked for his help—Jack found time to serve as a director of the First City Bank of Humble. Also, he was an active member of the First Baptist Church of Humble.

Last year, a group of Humble citizens joined together to start the Jack M. Fields, Sr. Endowment Scholarship Fund. The fund raises money for disadvantaged students in the Humble area who want to seek a higher education.

It is this fund which will serve as a permanent monument to the efforts of Jack M. Fields, Sr. Even though he is no longer with us, his good work will continue, and young men and women from the Humble area who might not have the financial means to attend college will do so—thanks to Jack Fields, Sr.

Mr. Speaker, I know that you join with me in extending our sincere condolences to Jack's loving wife—and business partner—of 44 years, Jessie Faye; his two sons, U.S. Congressman Jack Fields, Jr. and Jess Fields; and his three grandchildren, Jess Fields, Jr., Jordan Noelle Fields, and Josh Hughes.

We wish each of them well in the weeks and months ahead. Like the men and women of Humble, TX—especially the 1,000 friends who gathered to bid farewell to this remarkable and much-loved man—we consider ourselves lucky to have been blessed by the good works of Jack M. Fields, Sr.

**COMMUNISM IS FAILING**

**HON. DUNCAN HUNTER**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 27, 1990

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, with the stunning demise of Marxist-Leninism in Eastern Europe and the recent Nicaraguan elections, communism is failing. As for totalitarianism, well, it has not yet succumbed to the worldwide move toward democratization. However, in Latin America, recent positive developments do offer hope for the future.

After U.S. troops put an end to the regime of General Noriega, Panama is on the road to democracy, albeit a long and hard one. Just weeks ago, the Nicaraguan people spoke boldly when they soundly refused to give Daniel Ortega and his Sandinista party what they had for so long tried to attain by use of force—legitimate power. In a generally open and fair election, the people were finally able to voice their opinions, something they hadn't done for many years. Now, if only they had the chance, it is also safe to assume that the Cuban people would vote to oust Fidel Castro and his old-fashioned Marxist-Leninist politics that have brought economic, social, and political ruination to the nation. These changes in Latin America are mentioned here because of the bearing on events taking place in the Dominican Republic.

The Dominican Republic has had—like many Latin American countries—a history of military-led governments as well as popularly-elected governments. What is so ironic, indeed incredible, about the current Dominican presidential election campaign is the proclaimed Marxist claims to have U.S. support. Candidate Juan Bosch, who was overthrown by a civil military movement 7 months after reaching power in 1963, is again aiming for the Dominican presidency. The irony? Bosch is an avowed Marxist. He even said so on national television last fall.

The September 5, 1989, edition of the Dominican newspaper *Ultima Hora* contained a summary of Bosch's television appearance the day before. Declaring that "I am a Marxist, but not a Leninist," Bosch launched into a diatribe against the United States and blamed it for the strength and influence of narcotraffic in the Dominican Republic. He also stated that he looked at everything in the world through a Marxist glass: "I was and am a Marxist in everything that refers to the study of society. The person who does not study society from the point of view of Karl Marx cannot understand society." Strong words indeed. But strange in a world that has proven the folly of Marxism.

What is important in this election, however, is that there are other candidates promoting such policies as free markets, reduced taxes, closer United States/Dominican Republic relations and less government. Among those candidates is Jacobo Majluta of the Independent Revolutionary Party (PRI).

In a recent Gallup poll, Bosch led with 34 percent. The United States has not officially supported any candidate and has stressed that it is up to the people of the Dominican Republic to choose.

It is clear that there are choices in this election. On one hand you have Majluta, a politician who shares much of the policies of the Reagan-Bush administrations, and on the other you have Bosch, a diehard Marxist. There cannot be a more clearcut and important choice. After all, the Dominican Republic is a key United States ally in the Caribbean Basin. It is strategically located between Communist Cuba and Puerto Rico, and it shares the island of Hispaniola with Haiti. The Dominican Republic lies adjacent to critical shipping lanes and air routes.

It is for this very reason that Fidel Castro—always looking for more Caribbean nations to undermine—is anxiously awaiting for a fellow Marxist to gain power. With the downfall of Ortega and the ouster of General Noriega, Castro is becoming increasingly isolated, both economically and politically. He is, therefore, understandably interested in Bosch. And Bosch, it seems, is also interested in going outside of the Dominican Republic for support. Indeed, it was recently announced in Dominican newspapers that Bosch already has established contacts in Panama and Venezuela. His party sent representatives to Panama to pick up 52 trucks and vans for his campaign drive. It appears even former Panamanian strongman General Noriega was a big supporter of Bosch, and there were allegedly contacts with Castro and Ortega. Even if there were not, it is logical that Castro would welcome another Marxist in the Caribbean.

For now, however, it appears the geopolitical interests of the United States will be lost if Bosch is victorious at the polls.

#### TRIBUTE TO CORINA DAVIS

### HON. GUS YATRON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 27, 1990*

Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to a bright and talented young woman from Reading, PA. I am speaking of Corina Davis, who is currently a senior at Antietam Junior/Senior High School in Reading. Upon graduation from high school this spring, Corina is planning to further her interest in the arts and humanities in college.

On May 13, 1990, a special ceremony will be held to recognize Corina's successful completion of all requirements for the Girl Scout's Gold Award. Corina's hard work and tenacious efforts to serve her community and fellow Girl Scouts makes her a most worthy recipient of the Gold Award, which is the highest honor a Girl Scout can receive.

Mr. Speaker, Corina has been active in scouting for most of her life. Naturally, she entered the Girl Scouts as a Brownie, but Corina has proven her abilities and climbed the ranks through Junior, Cadette and Senior Girl Scout Programs. In addition to Scouting, Corina has participated in many extracurricular activities both in and beyond high school, and she has taken several art classes over the years.

Mr. Speaker, it is indeed a pleasure for me to recognize Corina's achievements before you and the other Members of the House of Representatives, as well as the rest of the Nation. Moreover, I am certain that the Gold Award will be the first of many more honors for Corina. Let me take this moment before the House to commend Corina for her accomplishments and to wish her the best of luck and success in all of her future endeavors.

#### A TRIBUTE TO LAKE CITY HIGH SCHOOL

### HON. TIMOTHY J. PENNY

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 27, 1990*

Mr. PENNY. Mr. Speaker, the First Congressional District in southeastern Minnesota is once again the seat of basketball in the land of 10,000 lakes as—for the second straight year—teams from the district have won both the class A and class AA high school boys basketball championships. In fact, 3 of the 4 teams who played for the championship in those 2 classes came from southeastern Minnesota.

Lake City and Mankato Loyola were two of those teams. In a game that went down to the final buzzer, Lake City beat Loyola 52-51. It was an exhausting contest that could have easily gone either way—the score was tied four times in the fourth quarter alone—but on that night the Lake City Tigers outlasted the Crusaders of Loyola.

Lake City arrived at their State tournament championship in easier fashion by beating Staples-Motley in the quarter finals, 60-47, and Minneapolis de la Salle, 46-36 in the semifinals.

This marks the third State championship for the Tigers, as they won back-to-back championships in 1978 and 1979. Those years they were led by Randy Breuer, who went on to lead the University of Minnesota to their last Big Ten championship and who now plays for the Minnesota Timberwolves in the NBA.

It would be difficult to predict what the future holds in store for the members of this 1990 championship team, but if current success is any indication, the sky is the limit for what they can achieve. We offer our most sincere congratulations to the players, coaches, parents, and fans of Lake City High School.

#### NICARAGUAN ELECTION OBSERVATIONS

### HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 27, 1990*

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, although I was skeptical whether free and fair elections could be held in Nicaragua, I never doubted for an instant that if the elections were indeed free, that Violeta Chamorro would be the victor. However, if my only preelection information source was the U.S. news media, I am sure I would have been convinced otherwise.

The following article highlights individual news accounts, and in some instances the names of those journalists behind the stories, who displayed the most blatant pro-Ortega bias before, during, and after the elections. I believe this is must reading for those of my colleagues who rely on these sources for objective news coverage. To me, there is no clearer proof that many news agencies throughout the country have their own hidden agendas.

I hope my colleagues whose job it is to remain well informed will take the time to read this revealing article.

[From Human Events, Mar. 10, 1990]

#### NICARAGUAN ELECTION OBSERVATIONS

Virtually all the media were caught flat-footed by Violeta Chamorro's landslide victory over Daniel Ortega and the Sandinistas, but our reporter on the scene—Peter LaBarbera—had it right along. In our February 24 issue, LaBarbera wrote a story saying that Chamorro should win in a free election.

In his story the following week, which LaBarbera wrote from Managua just three days before the election, he was prophetic. "Support for UNO," he allowed, "is much stronger than most foreign journalists are reporting. Many Nicaraguans who didn't wish to talk much about it—including those who play it safe and attend the FSLN rallies—are voting for UNO. Hence the confidence of the opposition . . ."

LaBarbera said that Chamorro caught the "Big Mo" in late January, and indicated she should win—in an entirely free election—with as much as 60 percent of the vote. (She actually won 55 percent of the ballots.) Up until the very end of the campaign, said La

Barbera, Ortega was playing hardball, harassing and intimidating UNO supporters. But Chamorro should win handily if the election wasn't stolen, he contended, and "only FSLN supporters believe those polls."

The U.S. media displayed an amazing pro-Ortega bias before, during and after the elections. Daniel Ortega's concession speech even began, "Friends of the national and international press . . ." while the Associated Press reported that some of the foreign journalists who had gathered to hear Ortega give his concession speech were sobbing "large tears." NBC's Brian Gumbel, ABC's Peter Jennings and the front-page of the Washington Post frequently appeared to be reporting as if they were Ortega partisans.

While in Managua, Peter LaBarbera told us that many of those covering the election appeared sympathetic to the Sandinistas or easily deceived. Had the reporters looked behind the slick campaign events and talked to the Nicaraguan people, he said, "they would have realized that UNO's support was wide and deep."

No one seemed more pro-Ortega than Jennings, who touted the ABC/Washington Post poll which had Ortega winning by a landslide. (The Post also carried the poll's results prominently on its front page.)

ABC's new anchor was almost jubilant in announcing its findings. "We designed the questions," he said. "The poll was conducted by the Washington pollsters Belden & Russonello who have a lot of experience in Latin America. It wasn't a phone call. All the respondents wrote down their own answers in secret and apparently with great enthusiasm."

Jennings apologized later, sort of, but this wasn't the only time his bias appeared to be showing. It is an estimated fact—admitted to by the CIA, the Sandinistas and the FMLN guerrillas in EL Salvador—that the Sandinistas have been aiding the FMLN. Indeed, FMLN headquarters are in Managua.

But Jennings, as the Washington Times' Don Kowet trenchantly observed in his March 1 report, acted as if the charge were only an unproven accusation. He said that the Sandinistas had been "accused" of fueling civil war in El Salvador by "funneling arms to the Salvadoran rebels," and then wondered whether, "[t]rue or not," this would have an important impact on the Salvadoran conflict.

How, wondered a very perplexed Kowet, could Jennings let the words "true or not" escape his lips? "For months," said Kowet, "the FMLN has been admitting it gets arms from Nicaragua. In fact, and FMLN leader said so two days ago in the Post. Daniel Ortega admitted his support for the FMLN when he said that if he won the election he would stop supplying arms to the Salvadoran guerrillas."

"Where is Mr. Jennings getting his outdated line in El Salvador? Perhaps he's been watching recent episodes of Fox Broadcasting's bizarre leftwing cop show '21 Jump Street' . . ."

"Was Mr. Jennings watching . . . when a saintly FMLN martyr assured the cops that his guerrillas didn't get any weapons from the Cubans or Sandinistas since they could buy all they wanted from the U.S.-supplied Nicaraguan Contras? Maybe that might explain his performance the other night."

It sure was sad walking around the Olof Palme Convention Center the day after UNO's victory over the Sandinistas Front. LaBarbera informs us. "Leftists who had

flown or hitchhiked into Managua to celebrate what they thought would be a certain FMLN victory could be seen with heads hung low, or commiserating with one another about the U.S. "intervention," which they said sealed the government's election defeat.

"It's just going to be awful going back to Washington now, to see the right-wing getting all involved again in Nicaragua's internal affairs," said one "Sandalista" who came to Nicaragua at the invitation of Robert White's Center for International Development Policy.

A mood of dejection hovered over the center, Nicaragua's most modern building, which was donated by Sweden. Many left-wingers tried to console their Nicaraguan Sandinistas friends by assuring them that six years from now they will defeat UNO.

Before the election, Ed Asner, the pro-Marxist TV actor, was confident of a Sandinistas victory. Afterwards, he told David Hirschmann of the Council for Inter-American Security that Central American solidarity activists must now concentrate all their energy on El Salvador.

For his part, liberal Sen. Christopher Dodd, Connecticut Democrat—a consistent supporter in Congress of Sandinistas positions—tried to take away from the UNO triumph: "I wouldn't call it a great victory for the UNO party, but a desire of the Nicaraguan great victory for the UNO party, but a desire of the Nicaraguan people for change," he said.

Violetta Chamorro's landslide victory drove some supporters to denunciations that were, well, overwrought. Larry Birns, of the Council on Hemispheric Affairs, for example, said, "I am filled with an inner rage that the corner bully won over the little guy." Miffed at the overwhelming voter rejection of his fellow leftists, he lamented, "The Sandinistas had the right to win, to rule a country that was not being visited by an extraordinary array of negative factors."

Former President Jimmy Carter, who gave us the Sandinistas back in 1979, and was still covering up for their election abuses in the 1990 campaign, gave credit for Violetta Chamorro's victory to . . . Daniel Ortega. We should, he said on CBS's "This Morning" TV show, "acknowledge the achievement that has been offered to Nicaragua by Daniel Ortega and the Sandinistas."

INTRODUCTION OF THE FOREIGN TRADE ZONE IMPROVEMENT ACT

HON. DONALD J. PEASE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 27, 1990

Mr. PEASE. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of my colleagues Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. BARNARD, and Mr. LEVIN, I am introducing today the Foreign Trade Zone [FTZ] Improvement Act, a bill designed to give the FTZ Program a much needed tune up.

Recent growth in FTZ's, sites within this country that are considered outside U.S. customs territory, has been phenomenal. Between fiscal years 1975-87, general purpose zones, located in ports of entry and used primarily for warehousing and distribution, increased from 17 to 138. Subzones, which

contain single manufacturing plants—largely auto—increased from 2 to 101.

While the proliferation of general purpose zones does not overly concern us, the rapid growth in subzones, and its effect on our balance of trade, certainly does. Much of subzone growth is a direct result of inverted tariffs on automotive and other products, whereby parts carry a higher import duty than finished products. By permitting duty-free entry of parts and components, subzones allow manufacturers to get around inverted tariffs. This has resulted in large savings for automakers and, by contrast, cries of unfair trade by U.S. auto parts producers, who argue that the zones encourage automakers to import parts rather than buy domestically.

In spite of the FTZ Program's growth, Congress has remained surprisingly disinterested in reevaluating the FTZ Act of 1934. In fact, 40 years have passed since Congress last provided the Commerce Department, which administers this program, with any statutory guidance on FTZ's. Within the past year, both the General Accounting Office [GAO] and the House Government Operations Committee have recommended that Congress amend the FTZ Act, requiring the FTZ Board to follow specific trade and employment criteria in reviewing zone applications. In line with these recommendations, the Foreign Trade Zones Improvement Act would:

Establish public economic interest criteria for the Board's use;

Place the burden of proof on the FTZ applicant;

Set up specific time deadlines for the Board to follow in reviewing applications; and

Require that new FTZ's—those approved after the passage of this act—be reviewed every 7 years or when "good cause" is demonstrated.

Our intent is not to derail the FTZ Program. We recognize that many companies and employees have reaped impressive benefits from the existence of FTZ's. Nevertheless, we also believe that this program needs an overhaul. The reforms that we propose are well-balanced, reasonable, and noncontroversial. In fact, the program's supporters and critics alike share the view that future zones should meet a public interest standard, and that applications should be reviewed more quickly and thoroughly.

I urge my colleagues to give this bill serious consideration.

The bill follows:

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 "Foreign Trade Zones Improvement Act".

SEC. 2. COMPOSITION OF BOARD.

Section 1(b) of the Act of June 18, 1934 (commonly known as the "Foreign Trade Zones Act" and hereinafter referred to as the "Act") (19 U.S.C. 81a(b)) is amended by striking out "and the Secretary of the Army;" and inserting "the Secretary of Labor, and the United States Trade Representative;"

**SEC. 3. PURPOSE AND CRITERIA FOR APPROVING ZONES.**

Section 2(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 81b(b)) is amended—

(1) by striking out "(b) NUMBER OF ZONES PER PORT OF ENTRY.—" and inserting "(3)"; and

(2) by inserting before paragraph (3) (as so redesignated under paragraph (1) of this section) the following:

"(b) PURPOSE AND NUMBER OF ZONES; PUBLIC ECONOMIC INTEREST CRITERIA APPLICABLE TO ZONES.—(1) The purpose of foreign trade zones is to foster free and fair trade through increased export and transshipment activity.

"(2) The Board may not grant an application to establish a zone under this Act unless the Board finds that the proposed zone will meet each of the following public economic interest criteria:

"(A) The proposed zone will result in higher domestic employment than would be the case if the zone were not approved.

"(B) The activities that will be carried out in the proposed zone will not have a detrimental effect on companies supplying goods to the industry that will operate on the zone.

"(C) The activities that will be carried out in the proposed zone will have a positive effect on the United States balance of trade.

"(D) The activities that will be carried out in the proposed zone will be consistent with national trade policy goals.

"(E) The operation of the proposed zone will not significantly harm competitors in the domestic economy that produce similar goods, particularly in import sensitive industries."

**SEC. 4. APPLICATION FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF ZONES.**

Section 6 of the Act (19 U.S.C. 81f) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraph (5) of subsection (a) as paragraph (7);

(2) by inserting after paragraph (4) of subsection (a) the following new paragraphs:

"(5) the ability of the applicant to maintain operations in the zone;

"(6) The customs and tax benefits that will accrue to the applicant as a result of the operation of the zone;"

(3) by redesignating subsection (b) as subsection (c); and

(4) by inserting after subsection (a) the following new subsection:

"(b) PUBLIC ECONOMY INTEREST CRITERIA.—The applicant has the burden of proving by substantial evidence that the proposed zone and the operations therein will meet the public economic interest criteria set forth in section 2(b)(2)."

**SEC. 5. ACTION ON APPLICATIONS.**

Section 7 of the Act (19 U.S.C. 81g) is amended to read as follows:

**"SEC. 7. GRANTING OF APPLICATIONS, MANDATORY REVIEW.**

"(a) NOTICE OF, AND COMMENT ON, APPLICATIONS.—(1) After receiving an application under section 6, the Board shall promptly—

"(A) cause to be published in the Federal Register a notice—

"(i) containing the text of the application,

"(ii) inviting, during the 30-day period following the date of publication of the notice, written comment by interested persons on the application, and

"(iii) informing the public that opportunity for a public hearing on the application is available under paragraph (2); and

"(B) if the application proposes a zone in which articles will be manufactured, request the United States International Trade Com-

mission to prepare an opinion on the application under subsection (b).

"(2) If, by the 30th day after the date of publication of notice of an application under paragraph (1), 2 or more interested persons have requested a public hearing on the application, the Board shall, after appropriate notice, hold such a hearing no later than the close of the 15-day period following such 30th day.

"(b) ITC OPINION.—If the United States International Trade Commission receives a request from the Board under subsection (a)(1)(B) regarding an application, the Commission shall prepare, and submit to the Board within 40 days, an opinion regarding whether the proposed zone and the operations therein will meet the public economic interest criteria set forth in section 2(b)(2).

"(c) ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT.—It is the sense of Congress that the Board should consider the environmental impact of a proposed zone when reviewing the application. If appropriate, any such consideration should include consultation with the Corps of Engineers.

"(d) BOARD ACTION.—(1) The Board shall grant an application to establish a zone if the Board finds that—

"(A) the proposed plans and location are suitable for the accomplishment of the purpose of a zone;

"(B) the facilities and appurtenances proposed to be provided for the zone are sufficient; and

"(C) the proposed zone will meet all of the public economic interest criteria set forth in section 2(b)(2).

"(2) Before making a decision with respect to an application, the Board shall take into account—

"(A) all written and oral public comment submitted in regard to the application; and

"(B) if applicable, the opinion of the United States International Trade Commission submitted under subsection (b).

"(3)(A) If the circumstances described in subparagraph (B) do not apply to an application, the Board shall make a decision with respect to the application on or before the 45th day after the date on which notice of the application is published under subsection (a)(1)(A).

"(B) If a public hearing is held on an application under subsection (a)(2) or if the United States International Trade Commission is required to submit an opinion on the application under subsection (b), the Board shall make a decision with respect to the application on or before the 15th day after—

"(i) the last day of such hearing;

"(ii) the day on which such opinion is submitted; or

"(iii) if both such a hearing is held and an opinion submitted, the later of such last day or day of submission.

"(e) REVIEW OF GRANTS.—(1) The Board shall, with respect to each zone that was applied for on or after the date of the enactment of the Foreign Trade Zones Improvement Act, review the operation of the zone for the purpose of determining whether the zone is meeting the public economic interest criteria set forth in section 2(b)(2).

"(2) The Board shall conduct the review required under paragraph (1) regarding each zone no less frequently than by the close of each 7-year period following the granting of the application, but shall conduct such a review at any time an interested party shows good cause for review."

**SEC. 6. REPORT TO CONGRESS.**

Section 16(c) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 81p) is amended by adding at the end thereof the

following new sentence: "The report shall include a statement prepared by the Commissioner of Customs summarizing the administration of the customs laws with respect to the zones during the period covered by the report."

**SEC. 7. REVOCATION OF GRANTS.**

The first sentence of section 18(a) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 81r(a)) is amended to read as follows: "In the event—

"(1) of repeated willful violations of any of the provisions of this Act by the grantee; or

"(2) that the Board, after review under section 7(e), considers that zone is not meeting one or more of the public economic interest criteria set forth in section 2(b)(2);

the Board may revoke the grant after 4 months' notice to the grantee and affording it an opportunity to be heard."

**SEC. 8. EFFECTIVE DATE.**

The amendments made by this Act take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act; but the amendments made by sections 3, 4, and 5, and the amendment made by section 7 with respect to grant revocation for failure to meet public economic interest criteria, only apply with respect to foreign trade zones for which application is made on or after such date.

**OAKLAND PRIVATE INDUSTRY COUNCIL**

**HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 27, 1990

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, Irving Berlin once said the toughest thing about being a success is that you've got to keep on being a success. And that is exactly what the Oakland Private Industry Council has done. This marks the third year the Oakland PIC's JTPA Employment and Training Program, PIC Experience has sponsored a local contest in celebration of National Employ the Older Worker Week. The contest is designed to find Oakland's oldest paid worker and one over 65 making an especially unique or noteworthy contribution to an employer. These two winners are selected from 12 weekly winners; all are honored at a festive awards luncheon paid through donations from PIC board members and local businesses.

The contest and awards luncheon has proven over the years to be a highly successful way of drawing the public's attention to the positive side of aging and the vital role older workers play in today's workplace. The publicity that surrounds the contest serves to dispel some of the negative myths that, unfortunately, are still sometimes associated with the aging process.

Dr. Joyce T. Berry, U.S. Commissioner on Aging, will serve as keynote speaker at the March 26 luncheon. Dr. Berry's comments related to Americans living longer and healthier lives will underscore the theme that older workers can and do continue to be highly productive motivated, and loyal employees.

The high spot of the awards luncheon is the presentation of awards to the contest winners; each honoree is a success story. Each is an impressive example that age in itself does not



have to be a barrier to successful and meaningful employment.

Elizabeth Werschull heads the list of honorees. At 94 Ms. Werschull continues to work 5 hours a day at a local cleaners, handling incoming and outgoing garments, tagging clothing, assisting customers and taking care of the banking. She is living proof that an older worker can still do the job, and still do it well.

The Oakland Private Industry Council is not only proud of the success the contest has achieved in focusing public attention on the benefit of hiring older workers, but also of its work of expanding the employment opportunities for over 600 older job seekers since 1986. Many of these job seekers have experienced the adverse effects of unemployment, such as diminished self-esteem, isolation, and economic pressures. Some of them must enter the work force for the first time, at the same age others are retiring. Some need to upgrade their skills to be competitive; others find themselves unemployed late in their careers. It's through PIC experience that these job seekers get the training they need to become successfully employed.

The Oakland PIC's continuing success can best be summed up by one of its clients, Harold Mitchell:

The Oakland Private Industry Council really helped me out. I needed a job. It had been a long time since I had to look for work and I didn't know how to go about it. I found myself getting depressed because I knew I had a lot to offer, but I just didn't know how to find an employer who would hire me. Then I got together with the PIC job counselors and together we decided I should go to security guard school. The idea of going back to school made me a little nervous at first, but I caught on fast. Right after I graduated I got a good job. It's a job that has made me real happy, and I know my employer is pleased with my work. So I'd say the PIC really changed my life.

#### TARGETED EXPORT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

### HON. WILLIAM M. THOMAS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 27, 1990

Mr. THOMAS of California. Mr. Speaker, today I am joining with Senator PETE WILSON and several of our House colleagues to introduce legislation reauthorizing the Targeted Export Assistance [TEA] Program at a level of \$325 million per year. I hope others in the House will join us in supporting reauthorization of this critical export promotion program.

The bill continues the current law focus of TEA export promotion funding: That of assisting industries victimized by unfair foreign trade practices to overcome the effects of unfair competition. The bill also provides for improved congressional oversight of the program by requiring the Department of Agriculture to report to Congress on the use of TEA funds within 15 months after funds are received by applicants.

The TEA program is one of the success stories of the 1985 farm bill. Funds made available by TEA have been matched by U.S.

commodity groups. In fact, specialty crop producers all over the Nation, farmers who do not get Federal subsidies for their crops, have benefited from TEA export promotions. A list of the commodities that have been helped to expand their export opportunities under the TEA program includes peaches, raisins, barley, sorghum, soybeans, kiwifruit, cherries, pistachios, almonds, wool, prunes, seafood, strawberries, grapes, plums, nectarines, pears, walnuts, cotton, oranges, grapefruit, hops, wood products, honey, lemons, peanuts, potatoes, sunflowers, apples, rice, poultry, corn, red meats, wheat, and wine. This is an important program for all kinds of specialty crop exporters.

When Senator WILSON and I first discussed this concept, I thought it was a great idea. I still do. During my service in Congress, I have met with trade officials from nations such as Japan and the European Community nearly every year. I can tell you without fear of contradiction that those people used to think the United States was not serious about farm exports. They were especially convinced that specialty crops were low on our list of trade priorities. After the 1985 farm bill, that is no longer true.

The Foreign Agriculture Service has taken a multitude of steps to improve the administration of this program since 1985. The Service has tried to be certain that Federal funds spent under the TEA program are used in the most effective manner possible—including the use of matching funds from U.S. industries applying for TEA support. Industry has spent nearly \$200 million of its own funds under the TEA program, and expenditure of another \$60 million is expected this year. The bill builds on this record by requiring the Department to report on each TEA grant's use by applicants within 15 months of the time funds are made available. This improved oversight should answer any criticism of this program.

The program's successes show just how much progress has been made and how important this program has been made. Today, California raisins hold 85 percent of the United Kingdom consumer pack raisin market because of a TEA project. United States citrus sales in Japan and other parts of the Pacific Rim have been expanded under the program. TEA funds helped U.S. wine exports grow 14 percent during the last 3 years through promotional and education projects in 19 countries. Avocado, walnut, almond, and pistachio nut exports have achieved equally impressive gains through market promotion efforts founded in part on TEA funds.

Under no circumstances should the Targeted Export Assistance Program be left out of the 1990 farm bill. It would send the wrong signal to the Europeans, to Japan and to other countries engaged in unfair trade in fruits, vegetables, meats, and other specialty crops. It is especially important that we preserve this vital trade tool while we are waiting for the outcome of the Uruguay Round trade negotiations. The TEA Program has been successful in helping U.S. commodity groups open foreign markets and we should keep this important tool in place until other nations agree to eliminate the trade distorting practices that led to the Targeted Export Assist-

ance proposal Senator WILSON and I introduced 5 years ago.

#### TRIBUTE TO PORTSMOUTH HIGH SCHOOL BASKETBALL TEAM

### HON. BOB McEWEN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 27, 1990

Mr. McEWEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to draw the attention of my colleagues to the achievements of the Portsmouth High School Trojan's boys basketball team in the 1990 Division II Ohio State Championship Tournament held in St. John Arena at Ohio State University in Columbus, OH.

The Trojans advanced to the finals of the State tournament against a strong team from Colonel White High School in Dayton, OH. History records they played very well. Officially, the 1990 Trojans will be listed as State runner-up's, but they have returned to Portsmouth as champions, proud of their great 24-3 season.

The team, coaches, manager, and cheerleaders will be honored as champions this Friday night at a banquet. They are champions because they brought honor to themselves, their families and their community by their efforts. I wish to applaud them all.

First, the players on the 1990 Portsmouth High School Trojans boy's basketball team: David Austin; Emanuel (Lou) Barnes, Scott Barnes, Mike Estep, Brian Kelly, Dwight Lewis, Darryl Lisath, D'Amond Mannon, Eric Miller, Roger (Todd) Skaggs, Jay White and Phillip (Phil) Whitehead, Jr.

The players were ably assisted by their student manager, Philip Berger. The team could not have succeeded on their own. The Trojans were trained and coached through their especially successful season by Joe Susboticki, Rick Ferrell, Jim Rhea, Kirk McMahan, and Jim Stanley.

A team and coaches cannot do this well without the support of the community, dedicated faculty, loving parents, and faithful fans.

Fans acting on their own have an impact of course. But this year, the value of having a great cheerleading squad lead the fans was never more apparent. So I also thank the 1990 Trojan boy's basketball cheerleaders: Kelly Birkhimer, Jessica Conley, Marsha Gannon, Luann Griffith, Andrea (Andi) Hermann, Tracy McCoy, Jennifer McGraw, Kristy McGraw, Jodi Rawlins, and Amy Wise.

A basketball season lasts only a few months, but the memories of the Trojan's achievements this year will live on. Everyone will carry memories of hard work, dedication, determination, and team work from this special season. I join with the entire Portsmouth community in saluting their achievements and I commend their efforts to you today.

## FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE

## HON. DON RITTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 27, 1990

Mr. RITTER. Mr. President, Mr. Gorbachev and his associates continue to assure us that Soviet authorities will not use force to stop the Lithuanians on their road to freedom and independence.

But Mr. President, how does Mr. Gorbachev define the menacing passage of an armored column past the Lithuanian Parliament at 3 a.m.? How does Mr. Gorbachev define the deployment of Soviet troops to take over five Lithuanian Government buildings? How does Mr. Gorbachev define the use of armed Soviet soldiers to storm two hospitals and drag out—in a bloody trail—23 young men of Lithuania who refuse to serve in the ranks of an illegally occupying army?

When does the application of all these measures of control and intimidation amount to force? Does force mean the jailing and killing of innocent Lithuanians or does it also mean the bloody beating of courageous young Lithuanians and the military occupation of Lithuania, something we are presently witnessing.

Mr. President, it is important that we speak out now, that we let the Soviets know that we stand with the Lithuanian people in their time of need.

It is important that we speak out, and say again, that we do not recognize the forcible incorporation of the Baltic nations into the U.S.S.R. in 1939 as a result of the Hitler-Stalin pact, that grave harm will come to the growing relationship between the United States and the U.S.S.R. if blood shed occurs or if they persist in their military subjugation of Lithuania.

Mr. President, I call on you to recognize the independent nation of Lithuania—and establish full diplomatic, economic and cultural ties.

Many of us in Congress urgently request that you take this bold step of recognition—which is fully in line with the past and present United States policy of not accepting their incorporation into the Soviet Union. In a few short hours, last week, 100 Members of Congress signed on to such a request.

If the United States has maintained that Lithuania is not a part of the Soviet Union—why should the United States be so hesitant to recognize Lithuania as a fully independent and sovereign nation, which it was before the Soviet invasion?

America's lack of recognition of Lithuania, and the lack of recognition by other Western nations, encourages Soviet hard-liners to act violently because they underestimate the impact of their actions. America must take the lead. The courageous people of Lithuania are crying out for recognition and the moral, economic, and political support that goes with such recognition.

President Bush, we call on you to act—and recognize Lithuania's independence.

A TRIBUTE TO OWATONNA  
HIGH SCHOOL

## HON. TIMOTHY J. PENNY

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 27, 1990

Mr. PENNY. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to announce that for the second straight year, Minnesota's First Congressional District in the southeastern corner of the State is home to both the class A and double A high school basketball champions. In fact, three of the four teams playing for the championship in those two classes hail from the First District.

We are especially proud that for the second straight year, Owatonna has captured the class double A basketball championship. It is always nice to see a school from a rural community compete with a school from a large metropolitan area. But Owatonna did more than just compete—they dominated Minneapolis North, walking away with a 72 to 26 victory. It was one point away from being the most lopsided championship score in Minnesota high school basketball history.

This was not a perfect season for the Indians, however. They were forced to bounce back from an early season string of losses which made their quest for back-to-back State championships seem highly unlikely. But hard work, determination, and the unquestionable loyalty of their fans pulled them through. I had the pleasure of attending the pep rally at Owatonna High School following the championship and can personally attest to the outstanding support the people of this community show for their team. They took one of the largest and loudest contingent of fans to the tournament and it obviously helped.

To the community, the school, the coaches, and the players of Owatonna High School, I give my heartiest congratulations.

THE NEW YORK IRISH  
CARMELITES

## HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 27, 1990

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to draw the attention of my colleagues to the New York Irish Carmelites, and their proud and rich history.

In particular, I had the pleasure to march in New York City's St. Patrick's Day parade, which was dedicated to the New York Irish Carmelites. As you may know, the Carmelite order originated on Mount Carmel in the Holy Land. After being driven from that land by the Muslims, the Carmelites settled in Ireland in 1271. Centuries later, missions were established in New York and Australia to minister to the sick and the poor.

Mr. Speaker, I am particularly proud to note that the Carmelite Province of Saint Elias, the Carmelite mission to the United States, is headquartered in my home town of Middletown, NY. Further, the largest Carmelite parish outside of New York City, is located in Tarry-

town, NY, which is also within my congressional district.

Mr. Speaker, I insert at this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the full text of the New York St. Patrick's Day dedication to the Carmelites and Billy Carr's excellent article on the history of the Irish Carmelites in the United States:

DEDICATION: THE NEW YORK IRISH CARMELITES AND TO PEACE WITH JUSTICE AND HONOR FOR ALL IRELAND

(By Francis P. Beirne, Chairman)

For the past century, the Irish Carmelites have ministered to the people of New York generally, and to the Irish population in particular. The names of the predecessors of the present New York Irish Carmelites must surely be a litany of Saints of the Church Triumphant. Each generation has been served by truly outstanding priests of the Order of the Holy Scapular of Mount Carmel. When the Parade Committee was approached by the Carmelites with the request to dedicate the Saint Patrick's Day Parade which would fall within their centennial year to the Carmelite Order, the reaction of the Chairman was an instant affirmative. Intuitively, I knew it was the right thing to do. Perhaps more meaningful than any other influence on my life since my arrival in America has been my relationship with and memory of the late Very Reverend Donal M. O'Callaghan, O.Carm. I also know that I am not alone in being influenced by this great, religious man.

Father O'Callaghan was born in New York on the 3rd of March 1916 and ordained onto the Carmelite Order on the 29th of May 1943. I have said that he was a religious man, and he was, but, like Father Sean Reid and most other Irish Carmelites he was also nationally minded. At a Sean Oglagh na hEireann Easter Communion Breakfast some years back, Father O'Callaghan, in answer to a comment that some clergy had collaborated with the English occupation government stated that there were no Carmelites in that number, in fact, he said, "Throughout their long history, the Irish Carmelites have preached nothing but Faith and Sedition!" He had a way with words and could evoke strong emotions with his ready recitations of Irish poetry and inspiring quotations.

In addition to being Deputy National Chaplain of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in America and Chaplain to his father's Corkmen and many other Irish organizations in New York, Father O'Callaghan also ministered to many in Ireland. Eamon deValera was among that number as was Daithi O'Conaill when the "Tall Fellow" was a political prisoner. He also sought out the graves of no fewer than nine Republicans (that I am personally aware of) in Ireland who were not buried in consecrated ground and performed the necessary rites to consecrate the last resting places of these authentic Irish heroes. An invaluable advisor to the Parade Committee and a most memorable Grand Marshal, Father O'Callaghan was also a personal friend and counsellor to so many of us, particularly to young Irish immigrants, whose cause he championed.

Father O'Callaghan presided over my marriage and baptised all but the youngest of my children; I know that I am not alone in such a memory. He was a frequent visitor to our house, having dinner with my family just one week before his untimely death on the 9th of May 1973. His memory is so green that it hardly seems seventeen years since

he left us, and while we are poorer without him, we are also the richer for having known him. Michael Flannery of Tipperary, our 1983 Grand Marshal, was another of Father O'Callaghan's close friends. Mike also recalls the long history of Irish Carmelite support for the Cause of Irish Freedom. Faithful to the Irish Republic Proclaimed on Easter Monday, 1916, the New York Irish Carmelites were the most enthusiastic advocates of the Friends of Irish Freedom during the "Black and Tan" War; they continued to support the Republic during and after the Civil War. There are recurrent themes in history as well as a very real spiritual succession in separatist Irish nationalism. Mike Flannery, a Director of Cumann na Saoirse and Trustee of today's Friends of Irish Freedom, will be the Reviewing Stand as the New York Irish Carmelites pass by. Father O'Callaghan would appreciate the significance of that scene and of the place of honor for County Tipperary and the Irish Brigade Honor Guard, honoring Michael Doheny, 1848 revolutionary, Irish immigrant, Colonel of the 69th and Fenian organizer. He would also approve of the reappearance of a Republican oriented Friends of Irish Freedom marching in proximity to Cumann na Saoirse and Sean Oglagh na hEireann.

We are indebted to Bill Carr for his scholarly summary of the history of the New York Irish Carmelites which appears in this program. In 1990 we are also commemorating the 125th anniversary of the re-unification of the United States, accomplished in no small measure through the sacrifices of Irish immigrants as the names in the Medal of Honor Grove in Valley Forge, Pennsylvania and the battle honors of the 69th, the Irish Brigade, the Irish Legion and many another "Irish" unit testify. America still needs Irish immigrants today, and they are coming; unfortunately, for the past quarter-century, the immigration laws and regulations have ignored this fact as well as the contribution of the Irish over the centuries. We have friends in the Ad Hoc Congressional Committee for Irish Affairs trying to right this wrong, but they need our support for their efforts and for the immigration reform program of the AOH.

In dedicating this 1990 New York Saint Patrick's Day Parade to the Irish Carmelites and to, in the words of John Cardinal O'Connor, "Peace with Justice and Honor" for All Ireland, let us also remember that Honor also demands Justice for our Irish immigrants. Justice in immigration reform was a cause served so faithfully by Father Donal O'Callaghan; what better tribute to him and to the Irish Carmelites than to follow his example and re-double our own efforts for Peace, Justice and Honor both here and at home.

#### THE CRADLE OF IRISH INDEPENDENCE IN AMERICA

(By William J. Carr, M.A. and Rev. Alfred Isacson, O. Carm.)

The Carmelite parish on East 28th Street has been the focal point of Irish Catholic activity in New York City since its foundation in 1889. During this centennial year, the New York Saint Patrick's Day Parade is dedicated to the Irish Carmelites in New York, now also known as the Carmelite Province of Saint Elias (headquartered at Middletown, New York), they still maintain the "Mission," the parish of Our Lady of the Scapular of Mount Carmel, 339 East 28th Street.

The Carmelite Order originated on Mount Carmel in the Holy Land. The original Carmelites were holy men on Mount Carmel, who were later joined by European Crusaders. In 1209, Albert, Patriarch of Jerusalem, approved the rule of life for these original Carmelites. Persecution by Turkish Moslems forced them to emigrate to Europe. Just before 1271 the Carmelites made their way to Ireland where they became an integral part of Irish life and have survived dissolution, persecution and famine at the hands of the English occupation government.

In the latter half of the nineteenth century, the Irish Carmelites sent out missionaries to establish additional provinces for the Order. They became established in Australia in 1881 and came to New York in 1889 where they began their ministry to the sick and poor, including serving as Chaplains to Bellevue Hospital.

New York in 1889 was anything but tranquil, especially in ecclesiastical matters as they related to the large Irish population on the East Side. The introduction of the Irish Carmelites, who had had no part in earlier controversies not only restored a measure of ecclesiastical harmony, it also introduced the Whitefriars who were particularly supportive of the Irish.

The role of the Irish Carmelites in New York was always more than ecclesiastical. In addition to a very real social consciousness, they have been exceptionally supportive of the legitimate aspirations of the Irish people to see Ireland take her place among the nations of the earth as a sovereign, independent Irish Republic, free from the center to the sea. Their position on Irish affairs was the more nationalistic. Of particular historical note is the special relationship between the New York Irish Carmelites and Eamon deValera.

After the 1916 Easter Rising Father Robert Metcalfe, the "Republican priest" of Easter Week, who had ministered to the Irish Volunteers in Jacob's Biscuit Factory, was transferred from the Whitefriars Priory in Dublin to 28th Street in New York. He spoke most eloquently of the Rebels' faith in battle and of the experience of Easter Week making him feel a "better Irishman and better Catholic." The Carmelites were most enthusiastic in their support of the Friends of Irish Freedom, which was formed to mobilize American opinion in support of Irish Independence; the second National President of the Friends of Irish Freedom was Father Peter Magennis. The Carmelite Chapter at 28th Street was the most active and militant in the country. Their school hall was always available to Irish groups. Irish history, music and dance were taught in their school. The 29th Street priory (now relocated to 28th Street) was a clearing house for communications as well as a safe house for Irish leaders like Eamon deValera, Harry Boland, Liam Mellows and others. In 1919, the children of the Carmelite school purchased the first bond for the Irish Republic. The Carmelites were indefatigable in their promotion of the bond drive. They were later instrumental in the establishment of the American Association for the Recognition of the Irish Republic.

In addition, to being called the "Carmelite Mission," "28th Street," and the "Irish Church," the Church of Our Lady of the Scapular of Mount Carmel has also earned the title of the "Cradle of Irish Independence in America," Patrick McCartan, in *With DeValera in America*, writes this praise of the Carmelites: "Their ramshackle

priory . . . was a home for every Irish exile . . . (DeValera, Boland, McCartan and others); all shared the hospitality of these good Carmelites. (They) were the true representatives of the Church Militant for the Faith and the Irish Republic. But the virtual leader in New York during these stormy days was their Assistant General, Father Peter E. Magennis. . . . In spite of the press campaign against him and of the disapproval of the ecclesiastical head of his diocese, he championed Ireland, and befriended all who were opposed in her cause. When we were homeless he housed us; sick, he cared for us, and in all our trials he was our inspiration and our help."

The Carmelite church over the past hundred years has been the spiritual center for New York City's Irish-American community, especially among the more nationally minded. Many Irish organizations, including the 69th Regiment of New York, have held annual and special religious services there.

The Carmelites, especially Father Sean Reid, O. Carm., supported Irish neutrality in World War II and continue to support the re-unification of Ireland. Perhaps the most unforgettable personality of the New York Irish Carmelites in this century was a former Provincial of the Order, the Very Reverend Donal M. O'Callaghan, O. Carm. Father O'Callaghan was a first generation New Yorker who became a member of the Corkmen's Association while attending Xavier High School and later returned to the Corkmen as their Chaplain. He was active in the Ancient Order of Hibernians at all levels, serving for many years as Deputy National Chaplain. Like Father Sean Reid, he was also active with the United Irish Counties and numerous other Irish organizations, often serving as Chaplain or moderator. A member of the New York Saint Patrick's Day Parade Committee, his advice was frequently sought in the matter of the selection of the Grand Marshal. In 1951, however, he was informed that he was to be Grand Marshal himself. Father Sean Reid also served as Grand Marshal in 1964. The Carmelites generally, and Father Reid and Father O'Callaghan of particular recent memory, were well known for helping many an Irish person in need, particularly young immigrants from home.

Immediately upon notice of the change in the immigration laws in the 1960's, Father O'Callaghan, seeing that the Irish would be adversely affected, spearheaded the drive to re-gain equity for the Irish in US immigration policy. The work which he so nobly began continues today.

There was another dimension to Father O'Callaghan's involvement in Irish affairs in that he continued the close personal relationship and correspondence between the New York Irish Carmelites and Eamon deValera. As New York Catholics lit candles on the 22nd and 23rd of November 1963, especially in the Irish Church, Father O'Callaghan received a personal telephone call from President deValera to meet him the next day in Washington and to serve the following day as his official chaplain at the funeral services of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy. There would be a New York Irish Carmelite, as there usually was, at deValera's side on this special day of tears in Irish and in American history. At President deValera's request to Father O'Callaghan in 1972, the religious habit of the calced Order of Our Lady of Mount Carmel would clothe the body of Eamon deValera as he was laid to rest in Dublin's Glasnevin Cemetery in 1975.

Father O'Callaghan once hosted a dinner in honor of his friend, President Sean T. O'Kelly in the old Carmelite Hall. On that occasion Sean T. said that the New York Irish Carmelite Church of Our Lady of the Scapular of Mount Carmel on 28th Street was "the cradle of Irish Independence in America."

On the first of April 1989, John Cardinal O'Connor, Archbishop of New York, celebrated the opening Mass of the Carmelite centennial at an overflowing Carmelite Church on 28th Street. Under the leadership of their Provincial, the Very Reverend Matthias DesLauriers, the New York Irish Carmelites look forward in Hope to another century of service to our people and our city.

#### THE FOREIGN TRADE ZONES IMPROVEMENTS ACT OF 1990

### HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 27, 1990*

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, today I join my colleagues Representatives PEASE, KAPTUR, and BARNARD in introducing the Foreign Trade Zones Improvement Act of 1990. This legislation makes much-needed changes in the U.S. foreign trade zones program, which was originally designed to promote U.S. exports but which in many cases now encourages the use of imported products.

Foreign trade zones have proliferated over the past 15 years, especially so-called manufacturing subzones. Because foreign trade zones are considered outside the U.S. Customs territory, manufacturers operating in these facilities may incorporate imported parts into their final products while paying customs duties only at the rate applied to the finished product. When the duty rate on the finished product exceeds the duty rate for parts, manufacturers can avoid what is known as the inverted tariff on parts by moving their assembly operations to foreign trade zones.

This trend is especially troubling in the automotive sector. Auto companies have been locating in foreign trade zones in part to avoid paying the full tariff on imported auto parts. This produces a twisted result in a program that was originally designed to promote the re-export of U.S.-made goods that contain some foreign parts. It also hides an estimated 5 billion dollars' worth of Japanese auto parts imports coming into the country each year. This minimizes our auto parts trade imbalance with Japan, which even without foreign trade zones stands at more than \$5 billion a year. It also encourages Japanese transplant auto plants to continue doing business with Japanese parts companies instead of opening the bidding process to United States firms. Japanese transplants, which use a disproportionate amount of foreign parts, thus also benefit disproportionately from foreign trade zones.

Our bill gives the foreign trade zone program a much needed tune up by establishing strict public interest criteria for the establishment of zones. Public interest now will mean the national trade and employment interest of the United States. It is about time U.S. trade policy on every level reflected serious study of

the impact particular programs have on our trade deficit and our domestic economy. Our bill injects that policy into the foreign trade zones program.

#### MONICA CLARK—ARKANSAS VOICE OF DEMOCRACY WINNER

### HON. JOHN P. HAMMERSCHMIDT

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 27, 1990*

Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT. Mr. Speaker, the 1990 Voice of Democracy winner for Arkansas is Monica Michelle Clark, a 17-year-old senior at Southside High School in Fort Smith.

Monica was among the 137,000 students nationwide participating in this 43-year-old scholarship contest, sponsored and financed for the past 29 years by the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Monica participated in the program under the direction of Southside teacher Ray Baker. Her parents are Alan and Phyllis Clark, and she has one brother, Brian. Monica plans to attend college, to pursue her interests and talents in dramatics and public speaking.

It is a pleasure to share with my colleagues, Monica's patriotic, award-winning composition, "Why I Am Proud of America."

#### WHY I AM PROUD OF AMERICA

Why I am proud of America. Back in the old days, when I was in elementary school, my teacher would assign little stories and poems about being an American or why I am proud of America.

But, I really never understood what America meant, until now. I recently became a registered voter. And as I stood in the polling line waiting to cast my first vote as a citizen of the United States of America; a small lump began to grow in my throat. I don't really know how to explain it, except that most people would probably call it pride. I could hear the voices of the millions of people before me in polling stations all over the nation, when some of the greatest decisions in America were made. I could feel the footsteps of the first women voters and I understood how proud they were, that their voices were being heard.

And then, I realized, that I was part of that voice. I walked out of the polling station that day with a deeper understanding of my country and my heritage. But, we don't always have to look back to the past to be proud of our country. We here in the present have recently witnessed a sign of the spirit of America. On both sides of the nation we experienced a horrible disaster. In the forms of Hurricane Hugo and the earthquake in California.

Houses were destroyed. People died. But then, the call went out all over the country that somewhere there were people without a home, without food; somewhere people were hurting. And then, from every town and city in the nation there came a dollar here and a dollar there, and thus, people were fed and shelters were built.

Once again, it was the people of America that conquered adversity. Oh yes, the people, the colorful and wonderfully varied people of America. The tired huddled masses that became our lawyers, doctors, businessmen, mothers, yes, even our Presidents. Some Hungarian, others French, and still others Spanish. But all Americans.

I remember a story that explains what an American is. It's about a common, ordinary little workhorse. He lived in the green mountain country of Vermont, in the days when our country was growing up. In fact, he helped it grow up. Today, his decedents, known as Morgan horses are famous throughout the world, yet nobody knows whether the first Morgans parents were British or French or Dutch. And nobody really cares. As Joel Gosh said, "Come to think of it, he's like us". He's American. "That's what he is". American . . . one of the privileges of being an American is the choices that we have.

I can't imagine, not being able to choose my vocation or my God. It's something my ancestors have worked for for hundreds of years. Freedom. Freedom to go anywhere, say anything and to be who ever we want to be. For us freedom is a way of living, and yet for some it is a way of dying; just as it was for our forefathers.

And then those times, when democracy is threatened, the people and the government of America are there. Ready to defend their ideals.

I am proud of my country, because now that we have our freedom, we have become the defenders of democracy for the entire world. And yet, while we are all proud of the freedom and the spirit of America, we must ask, "How did she get to be so great and beautiful"? What is it about America that enables her to endure the hardest times? Both questions can be answered with one simply powerful word . . . People. The men and women of the revolution and the Civil War; the brave fighters of all our wars right up to the Vietnam War. The immigrants, our grandparents, and parents; yes even you and me. We are the voice and the pride of America.

And sometimes at night when its very quiet, you can actually hear America, in every house, every town; in every state . . . the mothers, the fathers, the children . . . past, present and future.

Their hearts have beat fast and strong with pride at each new star added to our flag. Yes, I am proud of my country. I am an American.

#### CONGRATULATIONS TO ROC'S PRESIDENT TENG HUI

### HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 27, 1990*

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, on March 21, Taiwan elected President Lee Teng-hui as its eighth President. This is good news not only for Taiwan, but also for the United States.

A native Taiwanese, Lee Teng-hui succeeded President Chiang Ching-kuo as President on January 13, 1988. In the last 2 years President Lee has demonstrated inspiring leadership, in continuing Chiang's policies of economic and political liberalization.

Taiwan's economic liberalization policy has made that tiny island country of 20 million our fifth largest trading partner, with a foreign reserve in excess of \$80 billion, the largest in the world. Being the 13th largest economic entity in the world, Taiwan enjoys a per capita income of \$7,300.00, equivalent to Japan's a decade ago.

Alongside its economic miracle, Taiwan has embarked upon a course of democratization, including political pluralism, rejuvenation of parliament, press liberalization, island-wide elections, and commitment to such quality of life issues as environmental protection and pollution control.

Taiwan's move toward political liberalization has been very impressive. In its latest annual survey, New York-based Freedom House gave Taiwan high ratings in both political rights and civil liberties categories.

Economic success and political liberalization at home have led the Republic of China to re-examine its international policies. In 1989, Taiwan established its first foreign aid fund of \$1.2 billion and full diplomatic relations with Grenada, Belize, and Liberia. Taiwan hopes to play an international role equal to its economic status as it currently seeks membership in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade [GATT] and in the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development [OECD].

There is little doubt that the Taiwan electorate's faith and confidence in President Lee Teng-hui is well placed.

President Lee's election as the eighth President is definitely good news for the United States. Under Lee's leadership, Taiwan has steadily reduced its trade surplus with us through such measures as the sharp appreciation of its currency. The new Taiwan dollar has appreciated 50 percent against the United States dollar since 1985. In addition, the ROC Government has stepped up its "Buy American Products" program, and it is Taiwan's official policy to buy American products whenever possible.

Cornell University-educated President Lee is totally committed to maintaining a strong relationship with the United States. At a time when the United States economy is weak in many sectors, American businessmen should seriously consider Taiwan as a place of business opportunities. Taiwan welcomes American products and services, and President Lee has said as long as he is in office, his pro-American stance will not change.

Mr. Speaker, I along with my fellow colleagues, RON DE LUGO, JIM BATES, WALTER E. FAUNTROY, EDOLPHUS TOWNS, BEN GARRIDO BLAZ, ENI F.H. FALOMAVAEGA, and GLENN M. ANDERSON, extend our congratulations to President Lee Teng-hui, and wish him and his people the very best of luck during his next term of office.

**LEGISLATION TO EXPAND THE STATE VETERANS' CEMETERY GRANT PROGRAM**

**HON. CLAUDE SCHNEIDER**

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 27, 1990

Ms. SCHNEIDER. Mr. Speaker, State veterans' cemeteries play a vital role in serving the needs of veterans who wish to be buried with their comrades-in-arms. Unfortunately, many State veterans' cemeteries have been badly neglected. To help address this problem, I am introducing legislation to expand the State Veterans' Cemetery Grant Program. This leg-

islation would allow State veterans' cemeteries to receive Federal funds to help defray the costs of operation, maintenance, and initial equipment purchases. Under present law, States may only receive funds to establish, expand, or improve State-owned cemeteries for veterans.

Because the Federal Government cannot realistically assume the full burden of providing veterans' cemeteries for all veterans, there are 12 States, including Rhode Island, that do not have a national veterans' cemetery. In addition, there are more States whose national cemeteries are closed to new interments or are too far away from the homes of many veterans and their families to best serve them. For this reason, State veterans' cemeteries play a critical role in serving our veterans.

My bill does not call for the expenditure of any additional funds, but for the utilization of unspent funds from the present State Cemetery Grant Program. I believe this leftover money should be applied to help State cemeteries pay for their operation and maintenance.

The Rhode Island State Veterans' Cemetery in Exeter needs our assistance. An integral part to ensuring that veterans are remembered is to provide proper cemeteries where we can honor these brave Americans who have given so much. Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to join in supporting this important legislation.

**A TRIBUTE TO SHEILA ALLRED**

**HON. DAVID E. PRICE**

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 27, 1990

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Sheila Allred as North Carolina's first national commander of the Disabled American Veterans' Women's Auxiliary. This prestigious honor speaks highly of her commitment and devoted service to our Nation's veterans.

Since her election as national commander last year, Sheila has brought tremendous energy and enthusiasm to her post. This energy and enthusiasm is not newfound, but has been in evidence since the age of 9, when she first got involved in the auxiliary's junior program. Sheila has been especially active in serving disabled veterans in the Raleigh area, organizing "rap group" therapy sessions for the families of Vietnam veterans suffering from PTSD. As one who has assisted in the establishment of a veterans' center satellite office in Raleigh, I understand the importance of this resource for veterans. I heartily commend Sheila for her hard work.

Sheila's proven record should be an inspiration to all. Although North Carolina is fortunate to have one of its own as national commander of the DAV Women's Auxiliary, our country's veterans are even more fortunate to have a person of Sheila Allred's caliber on their side.

**THE SPIRIT OF JOHNSTOWN**

**HON. JOHN P. MURTHA**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 27, 1990

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, I am thrilled "The Johnstown Flood" produced and directed by Charles Guggenheim won the distinguished Academy Award for Documentary—Short Subject during last night's 62d annual awards show.

The extremely talented and humble Charles Guggenheim in his acceptance speech shortly before midnight last evening indicated with great emotion his thanks to the "wonderful people of Johnstown." I too would like to take this opportunity to commend the wonderful people of Johnstown who have suffered through great tragedy, natural disasters, and economic dislocations, yet always manage to bounce back with great pride and enthusiasm.

The 26-minute film which is shown at the Johnstown Flood Museum hourly has already been viewed by more than 100,000 people. The focus of the film is on the city's rebirth—the people of Johnstown—and their courage and tenacity. The energy of Johnstown's people in reestablishing themselves was remarkable.

The terrible tragedy which occurred on May 31, 1889, overwhelms the imagination. Twenty million tons of water roaring down the valley was responsible for killing 2,209 men, women, and children, nearly three times the toll of the great 1906 San Francisco earthquake. Another flood in 1936 hit and more recently, the 1977 flood in Johnstown, PA, claimed 88 more lives.

Not too long ago the unemployment rate in Johnstown was 26 percent, the highest in the entire country. Now it is down under 10 percent. The former thriving coal and steel town continues to successfully fight adverse situations with grace and dignity.

I want to invite you to visit our community, see our award winning documentary, and meet the wonderful people of Johnstown. This Labor Day weekend we will be hosting the National Folk Festival in Johnstown and I welcome you to this event. I know you will be pleasantly surprised.

**PRESIDENT HAVEL COMMITS CZECHOSLOVAKIA TO ANTI-TERRORISM FIGHT**

**HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 27, 1990

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, President Havel of Czechoslovakia recently committed his new government to the war against international terrorism. He banned the export of the deadly explosive Semtex from his country. I commend him for standing shoulder to shoulder with other democracies in the free world's struggle against the terrorist threat.

Semtex is a Czech-made explosive that was responsible for the tragic destruction of Pan

Am 103. It is widely used as a lethal terrorist weapon.

President Havel further promised to support a U.S.-backed initiative to add chemical markers to explosives in order to make them readily identifiable.

He also noted that the previous Communist government exported 1,000 tons of Semtex to Libya, a notorious terrorist-supporting nation. The new Prague government will cooperate in tracking down shipments of the explosive.

I strongly encourage the Havel government to increase its cooperation with the United States in counterterrorism programs.

#### TETRA AMINO BIPHENYL

### HON. JOHN M. SPRATT, JR.

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 27, 1990

Mr. SPRATT. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing a bill today to extend the tariff suspension for the chemical compound, tetra amino biphenyl or TAB. The suspension now expires at the end of 1990 and my bill would extend the suspension to the end of 1993. A similar bill proposing to extend the tariff suspension on TAB is being introduced into the Senate by Senator THURMOND.

This bill should not be controversial. Since my election to Congress several years ago, I have offered two virtually identical bills both of which have easily passed the Congress and been enacted into law. There is no domestic source of TAB which means it must be imported from West Germany. Because it is not made in the United States, an extension of the duty suspension will not cause injury to any American businesses or workers. Despite the fact that it is not controversial, passage of the bill is critical in keeping open a factory in my district which depends on a regular supply of TAB at a moderate price. TAB is a specialty chemical used solely for the production of a high performance fiber called PBI. PBI has proven to be one of the most effective products on the market in protecting people against dangerous exposure to fire, heat and toxic chemicals. Commercial applications for PBI include protective gear for firefighters, flight suits and crash rescue gear.

Passage of this bill is essential to protect American jobs by ensuring continued production of PBI, a fiber which would be discontinued if the duty is reimposed. The only commercial factory in the world manufacturing PBI is located in Rock Hill, SC, in the heart of my district. From the time it began producing PBI and until last year, the company which owns the Rock Hill plant had been losing money on PBI. Just last year, the company for the first time turned a small profit on the product. The profit margin is still very narrow, however, and if the duty on TAB is reinstated, the cost of production would undoubtedly force the company to discontinue making PBI. The extra cost would simply make TAB commercially unfeasible. A shutdown in production would force the layoff of several hundred workers in my district and the loss of approximately \$20 million in salary and revenue which now come into South Carolina. It would also mean the

end of an important fire resistant product which has proved very helpful in saving lives and reducing injuries to thousands of people in hazardous occupations.

Given the importance of this bill in saving U.S. jobs and given the fact that it will not harm any domestic business or workers, I urge my colleagues to give this bill their support.

#### COMMEMORATING BATON ROUGE ZOO'S 20TH ANNIVERSARY

### HON. RICHARD H. BAKER

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 27, 1990

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the Baton Rouge Zoo on March 31, 1990. The zoo is a beloved symbol of the people of Baton Rouge because of the hard work of children and parents. Twenty years ago children gave their hard earned pennies to acquire the first animals.

Although there was a small zoo in Baton Rouge during the 1930's and 1940's, it was closed for lack of funds. The current Baton Rouge Zoo opened on Easter Sunday in 1970. To help with early funding, local television personality Buckskin Bill led a drive to have the children of Baton Rouge donate their pennies to help buy Penny the Elephant who quickly became a favorite of the entire city. Since then, the Baton Rouge Zoo has grown but still keeps the hometown flavor, and is a special place for children of all ages.

During its two decades of service to the community, the zoo has developed an exemplary reputation for helping to preserve the world's valuable wildlife resources. The zoo's spacious enclosures allow the animals greater freedom and the ability to live in a more natural state that has helped the zoo's reputation grow along with its size. Among the more than 900 animals, reptiles, and birds is a collection of hoofstock, considered one of the best in the country, that includes exotic African species.

The Baton Rouge Zoo also participates in the American Association of Zoos Species Survival Plan, an effort to keep 40 endangered species genetically clean by keeping at least 500 of each breed in zoos across the country. Thirteen of the 40 species can be found at the Baton Rouge Zoo, including the white rhinoceros, snow leopard, Grevy's zebra, black palm cockatoo, and Siberian tiger. In addition, the zoo houses many other endangered species that are not yet under the auspices of the species survival plan. To accommodate these special animals, the zoo has set aside 20 exhibit areas away from public view to encourage the animals to breed and care for their young.

A primary focus of the Baton Rouge Zoo is to educate the community about the natural habitat and environment of wildlife. Tours, presentations, and live animal demonstrations are part of an outreach program that takes programs, animal artifacts and live animals to

groups throughout Baton Rouge and southeast Louisiana. Clearly, by creating greater public awareness, we can best ensure the protection of this important resource.

The success of the Baton Rouge Zoo is due in part to the support of many local citizens. The city's children have grown up feeling like they have helped build the Baton Rouge Zoo and take pride in its success. In fact, members of my congressional staff have fond memories of donating their hard earned pennies for "Penny." My family and I have enjoyed the Baton Rouge Zoo for years. I am proud of the Baton Rouge Zoo's growth and numerous contributions to our community. I look forward to the next two decades of leisurely walks and excited children seeing lions and tigers and bears for the first time.

#### NATIONAL COMMISSION ON DEFENSE AND NATIONAL SECURITY

### HON. NORMAN D. DICKS

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 27, 1990

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing, along with the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. SPRATT], the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SKELTON], and the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DAVIS], legislation to establish a National Commission on Defense and National Security.

The administration is being criticized by many, both inside and outside Congress, for its lack of strategic vision. To some extent these criticisms are valid. The President has not enunciated any grand design for American security policy into the next century. His just-released "National Security Strategy of the United States" does provide some tentative hints on changes that must be made to deal with the rapidly changing world environment. But it does not go as far as it might in defining our future world role. In particular, it avoids the difficult priority choices and how we will pay for the tasks that are included. This means-to-ends mismatch is especially critical in an age of ever-present Gramm-Rudman-Hollings budget restrictions.

On the other hand, I disagree with those who expect the administration to pull out of thin air a coherent, well-defined security policy for the future with a wave of a magic wand. Contrary to popular myth, the post World War II policy of deterrence and containment did not materialize overnight or through some single article in a world political journal. It took nearly 5 years and many fits and starts before the bipartisan consensus that endured from 40 years was achieved.

While we may debate the reversibility of recent events in Europe, there is also considerable uncertainty in the direction of the world. The events unfolding in Lithuania are but one example. How well the developing world responds to nurturing democracy, by managing

economic development and population, growth will be at least as important as how Eastern Europe fares. In other words, it is highly unlikely that we are witnessing the end of history. The potential for conflict will remain high as prejudice, nationalism, and competition for resources continue to raise their ugly heads.

Developing a new national security policy to deal with the 21st century will not be an easy task. But I am convinced that the process will be improved if we can call on the full range of human resources we possess, both inside and outside government, to meet the challenge. It will also be important to establish a bipartisan dialog if such a policy is to take permanent root. The ad hoc individual strategy posturing we are beginning to witness will only hinder the process unless there is a mechanism to integrate varied points of view.

For these reasons I am convinced that a National Commission on Defense and National Security can play a constructive role in achieving a consensus for the future. I recognize the reluctance to appear to be abdicating difficult issues to an outside commission. But the task of the Commission will not be to make final policy decisions. That must remain the responsibility of the executive and legislative branches of the Federal Government. The Commission could provide an impetus for debate and a mechanism by which the issues could be presented away from the everyday considerations of politics.

In recognition that recent revolutionary world events require a fundamental reassessment of the defense and national security policies of the United States, the Commission is tasked to analyze and make recommendations to the President and Congress both for the short term and the long term.

The Commission would be composed of 10 members, none of whom are currently holding office in the Federal Government. Four members would be appointed by the President, including the Chairman. Two each would be appointed by the Speaker and Senate majority leader. One each would be appointed by the House and Senate minority leaders. The Commission would issue an initial report within 6 months after its creation, and would submit annual reports for a period of 5 years. While efforts to reach consensus would be made, minority and dissenting views would be permitted to assure that all viewpoints are presented.

The Commission would work closely with appropriate Federal agencies, would be empowered to hold hearings and would be expected to consult with allies and other participants in the world theater.

I look forward to working with the leadership in this body on national security issues on this measure and hope that it can serve to focus our attention away from the temptation to seek immediate easy answers to an extremely complex problem, and instead focus our attention on the difficult choices that await this Nation if we are to continue as a world leader in the coming century.

**EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS**

**A TRIBUTE TO MRS. HELEN NUNN**

**HON. GLENN POSHARD**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 27, 1990*

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, on April 3, Mrs. Helen Nunn will turn 90 years old. I think that's an accomplishment worth noting. But it's significant not simply for her longevity, but for what she has accomplished and contributed during those years.

Mrs. Nunn moved to Herrin, IL, one of the fine communities in my district, when she was only 6 months old. And we are thankful she decided to stay.

She and her husband, Joe, who is now deceased, helped build the Bryan Street Baptist Church. She remains active in keeping that most important of community resource, the church, alive and working for the improvement of her community.

Mrs. Nunn is also active in the Royal Neighbor Lodge, where she has served in almost every capacity available. In her spare time she continues to bake cakes and cookies for her friends. That's a loving gesture that shows how kind and caring she is.

In between all of this other activity Mrs. Nunn is busy keeping track of her two daughters, 6 grandchildren, 16 great grandchildren, and two great-great-grandchildren. One of her grandchildren is a close friend of mine, Mr. Rick McNeill, a man who continues Mrs. Nunn's example of service to her community and church.

My colleagues, we should take a great deal of strength and encouragement from this birthday. It's special because it marks another milestone in Helen Nunn's life. And it's special because it affirms our belief in values like family, faith, and service.

Happy birthday Helen. Thank you for letting us share in your health and happiness.

**AMGEN, INC.—10 YEARS OF PIONEERING**

**HON. ELTON GALLEGLY**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 27, 1990*

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, on April 8 a pioneering company headquartered in my district will celebrate its 10th anniversary. And what a decade it's been.

In an era when leadership in so many fields has been assumed by other nations, we can all be especially pleased to be reminded that in many industries, America is still No. 1. Such is the case with biotechnology. And by any token, one of the leaders of this exciting new field is Amgen, Inc. In just 10 years, by taking on the risks and challenges associated with becoming a pacesetter in this new and promising discipline, Amgen has succeeded in becoming a world leader, and the future looks just as bright.

Through its painstaking research and investments in the field of genetic engineering, Amgen is developing breakthrough treatments

for widespread human health problems such as kidney disease, cancer, and injuries or wounds to bone and skin tissues.

One of its biggest success stories so far is the development of Epogen, a drug that alleviates debilitating anemia in the more than 100,000 Americans who suffer from kidney disease. By stimulating the body's production of red blood cells, Epogen greatly enhances the quality of life for kidney dialysis patients. The drug gives kidney patients the energy to resume their normal lifestyles and eliminates the need for—and grave risks of—frequent blood transfusions.

Epogen is such a breakthrough that it was honored as one of Fortune magazine's 1989 products of the year.

In another affirmation of Amgen's scientific leadership, the company received the first U.S. patent relating to granulocyte colony stimulating factor [G-CSF], a treatment that in clinical trials has greatly improved the immune systems of cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy. Neupogen, Amgen's trade name for the product, is currently being reviewed for market approval by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

In addition, the company is building significant expertise in the area of tissue growth factors. Its research may one day yield products that accelerate the healing of burns, surgical wounds, and bone fractures.

But besides its invaluable research, Amgen is a good corporate citizen. It is a strong supporter of the overall welfare of Thousand Oaks and Ventura County, CA, by participating in local school science programs and underwriting public presentations by business management experts. It is also a significant economic force, employing some 700 people in Thousand Oaks and Boulder, CO, and contributing an annual payroll of \$30 million to these communities.

Mr. Speaker, I know I speak for my colleagues in extending my warmest congratulations to Amgen as the company completes its first decade of service and research, and in wishing it the best as the company builds on that solid base of accomplishment.

**HONORING FRED D. BURKHARDT, WEST COVINA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE**

**HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 27, 1990*

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a special individual, Mr. Fred D. Burkhardt, executive vice president of the West Covina Chamber of Commerce. Fred has assumed a position in the State of Oregon and is resigning from the chamber. He will be honored at a special dinner on Friday, March 30, 1990.

Fred Burkhardt has served the business community of West Covina for the past 10 years as executive vice president of the chamber of commerce of West Covina and executive vice president of the San Gabriel Valley Council of Business and Industry [COBI].

Fred was born in Springfield, OH. He moved to California in 1962 to attend California State University at San Diego where he received his bachelor of arts degree. He earned his masters of business administration from the University of Southern California. He served as an officer in the U.S. Air Force during the Vietnam war. Fred is married to the former Linda Fiore; he has three children and one grandchild.

During his tenure as executive vice president, Fred Burkhardt has had the opportunity to shape many new programs within the West Covina Chamber and the field of chamber management in general. Under his management, chamber membership increased by 250 percent. He was responsible for the design and development of the chamber's office automation systems and membership database. His strength has been in the field of economic development. He was the architect of the regional office marketing plan [ROMP], a joint chamber/city marketing plan which was instrumental in reducing West Covina's office space vacancy rate.

Fred is also responsible for the highly successful Leadership West Covina, a program designed to identify and train residents and business people for leadership posts within the community. Another successful project that he initiated is the West Covina Summer Concert Series, which has become a favorite community activity attended by about 10,000 West Covina and valley residents each summer.

A resident of West Covina, Fred has actively participated in community activities. He has been a member of the board of directors of the men's club of both Queen of the Valley and Inter-Community Hospitals, founding board member and past treasurer of Queen of the Valley's 2100 Club, and a member and current second vice president of West Covina Lions Club. He has maintained 15 years of perfect attendance at Lions and received the master key for recruiting 25 new members. Fred has served on the board of directors of the West Covina Federal Credit Union and is affiliated with many professional organizations for chamber of commerce executives. He has lectured on organizational management for chamber of commerce executives and on small business financing at various industry institutes and at Pasadena City College.

He was appointed by President Reagan to serve as a member of the California Civilian Review Board of No. 739 and is currently serving as chairman of that board. He also holds a lifetime general elementary teaching certificate from the State of California.

Mr. Speaker, on March 30, 1990, the citizens of West Covina will say farewell to a dynamic individual. A man with the ability not only to shape new ideas, but a leader who was able to make those ideas a reality. I ask my colleagues to join with me in a salute to a fine individual and friend, Fred D. Burkhardt, for his outstanding record of service to the community of West Covina. And, to wish both he, and his wife, Linda, best wishes for a successful future in their new home.

## HONORING CHAI LIFELINE/ CAMP SIMCHA

**HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 27, 1990*

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor one of the most distinguished nonprofit social service organizations in the Jewish community: Chai Lifeline/Camp Simcha. On Sunday, April 1, the group will hold its second annual benefit dinner at the Grand Hyatt Hotel in New York City, the proceeds going to support the work of the group in serving seriously ill children in New York, Florida, and Israel.

Chai Lifeline has been in existence since 1986 and in that time it has performed a tremendous service to many Jewish children afflicted with serious illnesses. Through the work of volunteers and support groups, the organization has lent a helping hand to the families and become a friend to hundreds of Jewish children. In addition to its volunteer work and support groups, another way Chai Lifeline helps these children and their families deal with their problems is to sponsor the world's only kosher summer camp program for children with cancer, Camp Simcha. During the 4 years this unique program has been in existence, the number of children attending the camp has grown steadily from 7 to close to 100 last year. And with this year's camp, they expect to exceed that figure.

The success of Chai Lifeline/Camp Simcha in the past 4 years is due to the contributions of many caring and generous individuals, some of whom will be honored at the benefit dinner on Sunday. Among those who have made outstanding contributions are: the guest of honor, David B. Newman, a prominent investment banker, the recipients of the Medical Achievement Award, Drs. Peter and Laurel Steiner, specialists in pediatric oncology and cardiology at Memorial Sloan-Kettering Hospital; woman of valor, Barbara Billauer, a prominent Manhattan attorney; Sy Sheldon, an active civic and political leader in Queens County and recipient of the Community Service Award, and Rabbi Simcha Scholar, the national executive director of Chai Lifeline.

Mr. Speaker, in a time when there is a great need for groups and people who can go that extra mile to help those who need help, it gives me great pleasure to pay tribute to a group of people who have indeed answered that call. I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the contributions made by Chai Lifeline/Camp Simcha to its community and to wish it continued success in the future.

## KEEPING OUR EYES ON THE REAL PRIZE: THE CHILD CARE BILL

**HON. MAJOR R. OWENS**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 27, 1990*

Mr. OWENS of New York. Mr. Speaker, as we finally approach the debate of the long

overdue legislation to increase and improve child care services in our Nation, I think it is appropriate that I take this opportunity to express two important personal concerns.

My first concern is the desire to pass a child care bill which is the product of a democratic process. The so-called ABC bill represents—or since it has been dismembered I should say it once represented—the results of the best implementation of the democratic process. Under the auspices of the Education and Labor Committee many hearings were held, numerous group meetings took place and there was a considerable amount of negotiations.

Mr. Speaker, while numerous legislators have done their duty to guarantee maximum discussion and negotiation of the proposals to increase and improve child care services, I would like to highlight the fact that the democratic process was greatly enhanced by the numerous hard-working advocates and laypersons who are concerned about child care. In particular I would like to salute the work of the Children's Defense Fund and Marian Wright Edelman.

Without the continuing work of people like Maria Wright Edelman the legislation for child care would decay into irrelevant posturing and partisan sloganeering. We should be grateful that the Children's Defense Fund has helped us to keep our eyes on the real prize.

Mr. Speaker, a second concern of mine is the education of the school age children of America. I am particularly concerned about education in high schools and junior high schools where we begin to lose such a large number of our children. Several years ago my concern with education led me to set up a Martin Luther King Commission in my district which was primarily concerned with the improvement of education. Each year we sponsor essay, poetry, and art contests.

Last Sunday this Central Brooklyn Martin Luther King Commission voted to initiate a Positive Rap Project designed to explore ways to use Rap, a teenage craze which often employs rhythm and rhyme in ways that are quite creative. There is considerable controversy about the substance of what is often being said; however, the format, the medium, is an exciting one. Our commission voted to seek ways to promote positive substance in the Rap style.

Although I am not a musician, the purely poetic component of the Raps has aroused my interest since I sometimes write poetry as an outlet for my political frustrations. Very few pieces of legislation have been as frustrating as the child care legislation which has been "in process of becoming" for nearly 3 years.

Last week my two concerns came together. As a way to illustrate some understanding of the young Rap artists I decided to write a few Rap style poems. My first attempt focused on my frustration with the Congress and its child care deliberations. I would like to close with this Rap poem which I have entitled "Let the Mothers Lead the Fight." The poem is dedicated to Marian Wright Edelman and the Children's Defense Fund:



**LET THE MOTHERS LEAD THE FIGHT**

(Dedicated to Marian Wright Edelman and The Children's Defense Fund)

Let the mothers lead the fight—  
Sisters snatch the future from the night  
Dangerous dumb males have made a mess  
on the right  
Macho mad egos on the left swollen out of  
sight

Let the mothers lead the fight!  
Drop the linen—throw away the lace  
Stop the murder—sweep out the arms race  
Let the mothers lead the fight:  
Use your broom  
Sweep out the doom  
Don't fear the mouse  
Break out of the house—  
Rats are ruining the world!  
Let the mothers lead the fight!  
Fat cats want to buy your soul  
Saving the children is the mother's role:  
Cook up some cool calculations  
Look up some new recipes  
Lock the generals tight down in the deep  
freeze.

Let the mothers lead the fight!  
Human history is a long ugly tale  
Tragedy guided by the frail monster male:  
Babies bashed with blind bayonets  
Daughters trapped in slimy lust nets,  
Across time hear our loud terrified wail—  
Holocaust happens when the silly males  
fail.

Let the mothers lead the fight!  
Snatch the future back from the night  
Storm the conference rooms with our rage  
Focus X-rays on the Washington stage.  
The world is being ruined by rats!  
Rescue is in the hands of the cats:  
Scratch out their lies  
Put pins in smug rat eyes  
Hate the fakes  
Burn rhetoric at the stakes  
Enough of this endless bloody night  
Let the mothers lead the fight!  
Holocaust happens when the silly males  
fail!

March now to end this long ugly tale  
Let the mothers lead the fight!  
Stand up now to the frail monster male!  
Let the mothers lead the fight!  
Snatch the future back from the night!  
Let the mothers lead the fight!

**A SALUTE TO GUNTHER GEBEL-  
WILLIAMS**

**HON. ANDY IRELAND**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 27, 1990*

Mr. IRELAND. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay special tribute to one of our Nation's most illustrious and beloved personalities.

Certainly no circus performer in history has touched the lives of more American families than Gunther Gebel-Williams, the "greatest wild animal trainer of all time." Entire generations of children, parents, and grandparents have been thrilled and captivated by his courage and charisma in the ring.

More than 20 years ago, in a remarkable acknowledgment of his talent, Ringling Bros. and Barnum & Bailey Circus purchased the entire Williams Bros. Circus in Germany to acquire this young performer. Since coming to this country, the legendary star of the Greatest Show on Earth has entertained more than 100 million "children of all ages" in more than

11,300 live performances in cities and towns throughout the United States. No other performer, living or dead, has played to more people in live audiences than this renowned "Lord of the Rings."

He is widely credited with changing forever the training of exotic animals by building personal relationships which enable him to direct snarling tigers through the sheer strength of his own personality and command a herd of elephants solely through the sound of his voice.

Gunther Gebel-Williams has set a new standard of exemplary care of animals and his greatest legacy is his example of the harmony that can be attained between man and beast.

He has become so much a part of our national heritage that his accomplishments have merited a display in Washington's own Smithsonian Institution among other building blocks of American history.

We owe a debt of gratitude to Gunther Gebel-Williams and to Kenneth Feld, producer of Ringling Bros. and Barnum & Bailey Circus, for this outstanding performer's rich contribution to wholesome family entertainment and the culture of our country.

This year, Gunther Gebel-Williams is performing in the Nation's Capital for the last time as part of his historic Farewell Tour. During the tour, he has been accorded well-deserved recognition in numerous States through legislative resolutions and executive proclamations documenting his special role in our national life.

We honor and salute him for his unique place in the featured ring of American circus history and the lasting place he has earned in the hearts of all of us.

**A TEENAGER'S VIEWS ON  
ABORTION**

**HON. CARROLL HUBBARD, JR.**

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 27, 1990*

Mr. HUBBARD. Mr. Speaker, I have been receiving letters and telephone calls from constituents and others who are expressing their views on pro-choice issues.

At this time I would like to share with my colleagues a February 25 letter to me from Laura Alvey of Henderson, KY. Laura is 14 years old and a student at South Junior High School in Henderson. She has taken the time to share her comments with me about her view that abortion should be an option for all women, writing that "A woman's body is her own."

I urge my colleagues to take a moment to read this excellent letter from Laura Alvey. The letter in its entirety follows:

FEBRUARY 25, 1990.

U.S. Representative CARROLL HUBBARD,  
2267 Rayburn House Office Building, Wash-  
ington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN HUBBARD: I would like to address an issue that is on the minds of many teens today. That issue is abortion. Abortion should be an option for all women who get pregnant. A woman's body is her own, and she should be able to make decisions about it by herself.

Some people say that abortion should not be legal because so many people want to adopt children. Why should their opinions be more important than the mother's? Others say that abortion should only be legal if one has been raped. Just because someone gets pregnant on her own free will doesn't mean she should be punished. Everyone makes mistakes in his or her life, and just because one gets pregnant on her own doesn't mean she is a bad person. I also disagree with a girl under 18 having to get her parents' permission for an abortion. In one case, in Indiana a young girl who got pregnant went to a back-alley abortionist and died. No one can imagine how ashamed and afraid a girl is when she gets pregnant so young. My purpose is not to promote abortion. I just want every woman to have the choice.

I hope that abortion will stay legal forever, and I hope that something can be done about laws requiring parents' permission for an abortion if one is under 18.

Sincerely,

LAURA ALVEY,  
Henderson, KY.

**PUT SOME MONEY WHERE OUR  
MOUTH IS—SUPPORT THE  
LOWEY AMENDMENT TO H.R.  
3847**

**HON. JIM SLATTERY**

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 27, 1990*

Mr. SLATTERY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise in support of the amendment to H.R. 3847 offered today by Representative NITA LOWEY of New York.

As we are only weeks away from the 20th anniversary of Earth Day, it is fitting that Congress should now promote the Environmental Protection Agency to a cabinet position as the Department of Environmental Protection.

The amendment offered today by Representative LOWEY urges Congress to recognize that this promotion to a cabinet position must be accompanied by an increased commitment of resources. Over the past 8 years, the EPA budget has been gradually whittled away. In fact, the EPA operating budget is lower this year in constant dollars than it was 13 years ago.

If we are to make the Department of Environmental Protection a powerful and effective agency for the American people, and our environment, we must provide adequate funding. The Lowey amendment recognizes that we cannot continue the hollow promises of the past decade. Instead, we must make a commitment to funding the Department of Environmental Protection at a level that will ensure enforcement of our environmental legislation.

This year Congress will enact legislation to reauthorize the Clean Air Act. If our efforts to clean our atmosphere and to reduce harmful emissions are to be successful, the new Department of Environmental Protection must receive the authority and financial backing to enforce our expansions to the Clean Air Act.

I urge my colleagues to support the Lowey amendment and to recognize that the American public wants action to clean our air, land, and water. Environmental protection cannot

be accomplished, however, unless we provide the money to make it possible.

### TRIBUTE TO ELIAS KARMON

#### HON. JAMES H. SCHEUER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 27, 1990

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to a constituent of mine who is a living embodiment of the spirit of volunteerism that President Bush so often talks about.

For 50 years, Elias Karmon, 80, has devoted much of his time, effort, and financial resources toward the betterment of life in the Bronx. Through his active involvement in a wide array of business, civic, health, humanitarian, and service organizations, Mr. Karmon truly has made a difference.

A founder of the Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Mr. Karmon has chaired its Bronx Council and its annual dinners and helped raise considerable funds for this renowned center of medical research and teaching.

Mr. Karmon's demonstrated interest in health concerns has not been limited to his involvement with Albert Einstein College of Medicine. He also served for 16 years as a member of the lay advisory board of the old Lincoln Hospital, and 9 years as its chairman. He currently serves on the boards of the South Bronx Mental Health Council and the Beth Abraham Hospital Foundation, and formerly chaired Vocations and Community Services for the Blind.

Mr. Karmon has done much for the youth of the Bronx. Throughout most of the 1960's, he organized annual Christmas parties which attracted thousands of youngsters from local schools, churches, the Police Athlete League [PAL], Scout troops, and settlement houses to a now defunct RKO theater. He chaired the executive committee of the Bronx Boys and Girls Club, and a swimming pool at its Hoe Avenue building now bears his name. He serves on the boards of the Bronx Community College Foundation and Bronx Special Olympics, among others.

Like me, Eli Karmon also has been a devoted Jew and dedicated supporter of the State of Israel. A former vice president of the American Jewish Congress, Mr. Karmon currently serves on the boards of Bronx House, Bronx Jewish Community Council, and the Pelham Parkway Jewish Center.

Committed as he is to fostering racial harmony, Mr. Karmon is a life member of the NAACP and a charter member and founder of the Bronx office of the New York Urban League.

In addition to these and other community and philanthropic involvements, Mr. Karmon has been active in many phases of real estate—as a builder, developer, and member of the Bronx Board of Realtors. A founder of the Ponce de Leon Federal Savings Bank, he currently serves as its treasurer.

Over the years, Eli Karmon has garnered many accolades and awards for his efforts. I am delighted to join in recognizing him now, on the occasion of his 80th birthday, for a lifetime of distinguished efforts as a civic activist,

businessman, and philanthropist. The Bronx is a much richer place as a result of his continued presence and activism. All communities could benefit by having in their midst dedicated, community-minded citizens like Eli Karmon.

### INTRODUCTION OF FOREIGN TRADE ZONES IMPROVEMENT ACT

#### HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 27, 1990

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to be an original cosponsor of the Foreign Trade Zones [FTZ] Improvement Act. As cochair of the Congressional Auto Parts Task Force, I have continuously fought to open Japan's automotive market to United States auto parts exports. While the growth in the auto parts trade deficit is largely attributable to Japan's closed market, the FTZ Program in the United States exacerbates the deficit by providing an incentive to import parts. The legislation introduced today will improve the operation of the FTZ Program to make it consistent with national trade policy and the national economic interest.

The FTZ Act of 1934 created zones that are considered outside of U.S. Customs territory to promote U.S. participation in export and transshipment activity. No duties are collected on goods as they enter FTZ's. If the finished goods are exported, the tariffs are never collected. If the finished goods enter U.S. Customs territory, the duty is assessed on the finished goods. Manufacturers in industries with inverted tariffs, where the duty on the parts is higher than the duty on the finished product, reduce duties on imports by operating in subzones. The automotive industry has been the prime beneficiary of the FTZ Program and the inverted tariff structure. Auto assembly subzones account for 24 of the 101 subzones and 85 percent of all goods received in zones. Imports into auto subzones increased from \$200 million in 1978 to approximately \$7.5 billion in 1988. The majority of these imports came from Japan and flowed into Japanese auto subzones. The auto subzones, however, exported only 9 percent of production in 1988. It is very ironic that a program originally intended to promote U.S. exports has been transformed into one that gives greater rewards to firms which import more parts.

Neither the auto nor the auto parts industry can afford to give away any competitive advantage in their home markets when they continue to fight a losing battle in selling their products to Japan. Autos and auto parts account for over half of the \$50 billion trade imbalance with Japan. Including FTZ imports, the United States imported over \$11 billion in parts from Japan in 1989. Exports to Japan totaled only \$300 million. The tariff on auto parts should create a small incentive for United States subsidiaries of Japanese auto

plants to source domestically. Instead, the FTZ Program encourages the transplants to imitate the exclusionary trade practices of their Japanese parents and import parts from traditional suppliers in Japan.

The FTZ Board has approved every subzone application filed by a Japanese auto transplant. The Board operates with draft regulations that have never been officially adopted and bases decisions on precedent, rather than considering the national economic impact of a proposed zone. For example, the Board looks at local benefits that will accrue to an area, ignoring the question of job displacement on the national level. A 1988 International Trade Commission study found, however, that the domestic parts industry lost 14,600 jobs because of FTZ's while the auto assembly industry gained 4,400.

Further, the Board's decisions do not take into account overall trade policy initiatives. The Market Oriented Sector Specific [MOSS] talks with Japan on auto parts have been underway for several years to break down barriers in Japan's market. Little progress has been made to end the structural, nontariff barriers such as keiretsu which keep U.S. parts exports stalled at only \$300 million. It is inconsistent with trade policy efforts to on the one hand grant a unilateral trade concession to Japan in the form of reduced duties on auto parts while on the other hand negotiating for trade reciprocity in that same sector.

The legislation we are introducing today reaffirms that the purpose of the FTZ Program is to promote "free and fair trade through increased export and transshipment activity." The legislation establishes public economic interest criteria that must be met in order for the Board to grant an application. The criteria take into account a zone's impact on national employment, supplier industries, the trade balance, and trade policy. The legislation explicitly states it is incumbent upon the applicant to prove that the public interest criteria will be met.

The legislation also establishes a timeline for processing applications so that firms will not have to wait for a year or more for a decision after filing an application. Currently, the FTZ Program is understaffed and overburdened by growing numbers of applications. Accordingly, the legislation calls upon the International Trade Commission to conduct an analysis of the economic impact of a zone when the application is for a manufacturing subzone. It also establishes a mechanism to petition for a public hearing about a subzone application.

I believe that the changes contained in this legislation will result in a fairer and more efficient process for judging FTZ applications. Congress has not amended the FTZ Program in over 40 years even though the fundamental makeup of the program has shifted from one that enhances exports to one that provides an incentive to import. The General Accounting Office and the Government Operations Committee have recommended that Congress amend the FTZ Act, requiring the FTZ Board to follow specific trade and employment criteria in reviewing zone applications. This legislation incorporates their recommendations while

recognizing the many instances when FTZ's are useful and even necessary for firms to compete in the international marketplace. I

urge my colleagues to examine the hearing records and reports from the Government Operations Committee and the Ways and Means

Committee for a further discussion of FTZ's and to act quickly to pass the Foreign Trade Zones Improvement Act.

The Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on the Environment and Public Works have both passed legislation which would establish a new Federal Trade Commission to regulate interstate and foreign trade in services. The bill would also establish a new Federal Trade Commission to regulate interstate and foreign trade in services.

**MURKIN BUSINESS**  
The Murkin Business is a new business that has been established in the State of New York. It is a business that deals with the sale and distribution of murkin, a type of fish that is highly valued in the fishing industry. The business is currently operating in the State of New York and is expected to expand into other states in the near future.

**THE DAY OF A NEW YEAR**  
The day of a new year is a time of great celebration and joy. It is a time when we look back on the past year and reflect on our accomplishments, and when we look forward to the new year with hope and optimism. It is a time when we set our goals and resolutions for the year ahead, and when we strive to make the most of the opportunities that life has to offer.

The day of a new year is a time when we are reminded of the importance of family and friends. It is a time when we gather together to share our happiness and to celebrate our lives. It is a time when we are reminded of the love and support that we receive from those who care about us, and when we are inspired to live our lives to the fullest.

The day of a new year is a time when we are reminded of the importance of giving back to our community. It is a time when we are inspired to do good deeds and to help those who are in need. It is a time when we are reminded of the power of our actions, and when we are inspired to make a positive impact on the world around us.

The bill would also establish a new Federal Trade Commission to regulate interstate and foreign trade in services. The bill would also establish a new Federal Trade Commission to regulate interstate and foreign trade in services.

**SCHEDULE**  
The following schedule is proposed for the hearing on the bill. It is subject to change without notice. The hearing will be held on the following dates and times: [Schedule details]

The bill would also establish a new Federal Trade Commission to regulate interstate and foreign trade in services. The bill would also establish a new Federal Trade Commission to regulate interstate and foreign trade in services.

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