

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

SANCTIONS: THE CONGRESS' CURSE ON THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH AFRICA

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 12, 1988

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, as Americans we all feel a burning desire to help the oppressed people of the world in the struggle against their tyrants. We observe these people's tireless fight to secure a better future for their children and embrace their struggle as if it were our own. We share in their pain, sorrow, frustration, and especially their commitment.

However, many times these feelings lead some to foolishly embark on a quest to cure the world of its many ills. The world has come to realize that an American on a crusade can be as threatening as the Red Army itself. Such is the case in South Africa today. It has been almost 2 years since the passing of the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act and black South Africans are no closer to achieving political and economic freedom. In fact, the repercussions of these sanctions have dealt a hard blow to the black community. It is time to reexamine the value of sanctions to the cause of the South African blacks. America cannot continue to be a negative influence on the black's struggle against apartheid.

The effect of sanctions on the South African economy are quite disturbing. By initiating the exodus of over 170 U.S. businesses, these sanctions have greatly hindered the blacks in their quest to achieve economic freedom. While whites have eagerly purchased these companies at firesale prices, the blacks have suffered. They can no longer benefit from United States business sponsored employee welfare programs and are now subject to the wrath of the new Afrikaaner owners, who have systematically fired their black workers. We all know that the key to the establishment of a free, democratic society is a strong middle class, yet we persist in impeding the black community from achieving this prerequisite for freedom. The blacks need our help—the key to their future lies in the continued presence of United States businesses in South Africa.

In addition, the sanctions have wreaked havoc on South Africa's political establishment. By threatening the security of the Afrikaaner community, the sanctions have enhanced the political standing of the rightwing. In the most recent elections, the liberal Progressive Federal Party [PFP] was defeated as the official opposition to Prime Minister Botha's administration. Moreover, the once moderate Botha has toughened his stance on the black opposition for fear of losing popularity within the white electorate.

Is this the "moral backbone" so many of my colleagues demanded when they overrode

the President's veto and passed these sanctions? When President Reagan vetoed the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act, he did not do so under disdain for the South African blacks. He foresaw the effect these sanctions would have on the black community. But why did so many Congressmen ignore his warnings? Was it a lack of foresight? Or did they simply use the black's struggle to enhance their own public image?

I challenge my colleagues to open their minds and put the interests of the South African blacks ahead of their own. Instead of searching for praise from the media, we need to search for answers. Answers which will assist the black community achieve economic prominence as the first step in securing a future of freedom for their children.

For a deeper insight into the present situation in South Africa, I highly recommend an article entitled "The Scandal of Sanctions" in the March 1988 edition of the American Spectator.

[From the American Spectator, March 1988]

THE SCANDAL OF SANCTIONS

(By Fleur de Villiers)

In the fall of 1986, fueled by moral outrage and high moral purpose, the United States Congress set out to punish South Africa and express solidarity with its black oppressed masses. Its chosen instrument was the imposition of sanctions that would excommunicate South Africa from the world's economy until the apartheid state was brought to its senses, if not to its knees.

Those who wielded bell, book, and candle blithely ignored the fact that sanctions without the threat of direct military intervention have had a dismal record in the conduct of international affairs. Indeed, the question of whether or not sanctions would achieve the abolition of apartheid and the transfer of power to the black majority was, one suspects, always secondary. The main aim was not to liberate South African blacks, but to free the U.S. Congress from the frustration of doing nothing.

Moral outrage and an instinct for meddling in areas that few politicians visit and even fewer understand are American qualities the rest of the world has come to dread. There are few spectacles on earth more alarming than American legislators in search of a quick fix of other people's problems. But if this addiction has too frequently made United States foreign policy the diligent pursuit of folly, seldom has it been more diligently or more blatantly pursued than by those who believed that the only way to bring South Africa into the family of civilized nations was to remove all traces of American influence.

Now, eighteen months since the passage of the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act, the full extent of that folly should be apparent to all—except those congressmen and senators who, having saddled the sanctions horse, are determined to ride it all the way to this year's elections. But before one examines their failure to win anything, except possibly the approval of Jesse Jack-

son, it is important to reflect on just what they thought they would achieve in the heady days of October 1986 when Congress overrode a White House veto to secure the first humiliating defeat of a hitherto all-conquering President.

It is perhaps not too cynical to suggest that that was part of the attraction. But other motives were confused and contradictory. For some—the high-minded rather than the ruthless—excommunication was the only way to convince Pretoria of the error of its ways; white South Africans would feel the pinch and, putting wealth above racism, would force their government to change, thus effectively preventing the expected bloodbath. For others revolution was the solution, not the problem. Sanctions, they calculated, would so impoverish black South Africa that, with nothing left to lose, it would rise up against its fatally weakened white oppressors and thus usher in the Utopia where all men were equal in poverty and which would no longer make any claim on America's conscience (only on its purse). Those who felt a little queasy about inflicting further penury and deprivation on South Africa's black citizens were silenced with the answer that this is what South Africa's black leaders themselves demanded.

In any case, it was suggested, sanctions would be felt more keenly by wealthy whites than by blacks who had little enough anyway—a proposition that ignores the integration of the South African economy and the simple fact that if you take food away from a fat man he will suffer, but if you take it away from a thin man he dies.

Above and beyond all these considerations was the conviction that a successful transfer of power to the black majority was inevitable, if not imminent, and that it was important for America's long-term interest in a resource-rich region to "get on the right side of history"; failure to do so would hand the area over to Moscow and its surrogates. That belief was shared not merely by sanctioners in Congress—Senators Kennedy, Simon, Lugar, and Cranston and Congressmen Wolpe, Solarz, Gray, Rangel, and Leland—but by state and municipal governments across the United States which, through boycott and threat of boycott, have at the latest count sent 170 American companies in South Africa stampeding for the exit.

But just how effective has the whole sanctions package been—disinvestment included? How have the promises survived more than a year of practice?

The first answer was not long in coming. President Botha cashed in quickly, using this unexpected American bonus to call and win an election in early May, calculating correctly that external threat would induce the white electorate to rally round the flag. In a country in which history has bred a strong strand of isolationism, he could hardly go wrong. But South Africa is not unique. Other histories have—or should have—instructed us that a people who believe their security is threatened will put that security above material considerations.

● 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.

Botha, however, miscalculated in one important respect. His own attempts at reform—however, despised by the rest of the world—had weakened his image among his more conservative followers. If South Africa was under threat they wanted an even stronger man. The result was substantial gains by the far right-wing parties and the unseating of the liberal Progressive Federal Party (PFP) as the official opposition. Botha got the message, even if Congress did not. Far from making white South Africa more conciliatory, sanctions had merely fueled its intransigence.

Senators Simon and Lugar and Co. tried hard to conceal their dismay. The rise of the independent movement, the emergence of a few dissident nationalists on the left, and the over-sold meeting between some sixty white South Africans and the ANC leadership in Dakar proved, they claimed, that sanctions were working, albeit a bit more slowly than they had hoped. It was futile to point out that liberal Afrikaner disgruntlement had been growing since the 1970s; but attempts to use the dissidents as proof that sanctions were effective were the surest way to send most of them scurrying for cover—which they have. Meanwhile reform has ground to a halt, the far-right has grown in strength, and the only truly liberal voice in South African politics—the PFP—has been fatally weakened. It is a proud record for those who believed, or said they believed, that sanctions could change stubborn hearts and closed minds.

But surely all is not lost. Increased polarization of South Africa's fractured communities should at least please those who believed sanctions would hasten the revolution. The belief—fostered by savants of the left on Western campuses and played back to South Africa's embattled townships—that the battle was all but won was enough to persuade some, but by no means all, black South Africans to accept temporary deprivation to secure the final victory.

Today, they, the ANC, and even Moscow accept that this calculation was at least a few decades out. President Botha is not about to hand over the keys to the castle. Years of sacrifice for an uncertain goal may not disturb congressmen and senators, but they are not at the sharp end; those black radicals beginning to make a painful and sobering cost-benefit analysis, are. One painful discovery is that South Africa's whites, however politically uncertain they may feel, may have also been substantially enriched by measures that set out to impoverish them.

It does not require too much insight to discover why. As liberal South African businessman Tony Bloom commented recently: "South African companies have been able to acquire technology, management skills, brand names and market share that would have taken years to build." Of the nearly 170 U.S. companies that have quite South Africa in the last few years, more than half have sold out—at firesale prices—to South African companies or local managements, thus creating some 100 new instant millionaires, all of them white.

This unintended consequence predictably enraged anti-apartheid lobbyists who would have preferred a scorched-earth policy that would have turned thousands of black South Africans out of their jobs. A few departing U.S. multinationals have done just that, inducing profound second thoughts about the strategy among some of South Africa's black leaders. Most companies, however, have followed the pattern of General

Motors, which sold out to local management which in turn promptly fired 500 black workers, removed itself from the Sullivan code enforcing social responsibility programs and integrationist work practices among American companies, and began selling its products to the South African government.

Indeed, the effect of disinvestment on the Sullivan code—and by extension on the welfare of South Africa's black labor force—has been startling, if predictable. From November 1986 until November 1987 the number of signatories dropped by half, as U.S. companies sold out to South Africans who believed they had no obligation in a depressed economy to set aside a considerable part of their profits on expensive social programs. But the code—which in its heyday made a significant contribution to the welfare of black communities—is not the only victim of the sanctioners' zeal. Billions of South African government funds, which could be more creatively employed on building hospitals and schools and generally improving the quality of black life, have been spent on oil storage and an expensive home-grown arms industry—both legacies of earlier sanctions.

But isn't this precisely what the sanctioners wanted? A withering of a diseased and isolated economy until blacks would rise up against the government, if whites didn't do it first. Once again, the practice has defeated the promise. After years of stagnation brought about not by external action but internal mismanagement, the South African economy is beginning to grow again, however slowly. One reason has been the low exchange rate of the South African rand—induced by the flight of American banking capital—which has made South African exports more competitive on world markets. Another has been the swing to import substitution and the growth of a new sanctions-busting industry and businessmen seek to replace lost markets. It should come as no surprise that South Africa's external trade showed a net increase in the past year, with Japan becoming South Africa's top trading partner. Undisturbed by moral considerations, Taiwan, Singapore, and South Korea have also rushed in to fill the vacuum left by the United States while there is no doubt—and a great deal of evidence—that East bloc countries have not allowed their support for the African National Congress to outweigh their need for hard currency. So much for sanctions securing American influence in a post-apartheid society.

Thus far, then, the only losers in the sanctions game have been black South Africans themselves. Figures on the number of job losses as a result of sanctions and disinvestment are imprecise at best. What is known is that in four sectors of the South African economy alone, a quarter of a million South Africans have lost their jobs in the last three years through sanctions and economic recession. Of the 600,000 who enter the labor market each year few, if any, will gain full-time employment. As each wage earner supports approximately six dependents, the scope and scale of the suffering is immense.

And again, isn't this what black South Africans themselves have demanded? The answer is no. In one opinion survey after another, irrespective of who has framed the question, the response has remained constant: only 25 percent are in favor of sanctions and disinvestment if this means that they will suffer personal hardship. These results were reflected again in a recent German poll that went over the heads of

the radical National Union of Mineworkers to put the question directly to workers in South Africa's coal industry. The discrepancy between the opinion of the union executive and its members is not difficult to explain. The NUM leadership, like that of other radical black unions in South Africa, believes that capitalism is the ultimate enemy of the socialist state it seeks to install and is willing to sacrifice its membership to destroy it.

Other unions, however, have proved a little more willing to temper their ideology in the interests of their members. In a case that should be familiar in the United States—courtesy of Congressmen Wolpe and Gray—Ford Motor Company engineered an unusually graceful pull-out from South Africa after threatened boycotts of its products by U.S. state and city governments had made the choice inevitable.

Faced with the option of sacrificing 4,500 jobs with the close-down of Ford's South African plant, or modifying its stance on capitalism, the National Union of Metal Workers of South Africa agreed to a deal whereby 18 percent of Ford's 42-percent South African holding went to Ford's partner, the Anglo American Corporation, and the remaining 24 percent went to the workers themselves in a unique share offer, the dividends of which would be plowed into black community welfare projects. Moreover, for the first time in history black workers will join management on the board of a South African company. To keep its former plant open, however, Ford agreed to transfer \$64 million to discharge the company's debts.

It was then that Mr. Gray and Mr. Wolpe woke up and, studiously ignoring the wishes of the very unions they have so assiduously cultivated in the past, tried to block the transfer under the sanctions ban on new investment in South Africa.

Their efforts, however, pale into insignificance beside the work of Congressman Charles Rangel who, while the Administration slept, quietly slipped the most savage sanction yet into the Budget Reconciliation Act, imposing double taxation on the 100 or so U.S. companies still operating in South Africa. Faced with a bill of \$57 million most, if not all, will eventually decide to pack up and go home.

It was indeed a savage sanction, but savage for whom? Not for South African business, to whom Rep. Rangel gave the best present in years: a golden opportunity to snap up another rich harvest of American bargains at giveaway prices. But it was a gloomy Christmas for thousands of black workers whose jobs will be imperiled, and it offers an even more dismal prospect for those South Africans who cling to the belief that American influence is a force for good. Influence entails presence and there will, through Rangel's cunning contrivance, shortly be no American presence in South Africa.

Of course, the congressman and his fellow believers are not and never have been interested in influencing events in South Africa. Their overriding interest is influencing the American voter, who has been convinced, largely through their efforts as transmitted by an applauding press, that opposition to sanctions is analogous to racism.

There are those who would argue that it is racist to take from the black and poor and give to the rich and white; that it is racist to ignore the wishes of black workers; that it is racist to deprive black men of their jobs and condemn their families to penury, to strengthen South Africa's white rulers in

their intransigence, and to deprive the United States of any means to persuade them otherwise.

But the people who might begin to say such things are poor and far away. And they do not vote in the United States.

TRIBUTE TO ADELINE (DEL GENIO) CARELLI

HON. JAMES H. BILBRAY

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 12, 1988

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to mourn the passing of an outstanding Nevada community leader and participant, Adeline (Del Genio) Carelli.

Born in Chicago, IL, on December 11, 1910, Mrs. Carelli later moved to Las Vegas, NV. Adeline was married to Dr. Paul V. Carelli in 1936. Mr. and Mrs. Carelli shared three lovely children. She was a devoted mother and grandmother. Her eldest son Paul V. Carelli III, is an outstanding Las Vegas attorney. Her son Michael, and daughter Carol Ann are school teachers in Chicago, IL. Her grandson, Paul Carelli IV, attends Notre Dame University and granddaughter Nicole is a senior at Santa Catalina Prep School in Monterey, CA.

Adeline Carelli was an active member of the Las Vegas community, she was a participant in the St. Giles Church Guild, the Clark County Medical Wives Auxiliary. Prior to her move to Nevada she was a member of the Chicago club.

Mrs. Carelli donated many long hours to the community through St. Anne's Hospital Medical Auxiliary, Loyola University Women's Auxiliary, Trinity High School Mother's Club, and the Champion High School Mother's Club.

As a woman with a great interest in the world, she took every opportunity to travel, visiting much of the world and sharing her experiences with her loved ones.

In her large circle of friends and acquaintances she was more commonly known as the Grand Lady.

My wife, children, and myself had known Mrs. Carelli for over 20 years. We know that the loss to her family and friends will only be lessened by the memories of her deeds and kindness left behind.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues in the House to join with me now in recognizing this outstanding individual taken from her family and the Nevada community. Adeline Carelli's absence will be sorely felt by all members of the Las Vegas community.

THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE NEW JERSEY BUREAU OF HISPANIC ENTERPRISE

HON. JIM COURTER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 12, 1988

Mr. COURTER. Mr. Speaker, 2 years ago, the Governor of New Jersey, Tom Kean, had the vision to found the first State-sponsored Bureau of Hispanic Enterprise in the 50 States

of the United States. As Commissioner Borden R. Putnam, of the New Jersey Department of Commerce, Energy and Economic Development, announced at the time, the Bureau's creation fulfilled a promise made by Mr. Kean to the Garden State's vibrant Hispanic community during his 1985 re-election campaign. It is also another example of Governor Kean's "Politics of Inclusion" put into successful practice.

The Hispanic population of New Jersey, including that of Portuguese origin, is among the fastest-growing in the country. The size of that community is estimated at more than half-a-million—representing about 10 percent of the entire population of the State. Hispanic-American entrepreneurs, indeed, have been credited for revitalizing previously depressed urban areas, notably in Newark and Elizabeth, and in the northern municipalities of Hudson County. Moreover, they have created thousands of jobs and have erected an economy of several billion dollars.

The Bureau of Hispanic Enterprise's main purpose originally were to advocate for and stimulate Hispanic business investments and expansion, as well as to gather and disseminate information to, and about, the New Jersey's Hispanic ethnic business sector. But in 2 years, the bureau has established an extraordinary record of achievements that has surpassed the original expectations.

Under the leadership of Bureau Administrator Roland A. Alum, the Bureau has served more than 1,200 clients, has helped create or save more than 150 jobs in the private sector, and has attained a nationwide and international reputation, all accomplished within the boundaries of a carefully drafted budget.

Time has proven that the Kean administration made an excellent decision in choosing Mr. Alum, a former university educator, to head the bureau. He is well known to the New Jersey Congressional Delegation and the Washington think-tanks. Under his leadership, the bureau has expanded its services to the Portuguese-American community and has taken upon itself to strive for increasing the positive public image of Hispanic enterprises.

In recognition of his civic record, President Reagan's administration has appointed Mr. Alum to membership in the State's Advisory Commission to the U.S. Civil Rights Commission, of which he was elected vice-chairman, and to the National Advisory Committee to the 1990 Census, of which he is the only New Jersey member. Senator HATCH has also selected him for the Senate Republican Task Force on Hispanics.

I ask to have printed in the RECORD three different articles reflective of the mission and successes of the New Jersey Bureau of Hispanic Enterprises: First, the first one is a Letter to the Editors of Insight Magazine, written by Administrator Alum, which he entitled "The Little Havana of the North." Second, the second one is the pre-publication version of an article, also authored by Mr. Alum, to be published in Hispanic Entrepreneur, a new national magazine in Washington. Both of these pieces relate the spirit of innovation and entrepreneurship displayed by Hispanics, the same characteristic that motivated previous major immigrant groups to make this country so great. Third, finally, the third one is an arti-

cle published in Clamor, an international Texas-based bilingual periodical which also circulates as a newspaper insert throughout the country's Hispanic enclaves. This article, "New Jersey Promoting Hispanic Enterprises," does justice to Governor Kean's commitment to foster equal opportunity to all Americans and to his sensitivity toward the community of Latin American and Iberian background. This last writing also highlights a unique public-sector program aimed at stimulating self-sufficiency in the private sector. The New Jersey Bureau of Hispanic Enterprises, indeed, is a cost-effective office, a program that works by all standards, and which has become a national model, a beam to be imitated.

I am proud of the New Jersey Bureau of Hispanic Enterprise and wish it continuous success upon its marking 2 years of existence. I also pay tribute to the foresight of the Governor who took the bold initiative to establish it and lend it support. Mr. Alum's and the Clamor articles follow:

"THE LITTLE HAVANA OF THE NORTH"

Congratulations for the two stories on conditions in Cuba and on Cuban exiles in Miami [Cover Story, Feb. 29].

Attention, however, should also be paid to the record of Cuban emigres elsewhere. Hudson County in New Jersey harbors the largest concentration of Cuban-Americans outside Miami, the "Little Havana of the North."

In the 1950's the municipalities of Union City and West New York were better-known for their burlesques than for their garment industry. By the time the mass exodus of Cubans escaping from Castro's presumed paradise arrived here in the early 1960s, the area was losing business and population.

It took barely a couple of years for Cuban-born entrepreneurs to onboard the storefronts, open up family coffee shops and convert the seamy burlesques into for-profit day-care centers and private English schools. The now-famous Bergenline Avenue ("The Calle Ocho of North") has become a veritable "Miracle Line," an example of what George Gilder has called "urban redevelopment Cuban-American style."

The Cuban exiles prove that old-fashioned pessimists are out of touch with reality. The successes of the ethnic enclaves confirm that Castro's losses are our gains.

ROLAND A. ALUM JR.,
Trenton, N.J.

THE NEW MEANING OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP

[For: Hispanic Entrepreneur]

(By Roland Armando Alum¹)

Austrian-born Peter Drucker enjoys a reputation as a leading analyst of the U.S. society despite—or perhaps especially because—of his foreign origins. In fact, he has been dubbed a contemporary Alexis deTocqueville. At the same time, he is considered the father of the inter-disciplinary field of management. In his latest two books, "Innovation and Entrepreneurship" (1985) and "The Frontiers of Management" (1986),

¹ The author, formerly in the faculty of the City University of New York, is the Administrator of the New Jersey Bureau of Hispanic Enterprise, the only agency of its kind in the country, which was founded by Gov. Thomas H. Kean in 1986. Parts of this article are synthesized from a presentation delivered at the Hoover Institution of Stanford University on October 5, 1987. (The opinions expressed here are exclusively those of the author.)

Drucker interprets and synthesizes contemporary North-American management theory and practice, all within the framework of the free-market economy and the open society. Obviously, these are topics of primary interest to the readers of *Hispanic Entrepreneur*, our new magazine for the Latino business sector.

Analyzing the economic dynamics of capitalism, Drucker refutes some of the self-appointed "prophets of doom of recent years," as he calls them, who have "bemoaned the de-industrialization" of our country. Indeed, he notes that of all recent new businesses, half are still in manufacturing. While premature requiems were being held for the "Frost Belt," and while rites de passage were being staged for the "born again Sun Belt," only one-third of the new companies turned out to be in the southern and Western States. Actually, the northeastern States—notably New Jersey—are enjoying a remarkable economic, social and cultural renaissance, outstripping the rest of the country. As a philosopher Karl Popper would say, Drucker contrasts idealized ivory-tower pontification with empirical reality.

New Jersey, indeed, has seen some two million new jobs created since about 1982. That is more new job opportunities than in Western Europe and Japan put together. Unemployment in the Garden State is below the all-time record low national average. We are actually importing workers from as far away as Texas. The statue has become a showcase of economic recovery in a short period, fitting well into Drucker's economics observations.

One of Drucker's most notable contributions is his argument that real "technology" is driven not by electronics or new materials, but by "entrepreneurial management." Admittedly, its emergence is as much a cultural (i.e., anthropological) and psychological event, as it is a technological (or economic) one, facts that are not well understood yet by many.

He regards innovation as specifically the way for entrepreneurs to "exploit change" as an opportunity for a different business or service. Many of the franchising chains, such as McDonald's—or Casa Lupita, or La Tablita, for that matter—have not really invented anything; but these companies have combined different business concepts and have created profitable markets and new sources of employment. Likewise, as H.E. has noted in previous issues, that is precisely what Latino business people are doing all over the U.S.A.

Following the influential German economic thinker Joseph Schumpeter (1883-1950), Drucker then conceptualizes entrepreneurship as almost tantamount to innovation. As such, many large corporations may qualify as bona fide entrepreneurial. He cites General Electric as an example; one could think also of Coca-Cola under the chairmanship of Roberto Goizueta, and of Pepsico under Roger Enrico, the two bottling giants.

Of particular importance for Hispanics interested in business and management is that while much still remains to be learned about the management of the "knowledge worker," the entrepreneur does not have to be an owner, investor or employer, although these conditions may help. He/she may mobilize what real estate professionals call "OPM"—other people's money (and/or workforce)—for allocation to areas of higher yield. One essential element of that activity is the commitment of present resources to

future expectations, a process that involves the "bourgeois" value of "delayed gratification" and the capitalist characteristic of risk.

In his assessment of the way in which new management approaches have developed, Drucker further dissents with elegant gusto from the views of David Riesman, Herbert Marcuse, and other popularized "gurus" of the 60's and 70's. Drucker warns that the rise of professional management—as a "social technology"—is not to be confused with the "worship of government centralization and planning." Actually, he warns that such centralization has been proven historically to create further dependency on a not-always-benevolent but increasingly ubiquitous bureaucratized state, as many Latin Americans can testify from personal experience.

Since he finds macro-planning incompatible with an entrepreneurial economy, he rejects "industrial policy" of the sort now found in some countries in Europe and Latin American, and which politicalologist Robert Reich has proposed for the U.S. in his controversial book, "The Next American Frontier" (1983). Such proposal, Drucker argues, "is a delusion" that provokes "oceans of red ink, . . . but neither jobs nor technological leadership." On this too, Latin American immigrants can offer vivid testimonies to the failures of statism masqueraded under whichever political wing rhetoric in their respective native lands, be it Cuba, Argentina or Peru.

Prof. Modesto Maidique—who is now president of Florida International University in Miami—noted in a 1983 review of the new management literature, that the perceived decline of U.S.'s competitiveness in the 70's prompted a serious questioning of hitherto accepted "sacred cows" in management theory. For example, corporate strategy is now considered a *passé* "American peculiarity" that should be defied by true entrepreneurial managers. To put it in Drucker's words, innovation needs to be "decentralized, ad hoc, autonomic, and micro-economic." Drucker's approach thus has applicability to the private, public and non-public sectors alike.

Another hopeful sign for people of all ages and backgrounds is that entrepreneurship, as newly interpreted by Drucker, is not genetically transmitted; nor is it a personality, ethnic or culture-bound trait. It is learnable behavior that rests on the theory of economy and society, rather than on haphazard intuition or sheer luck. In other words, on principle, entrepreneurship has universal applicability, and we could all practice it.

When in 1831 the French writer deTocqueville visited the then still young North-American republican experiment, he wrote in his classic book, "Democracy in America" (1848), how he marveled at its economic vitality. Since then, foreign visitors and foreign born Americans—like Drucker himself as well as millions of Hispanic immigrants—have continued to admire and become part of our energetic system. By way of contrast, some in this country still cling to the anachronistic and pessimistic notion that the entrepreneurship that improved our quality of life, that made the country so prosperous and a world model, is no longer possible. If that were the case, it would be too bad, since it is now that Hispanic-American entrepreneurship is being "discovered," as the U.S. Hispanic Chamber of Commerce insists. More than one-quarter-million Hispanic firms constitute our best evidence.

The new retrograde fatalists, not coincidentally, are among those who want to "protect" North America's markets from foreign material goods, from Latin immigrants (meaning producers and consumers), and from what they mistakenly consider "offensive alien cultures and languages." One example of that embarrassing position is the pseudo-liberal former governor of Colorado, Richard Lamm. In his controversial doomsaying book, "The Immigration Time Bomb" (1985), Lamm forgets that the ancestors to many Latinos in his own home state, which ironically carries a Spanish name by no coincidence, reached that area before the Pilgrim's landing, at a time when Spain's imperial domains spread to the Mississippi and Florida.

One is reminded of the film "Alamo Bay" (1985). "Based on a true story," as the movie was advertised, it tells the saga of a Vietnamese enclave in a southern Texas fishing town on the Gulf of Mexico, and the inter-ethnic conflicts that ensued. While the Asian refugees fished as employees, they were tolerated by the local bigots; but all of the sudden hell broke loose.

The revealing point in the picture is when one of the local rednecks explains: "We thought the Vietnamese only wanted to work . . . for us; but now they want to buy their own boats!" Thus, the foreign newcomers' entrepreneurship turned them into competitors, a condition that pushed animosities to the edges of conflict and which provoked the local white sheeted Ku Klux Klan to resurface and chase out the newcomers.

That un-American and veritably regressive mentality—so visible also in the Congress that passed the onerous Simpson-Rodino Immigration Act, incidentally—makes our capitalist, free trade, and human rights talk look spurious to the rest of the world. It also reveals a profound ignorance of history and a misunderstanding of entrepreneurial economics. As Prof. Ivan Light has demonstrated in "Ethnic Entrepreneurship in America (1972), as well as famed Black economist Thomas Sowell in "Ethnic America" (1983), businesses of an ethnic/immigrant nature have been crucial to the economic evolution of the U.S.

New Jersey, again, is a good example. The Garden State is the seventh state in the number of Hispanic businesses, with 7,000 firms producing over one-half billion dollars annually. It is about the fifth state in Hispanic population with over 600,000 Hispanics, including close to 100,000 Portuguese-Americans. An urban revival and the internationalization of the commercial and cultural life have been attributed largely to Hispanic entrepreneurship in the northern half of the state, notably in the Ironbound section of Newark (along the Ferry Street corridor), in Elizabeth (along the Elizabeth Avenue strip), and in the northern municipalities of Hudson County—along the Bergenline Avenue tracks (through Union City, West New York, Weehawken, Guttenberg, and North Bergen).

More recently, author George Gilder (in "The Spirit of Enterprise," 1984), and Hoover Institution policy scholars Lewis Gann and Peter Duignan (in "The Hispanics in the U.S.," 1986), happily note how millions of U.S. Hispanics continue to demonstrate what over a century ago deTocqueville envisioned as this country's "clear, free, original, and innovative [meaning entrepreneurial] power of mind . . ." Let us continue improving on them and further prove the apocalyptic pessimists wrong.

NEW JERSEY PROMOTING HISPANIC ENTERPRISES

(By Federico Schaffler-Gonzalez)

Hispanic business is on the rise in the US, not only on the cities or areas with a high Latino population density, but also in others where mostly non-Hispanic enterprises concentrate.

One of such places is New Jersey. The Bureau of Hispanic Enterprise (BHE) has helped untangle, grow and promote around 10 percent of the Latino business and products in the Garden State in less than two years since it was formed.

Headed by Roland Alum, who has extensive academic and practical background in business, law and foreign policy, the BHE is the fulfillment of a promise made to the Hispanic population of the state by Gov. Thomas H. Kean in his reelection bid of 1985.

"New Jersey has over 600,000 Hispanic. That is almost 9 percent of the total population. It's the fifth largest Latino population in the country and we have over 7,000 Hispanic and Portuguese businesses in our state. Our bureau is a must in our community", said Alum in a recent telephone interview.

Their duties range from finding phone numbers for businessmen to translations, government-related paperwork, cutting red tape, smoothing cultural and language barriers and informing about immigration problems, among many others.

"Most of the business in our state are small, family-run, with meager budgets and incomes, except two or three big enterprises, among them Goya Foods, that is the biggest Hispanic-owned business in the country. Our job is to try to help out in whatever way is possible", said Alum.

Alum mentioned that language and cultural barrier are a serious problem for the officers of most of the 7,000 businesses within the scope of the BHE. "Over half of them either do not speak English fluently or are unable to communicate with bureaucrats and thus cannot fill accordingly licenses and application forms. It's a real handicap for them. A frustrating limitation".

The BHE will mark its second anniversary this month and expects to continue growing in their service. Alum is highly out-spoken and proud of his office and the fulfillment of Gov. Kean's promise.

"It's not often that you see this kind of bureau created out of a political promise from a candidate. Gov. Kean is unable according to New Jersey's laws to seek a third term but nonetheless created the BHE shortly after he was reelected", he said.

The BHE is the only state-sponsored office of its kind in the country and its motto is a takeoff on Kean's tourism theme "New Jersey and Hispanic businesses-perfect together". It was originally set out to help 250 businesses and has multiplied its expectations in less than two years.

Alum commutes four hours a day to his office in Trenton from his home in West New York and is extensively involved in Hispanic affairs and programs.

"I really think it's a privilege to do what I'm doing. This is like having my own business. I love doing it", said the Cuban native who was a Fulbright scholar in Santo Domingo in the late 1970's.

The goal of the BHE is that Hispanic enterprises don't collapse or fail. We try to help and encourage investment and expansion. We keep small businesses informed on

regulations and benefits they are entitled to from Federal, State and Municipal sources.

"The creation and operation of the BHE is a good investment for New Jersey taxpayers, vis-a-vis our accomplishments, including jobs saved and created. We are both proud and optimistic and expect to reach out and help more and more Latino businesses every day", Alum said.

MELVIN FEUER HONORED

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 12, 1988

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to set aside this time to recognize Mr. Melvin Feuer of San Bernardino, CA. Mr. Feuer will be honored for his career achievements at a retirement dinner on May 19, 1988. I would like to honor him today by saying a few words about his accomplishments during his distinguished career.

Mr. Feuer was born in Baltimore, MD, on May 20, 1923, and raised in Cleveland, OH. After the outbreak of World War II, he enlisted in the Army Air Force. Mr. Feuer was shot down during aerial combat near Krems, Austria, and was a prisoner of war at Stalag 17 for the remainder of the fighting.

After his discharge from the Air Force, Mr. Feuer attended the University of Redlands where he graduated cum laude with a degree in German. In addition to earning his bachelor of arts, he also received the award of Outstanding Senior Man and his master of arts in educational administration. Mr. Feuer then began graduate studies at the University of Zurich, Switzerland. He later studied at the University of Washington, Seattle, where he was also an instructor; and the University of California at Los Angeles, where he also worked as a teaching assistant.

Thirty-six years ago Melvin Feuer began his career teaching in the San Bernardino City Unified School District. During his distinguished career as an educator, he has not only been honored for his teaching achievements, but for his strong dedication to the community and commitment to the city's youth.

As an educator, Mr. Feuer spent his first 4 years teaching and the last 32 as an elementary school principal. His achievements as principal have included serving as president of the Elementary Principals' Association and as team leader in the area's Desegregation and Integration Program. He was also an early leader in the school district's Character Education Program emphasizing responsibility and positive values. For his accomplishments, Mr. Feuer was featured in Parents Magazine when Harding Elementary School proclaimed National Principal's Day in his honor.

As a community leader Mr. Feuer has been involved in such organizations as Kiwanis, the Y.M.C.A., and Emmanuel Temple. He has also participated on committees, conferences, and presentations at California State University, San Bernardino. In the Kiwanis Club of East San Bernardino, he has served as president and board member and has received the Legion of Honor and Kiwanian of the Year

awards. He is an officer and board member of the Y.M.C.A. and has received the Citizen of the Year and Outstanding Service awards from that organization. Further, he is an officer and board member for the Temple Emmanuel and teaches Sunday school there. Throughout these 36 years as an educator and community leader he has been married to his wife, Stella, and has helped raise three sons.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me in saluting Mr. Melvin Feuer. He serves as an outstanding example to us all for his dedication to this school and community. While his presence in the school will be greatly missed by all, his many contributions will serve as a reminder of the truly remarkable man he is. It is with great respect that I pay him tribute today.

NIENSON THE HATTER CELEBRATES 100 YEARS IN NEWARK

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 12, 1988

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, on March 12, 1888, Abraham Nisenson began a hat business, which he named Nisenson The Hatter, in Chester Row on Halsey Street in Newark, N.J. Despite the fact that this opening coincided with the great blizzard of that same year, Nisenson The Hatter weathered this storm and many others that followed to become one of the oldest retail hat stores in the United States and a familiar landmark in the city of Newark.

Although fashion and business changed, Nisenson The Hatter continued to thrive. From the silk hats of the early 1900's to the sporty caps of today, the Nisenson family have sold hats to the famous and the not so famous. This has included leading political, judicial, theatrical, sports, and financial figures. Among those celebrities who wore hats purchased at Nisenson The Hatter were Woodrow Wilson, Irving Berlin, George Jessel, and Jimmy Durante.

Today, Nisenson The Hatter, which is now located on William Street in Newark, is operated by Nat Nisenson and his son Arthur—the fourth generation of the family to direct this business which is still solely operated by descendants of the founder. What has characterized this business for the past 100 years is the high quality of its merchandise and an enduring dedication to serving its many loyal customers.

As a friend and a customer, I want to congratulate Nat and Arthur Nisenson on 100 years of business. This important occasion will be marked by a special centennial celebration on April 14. This is truly a milestone and a tribute to the hard work and perseverance of the entire Nisenson family. They have earned the gratitude of all the citizens of Newark for their unwavering commitment to our city. Through good times and bad, Nisenson The Hatter has continued to enrich our community with its long tradition of service.

Mr. Speaker, with your permission, I would like to include in my remarks an article from

the Newark Star Ledger highlighting the history of Nisenson The Hatter.

[From the Newark Star-Ledger, Apr. 3, 1986]

ANOTHER MILESTONE FOR THE "NOT VERY"
MAD HATTER

(By Mark Finston)

For 57 years, Nat Nisenson has been selling hats. He started his career in the store founded by his grandfather in 1931. So even Nisenson, now 73, doesn't personally remember the big business known as slicking.

Nisenson the Hatter, on William Street in Newark, will celebrate its 100th birthday this year, an industry publication has designated the establishment as the oldest retail hat store in the country. And until 1920, slicking was a big part of the business.

The process involved silk hats. Silk hats were the rage when Nisenson The Hatter opened in 1888. Once a week, men would bring in their silk hats to be smoothed with a hot iron; the process made the hat look slick, shiny, new. The price charged was 10 cents.

Around 1920, says Nat Nisenson, men stopped wearing silk hats. Today, only magicians wear silk hats. Still, it's conceivable that someone might drop in to get his hat slicked, the first such request in 68 years.

"I'd do it," says Nisenson, who lives in Springfield. "But I don't know what I'd charge."

Nisenson, assisted by his 41-year-old son Arthur (whose license plate reads HATS-1,) is preparing the 100th birthday celebration for the store. The party, scheduled for April 14, was delayed a month from the real birthday so that no one will experience the same sort of weather Abraham Nisenson was socked with when he first opened his doors on March 12, 1888. Blizzards tend to blow hats off heads.

Guests will see fading pictures of dignitaries who needed hats in the old days; Woodrow Wilson purchasing a top hat for some inauguration, Irving Berlin—born just two months after Nisenson The Hatter opened—donning a silk hat. The vaudeville team of Jackson, Clayton and Durante used up many hats on stage, and when they visited Newark, then a stop on the circuit, always dropped in for additional headcover. There's a 1930 photo of the be-hatted trio of Jimmy Durante, Eddie Jackson and Lou Clayton with a message to Charlie Nisenson, Nat's father: "We hope we get as much wear and tear out of Jimmy's nose as we do out of your hats."

Durante lasted much longer than the silk hat. Nat Nisenson says silk hats started to lose their shine around 1912. They blew off too easily, and not only in blizzards. They hit the roofs of those new-fangled inventions called automobiles. It was hard to keep them looking nice, and many a brother couldn't spare a dime to get his hat slicked weekly.

The derby, the hat that replaced stiff silk, was firm but lower in height, just the thing for a Model T. And a derby required no ironing.

But around 1932, the derby was no longer king of the dome.

"People wanted a softer type of headgear," says Nisenson. "The felt hat was more comfortable, more pliable. It was easily cleaned, and there were many more colors to choose from."

The silk hat and the derby were manufactured only in basic black. Felt hats were sold in black, gray and brown, not exactly peacock hues, but still an advance. More-

over, felt hats were considerably cheaper than the styles they quickly supplanted.

If Nisenson weren't wearing his hat, he'd scratch his head when asked about the styles that represented the equivalent of the 1988 mini-skirt: Hats that bombed. There weren't many.

In the late 1960s, the diamond-shaped hat proved that diamonds are not a hatter's best friend. Sales didn't sparkle. And the Robin Hood hat, a variation of the Swiss yodeling hat, didn't generate much interest here; apparently, few in New Jersey were interested in robbing from the rich and giving to the poor.

Sombreros, cowboy and safari hats never knocked many Newark noggins.

And the fact is, a great many men have given up wearing hats at all, even to formal affairs. Business is a far cry from those heady days 60 years ago when 18 salesmen were employed on Saturdays at Nisenson the Hatter.

There are a number of reasons. One is the ever-lasting complaint with low car roofs. And there's the less formal lifestyle; Nisenson is aware that many men have given up wearing ties.

"And there are hair styles," says Arthur Nisenson, who owns 40 to 50 hats, from safari to dress. "Men feel they don't want to mess up their hair with a hat. I suppose that started when hair styles replaced hair cuts."

Moreover, the number of places to get hats cleaned and blocked has declined. Presumably, men would stop wearing suits too if most dry cleaners were to close their doors.

In many instances, caps have replaced hats. Caps are half the price of hats, easier to carry, far more colorful and many are hand washable.

There are fashion doomsayers who predict that someday the necktie will be as extinct as the white tie. But Nisenson never sees a day when the first element in Irving Berlin's fashion trio of top hat, white tie and tails will be extinct.

"Man will always have something on his head," Nisenson declares. "You're always going to have to protect your head against inclement weather, cold weather, sun."

He admits that if someone had told his Abraham Nisenson in 1888 what the store would contain in 1988, "He would have said, 'You're crazy.' There was such a demand for silk hats, he couldn't envision that demand would ever end."

If one of Nat Nisenson's five grandchildren should continue in the hat business, Nisenson would be as hard-pressed as his grandfather to predict what hat styles will be like 100 years hence.

But unlike Abraham Nisenson, Nat wouldn't characterize anyone who came up with a heady prediction as a mad hatter.

"I know something my grandfather didn't," he says. "When you're dealing with hats, anything can happen."

He still keeps an antique iron around, just in case someone arrives in a silk hat and requests the lid be slicked.

THE REPORT CARDS ARE OUT,
AND HERE'S THE HONOR ROLL
AND THE SUSPENDED FROM
SCHOOL LISTS

HON. FORTNEY H. (PETE) STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 12, 1988

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, the monthly magazine, Washington Monthly, recently published a thorough analysis on the best and worst public interest groups working in the Nation's Capital. The article, written by an excellent writer, Rita McWilliams, should be required reading for lawmakers, lobbyists, and enlightened constituents. As the article states, "The successes of the best and the disappointments of the worst offer important lessons for those committed to the public's true interests."

I've excerpted the references to best public interest group, Citizens for Tax Justice, and the worst public interest group, the National Committee to Preserve Social Security and Medicare.

THE BEST AND WORST OF PUBLIC INTEREST
GROUPS

(By Rita McWilliams)

Twenty-five years ago a young Lebanese-American set up shop in Washington, D.C. Like those of most young entrepreneurs, his was a shoe-string operation. He became famous when the press discovered that his adversary, one of the nation's largest and wealthiest corporations, had sent a private eye out searching for ways to discredit him.

A quarter century has passed since Ralph Nader began his successful crusade against General Motors's deathtrap, the Corvair. Before Nader was finished, he had revolutionized the auto industry, instituting the use of shatter-resistant glass, shock-absorbing bumpers, collapsing steering wheels, and seat belts.

But more importantly, he had changed the way Washington works.

His example activated citizens across the nation to fight the corporate world, the oppressive politician, the high-paid influence peddler. Today more than 2,000 groups champion a variety of causes "in the public interest." Public interest victories have put nonsmoking seats on commercial airplanes and nutrition labels on soup cans and cereal boxes. They have put smoke detectors in apartment buildings, flame-resistant clothing on children, and cleaner air in the cities and countryside.

After 25 years, this industry retains a powerful, if little-examined, position in the policy-making process. The influence of the public interest industry, and the inevitable conflicts about what constitutes "the public interest," invites a scrutiny of its work. What are the best public interest groups? What are the worst?

The manner in which public interest groups go about their work is particularly important, since they usually fight opponents with more money and manpower. Public interest groups have to rely on powers of moral persuasion. They have to be savvy about creating new constituencies for their cause and mobilizing public opinion.

At their best, public interest groups are fair and ethical; their strategies are smart,

and their goals are worthy. They are intellectually honest. They use statistics to their advantage, but without lying. Their work challenges the public to think, and sometimes challenges even the groups that fund them.

The worst public interest groups alienate the public rather than rally it to their cause. They use deceptive tactics that exploit the public's fears or hide their true intent. They enrich themselves at their members' expense. With moral credibility the industry's most precious capital, the work of the worst public interest groups threatens all those who share the public interest label.

It was not possible to examine the work of each of the 2,000 public interest groups in Washington. The following list was drawn from interviews with reporters, lobbyists, congressional aides, political scientists, and public interest leaders. It shows the kind of work to which public interest groups should aspire, and the kind which it should seek to avoid. The successes of the best and the disappointments of the worst offer important lessons for those committed to the public's true interests.

THE BEST

Citizens for Tax Justice: Groups that take on rich and powerful adversaries have to find ways to promote their cause and create new constituencies. Citizens for Tax Justice did just that. The group's determined research found that some of the nation's largest corporations paid no taxes. CTJ's savvy and fearless promotion of its findings, even when doing so made its own board members uncomfortable, helped create outrage that cut across ideological lines. This work helped set the stage for one of the most dramatic defeats that special interest groups have ever suffered: the 1986 overhaul of the federal tax code.

As a result, most Americans will pay significantly lower taxes this year—an average of \$531 less for families earning between \$20,000 and \$50,000—and six million of the nation's poorest families have been removed from the tax rolls altogether.

CTJ was founded in 1979 in reaction to California's Proposition 13, which cut the state's property taxes and, with them, government services. With backing from labor unions, CTJ's original aim was to stop similar movements that would lay off government employees and cut services elsewhere.

The group's role in tax reform began in 1984 with Robert McIntyre, a Nader-trained lawyer who projects the image of a hard-nosed investigative reporter. Smart and serious, McIntyre seems more comfortable prowling document rooms than buttonholing legislators in hallways. He spent the summer of 1984 extracting tax data from the annual reports of the nation's largest businesses. McIntyre found that 128 large corporations had avoided paying federal income taxes in at least one of the three previous years, despite billions in profits. Then he named names. When CTJ issued a report called "The Top Ten Corporate Freeloaders," the media couldn't resist. Newspapers across the country highlighted stories about freeloaders like General Electric and Anheuser-Busch. Editors at *The New York Times* liked the part about defense contractors so much they ran it twice, by two different reporters.

THE WORST

National Committee to Preserve Social Security and Medicare: "Urgent! Important Social Security and Medicare Information

Enclosed," screams the official-looking envelope. "Attention Postmaster: Time Dated Official National Committee Documents Enclosed. Expedite for Immediate Delivery."

No one knows how many elderly citizens receiving this fundraising appeal confuse it with a real letter about their Social Security or Medicare benefits. But the National Committee to Preserve Social Security and Medicare knows one thing: this kind of letter raises big money, some \$90 million so far.

The letters always ask recipients to "save the Social Security system" by sending money to the National Committee. Sometimes the Committee does such a good job of imitating the government's letters that the elderly show up at local Social Security offices to pay what the letter seems to demand in order to keep benefits coming.

The National Committee is headed by James Roosevelt, the eldest son of FDR. He regularly invokes his lineage in the National Committee's letters. "Never in the 51 years since my father, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, started the Social Security system . . ." is his typical opening pitch. Invariably, what follows is a breathless description of some dastardly plot he has uncovered to do away with the Social Security and Medicare programs. "Act now," he says. Sign the enclosed petition and send \$10 to become a member. "I will be very disappointed if you don't join," he adds in a P.S.

These misleading fundraising techniques have drawn fire from many members of Congress. Lawton Chiles, chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, has co-sponsored legislation with Republican Senator John Heinz of Pennsylvania that would force the National Committee to state in large print that its mail is not from the U.S. government. They drafted the bill after the National Committee sent an especially misleading letter implying that the Social Security fund would go broke unless contributions were made immediately.

Chiles, a Florida Democrat, found that those who could afford it least had given hundreds of dollars to the National Committee and that the group did little in Washington. A House investigation of the group concluded most of the funds went to a California direct mail firm, Butcher-Forde.

To counter the criticism that the Committee was invisible in Washington, it hired 13 lobbyists last year and moved into plush penthouse quarters on K Street's lawyers' lane. Then it began lobbying Congress with the same scare tactics it had used to shake down the unsuspecting elderly. Lobbyists delivered the names of nearly eight million Social Security recipients who, the Committee claimed, had signed petitions opposing Social Security cuts. The Committee did not say these "petitions" were part of fundraising gimmicks the Committee had been using for years.

Franklin Roosevelt's most important advice to the American people was to tell them they had nothing to fear but fear itself. He knew that a frightened citizenry was not a wise citizenry. His son James has exploited the corollary; a frightened citizenry is easily bilked.

"To actually attach names to those who avoided taxes was powerful," says Alan Murray, chief economics correspondent for *The Wall Street Journal* and author of a book on the 1986 Tax Reform Act. Unlike corporate tax lobbyists, McIntyre "had no budget to wine and dine anyone," Murray said. "He just kept churning out press releases and lists. He's shown what you can do

with a good head, public information, and a personal computer."

As the demand for tax reform increased, congressional deliberations placed McIntyre in a tricky position with his own board. Some proposals, such as taxing fringe benefits that unions had won for their members, could have blown union support for tax reform. "He was fearless in defending what he thought was right, even if it bumped against his own bankroll," said McIntyre's friend Michael Kinsley, editor of *The New Republic*. McIntyre said he kept the union's support by stressing the larger tax picture. "We pointed out that most people would be better off overall and asked them to do their own analyses," McIntyre said. "They concluded the overall picture would be better for their members."

The unions that funded McIntyre helped publicize the cause. The Communication Workers of America held a press conference in New Jersey in which a union representative held up a General Electric light bulb and announced, "I paid more sales tax on this light bulb than General Electric paid in taxes during the last three years." The American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees began a penny brigade, sending lawmakers a single cent toward the deficit and saying that while it wasn't much, it was more than 128 big businesses had paid. Union T-shirts read: "I paid more taxes than Lockheed, Dow Chemical, and W.R. Grace and Co. combined."

While CTJ's funding comes primarily from liberal groups, their figures helped garner conservative support. Columnist James J. Kilpatrick used the group's figures. So did corporations who were stuck paying high taxes. Companies paying high taxes, such as Whirlpool and Ralston-Purina, began complaining about the competition's freeloading. The targets of attack squawked at McIntyre's accounting, arguing he misrepresented items like deferred tax liabilities and ignored investment incentives that help the economy. But their criticisms were lost in the swelling support for tax reform.

CTJ is now scrutinizing the corporate loopholes in state tax codes. Next on the group's list are billionaires who use real estate deals to duck taxes. Donald Trump and Mort Zuckerman beware.

MILLER SALUTES FILI-AMERICAN SOCIETY

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 12, 1988

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, April 9 marked the 46th anniversary of one of the most savage crimes committed against Allied military personnel during the Second World War—the Bataan "Death March."

As in every year since the late 1950's the Fili-American Society of Pittsburg, CA commemorated the "Death March" and those who died during it. The annual event, organized by Society Chairman Nino Jaromay, serves to remind both the Philippine and American peoples of our common cause during the war as the devotion to freedom that we share.

On April 9, 1942, 35,000 American and Philippine troops defending the Bataan Peninsula,

the last Allied stronghold on the Philippine mainland, surrendered to a vastly superior Japanese force. Although they were diseased and unable to replenish their supplies of food, ammunition and medicine, the defenders of Bataan had fought with skill and courage and severely disrupted the enemy's timetable of conquest in the Pacific.

The Japanese Army treated the prisoners brutally. In order to evacuate them quickly and to show their contempt the Japanese force-marched the American and Philippine troops 70 miles up the Bataan Peninsula to a concentration camp. The Filipinos and their American allies were tortured both physically and mentally, as they marched through the inhospitable Philippine jungle. Denied food and water, many collapsed and were killed by their captors. Others became ill along the march route and died later.

Approximately 10,000 men perished during the Bataan "Death March." Seven thousand of the dead were Filipino troops who had defended their homeland with distinction, despite poor training and inadequate weaponry.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in saluting the survivors of this horror who attended the recent event in Pittsburg; and I further urge that they join me in honoring the thousands who perished 46 years ago.

THE LAWRENCE EAGLE-TRIBUNE WINS THE PULITZER PRIZE

HON. CHESTER G. ATKINS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 12, 1988

Mr. ATKINS. Mr. Speaker, I know many of us would prefer the newspapers in our districts to stick to printing the handouts we send them, and maybe the weather and sports reports as well. But, of course, that is neither realistic nor wise. For without a probing and contentious press, we would not be here today; indeed our democratic system would never have gotten off the ground. As scripture tells us, "the truth will set you free." In Massachusetts, however, the truth as told by one newspaper means some hardened criminals will not be set free.

It is with great pride that I call my colleagues' attention to one of the outstanding newspapers in America, the Eagle-Tribune of Lawrence, MA—recipient of the Pulitzer Prize for General Reporting.

The Lawrence Eagle-Tribune, under the distinguished editorship of my long-time friend, Dan Warner, did what every good newspaper does—it got curious, then it got mad.

When a convicted murderer who had been released from prison under the State's controversial furlough program tortured a young couple in another State, the Eagle-Tribune began reporting, investigating and editorializing. The result was a series of 175 articles in 9 months and the mobilization of State legislators on behalf of the Eagle-Tribune's call for simple common sense.

As a result of the newspaper's relentless effort, involving about half a dozen reporters under the leadership of Susan Forrest and Barbara Walsh, revocation of furloughs for

first-degree murderers is now a virtual certainty.

When apprised of his newspaper's singular achievement in winning the Pulitzer, Dan Warner said something that should make all journalists proud and relieve those who worry that the press sometimes has its own political agenda. He said, "I believe that reporting has its own value. You don't have to accomplish anything, but you do have to report."

And report the Eagle-Tribune did, persistently and doggedly assaulting the stone wall of secrecy erected by State prison officials.

The Lawrence Eagle-Tribune is small as newspapers go, with a circulation of less than 60,000. But it took on a large responsibility and performed it better than many of the giants of journalism. The Eagle-Tribune, which shared the prize for general reporting with the Alabama Journal, another small newspaper, was cited for the profession's highest honor over 137 other newspapers.

This is journalism at its best.

An achievement like this is, of course, the work of many people, and I would like to pay tribute to the editors of the Eagle-Tribune, among the best in their business:

Irving E. Rogers Jr., the publisher; Daniel J. Warner, the editor; Gerry Molina, the managing editor; Joyce Heeremans, the features editor; Alan White, the city editor; Sherry Wood, the assistant city editor; Steve Maas, the news editor; Maura Casey, the editorial page editor; and the following other staff members:

Maria Alvarez, Buck Anderson, Jim Arnold, Linda Baron, John Basileco, Linda Bean, Yadira Betances, Sarah Betts, Steve Billingham, Max Bishop, Ken Braiterman, Kathy Brown, Kathy Bruemmer, Paula Bucuzzo, Bill Burt, Sherri Calvo, Bill Cantwell, Leo Chabot, Russ Conway, Elaine Cushman, Judi Dolan, Mary Beth Donovan, Bryan Eaton, Sonni Efron, Dave Eisenstadt, Joe Fenton, Mary Fitzgerald, Michael Foley, Paula Fuoco, Barney Gallagher, Wendy Gallo, Joseph Garaventa, John Gill, Sally Gilman, Pat Gosselin, Marc Halevi, Hilde Hartnett, Wendy Heath, Leigh Higginbottom, Andrea Holbrook, Leanne Jacques, Paul LaFond, Lois Marchand, Jose Martinez, David Matthews, Mike Muldoon, Jan Murabito, Joe Murphy, Bob McCabe, Kathie Neff, Elinor Neville, John O'Neil, James Patton, Eileen Pendleton, Al Pereira, Anita Perkins, Chris Plourde, Kim Proposki, Beth Quimby, Cheryl Rock, Dave Ronka, Barbara Rowell, Carl Russo, Kathy Sciacca, Steve Segal, Cheryl Senter, Dawn Shaw, Marge Sherman, Brenda Smith, Peter Smith, Eileen Stanley, Ann Marie Stephenson, Judy Wakefield, Tom Warnke, Steve Whipple, Herb Whittemore, Tania Willeman, Chris Young and Ken Yuszkus.

DEDICATION TO THE CITY OF SACRAMENTO

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 12, 1988

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to pay tribute to a

distinguished academic institution, the University of Southern California School of Public Administration's Sacramento Center as they are awarded a \$15,000 grant from the Blue Cross Foundation for Health Care Effectiveness for excellence in the health field.

The School of Public Administration was founded over 50 years ago and now ranks as one of the top three of its kind in the Nation. The school's academic programs serve more than 1,500 students in Los Angeles, Sacramento, and Washington, DC. The Sacramento Center maintains strong links with the other campuses through joint programs and cooperative research efforts. The center attracts some of the finest professionals in the health care arena.

Within the school, the health administration program offers one of only four master's of health administration programs in California that is fully accredited by the accrediting commission on education for health administration. The health administration program is designed for preservice and mid-career professionals seeking to upgrade their management skills. The program also prepares its students to assume high-level positions in all areas of the health care system and to influence public policy. Graduates of the program leave with a thorough understanding of the problems and issues in the health care field.

Blue Cross of southern California created the Foundation for Health Care in order to contribute to community health efforts that make a positive impact on the lives of Californians. Blue Cross realizes that as health care consumes an increasingly larger share of the Nation's budget, professional health care educational programs are vital for the people in our country.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the people of Sacramento and the State of California, I want to congratulate the members of the Sacramento Center on a job well done. Their dedication to the city of Sacramento is most admirable and I wish them the best of luck in all their future undertakings.

A SALUTE TO DR. ROBERT J. IZANT, JR., GREATER CLEVELAND HEALTH PROFESSIONAL OF THE YEAR

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 12, 1988

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to salute Dr. Robert J. Izant, Jr., the recipient of the 1988 Belle Sherwin Greater Cleveland Health Professional of the Year Award. The award will be presented to Dr. Izant on Wednesday, April 20, 1988, by the Visiting Nurse Association of Cleveland for his excellence in health care service, health education, and for his tireless devotion to ensuring the highest quality health care and treatment for children.

Mr. Speaker, I join the Visiting Nurse Association and the community in saluting Dr. Izant on this important occasion. I would like to share some of Dr. Izant's accomplishments with my colleagues.

Dr. Izant was the first pediatric surgeon to serve at Rainbow Babies and Childrens Hospital of University Hospitals of Cleveland. He served as chief of the Division of Pediatric Surgery at Rainbow from 1958 to 1986. He continues as a member of the staff of pediatric surgery and is professor of pediatrics and pediatric surgery at Case Western Reserve University.

Dr. Izant is a founding member and current president of the American Pediatric Surgical Association, a Fellow of the American Academy of Pediatric Surgery, and a member of the American College of Surgeons, the American Trauma Society, the American Burn Society, the American Society for the Advancement of Science, and the Cleveland Academy of Medicine. His works have been widely published and he has served on the editorial board of the *Journal of Pediatric Surgery*.

Dr. Izant's dedication to children and their welfare has led him to serve on numerous boards and committees, including the Children's Aid Society, Cystic Fibrosis Foundation, Special Wish Foundation, American Cancer Society, the Child Care Task Force Committee of the Welfare Federation of Cleveland and the Child Safety Committee of the Cleveland Academy of Medicine.

In his honor, the Rainbow Babies and Childrens Hospital and Case Western Reserve University recently instituted "The Izant Symposium on Pediatric Surgery." The hospitals also announced that a new surgical suite to open later this year will be named "The Robert J. Izant, Jr. Surgical Suite."

Mr. Speaker, I take great pride in saluting Dr. Izant for his many contributions to our community. His selection as the Greater Cleveland Health Professional of the Year is well deserved.

TRIBUTE TO BOB STARRETT

HON. NORMAN F. LENT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 12, 1988

Mr. LENT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding American, Mr. Bob Starrett, who has contributed greatly to the betterment of his fellow citizens. On April 16, the Inter-Service Club of Farmingdale will honor Bob by presenting him with its "Citizen of the Year" award. At this time, I'd like to join his many friends and colleagues in recognizing Bob's significant accomplishments and many years of service to his community.

Originally from Bridgeton, NJ, Bob served in the U.S. Air Force during the Korean war. While in the service, he managed to take several courses in journalism at Oklahoma A&M and at the military's information center at Fort Slocum, NY. That's when the journalism bug got into Bob's blood for good, and upon completing his military service, Bob moved to Elkton, MD, where he worked for a weekly newspaper chain from 1955-68.

In 1969, Bob moved his family to Long Island where he joined the staff of the Farmingdale Post as editor, ultimately becoming its publisher. He continued his journalism career with the Farmingdale Observer when the two

newspapers merged in 1982. Bob was a familiar face at many local events as he also served as the official photographer for the village of Farmingdale and the town of Oyster Bay.

The local newspaper is one of America's oldest and finest institutions. In today's burgeoning, sometimes impersonal, society, the local newspaper proudly serves as one of the only sources of information on community events. It offers a unique sense of small town neighborliness that is very special, sharing news about our schools, local politics and government, as well as activities involving our neighbors and friends.

Bob Starrett has dedicated his time and energy to ensuring the continuation of that fine tradition. I commend him for his commitment to excellence in his profession and offer my deepest appreciation for his many years of outstanding service to the community. I congratulate him on being selected "Citizen of the Year," and wish him and his family much happiness in the years ahead.

THE IMPORTANCE OF PRECOLLEGE MATH AND SCIENCE EDUCATION PROGRAMS

HON. LINDY (MRS. HALE) BOGGS

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 12, 1988

Mrs. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call my colleagues' attention to the following article by Leon Ronquillo which appears in the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics' "1987-1988 Directory of Engineering Education Resources." The article highlights the importance of strong precollege math and science education programs and discusses their role in preserving our Nation's competitiveness.

In order to ensure an adequate supply of technicians, engineers and scientists in the coming years, we must stimulate students' interest in math and sciences beginning in the early grades. As noted in the article, most mathematicians and scientists show an inclination toward their career choice by the end of high school.

[The article follows:]

Colleges have four years to mold into capable mathematicians, scientists, and engineers the products they receive from the high school system. Unfortunately, the U.S. education system, K through 12, has deteriorated to a point where remediation is becoming the rule instead of the exception (over 80 percent of institutions now report offering "remediation" courses and programs for entry level students.) We must strengthen science and math education in the elementary through high school level, with the emphasis being put at the middle school or junior high school level. Early learning serves not only as a base for further education, but also establishes patterns of study, talent, reasoning, and curiosity. This is particularly true in the sciences, where stimulation of intellectual curiosity and an early introduction to important principles and concepts is critical to later success. Without an interesting and involving introduction, talent is less likely to appear or flourish.

Our best students, our brightest youngsters, are the match of any; however, it is the average U.S. student from the average U.S. school that lags the students of Japan, Russia, and Western Europe, where primary and secondary school education is far superior to that in the U.S. In addition to the gifted and talented, we must focus on the great majority of "average" students. These students may choose science or engineering or a less challenging career path. We could lose these students if their first introduction to discrete science classes at the middle or junior high school level is not participatory in nature: "teach-to-the-test" and "read-and-recite" are deeply embedded in our schools and are not adequate to capture the interest and imagination of these potential scientists and engineers of the future.

Based on a national survey of engineering graduates in industry and government by Robert Perucci and William K. LeBold ("The Engineer in Industry and Government," *Journal of Engineering Education*, March, 1966, pp. 237-263.), most engineers had clearly shown an inclination toward their career choice by the end of high school. This decision was based largely on interest in the subject matter (viz., science and math). A recent study by NASA (NASA History Office, Dr. Sylvia Fries, Director) of their first generation of engineers bears out this finding that career choice had been affirmed by the end of high school.

To be properly prepared to enter college and pursue this career choice, a student must take at least four years of science and math in grades 9 through 12. Hence, the interest in the subject matter must be generated in middle or junior high school to allow a student to be properly prepared to enter into a math, science, or technology curriculum in college without remediation. This middle and/or junior high school period is critical for students deciding to pursue science and technology. As the National Commission on Space noted, "It is here that our next generation of engineers and scientists must be motivated." Thus the burden falls on the middle/junior high school teachers to nurture the interest of students in their first discrete science classes.

In order to meet the rising demands of industry for technicians, engineers, and scientists, school systems must increase their rate of retention to graduation at the high school and college level. This is doubly important in America today, due to the fact that the "baby boom" is ending, hence, fewer children will be available for schooling. Motivational programs, especially those that build interest, enthusiasm, and commitment to science and technology will become increasingly important. Dr. Jan Roskam, former AIAA Vice President of Education, summed it up in a 1984 editorial when he said,

"Along with substantially increased research and development support for our universities, to build and maintain the competent faculties needed to deliver qualified engineers, the upgrading of our primary and secondary school educational system is essential to preserve U.S. leadership in today's advanced-technology world."

The National Commission on Space noted, "When Sputnik I penetrated the vacuum of space in October 1957, the reverberations shook the technological and educational underpinnings of the United States. A series of science education initiatives, including the National Defense Education Act of 1958, triggered a reformation of America's educational system.

This momentum has not been sustained; once again our Nation is confronted with the necessity to revitalize education . . . The Commission believes that current weaknesses in our educational system must be corrected to insure a vital 21st-century America."

LEON RONQUILLO,
Chairman, Young Members
Committee 1987-88.

REMEMBRANCE OF JOHN EVANS

HON. WILLIAM LEHMAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 12, 1988

Mr. LEHMAN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, the untimely and sudden death of John Evans is a great loss to our community.

John Evans was a special friend to me and my family, and he was well-loved and greatly respected by all who knew him. He was the exception that proved the rule, particularly in his marriage at age 16 to Margaret, his wife of 30 years.

The story of what John Evans meant to people is told best by his family and friends. I would like to share with my colleagues the following articles from the Miami Herald and the Miami News which provide some additional insight into this remarkable man.

[From the Miami News, Apr. 6, 1988]

ATTORNEY JOHN EVANS DIES AT 46

(By Karen Payne)

John Evans, a highly rated Miami defense attorney and award-winning former federal prosecutor, died suddenly last night at age 46. A family member said today the cause of death had not yet been determined.

Law associates and friends expressed shock on learning of Evans' death. Miami attorney Neal Sonnett, a close friend, said Evans had devoted much time to service to his profession and was widely respected by his peers.

"John was a lawyer who had a rare combination of intelligence and ability, strict honesty, highest ethical standards—all the qualities in a person and a lawyer that inspire respect and admiration," Sonnett said, "I thought a great, great deal of him."

Miami attorney Jay Hogan said he had known Evans for 20 years as "a fine, fine prosecutor and a quality defense attorney. . . . He just worked too hard and was personally involved in his cases, and I guess the stress was just too much," Hogan said. He called Evans "a real credit to our profession."

Evans was a partner in the firm Zuckerman, Spaeder, Taylor & Evans where he specialized in complex white-collar criminal defense work and business incorporations.

Evans was born in Athens, Pa., in 1941 and graduated from the University of North Carolina Law School in 1966.

He was chief of the felony trial section of the U.S. Attorney's Office in Washington, D.C., from 1971 to 1975, and he served as deputy chief of the Department of Justice Organized Crime Strike Force in Miami from 1978 to 1979.

Evans is survived by his wife, Margaret, his sons, John, 26, and Timothy, 24, and his daughter, Mrs. Deborah Davidson.

Services were set for 10 a.m. Friday at St. Philip's Episcopal Church at 1142 Coral Way in Coral Gables.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

[From the Miami Herald, Apr. 7, 1988]

JOHN EVANS, CRIMINAL DEFENSE ATTORNEY

(By Lourdes Fernandez)

John F. Evans, a criminal defense attorney and former deputy chief of the U.S. Justice Department's Miami Strike Force, died Tuesday night in his sleep. He was 46.

The cause of his death was unknown Wednesday, the Dade Medical Examiner's office and family friends said.

He went to work Tuesday, came home and went to sleep feeling well, his wife Margaret said. He played tennis over the weekend with several friends.

"He was a person who loved life, enjoyed life," she said. "He was always able to bring a little levity into a situation."

But he took his work seriously.

"He would live his cases. He wouldn't leave them at the office," said law partner Ronald Ravikoff. "He was so dedicated to his clients."

As a junior high student, Mr. Evans knew he wanted to be a lawyer. He married at age 16, but kept his dream, giving up another. From age 8, he had played tennis and won many of the tournaments he played.

After graduating from the University of North Carolina's law school, Mr. Evans became a law clerk for U.S. District Chief Judge Algernon L. Butler. In 1968, he became an assistant U.S. attorney in the District of Columbia, rising to chief of the felony trial section.

He returned to Miami, where he was raised, in 1975 as a special attorney to the Miami Strike Force, where his biggest case was prosecuting 10 longshoremen in a waterfront corruption case that involved bribes and kickbacks. He left in 1979 to form his own law firm.

He started it alone, without even one secretary. Today, the firm of Zuckerman, Spaeder, Taylor and Evans has 15 attorneys.

In addition to his wife, Mr. Evans is survived by sons John and Timothy, daughter Deborah Davidson and brothers Charles, Guthrie and Douglas.

Services are at 11:30 a.m. Friday in St. Philip's Episcopal Church, 1142 Coral Way. Donations can be made to the Heart Fund.

RISING FORECLOSURE RATE WORRIES FHA

HON. DAVID DREIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 12, 1988

Mr. DREIER of California. Mr. Speaker, last year, when the Housing Subcommittee began work on the Housing and Community Development Act, which was recently signed into law by the President, I raised a concern regarding the actuarial soundness of FHA Mortgage Insurance Program.

The specific concern I raised, and still have, is that FHA is not in a position to withstand significant losses. The 3.8-percent mortgage insurance premium that FHA charges is about half of what a private insurer would charge. The FHA also maintains no reserves for catastrophic loss, as do private insurers. Therefore, if the economy slid into a recession, the FHA could face multibillion dollar losses.

Unfortunately, it now appears that FHA is facing heavy losses without a recession. According to an article printed in the March 19

issue of the Washington Post, losses resulting from foreclosures are much higher than anyone expected.

I would like to submit for the RECORD a copy of that article and, again, urge that this issue, as well as the scope and mandate of the FHA Mortgage Insurance Program, be carefully examined as part of the ongoing House and Senate hearings on our Nation's housing policy.

[From the Washington Post, Mar. 19, 1988]

RISING FORECLOSURE RATE WORRIES FHA

(By Kenneth R. Harney)

The multibillion-dollar losses in the private home mortgage-insurance industry may be getting all the business-page headlines this year, but an equally significant story may be brewing quietly inside the federal government's own mortgage insurer—the Federal Housing Administration (FHA).

Newly available data on the rate of claims being filed in connection with FHA-insured home loans suggest the agency's losses from foreclosures could be sharply higher than Congress or the Reagan administration ever expected.

The losses could put heavy strains on the FHA's financial reserves, absent either a tightening of loan standards or an increase in the politically sensitive premium rate the agency charges its tens of thousands of moderate-income home purchasers every year.

An official inside the Department of Housing and Urban Development, which oversees the FHA, confirmed that recent claims rates against the agency have "set off alarm bells." But the official cautioned that "it's still too early to forecast how much trouble we've really got here."

Here are the figures that have insiders worried:

While claims for bad loans on the main FHA insurance fund averaged about 4 percent for loans written during 1975-78, actual and projected claims rates have shot to three and four times that level for mortgages insured in more recent years, including 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1984. Since current FHA insurance premium charges are tied to a break-even claims rate between 8 percent and 9 percent, double-digit claims will cut into the FHA's financial reserves.

Cumulative claims rates for selected years, such as 1981 (17.2 percent) and 1984 (8.5 percent after just four years) have analysts particularly worried. Loans insured by the FHA in 1981, for instance, could ultimately produce a claims rate of more than 20 percent, private-sector forecasters say. Any rate in excess of 15 percent is considered of "depression" magnitude.

Projected decreases in the rate of bad loans haven't materialized. In what one official termed a "really weird phenomenon," the FHA has experienced net increases in claims rates from some loan years the agency had considered relatively quiescent, such as 1978 and 1979. Typically, mortgage insurers find their highest rates of belly-up loans occur in the second, third and fourth years after settlement.

Like private-sector mortgage insurance companies, the FHA's claims problems are worst in the nation's hardest hit regional economies. Claims on standard FHA mortgages made in 1984 in the Houston region already have exceeded the 15 percent depression trip wire, with years of additional red ink yet to run. Claims on loans made in 1984 to borrowers in the Denver region al-

ready are nudging 12 percent. By contrast, 1984 loans made to New Englanders have only a 1.1 percent claim rate, claims on New York mortgages are at 2.7 percent and claims on Philadelphia region loans are at 3.9 percent.

Another FHA parallel with private insurers, according to officials, is in the type of loans causing the worst problems. The key factor in both cases is neither family income, nor price of the home. The common denominator is a low down payment. FHA mortgages with down payments of 5 percent are three times more likely to go belly up than mortgages with down payments of 10 percent or more.

Roll the two factors of economically depressed regions and low down payments together, commented one official, "and you get a very bad scene for anyone in the mortgage insurance business," public or private.

Unlike the private mortgage-insurance firms, however, the FHA has an extra thick cushion of reserves to fall back on—estimated at more than \$6 billion—plus a direct line into the Treasury.

VOICE OF DEMOCRACY WINNER

HON. RON MARLENEE

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 12, 1988

Mr. MARLENEE. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to recognize a proud and patriotic young citizen of Broadus, MT, Miss Meliesa Hawley, for her prize-winning essay on America's liberty, sponsored by the Veterans of Foreign Wars. She came in ninth nationally in the Voice of Democracy broadcast scriptwriting contest. I trust that we will all remember that our heritage has been bought with a heavy price and that the cost to maintain our precious birthright will remain high. I salute Meliesa's contribution to remind us of our duty as representatives of the people.

AMERICA'S LIBERTY

(By Meliesa Hawley)

There are many songs written about liberty, and rightly so. Those of us who are free have something to sing about. Let me tell you why free men sing!

Liberty is freedom from bondage. Many times we find men in bondage singing about freedom. Black American slaves often sang about a freedom they believed they would find beyond the grave. They could not sing about their own freedom, because they had none. Free Americans, on the other hand, have written many songs about their own freedom. The many immigrants to the American shores have contributed to the songs of liberty. We sing of "the pilgrim's pride," and "the land of the free and the home of the brave." Free men sing because they are free to sing and because freedom is something worth singing about. Because we were born with this freedom, liberty is our heritage.

A man's heritage is his birthright. He does not earn it, or deserve it because of his own actions, but he can lose it through those actions. A birthright is passed along from father to son. At any time, the chain can be broken by a foolish or unthinking act.

In the Bible, Abraham was a rich man who owned much land and an abundance of livestock. This was inherited upon his death by his son, Isaac. Isaac would have passed it

along to his eldest son, Esau, but Esau foolishly broke the chain by selling his birthright to his younger brother. Foolishly you say? Yes, because his birthright was traded for a bowl of porridge. A hungry man filled his belly once in exchange for an inheritance that would have sustained him the rest of his life.

Part of our heritage is liberty. The benefits gained from liberty are the results of protection from government interference in our lives. For example, our government is barred from passing laws that abridge or annul our right to assembly and petition. Our Constitution guarantees freedom of speech, free press, and the right to non-discrimination. We, as Americans, are fortunate. Few in the history of the world have enjoyed our freedom. We could easily lose our heritage if we don't esteem it worth its full value.

There are those who have inherited bondage rather than liberty. The Russian writer, Solzhenitsyn, tells a story of people who have inherited bondage. "Several dozen young people got together for some kind of musical evening which hadn't been authorized ahead of time by the authorities. They listened to music and then drank tea. They got the money for the tea by voluntarily contributing their own kopeks. It was quite clear, of course, in the minds of Russian authorities that this music was a cover for counterrevolutionary sentiments, and that the money was being collected, not for tea but to assist the dying world bourgeoisie. They were all arrested and given from three to ten years—one woman getting five * * * and the other organizers of the affair, who refused to confess, were shot!"

We are fortunate not to live in bondage. Abraham Lincoln described the United States as "conceived in liberty." Present day liberty originates from the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. Our forefathers gave it birth, nurtured it, and enabled it to grow under their care. Now it is our turn. Will we take our liberty for granted? Or will we pass it on?

I choose to pass it on. I choose to sing the songs of liberty for the next generation. In the words of the singer, Lee Greenwood: " * * * I'm proud to be an American, where at least I know I'm free. And I won't forget the men who died—who gave that right to me. And I'd gladly stand up, next to her and defend her still today. Cause I won't forget I love this land! God bless the U.S.A."

SANCTIONS: WHAT HAVE WE DONE?

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 12, 1988

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, 2 years ago my colleagues in this body overrode a Presidential veto and passed the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act in the hope of providing assistance to the South African blacks in their struggle against apartheid. Since then, the plight of the blacks in South Africa has worsened. In fact, as a direct result of these sanctions the whites have been able to buy U.S. business assets at "fire sale" prices. Consequently, many blacks have lost their jobs and the benefits from the myriad of welfare programs U.S. businesses sponsored in the past. For example, after experiencing intense pres-

sure at home to pull out of South Africa, GM sold their assets to the local management. Shortly following this acquisition, 500 black workers were fired and all company-sponsored social programs were terminated. Is this how sanctions are supposed to improve the future of the South African blacks? While America's self-proclaimed moral hierarchy claim to have set the blacks on the path to freedom, the blacks curse them for their ineptitude. It is time to stop implementing "feel good" policies to capture the hearts of the American press. The blacks need our help, not unguine commiseration.

In addition, the sanctions have put the United States in a completely unacceptable strategic position. By prohibiting the import of many South African strategic minerals, the United States has dramatically increased its dependency on the Soviet Union to provide these resources. Not surprisingly, the Soviets have responded by opening up new and larger mines to capitalize on this unexpected opportunity.

This situation is ludicrous. Every time we embark on a crusade to correct the many injustices in the world, we shoot ourselves in the proverbial foot. The end is always the same—the targeted injustice is only exacerbated and we put ourselves at yet another strategic disadvantage to the Soviet Union.

I urge my colleagues to reconsider their position on the sanctions implemented against South Africa. Regardless of the intentions, irrational policies will not help the blacks in South Africa. We must work together to conceive a new policy which will serve to bring apartheid to an end. Yet, we cannot sacrifice the national security concerns of the American people in the process.

For a deeper insight into this urgent situation, I highly recommend the editorial commentary entitled "Anti-Apartheid or Pro-Soviet?" in the August 3, 1987, edition of Barron's for your immediate perusal.

[From Barron's magazine, Aug. 3, 1987]

ANTI-APARTHEID OR PRO-SOVIET? SANCTIONS RAISE U.S. DEPENDENCE ON U.S.S.R. FOR STRATEGIC MINERALS

(By Shirley Hobbs Scheibla)

WASHINGTON.—Among other things, the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act, which Congress overrode a Presidential veto to pass last October, prohibits U.S. imports of any "article" from any firm connected in any way with the South African government. The law also threatens to prohibit currently legal imports of strategic minerals from South Africa one year after passage, if "significant" progress hasn't been made in establishing a nonracial democracy. While few lawmakers (and almost none of their constituents) seem to realize it, such provisions already have succeeded in sharply curtailing the flow of strategic and critical materials from South Africa. At the same time, they have made the U.S. increasingly—some say alarmingly—dependent for such imports on the Soviet Union and its satellites.

The statistics are jolting. For instance U.S. imports of chrome ore from the Soviets surged to a whopping 6,440 gross tons per month on average for the six months ended March 31, compared with a mere 479 gross tons on average during the legislatively designated base period, 1981 through 1985. Chrome, of course, is essential to the manu-

facture of stainless steel and superalloys; hence, it is vitally important in the aerospace, chemical, defense, power-generation and transportation industries. And the U.S. is heavily dependent upon imports to meet its needs. Small wonder then that upon passage of the Anti-Apartheid Act, the Soviet Union, the world's second largest source of chrome, started developing a new mine with annual capacity of two million tons.

And chrome is only part of the shocking story. Imports of antimony from Russia have risen to 98 times the total in the base period. The U.S. also lacks adequate domestic sources of antimony, which is essential for such items as bullets, computers, radar and sonar. Anticipating the new demand, Russia also is rapidly expanding production of antimony in the Soviet Central Asian republics of Kirgiziya and Tadzhikistan.

The list goes on—more Soviet ferrosilicon manganese, industrial diamonds, rhodium, platinum and silver bullion, all critical materials. Strategic imports also are up from Soviet bloc countries. Ferrosilicon and ferrosilicon manganese are essential for alloyed and specialty steels used to make hull plates for Navy ships and in the bodies of military vehicles and tanks. Under the first six months of the law, monthly imports of Soviet ferrosilicon averaged 2,814,527 gross pounds, compared with 692,970 for the 1981-85 average.

Again, monthly imports of ferrosilicon manganese from Yugoslavia averaged 3,270,157 gross pounds, against the base of 2,168,352. Imports of industrial diamonds from Russia were up 100 times the base average; platinum bars and plates, up five times; rhodium up three and a half times and zinc up four and a half times. Six different categories of Yugoslav aluminum imports rose.

The law says that the President may lift any of its provisions if he determines after six months that it is causing increased U.S. dependence on Soviet and Soviet-bloc countries for strategic and critical materials and reports his finding to Congress. Even though the newly compiled figures are so startling, President Reagan has no plans to do so. The reason is painfully clear. In the current climate of opinion, Congress and the media would go for his throat.

To its credit, the Commerce Department has carried out the act's mandate to give monthly reports to Congress on growing U.S. vulnerability to the Soviets or Soviet-dominated countries in terms of strategic and critical materials. But nobody on Capitol Hill seems to be paying the slightest heed.

Queried about this, Secretary of the Interior Donald P. Hodel, who also serves as chairman of the National Critical Materials Council, replied, "I don't have the answer. If you ask somebody should we buy a major component of a weapons system from the Soviet Union, they would say, 'Of course not; that's crazy.' Then should we buy the raw material that is necessary to make that weapons system from the Soviet Union? Of course, not. Because of the sanctions against South Africa, we are increasingly dependent on the Soviets and Soviet-bloc countries for raw materials that are essential to the defense establishment, at the very least."

To make matters worse, the House Foreign Affairs Africa Subcommittee plans hearings this fall on HR 1580, a bill by Rep. Ronald V. Dellums, California Democrat. It would repeal the Anti-Apartheid Act and substitute a much more drastic measure. Among other things, it would ban imports

of any mineral from South Africa essential for military uses unless the President certifies to Congress that domestic supplies are inadequate and "substitutes for such minerals are not available." It says nothing about importing from Communist countries. Moreover, it does away with the requirement to report to Congress on such imports.

H.R. 1580 also would get rid of a little-noticed part of the Anti-Apartheid Act, which states, "The United States . . . recognizes that some of the organizations fighting apartheid have become infiltrated by Communists and that Communists serve on the governing boards of such organizations."

Incredible as it may seem, during the last Congress, the House passed the Dellums bill. The only change in the current version is an addition which would prohibit any form of cooperation, direct or indirect, with the government of South Africa by U.S. military or intelligence agencies. HR 1580 has 53 co-sponsors, including Rep. Peter W. Rodino, Jr., a New Jersey Democrat and chairman of the House Judiciary Committee.

Sen. Alan Cranston, a California Democrat, has introduced S. 556, a nearly identical measure, on behalf of himself and Democratic Senators Ted Kennedy of Massachusetts and Carl Levin of Michigan. It differs from the Dellums bill only by deleting authorization for the President "to limit the importation into the U.S. of any product or service of a foreign country to the extent to which such foreign country benefits from, or otherwise takes commercial advantage of, any prohibition imposed by or under this Act." S. 556 now is pending before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Meanwhile, ostensibly because the findings of the Anti-Apartheid Act for the first six months may be criticized as seasonal, the Administration is planning to continue the monthly reports for a full year. But if both houses of Congress pass the Dellums-Cranston bills, they may end abruptly.

Secretary Hodel, however, is considering having the National Critical Materials Council report on increasing imports of strategic materials from the Soviets. The 1984 law which created the Council calls for it to make public such critical materials "issues and concerns . . . as are deemed critical to the economic and strategic health of the nation" and to make policy recommendations to the President concerning them.

Will Hodel recommend that something be done about this country's mounting reliance on the Soviets for strategic materials owing to the Anti-Apartheid Act? First, he replies, Congress and the country must understand what's at stake. "Right now, when we start talking about solutions, people usually say, 'What's the problem?'" he notes.

"The last time I checked," adds Hodel pointedly, "The Soviets were still engaged in killing, mutilating and bombing innocent people in Afghanistan in a clear war of aggression."

If the sanctions against South Africa were working, the Rev. Leon Sullivan (civil rights activist and General Motors director) wouldn't find a need to call for all companies to pull out of that country. Indeed, the South African Catholic Bishops Conference, which initially supported sanctions, now has published a report finding that they are ineffective. In fact, they are counterproductive. By leaving South Africa, some companies are greatly enriching the Afrikaners who take over the divested enterprises.

At the same time, several land-bound black African countries are dependent on

exporting through South Africa. Sen. Kennedy is so concerned about the harm which the sanctions he has pushed for are inflicting on them that he has proposed giving them \$700 million of American taxpayers' money over half a decade.

One must ask why the U.S. should believe that racial injustice in South Africa warrants action drastic enough to harm this country, but should embrace trade with the Soviet Union, which puts millions of its own people in gulags and commits untold atrocities abroad. U.S. foreign policy should have two objectives: to achieve its intended aims and to advance the nation's interests. On both counts, sanctions against South Africa have failed.

MAY 1988—MOTORCYCLE SAFETY AND AWARENESS MONTH

HON. JAMES H. BILBRAY

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 12, 1988

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, in 1885, in a small town in Germany, a tinker put together what has come to be recognized as the world's first motorcycle. From that crude beginning motorcycling has evolved to worldwide popularity. Today in the United States, motorcycling is enthusiastically supported by over 5 million owners of registered motorcycles.

If enthusiasm alone was capable of sustaining the manufacture of motorcycles, then the 275-plus American motorcycle manufacturers that were in business during the first three decades of this century would still be in business today. Instead, the number of motorcycle manufacturers worldwide has dropped to less than 10. Yet, owner enthusiasm continues to be the trait that makes this industry and sport so popular.

The first signs of spring bring with it a renewed desire to get in the wind, as motorcyclists are fond of saying. The desire to ride is often coupled with apprehension. That apprehension stems from the knowledge every motorcyclist rides with—motorcycles are often overlooked by other motorists. In fact, the first words an errant driver usually utters after colliding with a motorcycle are, "but officer, I didn't see the motorcycle." A well documented statistic shows that in over 65 percent of the motorcycle/other vehicle accidents, the responsibility of the accident can be attributed to the driver of the other vehicle. Those statistics are seldom if ever comforting to the motorcyclists or the errant driver.

Motorcycle enthusiast groups have long realized that safety equipment alone is not enough to decrease the number of motorcyclists injured or killed. These groups have lobbied State legislatures for programs to train the riders to pass stricter licensing requirements and educate the driver to be more aware of motorcycles and to share the roadway. In Nevada the Motorcycle Dealers Association and the Modified Motorcycle Association of Nevada donated to every high school in the State the Motorcycle Safety Foundation film, "A Driver's View of Motorcycling." Since 1983 these two organizations have been suc-

cessful in obtaining a proclamation from Gov. Richard Bryan declaring May Motorcycle Safety and Awareness Month.

Enthusiast groups throughout the United States have duplicated the efforts witnessed in Nevada. In State after State it has been the motorcyclist who has led the efforts to strengthen licensing requirements, it has been the motorcyclist who has led the efforts to educate the nonmotorcycling public, and it has been the motorcyclist who has led the efforts for the implementation of motorcycle training programs. To my knowledge, this is the first request to have May proclaimed National Motorcycle Safety and Awareness Month. Again, it is the motorcyclists who have brought this request to me.

This request is part of a coordinated effort and motorcyclists, through their State organizations, will be using this proclamation as a cornerstone for a series of local, State, and regional events to emphasize the need for those of us who do not ride to be aware of motorcycles and to share the roadway.

FROM INSIDE THE U.S.S.R.

HON. JIM COURTER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 12, 1988

Mr. COURTER. Mr. Speaker, activists who are following events inside the Soviet Union, especially the efforts of Armenians seeking to reunite the Nagorno-Karabakh region with the Armenian SSR, have come by some very good information recently. Their telephone calls to Sergei Grigoryants, founder of the new magazine *Glasnost*, yielded valuable insights into the status of the demonstrations in Nagorno-Karabakh, as well as Soviet efforts to suppress the new Moscow-based periodical.

Mr. Speaker, my own efforts to track these important events have been benefited by the summary of these conversations with Grigoryants which was prepared by the Seattle Peace and Freedom Coalition. Published as a coalition press release on March 27, the text of the release is worthy of a wide audience, and I ask that it be reprinted here.

SEATTLE PEACE AND FREEDOM COALITION LEARNS OF SOVIET GOVERNMENT ATTACK ON GLASNOST MAGAZINE DESPITE INTERRUPTED TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION

In a remarkable long-distance telephone interview with Sergei Grigoryants in Moscow, interrupted by Soviet authorities after fifteen minutes, eight members of the Seattle Peace and Freedom Coalition learned that the offices of *Glasnost* magazine in Krotovo (a small town outside Moscow) were attacked by "hooligans" Saturday night, who broke the door and windows.

"We called the police and asked them to come," said Grigoryants. "Their reply was: 'We know everything,' and they refused to come."

This attack comes one week after the poisoning of the watchdog that guarded the offices and an intimidating visit by six cars full of uniformed KGB personnel to the offices of *Glasnost* while an "open house" was

in session. The KGB demanded to see identity documents of all those attending the open house and sought also to intimidate them into leaving, in order to gain access to files and information in the offices. A telephone call to a Western TV crew in Moscow, who promised to send a crew to Krotovo, finally persuaded the KGB, after three hours of harassment and intimidation, to leave.

But the intimidation has reached new heights in recent weeks. Grigoryants expressed alarm about articles recently appearing in the Soviet press, attacking his magazine. "These are a type not even from the Brezhnev era but from the Stalin era. An article in *Literaturnaya Gazeta* declared that the events in Armenia were the work of the CIA, and that we assisted in this."

Glasnost magazine was started in Moscow in June 1987 by Sergei Grigoryants, a literary critic who spent several years in prison for his human rights activity. It is an independent voice of public opinion in the Soviet Union and has published seventeen issues—the most recent one on the demonstrations in Armenia and Azerbaidjan—despite mounting intimidation and harassment from the authorities. Paruir Alirkyan, also associated with *Glasnost*, was recently arrested for reading a telegram at a press conference in Moscow that accused Pravda of falsely signing the name of an Armenian writer to a story that condemned the recent massive demonstrations as the work of extremists collaborating with foreign interests.

Other important information that members of the Seattle Peace and Freedom Coalition received before the telephone line with Grigoryants was cut included:

The ferment in Nagorno-Karabakh and Armenia that originated over nationalist issues (Nagorno-Karabakh—an area about the size of Long Island—is a predominantly Armenian region of Azerbaidjan whose residents would like to be under Armenian administration) has converted into a broader movement for democracy and self-determination within Armenia.

Armenians have demonstrated unusual amounts of "patriotic courage and discipline." "They strictly observed all demands of the law," reported Grigoryants. "The essence of the matter is that we are dealing with the very will of the people. It is a totally surprising expression of the possibility of democracy, not to mention the fact that the local authorities also behaved quite responsibly. What is happening now in Armenia, what the Moscow authorities are doing, in actuality is a reprisal not against a national movement—or not only against a national movement—but a reprisal against a democratic movement."

Authorities in Moscow are trying to foster hatred and fear between nationalities in the Caucasus region in order to intimidate Armenian democratic activist. The Georgian Communist Party First Secretary, Potiashvili, recently summoned Georgian dissidents to explain that if Armenian demands with respect to Nagorno-Karabakh were granted, "Georgia will be next," implying that Armenians wished to annex Georgia.

Also, on a Georgian television program, the Minister of Internal Affairs declared that people found to be participating in demonstrations would be liable to charges of "aggravated hooliganism," the maximum penalties for which he said, "we decided to raise from three to five years."

Consistent with the policy of exacerbating national divisions and mistrust, the authori-

ties have moved 15,000 policemen of Azerbaijani nationality into predominantly Armenian Stepanakert in order to prevent demonstrations this past weekend. Had demonstrations occurred, the likelihood of bloodshed such as occurred in Sumgait recently would have been higher, given the decision to send in so many Azerbaijani police.

The bloodshed in Sumgait (Azerbaidjan) was much higher than reported in the West. Instead of several score dead, as reported in the West, Grigoryants alleged that the dead numbered "in the hundreds in Sumgait alone."

Efforts to cover events in Armenia by *Glasnost* magazine have been blocked by Soviet authorities. Andrei Shilkov, a reporter from the magazine who flew down to Erevan was not allowed to leave the airport. KGB officers forced him to fly immediately back to Moscow.

This was the third time in five months that members of the Seattle Peace and Freedom Coalition have spoken with Grigoryants and others in Moscow working to establish a free press in the Soviet Union. Besides Grigoryants, the Coalition has also spoken with Lev Timofeyev, leader of "Press Club *Glasnost*," one of the many independent "clubs" that have sprung up in the Soviet Union where citizens discuss topics of mutual concern to them.

The Coalition attempted to speak with Timofeyev Saturday night, but succeeded in doing so for only one minute before the line was cut. On a second attempt, his wife answered the telephone and was heard to say, "It's no use, we cannot talk. They won't let us receive international calls," before the line was cut again.

The Seattle Peace and Freedom Coalition works to strengthen compliance with the Helsinki Accords, believing that peace between the two blocs will be secured when the principles of those accords are realized in the practices of the signatory nations. A copy of this press release has been sent to Senators Adams and Evans, who are traveling to Moscow later this week, along with the following statement of the Seattle Peace and Freedom Coalition:

"The Seattle Peace and Freedom Coalition condemns attacks on *Glasnost* magazine by the KGB and calls for an immediate end to them. These attacks totally contradict the principles of the Helsinki Accords, signed by the Soviet Union. We ask Senators Adams and Evans also to condemn these attacks when they are in Moscow and to meet with Sergei Grigoryants and other staff of the magazine, in order to demonstrate the solidarity of the people of the State of Washington with those working for a free and democratic press in the Soviet Union.

"The Coalition also notes that the deliberate interruption of telephone communication between private individuals violates international telephone and telegraph conventions as well as the spirit and principle of improved U.S.-Soviet relations."

The Seattle Peace and Freedom Coalition is composed of ten organizations representing several thousand Americans in the Puget Sound area committed to full implementation of the Helsinki Accords.

**FATHER PETER COSTARAKIS
HONORED**

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 12, 1988

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to set-aside this time to recognize Father Peter D. Costarakis of St. Prophet Elias Church of San Bernardino, CA. Father Costarakis will be honored on May 1, 1988, for serving 25 years as a priest of the Greek Orthodox Church. I would like to honor him today by saying a few words about his accomplishments during his distinguished career.

Mr. Costarakis was born in Dara, Greece, on June 10, 1937. His father, a priest of the Greek Orthodox Church in Greece, was invited to serve the Greek Archdiocese of North and South America. The family arrived in the United States on December 23, 1946, settling in Lewiston, ME.

In 1963, Peter Costarakis received his bachelor of arts and bachelor of divinity in theology from Holy Cross Seminary in Brookline, MA. In 1970 he received an S.T.M. from St. Vladimir Seminary in New York. He was ordained on March 17, 1963, by Metropolitan Germanos at the St. Sophia Church in Albany, NY. Father Peter Costarakis represents the fifth generation of his family to enter the priesthood.

Father Peter has exemplified a dedication to the ministry which few possess. From 1963 to 1964 he dutifully served the entire State of Montana as a missionary priest after which he moved to Troy, NY, where he served as priest for 14 years.

During his stay in New York, Father Peter founded and served as president of the St. Andrew Orthodox Brotherhood of upstate New York and was cited by Nelson Rockefeller for his accomplishments. In addition to his already demanding church duties, Father Peter also served on the board of directors of the New York State Red Cross.

In 1978 he moved to San Bernardino, CA where he still resides and continued his philanthropic ways. In southern California, Father Peter has served on a multitude of Church councils and commissions. He is a member and past president of the Southern California Orthodox Clergy Council. He also occupies the position of orthodox chairman of the Orthodox-Roman Catholic Dialogue Commission of the Archdiocese of Los Angeles. Further, he presently serves on the Diocese of San Francisco Mixed Council, the Diocese of San Francisco Presbyters Council, and the San Bernardino Ministerial Association.

Although Father Peter's service to his church is in itself commendable, the honors and awards Father Peter has received throughout his professional life represent the feelings of those who have been most familiar with the work he has accomplished. In addition to the honors previously mentioned, in 1979 Father Peter was awarded the title of steward of the church and later was named protopresbyter of the Diocese of San Francisco. Father Peter currently holds the position of liturgical officer of the Greek Diocese of San Francisco, and in June 1988, will be awarded

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

the title of protopresbyter of the Ecumenical Patriarchate of Constantinople.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me in saluting Father Peter Costarakis. He serves as an outstanding example to us all for his dedication to the improvement of his church and his community. It is with great respect that I pay tribute to him today.

**HONORING THE MEMORY OF
DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.**

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 12, 1988

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, 20 years ago our Nation lost a leading voice for justice and freedom. The assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr. on April 4, 1968 was one of the most tragic events in American history.

Dr. King was still a young man when he was killed and he was deprived of the richness of a long life. We were also deprived of the presence and the wisdom of this great man. I know that I still miss his voice of inspired leadership as deeply now as during the first months after his death. Throughout the past 20 years as we worked to honor our commitment to ensuring a fair and just society for all Americans, Dr. King's firm, resolute, and confident voice would have provided inspiration and encouragement.

But Martin Luther King, Jr.'s voice does live on because his dream was stronger than life and more powerful than death. It lives on in the effort to guarantee a decent quality of life for every citizen. It lives on in the vigilance necessary to preserve equal opportunity for all Americans. It lives on in the international struggle for human rights. Throughout the world, wherever people are searching for peace or striving to overcome injustice—Dr. King's voice and his dream continues to provide inspiration and comfort.

Dr. King's voice also lives on in the hearts and minds of all Americans as we continue to nurture his dream. This was reflected in the outpouring of respect and emotion across the United States on the 20th anniversary of his death.

Mr. Speaker, my own city of Newark, NJ honored the memory of Dr. King on April 4, 1988 with a ceremonial groundbreaking for the Martin Luther King, Jr. Courthouse. I am proud to have sponsored the legislation naming this new courthouse after Dr. King. It will serve as a living memorial and reminder to future generations of the true greatness of Martin Luther King, Jr. With your permission, I would like to include the following article in my remarks.

[From the Star Ledger, Apr. 5, 1988]

**KING HONORED—OFFICIALS BREAK GROUND
FOR COURTHOUSE**

(By Frederick W. Byrd)

Ceremonial groundbreaking for the \$60 million Martin Luther King courthouse in Newark was held yesterday afternoon as speakers, noting it was the 20th anniversary of King's death, said the building would be a symbol of his life's ideals.

"Years from now, little children will look at this building and ask, 'Who was Martin

Luther King?'" said Sen. Frank Lautenberg (D-N.J.). "So the story will be told again."

Construction of the \$60 million, five-story federal courthouse is to begin this year and be completed in 1990, according to spokesmen for the General Services Administration (GSA).

It will add 15 new courtrooms to the seven federal courtrooms now located in Newark. GSA spokesmen estimate the 350,000-square-foot structure will provide about 800 jobs.

While praising the building, Newark officials said there was a "downside" to the development in that it is another building in Newark that will not pay property taxes.

"It is my hope and the hope of my council colleagues that the federal government will provide an in-lieu-of-tax payment," said Council President Henry Martinez.

The audience assembled in the second-floor conference room of the Rodino Federal Building for the formal ceremonies and unveiling of a model of the new building.

They held a 30-second silent tribute in honor of King, who was assassinated on April 4, 1968, while arranging a march to help sanitation workers in Memphis, Tenn.

Then the officials went outside to the courthouse site—Walnut and Orchard streets—to turn the ceremonial first shovel-fuls of dirt.

Mayor Sharpe James noted King came to Newark during the last week of his life.

"I remember he spoke at South Side High School (now Malcolm X Shabazz High School) which is my alma mater and Mayor (Edward) Koch's alma mater.

"He told the youngsters to 'burn the midnight oil. . . learn, baby, learn.'"

"Even in death," the mayor said, "he lives on, he still shines like a bright star."

"This building underlines his idea that justice should never be out of reach for all Americans," he added.

"If Dr. King were alive today he would be concerned about justice for all. By dedicating this courthouse we can relive the whole dream and purpose of this great humanitarian."

Lautenberg, who along with Rep. Peter Rodino (D-10th Dist.) sponsored legislation naming the structure after King, said, "He told us injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere. The courthouse will be a daily reminder of that."

John Alderson, acting national administrator of the GSA, said naming the building for King is appropriate because "he gave his life in pursuit of justice for his fellowman."

The courthouse will mean "a net expansion of the number of judges and facilities in Newark, making Newark truly a federal judicial center," said William Diamond, the GSA regional administrator.

Essex County Sheriff Thomas D'Alessio said the new courthouse will further the ends of justice in Newark. "This centralizes the location and is a great honor for the city," he said.

Allen Trousdale, the project director, described the building as a contemporary design, "but an interpretation of the neo-classical style of the existing government buildings nearby."

"We set the roof line of the King building at the same level as the cornice of the present courthouse across Walnut Street," he said.

"There is a one-story stone base to support the main facade. The main body of the building has a portico and colonnade of pilasters, capped with a cornice of the top floor."

Inside, he said, "The primary facilities are organized along a major east-west corridor which passes all the courtrooms.

"A skylighted central rotunda divides the east and west wings, while an outer ring of offices, separated from the core by a private circulation corridor, provides secure access to judge's chambers."

The 100-by-300-foot plaza on Walnut Street is to be planted with trees and shrubbery.

The structure was designed by the Grad Partnership of Newark.

Councilman Donald Payne said he hoped a plan could be worked out "so that distressed cities, at least, could receive in-lieu-of-tax payments for federal buildings."

James agreed he is concerned that no property taxes will be paid.

"Newark, because of the significant number of federal, state and county buildings we have, should receive some funding," he said.

"I feel we need a permanent formula so we will automatically receive such payments on any government buildings.

"We are gaining a beautiful edifice," he said. "But we are giving up three acres of valuable land that is ripe for development, strategically located in the city."

Martinez noted, "The new construction will bring vitality to a section of the downtown area that is and has been an eyesore.

"It will also create hundreds or thousands of jobs for our local residents and generate parking and payroll taxes for the city."

But, he said, "There are no ratables" from the structure.

"Since the city of Newark must provide the necessary services, garbage collection and police protection, for this structure and its inhabitants, the burden of its upkeep falls on our local taxpayers," he noted.

When asked about this, Diamond first noted the federal government and not the city will take care of garbage disposal and maintenance of the structure.

And he added: "This will be such an economic shot in the arm for the people and city of Newark that it will not be a burden." He said there is no plan now to give the city any in-lieu-of-tax payments.

TRIBUTE TO WINSTON EDWARDS

HON. FORTNEY H. (PETE) STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 12, 1988

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I share with my colleagues the recent contribution of a constituent of mine to the cause of deficit reduction. I am speaking of Winston Edwards, an aircraft engine repairer for Alameda's Naval Aviation Depot. Mr. Edwards is responsible for saving the Government \$11 million a year.

This savings will result from Mr. Edwards' suggestion that \$18,664 combustion engine liners with cracks be repaired instead of scrapped, as had been the common practice. After throwing away 10 of these liners in 1 day, Mr. Edwards knew that something had to be done to stop this wasteful practice.

Under the Beneficial Suggestion Awards Program, Mr. Edwards demonstrated that these engines could be repaired by a simple procedure. As a reward for his ingenuity, Mr.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Edwards has received a total of \$35,000—the highest cash award given to a civilian employee under this program.

Mr. Edwards, born in Jamaica, is an outstanding example of how immigrants have enriched our country. I am proud to have him as a constituent. It is innovative and ingenious people like Mr. Edwards that make America great. I hope that he enjoys his reward and the new found fame he is experiencing—he certainly deserves it.

SAN PABLO CELEBRATES 40TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 12, 1988

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the city of San Pablo on the celebration of its 40th anniversary. This special occasion affords us wonderful opportunity to pay tribute to the city of San Pablo and recognize those who have contributed to the success of this city.

The city of San Pablo was incorporated on April 27, 1948, but the roots and rich history of San Pablo reach back into the early 1880's. San Pablo, being one of California's oldest established communities, was the retirement home of the first Governor of Alta California, Juan Bautista Alvarado. It is this rare combination of a rich cultural history and modern industrial growth that have made San Pablo the outstanding city that it is today.

Since its incorporation in 1948, San Pablo has experienced rapid growth and is now the home of outstanding educational and medical facilities such as Contra Costa College and Brookside Hospital. The city has also worked on revitalizing commercial centers and has recently seen a substantial growth in the number of new homes throughout the community. Not only can San Pablo celebrate its rich cultural history, but it has an exciting future to which it can look forward to as well.

The past successes and bright future of the city of San Pablo can be attributed to the citizens and businesses who reside in San Pablo as well as to the elected leaders of the community. Mayor Kathryn Carmignani along with Vice Mayor Sharon Brown and the other city council members Harvey Armstrong, John Koepke, Joseph Gomez, and Marie Daniels have contributed immeasurably to both the present and the future of San Pablo.

I am very proud to represent the city of San Pablo and know that my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives will want to join me in congratulating them on this special 40th anniversary.

EDDIE BOLAND: THE CONSCIENCE OF CONGRESS

HON. CHESTER G. ATKINS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 12, 1988

Mr. ATKINS. Mr. Speaker, EDDIE BOLAND has been the conscience of Congress, wheth-

er it's been on foreign policy of his steadfast commitment to decent and affordable housing for all. His record or service to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, his constituents in the Second District and the entire Massachusetts delegation stands as a monument to commitment and integrity.

He is retiring at the top of his form. Through more than 53 years of public life and service in the House under 7 Presidents for more than 35 years, EDDIE BOLAND has been steadfast and loyal to his constituents, his party, and his country. Although political trends and fashions changed, EDDIE BOLAND never wavered when it came to standing up for his ideals. He functioned in a quiet way and seldom took credit for his works.

I particularly appreciated his commitment to Paul Tsongas' dream of an urban national park in Lowell, which was an idea met with tremendous skepticism when Paul first proposed creating a national park in a declining mill city in the Northeast. Thanks to EDDIE BOLAND, every year since then, Federal funding has been available, and now the park is a jewel in the National Park Service System, and it has turned around the city.

I know I'll be able to count on EDDIE'S friendship and advice after the returns to Springfield. I wish him and Mary well in the future.

TRIBUTE TO THE AUBURN CIVIC SYMPHONY

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 12, 1988

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to pay tribute to a distinguished group of talented musicians, the Auburn Civic Symphony, on the occasion of their first annual concert season. It is an honor to salute these dedicated performers.

In July 1987, an Auburn resident, Monroe De Jarnette, wrote a proposal for an orchestra to be presented at the Lake Tahoe meeting of the Auburn Chamber of Commerce. The proposal, well received by those attending the meeting, was then presented before a group of Auburn business people and the Auburn Civic Symphony was born. A steering committee was formed with Mr. Jarnette as chairman, Dennis Marriott, vice chairman, Vi Pharaoh, secretary, Marilyn Gehlbach, treasurer, and Gus Pearson, Bud Pisarek, and Robert Meyer completed the committee.

In the next several months, the steering committee gradually devised a plan of action. In October of 1987 the committee established its initial organization under the nonprofit umbrella of the Auburn Chamber of Commerce. The committee also created guidelines to raise the necessary funds to finance the orchestra. In November, the committee selected the very experienced and skilled Clyde Quick as its conductor. The committee then met with a group of interested Auburn musicians to receive their comments and ideas as to the selecting and programming of the symphony.

December 1987, saw the active promotion of the orchestra and also saw the symphony

receive grants from the Auburn Community Foundation and ARTcetera. Several financial and individual contributions were collected, underling the active community interest in the symphony. The symphony filed its ranks with the finest talent from Auburn in January of 1988, and founded a support group to ensure the high standards of the orchestra were maintained.

All the planning and hard work culminated in the premiere concert by the Auburn Civic Symphony on March 20, 1988. It came as no suprise that the symphony and the entire evening was a huge success.

Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate the members of the Auburn Civic Symphony for a job very well done. Their dedication to the Auburn community is most impressive and their hard work and devotion has brought to Auburn a fine and first rate orchestra.

**A SALUTE TO ROBERT J. WHITE,
M.D., NATIONAL HEALTH PRO-
FESSIONAL OF THE YEAR**

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 12, 1988

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday, April 20, 1988, the Visiting Nurse Association of Cleveland will present its 1988 Belle Sherwin National Health Professional of the Year Award to Dr. Robert J. White. The award recognizes his excellence and leadership in health research, health care service, and his personal commitment to the health care of the community.

I want to take this opportunity to congratulate Dr. White upon this important achievement. He is certainly deserving of this special recognition from the association. At this time, I would like to share some of Dr. White's accomplishments with my colleagues.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. White has served as director of the Division of Neurosurgery and the Brain Research Laboratory at Cleveland Metropolitan General Hospital for the past 26 years. He also serves as professor of neurosurgery at Case Western Reserve University School of Medicine, associate neurosurgeon at university hospitals and serves on the staffs of the Veterans' Administration and Lakewood Hospitals.

Dr. White is internationally known and respected for his work in clinical brain surgery and his experimental work on the nervous system. As a result of his research, Dr. White has developed and introduced a number of new techniques of operative neurosurgery which have had world-wide application in treating spinal cord trauma and in protecting the brain during and following surgery.

Dr. White serves as editor for *Surgical Neurology*, *Journal of Trauma and Neurological Research*, and is the author of nearly 500 publications on clinical neurosurgery, brain research, medical ethics, and health care delivery. He has lectured and consulted in the United States, China, Europe and the Soviet Union. Further, Dr. White is the recipient of the 1985 Governor's Award for his research and clinical achievements.

Dr. White is also active in many medical associations. He is the past president of the Cleveland Academy of Medicine, the Cleveland Medical Library Association, the Society of University Neurosurgeons and the Ohio State Neurosurgical Society.

Mr. Speaker, I join the Visiting Nurses Association of Cleveland and the community in saluting Dr. White upon his selection as the National Health Professional of the Year. He is an outstanding individual and it is an honor to pay tribute to him on this occasion.

**TRIBUTE TO HERBERT J.
PLUSCHAU**

HON. NORMAN F. LENT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 12, 1988

Mr. LENT. Mr. Speaker, on June 30, Mr. Herbert J. Pluschau, superintendent of Massapequa Public Schools, is retiring after 35 years in education. I'd like to take this opportunity to recognize Herb who has been a leader in the field of education and, of behalf of my constituents, express my deep appreciation for his many years of outstanding service to the community.

Throughout his career, Herb Pluschau demonstrated a commitment to excellence in education that is worthy of the highest commendation. He first joined the Massapequa Public Schools in 1953 as a physical education teacher. Over the years, he has held many positions including varsity basketball coach (1953-62); high school guidance counselor (1958-62); vice principal at Massapequa High School (1962-67); administrative assistant in the central office (1967-72); assistant superintendent (1972-82); and finally, superintendent of schools (1982-88).

His strong leadership and impressive management skills earned him a reputation as an effective administrator, sensitive to the educational needs of the community. Furthermore, he has been instrumental in instituting several major programs which will ensure that our children receive the best possible education. With the purchase of both instructional and managerial computers, all school offices are now computerized operations, and students are being trained to participate fully in a computerized work force.

Herb launched a campaign for voter approval of two separate bond issues to make much needed safety improvements and repairs to district's school buildings. He also spearheaded initiatives to develop a board of education and to reorganize the district's secondary school division.

Needless to say, Herb Pluschau has made a significant contribution to the Massapequa Public Schools, and he will be sorely missed. His commitment and dedication are deeply appreciated, and I'd like to join his many friends and colleagues in wishing Herb much happiness and success upon his retirement.

**SOUTH AFRICA MEDIA
BLACKOUT**

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 12, 1988

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with you my concern over the dangerous and tyrannical practice in South Africa of controlling the news. For many nations engulfed by the claws of internal strife, the idea of concealing its repressive measures from its people and the world is very attractive. Governments believe that by hiding the truth, they can contain revolt and reverse the tide of unrest.

Nothing could be farther from the truth, or more illusionary. Like all tyrannies before it, apartheid South Africa can stamp on dissent, on protest, and even on the simple truth; but, like all the other wrongs over the centuries, it cannot ultimately stamp them out—for the desire and instinct for freedom is undying.

That is the lesson of censorship; instead of controlling the reality, it makes a nation a prisoner of reality. In closing all the windows of press freedom in fear that the truth will fly out, South Africa has made itself a hostage to the evil that is within. It is too late in the struggle, and apartheid is too grotesque an evil, for the world to accept the closing of these windows.

With this in mind, I insert the following article written by Flora Lewis of the *New York Times*:

[From the *New York Times*, Mar. 13, 1988]

BAD NEWS GIVES A BETTER CHANCE

(By Flora Lewis)

LONDON.—South Africa's ban on news coverage of violent repression, especially by television, has worked in a sense. There is no longer a steaming head of outrage in the U.S. and Western Europe, or demands for greater outside pressure on the regime.

That was the conclusion of a conference here on "South Africa: Controlling the News." It was a highly critical conference, with a lot of media self-examination and ideas about how to keep information coming nonetheless.

The violence continues; more or less abstract reports continue. But there are no more shocking action pictures, and that has made a noticeable difference in public concern. "When viewers don't see the story, legislators and policymakers don't hear about the issue," said the New York-based Africa Report. It pointed out that "When even candidate Jesse Jackson doesn't list South Africa in a mass mailing as one of his principal issues, apartheid seems to 'have gone away.'"

Of course it hasn't. And of course in this discussion about the effect of muzzling the press and blinding the camera, there was reference to the violence and repression in Israeli-occupied territories.

One of the evident differences in the press restrictions imposed by South Africa and those proposed by some Israeli officials is that Pretoria's prime domestic purpose seems to be to convince the extreme right that it is capable of cracking down. Telling about the arbitrary way they are regulated, South African journalists concluded that the restraints were mainly "symbolic" as far as home opinion was concerned. The big

point, they said, was to shield South Africa's "image" abroad and ward off foreign pressure.

The message to the world matters even more for Israel, much more dependent on friends abroad. But the message to Israelis also matters as they see their sons driven to behave intolerably. The simple, tactical temptation for the Government is to order, "Don't let them see. Don't let anybody see. Then things will calm down. Trouble will go away."

South Africa understood from the Philippines that world reaction can make a difference. Some Israelis would like to suppose they can learn from South Africa to brazen out challenge by drawing the curtains.

But the real danger in both countries is that festering, hidden violence will wipe out what chances remain for negotiated settlements, which are the only alternative to vast, bloody destruction. Both Governments are doing what they can to silence the people who might talk with them. Both face mounting radicalization, on right and left, and therefore waning acceptable solutions.

South Africa may be winning some time with its blackout—not a deliberate pun though the double meaning is inevitable. But that time is for sinking further into the abyss Hennie Van Deventer, a pro-regime Afrikaner and editor of Die Volksbad, saw the major threat now from the neo-Nazi right.

Israel, which hasn't shut down unpleasant reporting, is gaining some insight that can save it from catastrophe. Former Foreign Minister Abba Eban, writing in The New York Times, quotes the Historian Shlomo Avneri saying, "A Greater Israel is not more secure but less secure for Israeli Jews."

Ze'ev Schiff, the influential Israeli military correspondent, will have more listeners when he points out that Israel's beloved army is being drained by repressing civil disorder. "Many Israelis came to believe that the occupied territories gave Israel added security," he wrote in the Paris paper Libération. "In the light of recent events, it is evident that even if they could serve as a security buffer in a generalized war, they are fundamentally a burden which could become a military menace."

And Elie Wiesel, winner of the Nobel Prize, writes in anguished defense of his compatriots an appeal to young Palestinians "to accept a dialogue with young Israelis on the possibility of a common future." The writer who has devoted his life to evoking Jewish suffering notes that "everything depends on what you make of suffering. Transforming it into destructive hate deprives it of its dimension and ethical demand. To invoke it to justify death is to put it at the service of death," an address to both Jews and Arabs.

Such new words are of the kind that can bring a change of outlook and a solution. They come from awareness that trouble is real. They come from allowing nasty facts to be known. The advantage of controlling information is short and illusory. New hope comes when people are really enabled to understand what is happening.

**LAUREL BOYS TRACK TEAM—
STATE CHAMPIONS**

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 12, 1988

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, there is a group of young men in my congressional district who are superstars. They are the members of the Laurel High School Boys Track Team, and this winter they won yet another Maryland class A State championship.

This is the latest in a growing string of championships, for both the boys and the girls teams, that have become commonplace at Laurel High School.

The community of Laurel has every reason to be proud of this group of young people and they have provided us all with a fine example of dedication and teamwork.

The team is coached by Peter Adams, who has built a strong track tradition at Laurel. This team is led by Senior Mark Winkey who ran on both the 1,600 meter and 800 meter champion relay teams, and Dan Johnson who won State championships in the 300 meter dash and as part of the 1,600 meter relay team. Lamont Smith and Clarence Cooper should be recognized for their performances, as well as Jenny Athey on the girls squad who brought home two State championships. Coach Adams' able assistant coaches are Eric Morton and Patrick Raggio.

Mr. Speaker, I know all of the Members of the House will want to join me in extending congratulations to the team on their championship season. The names of the individual champions and medal winners follow:

Individual Champions: 300 meter dash—Dan Johnson, Regional, State; 1,600 Meter Run—Jenny Athey, County, Regional, State; 55 meter hurdles—Craig Champman, Regional; 500 meter dash—Lamont Smith, State; 3200 meter run—Jenny Athey, County, Regional, State.

Boy's 800 meter relay: Clarence Cooper, Mark Winkey, Regional, State; Craig Chapman, Lamont Smith.

Boy's 1600 meter relay: Mark Winkey, Regional, State; Craig Champman, Lamont Smith, Dan Johnson.

High Jump: Dan Johnson, Regional.

Other medal winners: Girls 3200 meter relay—2nd regional, Susan Lord, Katie Riley, Vanessa Proto, Janeen Winston.

Boy's 3200 meter relay—2nd Regional, 3rd State: Derrick Brown, Mike Pasqualone, Paul Trimble, Chris Deering.

Boy's 55 meter dash: Mark Winkey, 2nd County, Regional, State.

Boy's high jump: Dan Johnson, 2nd County, State; Mark Winkey, 2nd Regional.

Pole Vault: Dan Johnson, 2nd regional; Derrick Brown, 3rd Regional.

Boy's 800 relay: (Same as above), 2nd county.

**A TRIBUTE TO THE HELEN
KELLER NATIONAL CENTER**

HON. ROBERT J. MRAZEK

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 12, 1988

Mr. MRAZEK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the many people who volunteer their time at the Helen Keller National Center for Deaf-Blind Youths and Adults in Sands Point, NY.

On April 21, the Helen Keller National Center will hold its 10th annual Volunteer Recognition Night to honor its nearly 100 dedicated volunteers. This group of volunteers represents people of all ages from many different walks of life from all over Long Island. These volunteers ably assist in the overall mission of the center. Which is to meet the full range of needs of deaf-blind Americans.

This year, the Helen Keller National Center is presenting its inaugural 10-year volunteer award. The recipient is Mr. James Mulconry, a Port Washington resident, who has for the past 10 years faithfully accompanied deaf-blind people to religious services. I join with the Helen Keller National Center in paying tribute to Mr. Mulconry for his outstanding altruistic efforts.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Mulconry is one of many people who serve the clients of the center on a voluntary basis. Without these dedicated volunteers, the Helen Keller National Center would be hard pressed to provide its vital services.

The Helen Keller National Center was founded in 1969 and named after Helen Keller because she stood as living proof of the vast possibilities available to those with handicaps who are given care and training, and not simply ignored by society. Today the center serves more than 40,000 deaf-blind Americans through its Sands Point center, 9 regional offices, and 20 affiliates. The center is the only specialized training and research facility with the resources to meet the needs of deaf-blind citizens. I am proud to have wholeheartedly supported the efforts of the Helen Keller National Center so that it can reach as many deaf-blind people as possible.

Mr. Speaker, the Helen Keller Center's annual volunteer Recognition Night is truly a grand occasion. I know that during this National Volunteer Week, my colleagues join with me in commending the Helen Keller National Center's many wonderful volunteers.

**HONORING EUGENE AMBER ON
THE OCCASION OF HIS RE-
TIREMENT**

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 12, 1988

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, on April 1 the Berkshire Life Insurance Co. lost one of its first class executives to retirement, Eugene Amber. On matters so important to Berkshire Life and the business community of Pittsfield, I

will miss Gene's leadership and business sense. And as a resident of Pittsfield and a long time friend, I will miss Gene's strong presence in the community.

Mr. Speaker, Gene and his lovely wife Kathy have purchased a home in Florida. So not only will we miss Gene in his position at Berkshire Life, but we will also miss him as a member of the community—a community that he has selflessly supported and nurtured. And the community where he chose to raise his four children, Lisa, Deborah, John, and Gilbert.

Gene began his 35-year career with Berkshire Life immediately after finishing his service in the Marine Corps during World War II. He has held positions as a securities analyst, assistant treasurer, and securities officer as well as first vice president, senior vice president, and executive vice president of investments. Although his father served as president of Berkshire Life, Gene worked his way through BLICO's ranks relying solely on his own superb talents.

These financial management talents are matched on the golf course, Mr. Speaker. Gene is feared not only on his home course at the Pittsfield Country Club, but he has taken the top prize at the Pocantico Hills tournament in Westchester County over the past 10 years. In fact, Mr. Speaker, Gene's retirement means that Gene will become an even more formidable opponent—I can't help but wonder if he has plans for a new career.

Mr. Speaker, his love for sports and activity are nowhere more visible than in the Pittsfield Boys' Club where Gene has served as treasurer and president. Over the years, the Pittsfield Boys' Club has established itself as one of the Nation's largest and most vital Boys' Clubs. The Pittsfield Club has a membership of over 5,000 and it is the only club with a hockey rink. Gene was instrumental in soliciting \$1.5 million for the construction of the gym and hockey rink at the Boys' Club in 1960.

But more important than its place among the Nation's other Boys' Clubs, is its place in the hearts and lives of almost every resident of Pittsfield. No history written about the town of Pittsfield would be complete without a chapter dedicated to the influence of the Boy's Club. Among the most cherished memories of a Pittsfield man are those of his hours spent after school or during the summer playing at the Boy's Club. It was the Boy's Club that taught discipline and drive, enthusiasm and leadership skills, and a commitment to fortitude.

In his 30 year involvement with the Boys' Club, Gene Amber has been a "memory-maker". He has given the youth of Pittsfield a chance to participate and compete. Through his fund-raising efforts, his effective management, and above all, through his complete and selfless commitment, he has made the memories possible. Largely due to Gene's efforts, the Boy's Club has taken on a vitality and life that has become an important part of Pittsfield's identity.

The same can be said about Gene's involvement with Berkshire Life. At Berkshire Life, Gene has served as the voice of wisdom. His clear vision, his sound judgment, and his own quiet confidence have been invaluable to Berkshire Life. During times when the stability

of world markets could not be taken for granted, and confidence in the Nation's economy was waning, Gene was able to guide Berkshire Life on a sound course.

Mr. Speaker, Gene Amber is a gentleman in the truest sense of the word. As a golfer, community leader, business leader, and above all as a family man, Gene has always been giving and enthusiastic. And while he isn't leaving Pittsfield for good, we will miss Gene sorely.

Mr. Speaker, I just want to take this opportunity to say, "Congratulations, Gene, on a job well done."

A CELEBRATION OF THE CONTRIBUTION OF JOAO RODRIGUES CABRILHO

HON. FORTNEY H. (PETE) STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 12, 1988

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, as we approach the 500th anniversary of the voyage of Columbus, I would like to call the attention of my colleagues to the accomplishments of Joao Rodrigues Cabrilho, a Portuguese explorer whose name is revered by many. Subsequent explorers owed a great debt to Cabrilho as he led the daring expedition that discovered the coast of California.

Cabrilho first sighted the California coast in September of 1542. After 3 months of sailing without seeing land, Cabrilho and his men rejoiced at the sight of the Bay of San Diego. After enjoying a much needed rest, the voyagers set off once again, discovering what is now Santa Monica and the present-day islands of San Clemente, Santa Catalina, and Santa Barbara, and coming to rest at Point Conception on October 18, 1542.

Shortly after setting sail again, they were driven back by a storm. It was while waiting out the storm that Cabrilho met with what would prove to be a fatal accident, falling and breaking his arm near the shoulder. He nevertheless refused to turn back. Enduring the pain, Cabrilho continued his voyage up the coast, reaching a point a little north of the Russian River before being forced to turn back by a storm once again.

On January 3, 1543, he finally succumbed to the wounds he received in his fall. He was buried on Cabrilho Island, named to commemorate his courage and determination. Under the direction of his hand-picked successor, Cabrilho's dream of exploring the Northern coast was carried out.

Californians have long recognized the contributions of explorers like Cabrilho. Soon, the 450th anniversary of his voyage will be upon us. It is my hope that in commemoration of his accomplishments, Cabrilho's story will be passed down through the generations as one of the great legacies of the nation of Portugal.

FINE EXAMPLES OF THE STUDENT-ATHLETE IDEAL

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 12, 1988

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to pay tribute to 18 distinguished members of the Sacramento community, scholar-athletes in every respect, upon their acceptance as this year's National Football Foundation Sacramento Valley Chapter's Scholar Athletes of the Year. It is an honor to salute such fine examples of the student-athlete ideal.

The National Football Foundation promotes the game of football as an integral and vital part of our students' educational process. The camaraderie and sportsmanship which is found on the high school and college fields today teaches our children the meaning of hard work and sacrifice. It demonstrates to our students that with solid effort comes reward. Football instills in its players qualities such as teamwork, selflessness, fulfillment. It is with this in mind that the Foundation encourages the playing of the game at all levels. It attempts to establish the proper incentives and ideals for its participants consistent with the exacting demands made on them by their coaches, relatives and parents.

Therefore, it is with particular pride that we recognize the efforts of these gentlemen for their outstanding contributions to both the athletic field and the classroom. These young men have met the challenge of excelling in two different environments head-on. I hope you will all join me in congratulating these men for their outstanding accomplishments. I want to thank them for their efforts and I wish them the best of luck in all their future undertakings.

A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO THE LOS ANGELES HARBOR COLLEGE ASSOCIATION DEGREE NURSING PROGRAM

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 12, 1988

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Los Angeles Harbor College [LAHC] Association Degree Nursing Program. The LAHC Degree Nursing Program is celebrating their 25th anniversary on April 15, 1988. This occasion gives me the opportunity to express my appreciation for their work on behalf of the Los Angeles area.

The LAHC Degree Nursing Program began in September 1963 with four nursing instructors, and added two additional faculty the second year. Classes were initially taught in a bungalow on the grounds of Harbor UCLA Medical Center. In June 1979, a program was started to offer a ladder for licensed vocational nurses to become registered nurses.

From this modest beginning stems a program which to date has graduated 1,215 reg-

istered nurses from its nursing program. Classes are now held in a modern nursing building with its own library, media center, and learning laboratory. Students of the program have clinical experience in nine of the local hospitals, and an average of over 90 percent of program graduates passed the State board licensing examination on the first attempt. Many of the program graduates are employed in various health care agencies, principally hospitals within the community, and many hold leadership positions in nursing in our community and in other locales.

My wife, Lee, joins me in extending our congratulations, and our gratitude, to the LAHC Registered Nursing Program, for the continuing contributions the program has made to the health care needs of our community. On behalf of the Los Angeles Harbor area, we wish the program all the best in the years to come.

TRIBUTE TO THE SOUTHERN HIGH SCHOOL LADY TROJANS

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 12, 1988

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to the 1987-88 Kentucky High School Girls' Basketball Champions, the Southern Lady Trojans, of Louisville and Jefferson County, KY.

The Lady Trojans, ranked at the top of the polls through most of the season, withstood all competitors enroute to a season record of 33 wins and 2 losses, and capped it off with a record-setting 57 to 34 victory over a fine team from Oldham County High. The victory margin was the largest ever in a girls' State championship game.

While Southern High School has a long-standing tradition of academic and athletic excellence, the Lady Trojans broke a 35-year spell to bring the school its first State championship ever. In this regard, I feel it appropriate to salute the entire southern community; the team, coaches, faculty, and students for a job well done.

Mr. Speaker, at this point I would like to insert in the RECORD the names of the players and staff members of the 1988 Kentucky Girls' High School Basketball Champions, the Southern Lady Trojans:

Players: Michelle Burden, Kim Andres, Debbie Davis, Danielle Burden, Melissa Burden, Gina Woods, Julia Hoffman, Lisa Harrison, Stephanie Grant, Pam Higgins, Cindy Collins, Mioshi Moore.

Managers: Nancy Long, Christy Zehnder, Mary Beth Lewis.

Coaches: Bill Brown, Kim Bynum, Russ Thompson.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

FALL RIVER COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SERVICE CENTER WINS AWARD

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 12, 1988

Mr. FRANK. Mr. Speaker, I believe that the Community Development Block Grant Program is one of the best that the Federal Government sponsors. The taxpayers receive a great deal of value for their money in this program, and I believe that it is a mistake that funds for it have been reduced over the past few years.

One of the best examples of constructive use of these funds is the city of Fall River, MA, which has one of the most inventive and responsible programs for the use of community development block grant funds in the country. The people of Fall River have long been aware of the value of the Community Development Block Grant Program, under the leadership of their very able mayor, Carlton Viveiros. And as the representative of Fall River in Congress, I have worked closely with Mayor Viveiros and Paul Poulos, the community development director from the city, to help them make this program as successful as it has been. To their credit, they have sought and won with the help of Congress a degree of flexibility in their administration of this program that is one of the reasons it is so important to the people in the city of Fall River.

Because I am a strong supporter of the CDBG Program and proud of the good work done in Fall River, I was particularly pleased to learn that the Fall River Community Development Service Center has been selected as a winner of the Audrey Nelson Community Development Achievement Award.

The Fall River Community Development Service Center is one of the important pieces of the Fall River Community Development Program. It is headed by former Mayor Wilfred Driscoll, and as a result of the close collaboration of Mayor Viveiros, CD Director Poulos, and former Mayor Driscoll, this center has become a very important and beneficial part of the lives of many people in the city.

Mr. Speaker, I look forward to being present on Friday morning when Rev. Vincent F. Diaferio, a member of the board of directors of the CDSC since 1972, receives the award on behalf of this important project. The Audrey Nelson Award, which commemorates the important work done by the first deputy executive director to the National Community Development Association, is an important honor and I am very proud that the people of Fall River, led by Mayor Viveiros, will receive it on Friday.

LAKE SUPERIOR STATE HOCKEY WINS DIVISION I CHAMPIONSHIP

HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 12, 1988

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate Lake Superior State University's hockey team for winning the National Collegiate Division I hockey championship. This is a remarkable accomplishment, and is even more remarkable considering the fact that Lake Superior State is a very small school with only 2,700 students enrolled.

During the regular hockey schedule LSSU won the Central College Hockey Association division. This division includes traditional hockey powerhouses such as Michigan State, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. Also, during the regular hockey season LSSU was ranked No. 3 in the country by the Associated Press.

Once Lake Superior State qualified for the NCCA tournament they defeated the University of Maine—ranked No. 1 during their regular season—in the semifinal game. Finally, they defeated St. Lawrence University to win the championship.

This is Lake Superior State's first ever national championship in hockey. I am very proud of this courageous team. The entire State of Michigan can feel inspired by the "Cinderella season" of Lake Superior State's hockey team.

SALUTE TO FATHER REWAK

HON. NORMAN Y. MINETA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 12, 1988

Mr. MINETA. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to share with my colleagues in the House the contributions Father William J. Rewak has made to people of Santa Clara County and to the students of Santa Clara University as he steps down as university president after more than 11 years of service.

Father Rewak became the 26th president of Santa Clara University on December 15, 1976, where he has centered his efforts on continuing the proud tradition of excellence in education inherent in institutions of Jesuit education. His leadership brought SCU into a new age: a new athletic facility and engineering center were built; an interlinked computer network was instituted throughout the university; and, the rerouting of the Alameda, a street which currently bisects the campus, is now underway.

In Santa Clara County at large, Father Rewak has been a member of numerous professional, civic, and charitable organizations. These organizations include the Association of Independent California Colleges, the Board of Governors of the National Conference of Christians and Jews in Santa Clara County, the National Board of Directors of the Boys Clubs of America, and the Advisory Board of the Triton Museum of Art.

Recently, Father Rewak was a main force in the hugely successful fundraising campaign at the university, an impressive effort which will help provide quality education for many deserving students for many years to come. His leadership and dynamism brought the Santa Clara family together in support of the university.

Perhaps as vital as his administration and leadership skills, Father Rewak has remained at all times a warm and personable man, with seemingly endless amounts of time to devote to the betterment of the university and our community. He has always found time to meet with students, to listen to their needs, and to offer guidance, inspiration, and academic counseling. His open-door policy has fostered genuine good will throughout the university.

Mr. Speaker, Father Rewak has served Santa Clara University and our community with distinction, working tirelessly to insure a high-quality college education for each student. He has donated his time, talent, and energies to many worthwhile community endeavors. He will be sorely missed, and I would ask my colleagues to join with me in saluting Father Rewak and extend to him our best wishes in the years to come.

**HONORING MR. CHARLES
FLETCHER**

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 12, 1988

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to recognize the achievements of Mr. Charles Fletcher, Executive Director of the President's Committee for Purchase from the Blind and Other Severely Handicapped.

As Charlie approaches retirement, his dedication and efforts should be recognized. He has devoted many years to the successful development and progress of the Javits-Wagner-O'Day Act [JWOD] which established a Federal set-aside program for procurement of quality goods and services from workshops employing blind and other severely handicapped people. Currently, over 4,500 blind and multi-handicapped people and 11,000 severely handicapped individuals are employed through the JWOD Program.

The President's Committee is the Federal agency responsible for administering the JWOD Act. In his 16 year tenure as Executive Director, Charlie has been responsible for developing regulations, as well as establishing procedures and policies to continue and enhance a program which celebrates its 50th anniversary this year. Charlie has also been in the forefront of augmenting the type and number of goods manufactured and services provided to the Government by the blind and severely handicapped. When we combine these contributions with his encouragement of strong support for the JWOD Program throughout the Federal Government, Charlie has been a true advocate who has been most successful in increasing the number of jobs available to blind and disabled citizens through the sheltered workshop system. Increasingly, the program has become more

sensitive to the need to include blind and handicapped individuals in managerial positions which is a positive direction just beginning under Charlie's stewardship.

Prior to his work with the President's Committee, Charlie was commissioned in the U.S. Army. He graduated from the U.S. Military Academy and the Army War College, and earned a masters degree in international affairs from the George Washington University. During World War II, he served in the European arena. Following the war, Charlie held a variety of troop and staff assignments, including an assignment in the Office of the Army Chief of Staff. He completed his military service in 1971 as a brigadier general.

The JWOD Program, and the blind and severely handicapped people who have been given a chance to be productive through this program owe much to the diligent work of Charlie Fletcher. I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing Charlie well in his retirement, and congratulating him on his work on behalf of the JWOD Program. I offer a sincere thank you to Charlie Fletcher for his commitment to improving the quality of life for thousands of blind and disabled Americans.

HONORING H. JAY CLARK

HON. JOHN P. MURTHA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 12, 1988

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, there is probably no business area in America that has undergone the changes in the last quarter century that have affected Johnstown, PA. On Friday, April 22, the community will be honoring one of the men who has devoted himself to helping the community cope with that change—Mr. H. Jay Clark of the Johnstown Chamber of Commerce.

In his 22 years of community service, Jay Clark has seen the Johnstown community withstand the disastrous flood of 1977, a major shift in the fortunes of the coal and steel industries, a recession that left the community with the highest unemployment rate in the Nation, and major shifts in population and resources.

People who visit the Johnstown area today, however, are amazed at the revitalization of the downtown community, the attack we have made on unemployment, and the success we have shown in revitalizing and redeveloping the area economy.

At the forefront of that effort has been Jay Clark. During this crucial period in the city's history, his effective leadership on the chamber of commerce has benefited thousands of local families and the entire community.

I often note that the history of our great Nation is written less by the persons in the headlines, than by the many individuals throughout the country who work daily in helping others, giving their time to the community, and working for America's future. Jay Clark's distinguished record is an example of the difference that a dedicated individual can make, and the continuing progress in Johnstown is a living, changing memorial to his work and dedication.

I am glad to join in recognizing the outstanding civil accomplishments of Jay Clark.

**THE MERGER OF PACIFIC
SOUTHWEST AIRLINES WITH
USAIR**

HON. BILL LOWERY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 12, 1988

Mr. LOWERY of California. Mr. Speaker, last week on April 9, a California and West Coast institution disappeared when San Diego-based Pacific Southwest Airlines [PSA] merged with USAir. On that date, many in the West, and especially in California, lamented the passing from the scene of a truly innovative and beloved airline.

PSA has been known in the airline industry as the carrier that originated high-frequency air service at low fares. The airline's nonconformist approach to air travel—and the success it generated—revolutionized air transportation in the West and served as a model for other carriers in the United States.

PSA began service on May 6, 1949, with a leased DC-3 aircraft on a weekly flight from San Diego to Oakland via Burbank Airport. The airline quickly began acquiring more aircraft and added service to other California cities in the early 1950's. Then, in 1958, PSA entered the Los Angeles-San Francisco market, which was to become the most competitive air corridor in the country.

By the mid-1960's PSA had become the largest carrier in California, a position it will hold up to the moment of its integration with USAir. The airline was renowned for its low fare structure and a non-traditional, fun approach to commercial air travel—evident from the famous smile painted on the nose of each aircraft to the innovative uniforms worn by the flight attendants.

As the airline industry moved toward deregulation in 1978, PSA continually was cited as the prototype for the kind of carrier consumers could expect in an open marketplace—one with frequent flights and low fares.

With the advent of deregulation, PSA expanded its operation outside California, eventually becoming the largest carrier in the West, based on passengers carried.

PSA has the distinction of operating the most modern, fuel-efficient and quiet fleet of any airline in the country.

In June 1984, PSA became the first major airline in the world to fly the BAe 146-200. The carrier is the world's largest operator of this aircraft, which tests show is the quietest commercial jetliner on takeoff ever developed.

The BAe-146 fleet complements PSA's 31 McDonnell Douglas MD-80's, twin-engine fanjets that also exceed the stringent noise requirements demanded of new-generation aircraft.

Prior to the introduction of the 146, the distinction for being "the world's quietest jetliner" belonged to the MD-80, which debuted in the United States in 1980 when it entered PSA's fleet.

PSA was cited as a leader in the airline industry when it introduced the quiet MD-80

into the domestic service; this tradition was strengthened when PSA began operation of the 146.

Currently, PSA offers more than 500 flights a day to markets that stretch from the Canadian border to the tip of the Baja Peninsula in Mexico. Airports served are Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Diego, Oakland, San Jose, Sacramento, Burbank, Ontario, Long Beach, Orange County, Palm Springs, Fresno, Stockton, Monterey, and Concord, CA; Phoenix and Tucson, AZ; Las Vegas and Reno, NV; Seattle, Bellingham, Yakima and Pasco/Richland/Kennewick, WA; Portland, Eugene, Medford, and Redmond/Bend, OR; Albuquerque, NM; and Cabo San Lucas, Mexico.

Recognizing the inexorable trend in commercial aviation, in December 1986, PS Group, Inc., PSA's parent company, agreed to sell the airline to USAir Group, Inc. for \$400 million. The sale was completed on May 29, 1987, and PSA is now a wholly owned subsidiary of USAir Group, Inc.

On April 9, the process which began in December 2 years ago came to its conclusion. PSA disappeared into USAir. The majority of its employees remained, bringing an expanded smile to USAir's national route network.

THE STRENGTH OF AMERICA

HON. JOSEPH E. BRENNAN

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 12, 1988

Mr. BRENNAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share with you and my colleagues an essay written by one of my constituents, Jennifer Ann Davis, of Yarmouth, ME. Jennifer's essay, entitled "America's Liberty—Our Heritage," was Maine's winner in the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States and its Ladies Auxiliary Voice of Democracy Broadcast Script-writing Contest.

I would like to highlight one idea from her script, an idea which I believe represents the strength of America;

One does not have to be a soldier or a politician to make a significant contribution to liberty. An informed citizen, exercising his constitutional rights can make a profound contribution.

Jennifer, a graduating senior at Yarmouth High School, is helping to make her contribution to liberty by writing this essay. I join her father, Joseph, an antique dealer, and her mother, an employee at L.L. Bean, Inc., in expressing congratulations to Jennifer.

I would urge my colleagues to take a moment to read and reflect upon Jennifer's thoughtful essay.

AMERICA'S LIBERTY—OUR HERITAGE

(By Jennifer Ann Davis)

Our young country of America was created with the intention of being a land of liberty and happiness. Our Declaration of Independence gives man the rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. The founders of our great nation strived to create a union of brotherhood and prosperity. These visionaries hoped to create a system that would guarantee the preservation of certain unalienable rights. It was to be a land of opportunity.

The opportunity of liberty is what we as Americans share, we all have the freedom of speech, the freedom of religion, freedom of the press—and many others stated in the Constitution. We know that we are not bound by a supreme rule—and we have prospered by this over the past 200 years. The great Democratic experiment appears to have been successful. Yet sometimes there is a question of how far one can stretch the definition of liberty. Does a reporter have the right to protect the identity of his informant when questioned in court? Does a newspaper have the right to publish profanity in their paper? Do we, as townfolk, have the right to prohibit a demonstration by the Ku-Klux Klan? These are constitutional challenges that are discussed every day in our courts. Our Supreme Court must decide whether we, as American citizens are allowed to take these liberties—or whether they violate the Constitution.

Though America's attempt to provide liberty for its people may not be without its flaws—it is one of the most successfully governed nations in the world. We as Americans take pride in our heritage and the opportunities it has afforded us to reshape our living Constitution. We the citizens are what create America's remarkable heritage everyday—we fight for our freedom and for the freedom of others, we work to keep America pollution free, we are continuously trying to keep America fed, America educated, America healthy and America prosperous. Men and women have died over the past two centuries fighting for our country, keeping our heritage strong and helping others fight for their liberties.

One does not have to be a soldier or a politician to make a significant contribution to liberty. An informed citizen, exercising his constitutional rights can make a profound contribution. One has to only read the history books and discover how remarkably young; yet, influential we are as a country. We have shaped the constitutions of many emerging nations, our governmental system of checks and balances have been adopted in many countries and the basic liberties that we, as American citizens enjoy are being offered to many citizens across the world. These countries do not adopt our ideas for just any reason—they adopt our ideas because we have proven that the work—they work for the benefit of the entire country.

It is incredible that a country as powerful as ours has continued to run according to its original plans. We are lucky to live in a country whose remarkable heritage began with three basic principles—and continues to grow according to these same three principles . . . "all men are created equal, they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights and among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

A TRIBUTE TO GEMMA PARKS

HON. JIM BATES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 12, 1988

Mr. BATES. Mr. Speaker, on March 6, 1988, San Diego's Gemma Parks died of cancer at the age of 54.

Gemma was a friend who had devoted her life to her community and to the protection of our environment. As a member of the San Diego County Board of Supervisors from 1975 to 1982, I had appointed Gemma to the

county planning commission because of her sensitivity to the environment and commitment to responsible growth management at a time when such a position was unpopular.

At her home in Solana Beach, Gemma was a leading force in its incorporation efforts. She was a founder of the San Diego Ecology Center and the Solana Beach Town Council, and she was involved in numerous other community groups including: San Diegans for Managed Growth; the Solana Beach Chamber of Commerce, the Solana Beach Women's Civic Club in addition to running her own public relations firm.

Gemma is remembered for her energetic contributions to her community and its people. She was happiest when she was able to work with people and bring out the best in them. She touched people in ways that were healing and inspiring.

Gemma was a hero to those who saw how bravely she faced having cancer, but in her mind, she was reluctant to accept the title hero. She, instead, looked at having to face death as an opportunity to really live life. And, she loved her life with flair. The causes that she championed were important to her and she worked on them with extraordinary energy and conviction.

Gemma believed that each person has a role; a duty to make a difference in the world, "to look after our own piece of the sky."—Quote taken from her memorial service eulogy on March 10.

Gemma was a special person; she will be missed; and she will be remembered.

A TRIBUTE TO BETTY HOGAN

HON. THOMAS J. DOWNEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 12, 1988

Mr. DOWNEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, it is not often that I use this space in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD to extol the work of an individual who happens to live or work in my congressional district. It is equally seldom that a person like Betty Hogan, a woman who has devoted more than 35 years to the field of nursing, takes a moment to celebrate her life of accomplishments. On April 15, a day when many of us will be caught up in the last minute worry of tax return deadlines, a very privileged few will join with Betty to celebrate her retirement.

Betty Hogan is not just a nurse. Betty, and anyone who knows her will tell you this, is more like an institution. She has devoted her working life to the care of the mentally impaired, and, in the last 4 years, has spent her time as the unit chief of a 320-bed rehabilitative and community preparation personalized care model unit at the Central Islip Psychiatric Center on Long Island. It's a rather lengthy title for a job that is not all that difficult to understand. In short, Betty Hogan has been one of the architects of a program that prepares patients for assimilation into the local community. What is more difficult to understand is how one person could embody the patience, dedication, love of her work and her patients, and indomitable spirit that have been the hallmarks of Betty's service.

In every sense of the word, Betty has been a hero, and her memory will live on in the halls of the Central Islip Psychiatric Center and in the minds of every one of her patients whose lives she has so gently touched.

**THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF
THE ST. MATTHEWS WOMEN'S
CLUB**

HON. JIM BUNNING

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 12, 1988

Mr. BUNNING. Mr. Speaker, I rise to advise my colleagues of a happy and proud event that will take place next Monday, April 18. The St. Matthews Women's Club of St. Matthew, KY, will celebrate its 50th anniversary of community service, caring, and sharing.

This fine organization has a membership of over 200 women who meet weekly and contribute thousands of hours of volunteer services for the benefit of a great number in the community. The St. Matthews Women's Club presently sponsors two colleges scholarships annually; they hold monthly birthday parties for the young women who reside at Maryhurst School—a school in my district for troubled teenage girls—and they knit and distribute hundreds of pieces of clothing annually to nursing home patients in the area.

The St. Matthews Women's Club is engaged in many other worthwhile projects—more than I can list here but I can tell you that the quality of life of many of my constituents has improved as a result of the countless hours of hard work, dedication, and sacrifice by these fine ladies.

I believe it is fitting that the members of the St. Matthews Women's Club be recognized in this House for their caring and sharing with those who truly need assistance.

**CIVIL SERVICE ANNUITY
PROMPT PAYMENT ACT**

HON. RICHARD RAY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 12, 1988

Mr. RAY. Mr. Speaker, today, I am joined by 45 of my colleagues in introducing the Civil Service Annuity Prompt Payment Act.

Civil Service retirees, after spending their entire careers working for the Federal Government, often have to wait from several months up to a full year for a full retirement benefit check. Military retirees do not have this problem. This delay places many of these people in financial jeopardy and endangers their credit rating. Some retirees are forced to use all of their life savings in an effort to make ends meet while waiting for a payment from the Office of Personnel Management [OPM]. These people should be compensated.

The legislation I am introducing today would require OPM to pay interest on Civil Service retirement payments that are not made within 90 days of the annuity's commencement date or the date on which OPM receives a completed application, whichever is later. In addi-

tion, if a retiree receives a partial benefit payment, the retiree would receive interest on the difference between the full benefit and the partial benefit. The interest payments would be taken from the operating funds of OPM.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation is needed, and I encourage my colleagues to support this bill.

**SALUTE TO THE YOSEMITE
CLUB OF STOCKTON, CA,
DURING ITS 100TH BIRTHDAY
CELEBRATION**

HON. RICHARD H. LEHMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 12, 1988

Mr. LEHMAN of California. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor and commend the Yosemite Club on its centennial celebration. April 17, 1988, marks the club's 100th year of continuous existence, making it the oldest private luncheon club for business and professional people not only in the city of Stockton and the county of San Joaquin, but in all of California.

As a member of this fine organization, I join my fellow 450 members in looking back to the spring of 1888 and the setting in which the Yosemite Club was formed. Agriculture was becoming a primary industry and wheat fields outlined the San Joaquin County horizon; the city of Stockton was bustling as California's second ranking manufacturing city; and paddle wheel steamers, scows, and barges carried passengers, produce and goods via the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta to San Francisco and on to world markets. In this atmosphere, a group of leading business and professional men met in the superior court room to sign the articles of "The Yosemite Club." In 1908, the Yosemite Club moved its home to the top of the stately and respected Bank of Stockton where it has resided ever since.

The Yosemite Club stands as a time and tradition honored institution for which Stockton, CA can be proud. I extend my congratulations to this distinctive organization for its 100 years of continuous existence and send my best wishes as it continues to provide a forum for the gathering of many of San Joaquin County's distinguished business and professional people.

**AMBASSADOR PERKINS
ADVOCATES SANCTIONS**

HON. GEO. W. CROCKETT, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 12, 1988

Mr. CROCKETT. Mr. Speaker, in an article appearing in a recent issue of Leadership magazine, Edward J. Perkins, U.S. Ambassador to South Africa, argues that South Africa faces a fundamental transformation of its political and economic systems that one day will lead inevitably to the demise of apartheid and to attainment of black majority rule in that country. He also states that if hastening that transformation is our objective " * * * we in the West must continue to put unrelenting pressure on (the South African) government

on a whole range of issues from human rights to fundamental political change. And this pressure includes selected sanctions."

I would like to share this article with my colleagues and ask that it be included in today's CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

IN YOUR HANDS

(By Edward J. Perkins)

There is an inherent danger in talking or writing about a country other than one's own—in this case, South Africa. A foreigner does not have the background or the perspective to make definitive judgements. Secondly, an outsider does not have to worry about the consequences—as a South African must do at all times.

If I had no concern for the future of South Africa, I would not be here. There are some advantages to outsiders describing and discussing a land, so long as it is well considered and thoughtful. I've made the point before that foreigners sometimes provide interesting and useful insights into the heart of a country.

A little outside comment is not a bad thing in this country where there has been a dangerous lack of communication between blacks and whites. A remarkable experience for me as an outsider, a newcomer to South Africa, is to be asked by blacks what whites are thinking, and vice versa. Some day I will answer that question with a question of my own: "Why don't you just ask each other?" I am encouraged, though, by the fact that they do ask me! That is not to deny there is perhaps more contact between blacks and whites than most outsiders realize, and that much of it reflects sincere and obvious goodwill. But the invisible psychological barriers—born of history and strengthened by the country's physical restructuring over the past 40 years—have been formidable; and the intellectual isolation that has been created is absolutely stunning.

The sad fact is that the policy of apartheid has been all too successful. It ranks as one of this century's most disastrous feats of social engineering. And now, somehow, it must be disassembled.

I am therefore going to presume upon the readers of Leadership to make a few observations about South Africa for two reasons. I have come to have a great deal of regard for the country, the people, and what they can achieve by working together politically, economically and socially. And my hope and affection for South Africa are heightened when I imagine how the interdependence of peoples can work to eliminate the scourges of hunger, war and racial discrimination. I must admit I did not expect to have this feeling when I arrived last November at Jan Smuts Airport.

Secondly, I have made a great attempt to get to know this country. I have travelled it extensively, spoken with hundreds of people from all walks of life and, perhaps most important of all, I have tried to listen rather than to talk. I have picked up several themes which seem important to me, although they are far from universally acknowledged in the country.

The first point is that somewhere down the road, South Africa faces a major transformation of its political structure. Almost no-one I have met believes that the present constitutional system is sufficient to carry the country into the next century. I sense a growing realization that a valid political system here must be one that correlates with the demographics of the country—not merely black participation, or black co-oper-

ation, but a government which truly represents the majority of South Africans (and the term "South African" includes everyone inside the wide, traditional, national boundaries). Moreover, the majority must have a significant say in how that government is formed. I do not think that elaborate schemes which try to give an impression of black representation, but actually maintain white power, will work. They are as doomed as the concept of apartheid itself.

The extent to which that simple fact is still denied is surprising. Yet, every sign points to it. The forces of justice and historical right are on its side. And just look at the numbers: in 1960, whites constituted 20 percent of the population. Today 15 percent of all South Africans are white. But by the end of the century the figure will have shrunk to 7 or 8 percent. A dwindling minority which rules this country can only mean a diminished power base and lessened ability to uphold an antiquated and unjust system.

The question in South Africa is not whether a new political system will exist here, but, rather, how it will come about. But we must ask ourselves how many whites operate with that premise? If the results of the past six months are any guide, not very many.

Similarly for blacks, if political transformation is inevitable, what kind of government should it be? Will it protect human rights? Will it foster economic diversity? It will be too late to try to answer these questions once the wheel of change is spinning under its own uncontrollable momentum.

My second point is that there are real questions of ethnicity in South Africa which will ultimately have to be addressed. I have noted with interest the views of historian Hermann Giliomee who points out that there are two nationalisms here. Afrikaners love their country, cherish their roots, and feel strong historical justifications for their presence here. Afrikaner concern about the future is something that cannot be swept under the carpet and ignored.

Those who seek to change this system by individual conversion of Afrikaners or by an attempt to make them admit the moral error of their ways should recognize the limitations inherent in those tactics. To hasten the process of change, and to avoid bloodshed and chaos, it will be necessary to provide some kind of reassurance to Afrikaners. They will want to know that sometime after the transition they will not end up defenseless and dispossessed in the land of their birth. Those who seek rapid and meaningful change in South Africa would do well to confront forthrightly the issue of two competing nationalisms.

At the same time, Afrikaners must expand their concept of community to embrace and accept all South Africans on an equal basis. Forty years ago Afrikaners were still struggling to assert their political power. Strong cultural identification and group solidarity were considered necessary to gain the national strength they have today. Those days are now over. One of the many tragic ironies I see here is the spectre of a ruling people who survived the concentration camps of the Anglo-Boer War, yet inflict forced removals upon others, and after a long struggle for educational liberation, imposed Bantu education upon people striving for better opportunities.

Afrikaners are now the governors of the nation. This means that they bear special responsibility to take steps to create reconciliation, unity, and the extension of full

democratic rights to all South Africans. Secretary of State George Shultz, in his speech on South Africa on September 29, 1987, enunciated the principles that we believe need to be addressed by all South Africans as they negotiate a new democratic system. South Africans, including Afrikaners, who work toward a solution based on these democratic principles will earn the respect and support of free people throughout the world.

The third theme is one I advocated recently in a speech in Johannesburg. I believe that the outside world must view South Africa with great sensitivity so that we do not make matters worse. I genuinely do believe that we in the West must continue to put unrelenting pressure on this government on a whole range of issues from human rights to fundamental political change. And this pressure includes selected sanctions.

But, in a badly factionalized land like South Africa, unfocused pressure is very likely to be counterproductive. As Sir Laurens van der Post has put it so well, it is a fallacy of the 20th century that good can be accomplished by doing evil; or in other words, that things have to get worse before they can get better. I agree with him.

Under these difficult circumstances I see the clear need for a dual responsibility. South Africa must face up to its problems and not take refuge in diatribes against the outside world. The way to deal with nations abroad is to deal with the problems of South Africa. As for the United States, I believe that the complicated issue of South Africa challenges us to gain a more sophisticated grasp of the realities of conducting foreign policy. We can choose principles, we cannot choose sides. We can invite the various sides to associate themselves with our principles if they choose to do so. Moreover, we must hold fast to our commitments, and not allow ourselves to be swayed by impatience or emotional rhetoric from any side, but let it be known clearly what we as a nation stand for.

In conclusion, I want to reiterate the recent words of Secretary Shultz and say that I feel great hope for this country. I think South Africa will do more than make it. I believe South Africa will someday be a country which offers all of its citizens a sense of pride and hope for the future. Despite the bitter cleavages which disfigure this society and which have been tragically reinforced by 40 years of apartheid, I believe the shared values of decency, religion, and, indeed, self-interest in survival can prevail.

I continue to be impressed by the generosity of spirit still felt among South Africans, and by the dedication of those both within the parliamentary system and without, who are labouring unselfishly to build the future. My admiration is unlimited for those who carry the torch: the women of the Black Sash; the people of community organizations from Soweto, to Mamelodi, to New Brighton, to KwaMashu, to Guguletu; the leaders of trades unions; those struggling with new structures in KwaNatal; the Afrikaners who travelled to the Dakar talks; and those who are using their creativity to confront social problems—such as the men and women of Operation Hunger. The list could go on and on. They exemplify more than anything how right Chet Crocker was when he recently said that the future of this land is not in the hands of Americans; it lies in the hands of South Africans. That is precisely where it should be.

RETIREMENT OF BETTY BLOOMER—OUTSTANDING PUBLIC SERVANT

HON. LEON E. PANETTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 12, 1988

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to my colleagues' attention the retirement of a wonderful public servant in my district, Betty L. Bloomer. Betty has served in the Monterey County Election Department since 1972 and for the past 2 years has been Registrar of Voters. She has done her job well and has played a major role in modernizing the elections process in Monterey County. She will truly be missed.

Betty was born and raised in Illinois, where she graduated from Galesburg High School. She attended Monmouth College in Illinois and the University of Nebraska.

Betty's first job with the Monterey County Election Department was a clerk. She later became Principal Clerk and, in 1981, became Assistant Registrar of Voters. In 1986, she became Registrar. One of her most significant accomplishments has been making Monterey County the first county in the State of California to install a state-of-the-art signature retrieval system.

Betty is married to F. Wayne Bloomer, who is a retired U.S. Navy commander. They have two children, Bill and Mary Beth, and two grandchildren, Lisa and Heather.

Betty is a member of the Salinas First Presbyterian Church and is an expert gardener. The winner of a number of awards for flower arranging, Betty hopes to spend more time with her gardening—and with her grandchildren—after retiring.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues join me in congratulating Betty on her retirement and thanking her for a job well done. Sylvia and I both consider Betty a good friend, and we both wish her the best of luck in the future and a satisfying and happy retirement.

CIVIL RIGHTS RESTORATION ACT

HON. DON BONKER

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 12, 1988

Mr. BONKER. Mr. Speaker, there has been some controversy, and, unfortunately, a good deal of misinformation about the scope and purpose of the Civil Rights Restoration Act. This bill will help ensure that Federal dollars are not used to further unjust discrimination against women, racial minorities, older Americans, and the handicapped.

This is, I believe, among the most important pieces of civil rights legislation to be considered by this body in more than two decades. The act is supported by nearly every major religious, women's, labor, and public interest group in the country.

The House Judiciary and House Education and Labor Committees have prepared a

thoughtful discussion of some of the most commonly asked questions about the bill. In an effort to clarify the debate, I have asked that it be inserted into the RECORD, along with a sampling of groups supporting the Civil Rights Restoration Act.

SAMPLING OF GROUPS SUPPORTING THE CIVIL RIGHTS RESTORATION ACT

National Council of Churches; U.S. Catholic Conference of Bishops; American Jewish Congress; American Baptist Churches; United Methodist Church; Episcopal Church; Evangelical Lutheran Church of America; Presbyterian Church USA; National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities; Union of American Hebrew Congregations; Anti-Defamation League of B'nai Brith; American Jewish Committee; Church of the Brethren; Church Women United; Network-National Catholic Justice Lobby; NAACP; American Bar Association; AFL-CIO; Paralyzed Veterans of America; American Association of Retired Persons; League of Women Voters; Common Cause; People for the American Way; National Urban League; United Automobile Workers of America; American Civil Liberties Union; Business and Professional Women; United Steelworkers of America; Japanese American Citizens League; Children's Defense Fund; Lawyer's Committee for Civil Rights Under Law; United States Student Association; Human Rights Campaign Fund; International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union of America; National Council of La Raza; and American Federation of Teachers.

COVERAGE OF RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS

Question. Are all the operations of churches, synagogues or other religious institutions covered by the civil rights laws if one of their facilities receives federal financial assistance?

Answer. No. A limited purpose grant, (e.g. for refugee assistance) to a church would not be considered assistance to the church as a whole. Nor would a Catholic diocese be covered in its entirety where, for example, three geographically separate parishes receive federal financial assistance. Only the three parishes which receive federal financial assistance would be covered by the anti-discrimination statutes. The U.S. Catholic Conference has indicated its satisfaction with the bill's provision regarding coverage of church institutions as have the other churches as listed on the last page of this document.

HOMOSEXUALS

Question. Does this bill require a recipient of Federal funds to provide a homosexual the protections provided women by Title IX or the protections as provided under any of the other statutes amended by this bill?

Answer. Neither Title IX or any of the other statutes amended by S. 557 has ever been interpreted by the courts to provide protection on the basis of sexual preference; none of the regulations have ever so provided; and nothing in the bill creates any such protection. Homosexual groups recognize this lack of protection in seeking new legislation specifically prohibiting discrimination on the basis of a person's sexual preference.

Question. Does this bill create rights for homosexuals under section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973?

Answer. No. This bill does not preclude an entity from discriminating against an individual solely on the basis of the fact that the individual is homosexual. Thus, if an entity's religious practices require it to take disciplinary action.

ALCOHOLICS AND DRUG ADDICTS

Question. Does this bill require an employer to hire or retain in employment all alcoholics and drug addicts?

Answer. No. A person who is a current alcoholic or drug addict can be excluded or fired from a particular job if it is determined that he or she poses a direct threat to the health or safety of others or cannot perform the essential functions of the job and no reasonable accommodation can remove the safety threat or enable the person to perform the essential functions of the job.

Question. Does this bill change the current underlying substantive law of section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 in any way?

Answer. No. Since 1973, section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act (the civil rights statute for handicapped persons) has been interpreted to enable employers to refuse to hire or fire alcoholics and drug addicts under these circumstances. To allay the fears of some employers about the nature of their responsibilities to such persons, this policy was expressly inserted into the statute in 1978 (see section 7(8)(B) of the Rehabilitation Act).

Question. Has this current substantive law created untenable positions for recipients regarding the hiring or retention of alcoholics and drug addicts?

Answer. No. The 1978 amendments allayed the fears of employers. They now understand that they don't have to hire or retain all alcoholics and drug addicts. Courts have upheld the right of employers to fire employees who cannot perform or who pose health and safety risks.

Question. Do the standards governing the exclusion of alcoholics and drug addicts in the employment context apply in other situations, such as exclusion from participation in a program receiving federal assistance?

Answer. Yes. As in the employment context, a person must, with reasonable accommodation, meet the essential qualifications for participation.

PERSONS WITH CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

Question. Does this bill require an employer to hire or retain in employment all persons with contagious diseases?

Answer. No. An employer is free to refuse to hire or fire any employee who poses a direct threat to the health or safety of others or who cannot perform the essential functions of the job if no reasonable accommodation can remove the threat to the safety of others or enable the person to perform the essential functions of the job. This determination must be made on an individualized basis and be based on facts and sound medical judgment.

Question. What guidelines exist for determining what is meant by a "reasonable accommodation?"

Answer. Federal agencies such as the Centers for Disease Control, the Department of Labor, and professional organizations such as the American Academy of Pediatrics and the American Hospital Association have issued guidelines for ensuring safety in the workplace. The guidelines can be relied on for determining reasonable accommodations.

Question. Does this bill change this situation in any way?

Answer. No. This has been the law of the land since 1973, when Congress passed section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act. The circumstances under which a person with a contagious disease can be excluded was recently reaffirmed by the Supreme Court in

the Arline decision. The bill includes language which is consistent with this decision. The language in the bill is modeled after the Language added to the Rehabilitation Act in 1978 with respect to alcoholics and drug addicts.

Question. Who supported the inclusion of this language in the bill?

Answer. On the Senate side, it passed without dissent as a Harkin/Humphrey Amendment. On the House side it was not only included in the bill that passed the House; but the exact same was endorsed by the Administration through a letter from Secretary Bennett.

Question. What standards apply in non-employment contexts such as schools?

Answer. The same standards.

Question. Will the fact that section 504 covers contagious diseases mean that recipients will not be able to take normal good faith public health precautions to prevent the spread of contagious diseases?

Answer. No. Public health measures designed to prevent the spread of infectious diseases or infections such as AIDS would not be undermined by covering persons with contagious diseases or infections under section 504. In fact the American Public Health Association has argued that "promotion of public health is aided not impeded, but an individualized determination of whether a person with a communicable condition is qualified to work." In addition, to the APHS, the American Medical Association and the American Nurses Association support the inclusion of contagious diseases under section 504.

Question. Has the Administrative Board of the Catholic Conference taken a position on discrimination against persons with AIDS?

Answer. Yes. In a publication entitled, "The Many Faces of AIDS—A Gospel Response" the Administrative Board of the U.S. Catholic Conference (November 1987) stated: "Discrimination directed against persons with AIDS is unjust and immoral." The Administrative Board also stated: "Because there is presently no positive or sound medical justification for the indiscriminate quarantining of persons infected with AIDS, we oppose the enactment of quarantine legislation or other laws that are not supported by medical data or informed by the expertise of those in the health-care or public health professions."

Finally, as we have stated repeatedly, S. 557 addresses only the scope of coverage under Title VI, Title IX, section 504, and the Age Discrimination Act of recipients of federal financial assistance. The bill does not change in any way who is a "recipient" of federal financial assistance; what is defined as "federal financial assistance"; nor does the bill alter in any way the substantive definition of what constitutes discrimination under these statutes nor the protections they have afforded for the last 15 years.

ETHIOPIA—A NATION IN TURMOIL

HON. TOBY ROTH

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 12, 1988

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, although many of my colleagues may not believe it possible, the

already grave situation in Ethiopia became even worse last week, revealing the true depth of brutality prevailing in the Mengistu regime.

On April 6, the government's Relief and Rehabilitation Commission suddenly suspended emergency food and relief shipments to the 3 million drought-stricken and war-ravaged people of Eritrea and Tigre provinces, and further moved to seize the transportation network which forms the lifeline over which these vitally needed supplies flow.

If anyone doubted it before, let them now recognize that the Ethiopian people, and the refugees there from neighboring countries, now face mass starvation as a deliberate policy of the Mengistu regime. Mengistu's objective is to harass our relief effort, interdict the food and supplies, and divert them to the Ethiopian military.

There can be only one goal of this latest ploy: To cease the relief effort and use mass starvation as a tactic of subjugation. This is genocide, and civilized people and their governments must put aside their political differences, unite in their condemnation of this monstrous crime, and do whatever is necessary to prevent the murder of 3 million people.

To help my colleagues understand the implications of this latest development, and to provide a course of action, I am entering into the RECORD two news reports, and letters I have written to President Reagan, Pope John Paul II, and General Secretary Gorbachev, urging their joint action to prevent Mengistu's imminent crime against humanity.

The articles follow:

[From the New York Times, Apr. 7, 1988]

ETHIOPIA, PRESSING WAR ON REBELS, BARS AID WORKERS IN DROUGHT AREA

(By Sheila Rule)

NAIROBI, KENYA, April 6.—The Ethiopian Government today ordered all foreign relief workers to leave immediately from the drought-stricken provinces of Eritrea and Tigre because of its escalating war against rebels.

Humanitarian agencies in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia's capital, said the decision would further disrupt relief efforts, already severely crippled by the mounting conflict in the north, to provide emergency supplies to the more than three million Eritreans and Tigreans who face famine.

They said they hoped that local employees could continue some work and that the latest development was being discussed with the authorities in the Soviet-backed Government of Ethiopia.

MEASURE IS CALLED TEMPORARY

The governmental Relief and Rehabilitation Commission, which coordinates relief activities, said in a statement that the move was being taken to avoid "security risks" to foreigners working in the provinces. It asked foreign relief agencies to turn over their operations to the commission.

"Under the circumstances, the R.R.C. has recalled expatriate relief workers from the troubled zone temporarily until the area is cleared of bandits and tranquillity is restored to the life of the civilian population in that area," the statement said, referring to itself by its initials and to the rebels as "bandits."

The decision to withdraw relief personnel was made less than a week after President Mengistu Haile Mariam, in a rare acknowl-

edgment of mounting rebel activity, said that the protracted insurgencies in the north were threatening the sovereignty of his impoverished country. Although the Government has not provided details of the military conflict, it has announced a nationwide mobilization of the army to carry out a counteroffensive against the rebels.

TROOPS HEAD NORTH

Relief officials said today that some of their workers in the province of Wallo saw at least a dozen buses crowded with Ethiopian troops heading north toward Tigre. One official said the region was being "shut up as tight as a drum."

The move also followed an announcement this week by Somalia and Ethiopia, long-time adversaries, to restore diplomatic relations and withdraw troops from their border. Western diplomats said Ethiopia appeared to have agreed to ease tensions with its neighbor so as to redeploy thousands of security forces to the northern region.

Rebels in both Eritrea and Tigre have claimed major successes against Marxist Ethiopia in recent weeks, including the capture of strategically important towns, the killing of thousands of Ethiopian troops and the capture of Soviet military advisers. The Eritrean People's Liberation Front has been fighting the Government for 27 years, while the Tigre People's Liberation Front has been engaged in an insurgency for 13 years.

In recent weeks emergency relief aid distribution by the R.R.C. as well as the international donor organizations had been disrupted by terrorists engaged in destructive activities against the unity, integrity and freedom of Ethiopia, the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission said in its statement.

FIGHTING HAMPERED FOOD RELIEF

Relief workers say that as many as seven million Ethiopians face the prospect of a famine that could rival the calamity of 1984 and 1985. Eritrea and Tigre are the worst affected areas in the country, in the Horn of Africa. But humanitarian agencies say that food distribution to outlying towns and villages in the north have been all but halted by the military conflict and the Government's increasing restrictions on the movement of trucks carrying food and supplies.

David Morton, director of operations in Addis Ababa for the World Food Program, said in a telephone interview that the distribution of relief supplies had been severely affected by the upsurge in fighting.

"The food stocks at the port and main towns are quite healthy," said Mr. Morton, whose United Nations agency has the largest single fleet of relief trucks in the north. "But they are very low and, in fact, may have run out in most of the distribution points in other parts of the region."

The New York-based Eritrean Relief Committee said recently that the intensifying military conflict and control of more territory by the rebels would have a "significant impact" on relief activities throughout the province. Calling the Ethiopian Army the "aggressor against Eritrean civilians," the relief group said in a statement that tens of thousands more drought victims now live in areas controlled by the rebels.

The committee's sister agency is the Eritrean Relief Association, which is the only relief agency working in the rebel-held territory of Eritrea and channels food aid from the Sudan to the Eritrean countryside. The committee said that the association's supplies were inadequate to meet the needs of drought victims and that local farmers had harvested enough food to support the de-

pendent population for less than a month. It said donors had pledged about 64,000 tons of relief food, only 33 percent of the minimum needed to prevent famine.

[From the Washington Post, Apr. 7, 1988]

ETHIOPIA ORDERS A HALT TO FOOD RELIEF IN NORTH—EVACUATION IN WAR ZONE THREATENS MILLIONS

(By Mary Battiata)

NAIROBI, KENYA, April 6.—The government of Ethiopia today ordered all foreign relief workers to leave the war-torn northern provinces of Eritrea and Tigre, and requested that western relief organizations "hand over" their famine relief operations and equipment to the government's own relief agency or local charities.

The International Red Cross, the United Nations and Catholic Relief Services, among others, have millions of dollars in trucks and distribution facilities in the drought-stricken north.

Senior western relief officials in the capital, Addis Ababa, said today's evacuation order will mean chaos and perhaps the eventual collapse of the massive famine-prevention operation in the two provinces, where an estimated 3 million Ethiopians are at risk of starvation.

The Ethiopian government's food distribution program now reaches one-third of that population.

"This will mean leaving two million people without a way to get food," said Jean-Jacques Fresard, the director of International Red Cross operations in Ethiopia, in a telephone interview from Addis Ababa. "It's the worst thing you could imagine."

The evacuation notice, which came in the form of a press release from the government's Relief and Rehabilitation Commission, requests that all expatriate relief workers in the north be "temporarily" recalled until the north "can be cleansed of bandits." The statement said the evacuation was necessary to ensure the safety of relief workers and to assure "peace and security in all parts of our country."

Eritrea and Tigre have been the site of intense fighting in the past two weeks as rebel armies in both provinces have severely shaken the Ethiopian Army's hold on the region. Last week, Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam acknowledged for the first time that the civil wars were a serious threat to Ethiopian sovereignty.

Today's order came with no warning and took the representatives of western relief organizations by surprise. Although recent fighting has resulted in tens of thousands of military casualties, most expatriates in Eritrea and Tigre were working in the government-held provincial capitals and were presumed to be safe.

"I was really shocked by this new development. It really took us off guard," said Rick Machmer, director of the U.S. Agency for International Development mission in Ethiopia, by telephone from Addis Ababa. "I think it's ill-advised and not well thought out. You don't just abruptly, unilaterally order everyone out."

Senior western diplomatic sources in Addis Ababa said the evacuation order likely signals a major offensive action by the Ethiopian Army. The Soviet Union, Ethiopia's military patron, has brought an additional 12 Antonov cargo planes into the country in the past two weeks. In Addis Ababa, witnesses reported continuous nighttime takeoffs and landings of military aircraft at the airport where the Soviet mili-

tary is headquartered, according to a senior diplomatic source. A roundup of conscripts reportedly is under way in the capital, and the training time for new Army recruits has been shortened, according to the same source.

"We don't have a good fix on the [military] situation, but it's obviously deteriorating," said one senior western relief official. "I would assume they're going to do something defensively, or offensively, that could endanger the lives of everyone, expatriates and Ethiopians."

Earlier this week, the Ethiopian government ordered the three C130 cargo planes being used in the U.N. food airlift relocated from their base in Asmara, the capital of Eritrea, to Addis Ababa for security reasons. The five-plane airlift had become critical to the famine-prevention effort as fighting in the north restricted the movement of grain convoys. As of today, the airlift still was functioning, but at reduced capacity, and the continued participation of the Belgian Air Force was in doubt, according to diplomatic sources.

Michael Priestley, the United Nations representative in Addis Ababa, was to meet Thursday with the head of the government Relief and Rehabilitation Commission to discuss the government order. Other relief officials said they would do the same.

"We have millions of dollars of food and trucks up there, almost 600 local employees," said the Red Cross' Fresard, "so we will do everything possible to stay."

The government's decision to evacuate foreign relief workers apparently was based on a desire to avoid "the humiliation of expatriate casualties" in the north, as well as a desire to win the war "at any cost," said one western source by phone from Addis Ababa.

The Ethiopian government requested that several western relief agencies turn their operations over to government relief officials or indigenous relief agencies, none of which are thought to have the managerial ability to take over administration of the entire famine-prevention program in the north.

The United States, the largest single emergency donor to the Ethiopian emergency relief effort, does not distribute food through the Marxist Ethiopian government.

"There's a lot of U.S. government food up there, and we didn't consign it to the government of Ethiopia," said AID's Machmer. "The policy we've been following for the past two years, we supply food to well-established [relief organizations]. If they're gone, we will have to change our policy. We will have to reconsider how we provide supplies in total, for at least northern Ethiopia."

The government's military losses in the north are believed to be responsible for Ethiopia's recent decision to sign an agreement ending a protracted dispute with neighboring Somalia. The agreement, signed on Sunday in the Somalia capital, Mogadishu, will permit Ethiopia to redeploy tens of thousands of troops from Hararge province to the war zone.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, April 8, 1988.

The President,
The White House,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: As you have no doubt learned from your national security

staff, the situation in Ethiopia is rapidly deteriorating. Earlier this week, the Mengistu regime took another step in its policy of government by murder, shutting off the flow of emergency food and relief supplies to the people trying to survive in the midst of the long-running civil war in Eritrea.

According to our officials involved in the relief effort, this latest step of calculated brutality brings 3 million people to the brink of starvation. They will die unless food shipments are resumed at once. Clearly, we must do all we can to prevent such a catastrophe.

As a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, I have been trying for years to focus our government's attention on the monumental proportions of this tragedy. Suddenly, we are at another critical point, requiring immediate intervention by the United States, the United Nations, and other governments, such as the Soviet Union, which might be able to influence the Mengistu regime.

I recommend three steps:

(1) That you initiate a worldwide campaign via our diplomatic and security network to exert maximum public and private pressure on the Mengistu regime to allow the free flow of food and relief supplies.

(2) That the United States call for an emergency meeting in the United Nations to discuss this crisis and determine how the food shipments can be resumed. UN military escorts for food shipments should be considered as an option.

(3) That the assistance of Secretary General Gorbachev be enlisted to influence President Mengistu, whose military rule has been supported by the Soviets during its 11-year existence.

The survival of 3 million people directly depends on the actions we and other governments take in the next several days. The measure of a civilized people is how it responds to a crisis of humanity. Now, we are being called to a test of moral leadership of historic dimensions. We must not fail.

Sincerely,

TOBY ROTH,
Member of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, April 8, 1988.

His Holiness JOHN PAUL II,
The Vatican,
Rome, Italy.

YOUR HOLINESS: As you have no doubt learned from your embassy in Ethiopia, the situation in that drought-stricken and war-ravaged country is deteriorating even further. Earlier this week, the Mengistu regime took another step in its policy of government-by-murder, shutting off the flow of emergency food and relief supplies to the people who are trying to survive in the midst of the long-running civil war.

Our government has determined that 3 million people will die from starvation unless food shipments are resumed at once. This impending catastrophe is not inadvertent; the Mengistu regime has embarked on a new policy of genocide toward its own people. Clearly, we must do all we can to prevent a calamity of monumental proportions.

Suddenly, we are at a critical point in this long crisis, requiring immediate intervention by world leaders to bring the maximum moral and political pressure to bear on

President Mengistu. I have recommended to President Reagan that our government initiate such a campaign through our own channels and those of the United Nations.

In discussions today with your Apostolic Pro-Nuncio, Archbishop Laghi, I was advised of your own efforts to help these poor and innocent people. The fate of 3 million human beings directly depends on the actions taken in the next several days. Never has there been a greater need for the full weight of your unique moral and religious leadership to be used in conjunction with the political and diplomatic influence of world governments to address this crisis of humanity.

Sincerely,

TOBY ROTH,
Member of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, April 8, 1988.

His Excellency MIKHAIL GORBACHEV,
Secretary General of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, The Kremlin, Moscow, The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

DEAR MR. GENERAL SECRETARY: I am writing to bring to your attention the rapidly deteriorating situation in Ethiopia, whose current government has been closely aligned with the Soviet Union during its 11-year rule. Your help is vitally needed to prevent the deliberate mass starvation of millions of people.

Earlier this week, the Mengistu regime effectively shut off the flow of emergency food and relief supplies to a drought stricken and war ravaged region, as the latest brutality perpetrated on a defenseless population caught in the civil war. I have confirmed the accuracy of initial news media reports with U.S. government officials who are involved with the relief effort.

If food shipments are not resumed immediately, 3 million people will die of starvation, creating a calamity of monumental scale. In the face of this impending catastrophe, civilized people and their leaders must put aside political differences and join in a concerted effort to resume the delivery of food.

I understand that the Soviet government is preparing to join in the relief effort. From our experience, I can tell you that the Mengistu regime will do all it can to interdict your relief shipments, and attempt to divert them to their military forces, who are perpetrating this slaughter. The international relief effort must not be twisted into a program to feed these mass murderers.

Our two nations have faced this situation before, when, as allies in the Second World War, the United States helped save millions of Soviet people from starvation. Let us renew that cooperation and save these poor and innocent people. Please use your great influence to stop the Ethiopian government's "starvation policy", so that our emergency relief efforts can resume.

Yesterday, you showed great courage and leadership in ending the war in Afghanistan. Ethiopia presents you with another opportunity to establish a new role for the Soviet Union in world affairs. Please do not turn this plea aside.

Sincerely,

TOBY ROTH,
Member of Congress.