

As he approaches his retirement, I would like to commend him for the exemplary service he has given to the House of Representatives during his 28 years of distinguished service. Our country and certainly the Congress is grateful for having the benefit of his knowledge and leadership.

A TRIBUTE TO COLONEL PHILIP
CISNEROS

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention today the fine record and outstanding public service of Col. Philip Cisneros of the U.S. Marine Corps. After more than 40 years of active duty, Colonel Cisneros is officially retiring today and will be living in Twentynine Palms with his wife Virginia.

Colonel Cisneros' long and distinguished career began in 1950. Upon graduation from recruit training, he served in Korea and was promoted to sergeant in 1952. During the next 10 years, he served as senior drill instructor, platoon sergeant, staff sergeant and in 1960, was promoted to company gunnery sergeant.

Colonel Cisneros' demonstrated leadership led to his ascension in the ranks. He was promoted to temporary 2d lieutenant in 1965 and by the time he was transferred to Vietnam in 1968, he had advanced to the grade of captain. Following several rotations as a company commander in Vietnam, in 1973 Captain Cisneros attended the U.S. Army Advanced Infantry School and Airborne Training at Fort Benning, Georgia. Upon graduation, he was assigned as the commanding officer, marine detachment, of the U.S.S. *Midway* homeported at Yokosuka, Japan. A short time later, he was promoted to major.

In August 1979, Major Cisneros was assigned to Hawaii and reassigned the next year upon his promotion to lieutenant colonel. He was advanced to his current rank in 1985 and was officially promoted in 1987. Since that time, Colonel Cisneros has served in a number of leadership capacities, including Chief of Staff, at the Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center in Twentynine Palms.

Over the years, Colonel Cisneros has received many personal decorations including the Silver Star, Bronze Star and combat "V", Purple Heart with Gold Star (Korea and Vietnam), Meritorious Service Medal with Gold Star, Navy Commendation Medal, Navy Achievement Medal, Combat Action Ribbon, and the Vietnamese Cross of Gallantry. In addition, he has been married to his wife, Virginia, for 42 years and they have five children and grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, and friends in thanking Colonel Cisneros for his dedication and love of country. His commitment to the U.S. Marine Corps and longtime record of service is certainly worthy of recognition by the House of Representatives.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

COSPONSOR OF THE COMPREHENSIVE
BUDGET PROCESS REFORM
ACT OF 1992

HON. JOHN W. COX, JR.

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. COX of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to join my colleague from Utah, Congressman BILL ORTON, as a cosponsor of the Comprehensive Budget Process Reform Act of 1992.

When I ran for Congress, I did so because I was concerned about the deficit and Congress' seeming inability to provide for a balanced budget. I simply could not sit back and watch our future be ransomed for growing deficits. I thought that political courage to make tough choices was what I needed to help make change in Washington. The statutory guidelines of Gramm-Rudman-Hollings and the Budget Agreement Act of 1990 were set up to help us get down to the business of deficit reduction, and, it seemed to me, I could help ensure that the balancing act would soon begin.

Unfortunately, I was mistaken. Instead, I found that the pay-as-you-go rule of the Budget Agreement Act is too easily suspended, and irresponsible spending is not so easily arrested. Last spring, I joined the fight for a balanced budget amendment. And, 4 months ago, we came within 10 votes of amending the Constitution to require a balanced budget.

Today, we are introducing legislation which goes even further. The Comprehensive Budget Process Reform Act of 1992 not only requires a balanced budget amendment, it provides statutory mechanisms to ensure compliance. Additionally, unlike current policies which depend on budget projections, this legislation focuses on actual revenues and expenditures. The bill requires the President, at the end of each fiscal year, to report actual revenues and expenditures. If a deficit exists, Congress and the President must act immediately to make up the shortfall.

Yesterday was the end of the fiscal year. Administration projections show spending will exceed revenues by \$334 billion this year. In spite of this, we will all go home next week without taking action to offset this shortfall. However, if the Comprehensive Budget Act was law today, we would not be going home. The administration and Congress would be required to pass legislation which puts the budget back in balance. And, if legislation was not passed immediately, an automatic spending cut would take place.

The Comprehensive Budget Act of 1992 represents the kind of responsibility I wanted Congress to take when I came here last year—responsibility for our future and our children's future. I commend Mr. ORTON for the many hours of hard work that he has given to this effort, and I am proud to join him today as a cosponsor of this bill. I urge my colleagues to join us in the fight for a balanced budget; it's a fight our future depends on.

TAIWAN CELEBRATES 81ST
BIRTHDAY

HON. BOB LIVINGSTON

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, best wishes to the Republic of China on its 81st birthday, October 10, 1992.

Taiwan has made spectacular economic gains in the last two decades, as it has pursued its goal of becoming a fully democratic country. In the last 5 years, it has instituted numerous political reforms, resulting in unprecedented political freedom for the Taiwan people.

Taiwan has also attempted to make new friends around the world, and Taiwan has been quite successful especially with the States of the former Soviet Union. In September of this year, Taiwan and Russia actually agreed to exchange representative offices in each other's capitals. In February 1992, Taiwan established consular ties with Latvia. Taiwan has also exchanged representative offices with Lithuania and Estonia.

On Taiwan's 81st birthday, I wish Taiwan continued success in economic and political development and in gaining greater international recognition.

TRIBUTE TO "CLEM" HOLEWINSKI

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, on September 16, northwest Ohio lost a giant and very valued member of our community. Clemence Holewinski—or Clem as he was known to his many friends—dedicated his life to helping others. Through his work in the labor movement, thousands of Ohioans, and indeed hard working men and women nationwide, have benefited from his commitment to ensuring that ordinary American workers and their families be given a fair shake in the workplace.

Clem was one of the founding fathers of the labor movement in our area. His efforts and dedication were tireless. But he always had time to listen and learn. Highly regarded for his honesty and integrity, he was known and respected as a man of his word—who possessed the wisdom to always make the right decision. He was truly one of those citizens that every community needs—a citizen that contributes so much to the well-being of others, but asks for nothing in return. He was a father to us all.

A World War II veteran, Clem returned home to Toledo after the War to begin his long career as a motivating force in the United Auto Workers. He was one of the founders of Local 12 and served as president of the Local for 27 years. His dedication to the cause was so immense that he was honored in 1974 for attending every UAW national convention since 1936. His role in creating summer camps for children and bettering life's opportunities for working families everywhere are his lasting legacies to our community.

The role Clem Holewinski played in our community will long be remembered, and his contributions felt by our citizens for years to come. I know I join the citizens of the Ninth District of Ohio in extending my most sincere sympathies and our community's profound sense of loss to his wife Clara; son, David; sisters, Mrs. Florence Ryder, Mrs. Alice Czarnecki, Miss Marie Holewinski, Mrs. Eleanor Palicki, and Mrs. Beatrice Lennix; brother, Lester; three grandchildren; two step-grandchildren; and one great-grandchild.

TRIBUTE TO THE ALICE TWEED
TOUHY FOUNDATION PHILAN-
THROPIST OF THE YEAR

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Alice Tweed Touhy Foundation, which has been chosen as the philanthropist of the year by the Santa Barbara/Ventura Counties Chapter of the National Society of Fundraising Executives.

The Philanthropist of the Year Award recognizes an individual, corporation or foundation which has demonstrated exceptional civic responsibility by providing financial support and leadership to one or more major fundraising projects. The honoree will also have contributed to other community efforts and to the advancement of philanthropy in the Santa Barbara/Ventura area.

The achievements of the Alice Tweed Touhy Foundation reflect the philosophy of its founder, the late Alice Lyon Tweed Touhy. Mrs. Touhy strongly believed that a better tomorrow is rooted in the action of today. A review of the recipients of over \$6.7 million in grants since 1956 affirms this belief.

The Touhy Foundation concentrates its efforts in the areas of collegiate and youth activities, community projects, and health and medicine.

In addition to enormous financial contributions to the Santa Barbara community, the Foundation both encourages and rewards excellence in the fundraising profession. For example, it has long been the Foundation's policy to ensure that governing boards of grant seekers give significant financial support, thereby reminding fundraisers and boards of their own responsibilities. Additionally, Foundation officers not only demand a level of excellence in the proposal process, but ensure that grant seekers know where they have fallen short of the officers' expectations.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the U.S. House of Representatives, it is my pleasure to commend the Alice Tweed Touhy Foundation for its long and generous history of support to the community, and for the leadership it provides to grant-seeking organizations in support of professional excellence. I proudly wish the Foundation all the best in future endeavors.

ABOLISH MANDATORY MINIMUM
SENTENCES

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to cosponsor the Sentencing Uniformity Act of 1992 with my distinguished colleague from Georgia [Mr. JENKINS]. The act abolishes mandatory minimum sentences throughout the Federal criminal law. The premise of the act is that mandatory minimum sentences are inherently incompatible with the mandate of the U.S. Sentencing Commission. The Commission's purpose is to create sentencing guidelines directed toward the specifics of the offender and the offense, to reduce disparities and inequities in sentencing, and to create certainty of punishment. The act follows the recommendation of the U.S. Judicial Conference, which urges Congress to:

Restructure [mandatory minimum] statutes so that the U.S. Sentencing Commission may uniformly establish guidelines for all criminal statutes to avoid unwarranted disparities from the scheme of the Sentencing Reform Act.

In recent years, the Federal Government has responded to concerns about the Nation's serious crime problem by imposing mandatory minimum sentences for certain crimes. In an attempt to ensure appropriate punishment and the separation from society of criminals who pose significant dangers to our citizens, the creation of mandatory minimum sentences has proliferated. There are now well over 100 such sentences.

The Sentencing Commission, in a detailed report, has found that this proliferation has created serious conflicts with its mandate. In fact, instead of eliminating disparities, mandatory minimum sentences have simply caused discretion in sentencing to be transferred from independent Federal judges to Federal prosecutors, who are parties to the litigation. These disparities are based not on neutral factors, but rather on factors such as race, gender, crime rates and caseloads, circuit, and prosecutorial practices. In particular, a greater proportion of black defendants received sentences at or above the mandatory minimum level, followed by Hispanics, and then whites. Departures from the mandatory minimum are most likely to be granted to whites, and least likely to Hispanics. Further, the Sentencing Commission found that defendants whose conduct appears to warrant the imposition of mandatory minimum sentences do not receive those sentences approximately 35 percent of the time.

Mandatory minimum sentences have also created great injustices. The prison terms required by mandatory minimum sentences have often dramatically outweighed the severity of the offenses and the culpability of the offenders. Nonviolent first-time offenders often receive longer sentences than prisoners with long criminal records. The Commission found that "an unintended effect of mandatory minimums is unwarranted sentencing uniformity."

It is now crystal clear that our prison system simply cannot accommodate the huge new

numbers of prisoners that mandatory minimums have caused. Our prison system is filled well beyond capacity, and the building of new prisons, at a cost of millions, has had no appreciable effect on this overcrowding. The creation of mandatory minimums has been a primary cause of this overcrowding, because judges have little or no discretion to sentence certain offenders to noncustodial sentences. Further, mandatory minimums burden the judicial system as well, by reducing the incentive of defendants to plead guilty in hopes of receiving a lighter sentence. They have increased the likelihood that defendants who would normally enter guilty pleas will now demand trials instead.

Mandatory minimum sentences have not achieved their purpose. In fact, their uneven application and the transfer of discretion from judges to prosecutors decreases certainty in sentencing, which in turn reduces deterrence, a primary goal of the Federal criminal laws.

The U.S. Judicial Conference, all 12 judicial circuits, numerous bar associations, the Federal Courts Study Committee, and citizens groups across the country oppose mandatory minimums and have urged Congress to abolish them. In the words of the Sentencing Commission:

[T]he most efficient and effective way for Congress to exercise its powers to direct sentencing policy is through the established process of sentencing guidelines, permitting the sophistication of the guidelines structure to work, rather than through mandatory minimums. There is every reason to expect that by so doing, Congress can achieve the purposes of mandatory minimums while not compromising other goals to which it is simultaneously committed.

I urge my colleagues to support the Sentencing Uniformity Act of 1992.

ABOLISH MANDATORY MINIMUM
SENTENCES

HON. ED JENKINS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to thank my distinguished colleague from California [Mr. EDWARDS], for his leadership and foresight demonstrated by cosponsoring the Sentencing Uniformity Act. I am delighted to join him in introducing this bill. As a former assistant U.S. attorney, I adamantly support the premise of the act that mandatory minimum sentences are incompatible with the mandate of the U.S. Sentencing Commission. There is an endless list of reasons, of which I shall name only a few, that Congress should pass this act and abolish mandatory minimum sentencing.

First offenders often receive longer prison sentences than prisoners with a criminal record who have committed more egregious crimes under mandatory minimum sentencing. The intent of criminal punishment is not only to deter and restore, but also to rehabilitate individuals into productive members of society. Given the lack of leeway in mandatory minimum sentencing, we might as well omit rehabilitation as one of the established reasons for criminal punishment.

In *United States v. Madkour*, 930 F.2d 234 (2d Cir. 1991), Judge Franklin S. Billings writes that mandatory minimum sentencing statutes deny "judges of this court, and of all courts, the right to bring their conscience, experience, discretion, and sense of what is just into the sentencing procedure, and it, in effect, makes a judge a computer, automatically imposing sentences without regard to what is right and just. It violates the rights of the judiciary and of the defendants, and jeopardizes the judicial system." Federal judges deserve our confidence in their ability to use discretion in determining what action is needed in each individual case. All too many times judges are forced to impose sentences which are much too severe without the ability to consider the culpability of the offenders.

Currently, our prison system is not capable of retaining the terrific number of new prisoners already confined as a result of mandatory minimum sentencing. According to figures released by the Bureau of Prisons, current prison population is approximately 70,000, and with a 48,465 design capacity, this amounts to 144 percent of full capacity. The present administration has provided \$2.8 billion for expansion and construction of Federal prisons. Even with a scheduled completion date of 1996, this expenditure is only expected to alleviate 10 percent of the burden. It will take approximately \$9.6 billion more to adequately house those currently in the system, and these figures do not include the costs to cover the current growth trend. Given the current state of our economy and huge Federal deficit, we cannot afford to continue spending billions to accommodate the huge increase in the Federal prison population.

Mandatory minimum sentencing has created an increase in the number of cases which end up going to trial. There is no incentive for defendants to plead guilty and eliminate the necessity of going to trial. This has resulted in a backlog of cases and increased costs to the taxpayer. There is also a real danger of the Federal civil calendar becoming obsolete as a result of the enormity of criminal cases ending up in litigation.

The U.S. Sentencing Commission has completed an in-depth study of mandatory minimum sentencing. The Commission found that a system of guidelines, opposed to mandatory minimums, could better meet the goals of just punishment, deterrence, incapacitation, and rehabilitation. Mandatory minimum sentencing has not accomplished the desired goal of eliminating disparity in sentencing. According to the Commission:

The disparate application of mandatory minimum sentences in cases where available data strongly suggest that a mandatory minimum is applicable appears to be related to the race of the defendant, where whites are more likely than nonwhites to be sentenced below the applicable mandatory minimum; and to the circuit in which the defendant happens to be sentenced, where defendants in some circuits are more likely to be sentenced below the applicable mandatory minimum than defendants sentenced in other circuits. This differential application on the basis of race and circuit reflects the very kind of disparity and discrimination the Sentencing Reform Act, through a system of guidelines, was designed to reduce.

The Commission concluded by recommending that:

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

The most efficient and effective way for Congress to exercise its powers to direct sentencing policy is through the established process of sentencing guidelines, permitting the sophistication of the guidelines to work, rather than through mandatory minimums.

I urge my colleagues to support the Sentencing Uniformity Act of 1992.

A TRIBUTE TO BILL SKELLEY

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Bill Skelley, who spent 35 years as a teacher and administrator in public schools in Los Angeles before retiring in 1984. I congratulate Bill on a special occasion—the 50th anniversary of his graduation from Hamilton High School—and commend him for his outstanding work as chairman of the committee of his classmates celebrating this important occasion in their lives.

As a graduate of Hamilton High School myself, I feel an affinity for Bill and take special pride in his accomplishments. I am also delighted to note that his wife, Mildred, was a member of the same class. Mildred and Bill are the proud parents of two fine sons, Dave and Pete and two lovely grandchildren.

Those who today disparage public education are doing a terrible injustice to dedicated educators such as Bill Skelley. He is a man who spent most of his career as a teacher and administrator at junior and senior high schools in the inner city, giving tirelessly of his abilities and resources to help better the lives of countless children.

Bill's commitment to high school students continues to this day. He may be retired, but he is far from inactive.

With Bill at its head, the class of 1942 has developed a unique gift to its alma mater—the most priceless gift possible: The gift of time and involvement. This class has created a program in which Hamilton alumni return to the school to offer their services in job counseling, networking, the opening of career doors and other activities helpful to the high school students. This public/private partnership is a boon to Hamilton, which for decades has enjoyed a reputation as one of the finest high schools in Los Angeles.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Bill Skelley, a distinguished graduate of Hamilton High School and a marvelous argument for public education. The Los Angeles Unified School District has been indeed fortunate to have had the benefit of his myriad abilities for so many years.

WHY LIBERALS RUN FROM THEIR NAME

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I recently had the privilege of speaking to a men's group at

the First Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Knoxville.

I had heard the church pastor, R. David Lancaster may times on his radio program, "Family Matters," but I had never met him in person until that night.

I was very much impressed by Reverend Lancaster. I believe he is an up-and-coming minister with a great future ahead of him.

He recently wrote a piece about the current political scene which I believe is worthy of publication in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and I would like to call it to the attention of my colleagues and other readers of the RECORD.

WHY LIBERALS RUN FROM THEIR NAME

On the current political scene, one of the oddest developments yet has been the curious rejection of the label "liberal" by the candidates representing the Democratic Party in the upcoming election. For several decades, Democrats have proudly worn this title, eschewing any association with conservatism. In my college days, a common joke ran, "What's the definition of a conservative? Someone who worships dead liberals." Thus, the modern practice of hiding liberal lights under bushel baskets appears strange, if not downright contradictory. Could it be that after years of liberal domination of the federal government, the major media, the entertainment industry, and the arts, liberalism is no longer in vogue?

Nothing could be further from the truth! The recent retreat from liberal rhetoric hardly disguises the continued unqualified commitment to die-hard liberalism. The reason for the reticence on the part of those representing the Democrats arises from a completely different motivation entirely. Liberals want to win the White House.

This desire to capture the presidency has produced some shrewd and nearly astute political analysis on the part of liberals that the large majority of Americans rightly associate liberalism with policies which have largely undermined the prosperity of people of every race and status in this society. Poll after poll strongly supports the claim that Americans consistently demonstrate conservative tendencies with regard to economic and social issues, while the leadership of media, the entertainment and arts communities, church hierarchies, and the Democratic Party—not to mention the myriad of special interest groups who march under the liberal banner—unflinchingly display decidedly radical ideas widely disparate from the general public.

The tax-and-spend philosophy which has characterized liberalism in the past three decades is only a small part of the discordant views which strike the average person as wrongheaded. The wholesale commitment to redistributing income, which is the root of most taxation; the inability to recognize the difference between free speech and obscenity, whether written or pictured; the dogged determination to regulate every industry, business, and trade, as if to end forever corruption and bring in the millennium; these notions strike everyday people as quackish, unrealistic, and ultimately incredibly expensive. The arrogant attitude of the anointed who insist on inflicting these policies on the country understandably leaves a bitter taste in the mouths of citizens with regards to liberalism.

How to resolve this annoying truth? In the past two national campaigns, Democrats presented Americans with a clear-cut choice: An unabashedly liberal candidate versus the Republican conservative. The results rank in

history as two of the worst defeats experienced in this century. Is it truly surprising that liberals are taking a different approach this campaign?

The attempt to cast the Clinton-Gore ticket as the first centrist platform since the Carter days sounds promising to card-carrying Democrats. Yet, the reality of the situation will become increasingly apparent as the campaign rolls on. The radical elements of the liberal platform belie the supposedly moderate views of the campaigners, but will become quite obvious as the debates take place, and deception proves more difficult. George McGovern spoke truth when he described his party's ticket as a "Trojan horse," but he will also rue the day in which he provided the opposition with precisely the rubric needed to dash the hopes of disheartened liberals, who already have been forced to swallow more turkey than has been roasted in Arkansas this century.

THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY LEGAL SERVICES OF THE WESTERN CAROLINAS

HON. ELIZABETH J. PATTERSON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mrs. PATTERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Legal Services Agency of the western Carolinas on the occasion of their 25th anniversary. The Legal Services Agency of the western Carolinas was founded under the premise of carrying out the concepts of our Constitution, which guarantees equal access to justice to all citizens. In the last 25 years, this agency has helped provide access to legal services to more than 60,000 needy residents in the upstate of South Carolina.

The success of Legal Services of the western Carolinas can be traced to several sources, but mainly to a great staff and committed volunteers. The caseload handled by this agency could stagger much larger private law firms. But we find that the volunteers and staff—wearing the hats of lawyer, social worker, teacher, and planner—make it because they have learned to treat people as individuals, instead of as cases.

Mr. Speaker, I want to express our deep appreciation and sincere congratulations to the Legal Services Agency of the western Carolinas, its directors, staff, and volunteers on the occasion of their silver anniversary. Thanks for a job well done.

ADDITIONAL REMARKS REGARDING H.R. 5118

HON. WAYNE OWENS

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. OWENS of Utah. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, September 29, 1992, I placed a statement in the RECORD describing H.R. 5118, the Utah Schools and Lands Improvement Act, which was passed by the House of Representatives that day. I inadvertently did not include an important part of my statement, and I would like to supplement my remarks with the

following, which should be considered as part of my original statement:

"The current version of H.R. 5118 differs in only a few ways from the bill marked up on September 10 by the Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands. That version contained a provision in section 5(a) which dealt with the appraisal of State lands within the national forests. The language provided that the State may retain a royalty interest in the land it exchanges within the national forest provided that no value be attributed to the State's mineral estate on such lands and that administrative control over leasing such mineral interest be given the United States. The language was deleted by the full Interior Committee during markup on September 16 because it was the sense of the Committee that such details of the negotiated exchange should be left up to the parties operating under the guiding principle that the exchange be based upon value for value as determined by an objective and impartial appraisal. The deletion of that specific provision was also premised in part upon the notion that the parties already had authority under the broader language of the bill to negotiate such terms without the specific direction of the Congress."

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IS A PUBLIC HEALTH ISSUE

HON. JAMES A. McDERMOTT

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, today marks the beginning of Domestic Violence Awareness Month. One segment of our society that can play an especially important role in addressing this problem is our health care community, and today I am introducing legislation to promote education and awareness of domestic violence and sexual assault within this community.

As a nation, only recently have we begun to recognize and comprehend the devastating extent and impact of violence against women. Throughout America, millions of women each year are beaten, assaulted, victimized, and terrorized by violence from husbands, boyfriends, relatives, acquaintances, and strangers. The level of violence against women in America is a national disgrace and remains one of our most deeply entrenched injustices.

Every American must understand the cruel effects of violence, work to improve our criminal justice efforts to stop such crimes, and help expand our social services efforts to assist women in preventing and escaping from this violence. I applaud the efforts of my colleague from California, Mrs. BOXER, in sponsoring the Violence Against Women Act, legislation that makes important changes in our Federal statutes to protect victims of battering and sexual assault and to increase funding for battered women's shelters and for education about these crimes.

Violence against women is a crime and it must be confronted vigorously by our criminal justice system. But domestic violence and sexual assault also pose serious health threats to women and must be addressed by the public

health community as well. For example, battering is the leading cause of injury to women in America, accounting for nearly one-third of emergency room admissions for women. Approximately 4,500 women are killed each year by their partners. Pregnant women are at special risk of injury from battering, and such violence endangers the health to both the mother and her baby. Roughly 4 million women suffer domestic violence each year; this is a nationwide public health crisis.

Our health care professionals are in a unique position to address this crisis. Battered women utilize health care services at higher rates than other women, not only for treatment of repeated injuries, but for related health problems, such as chronic stress-induced disorders. Violence in the home tends to escalate over time, placing battered women at risk of increasingly severe injury. The health care setting may be an important point of entry for a woman seeking help, and the health care professional may be the best and only hope for early intervention to prevent future violence and death.

Some battered women become virtual prisoners in their own homes; their partners have severed their access to money, transportation, telephones, friends, and family. They are completely isolated from any source of information or assistance; it is impossible for them to obtain any knowledge about how to escape, much less to accomplish it. Many women know that when they do try to escape their abusers, their chances of being killed increase dramatically. The health care setting may be the only refuge where these women have an opportunity to learn that there is help available and how to get it.

Until recently, the medical profession often joined in the conspiracy of silence surrounding battering by denying the obvious sources of injuries inflicted on women, minimizing the nature of such violence, rejecting women's pleas for help as beyond its domain, and worst, by blaming the victim for her own victimization. These attitudes have begun to change, slowly, but we need a nationwide, systematic effort to train health care professionals and to establish guidelines for helping victims.

Often the most important step physicians and nurses can take to help victims of violence is acknowledging the violence. Women may be so overwhelmed by fear, guilt, and shame that they cannot admit or discuss their own victimization. The medical profession can play a critical role in breaking through this silence, validating a woman's suffering and her right to stop it.

I have spoken primarily of domestic violence, but survivors of sexual assault face similar problems. Although hospitals have established protocols for the treatment of rape victims who report their assaults, as many as 9 of 10 sexual assaults are not reported, and the vast majority of victims do not seek help after an assault. On average, a victim may wait 5 years before seeking help. Yet sexual assault has profound mental and physical health consequences for women. For example, a recent study in my State of Washington found that two-thirds of pregnant teenagers had been sexually abused—a shocking statistic that suggests that sexual abuse may be a significant factor in our high adolescent pregnancy rate.

We know violence against women is a public health threat, but we are only beginning to understand how the public health community must be involved in combating it. Not enough attention has been focused on developing appropriate strategies in the health care setting to identify victims of violence, offer support and referrals for assistance, and create intervention programs to prevent future violence. Physicians, nurses, and other health care professionals should screen patients routinely for such abuse, and understand how to address it. I am proud that my district of Seattle has been a leader in this effort.

The legislation I am introducing today, the Women's Violence-Related Injury Reduction Act, recognizes that violence against women is a nationwide public health crisis requiring the commitment of the Federal Government. This legislation provides grants for the development and implementation of screening protocols to identify victims of domestic violence and sexual assault, and to educate and train health care professionals in helping victims of such violence. In addition, it requires development of a nationwide system for collecting data on injuries and other health effects of violence against women, and other epidemiological research on this problem. Finally, it provides funds to educate the general public on the public health impacts of domestic violence and sexual assault.

The medical community has an obligation to assess and protect a patient's overall health. Violence against women constitutes a grave threat to the life and health of millions of women each day, and it is time for our Nation to undertake serious and comprehensive efforts to combat it.

H.R.—

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Women's Violence-Related Injury Reduction Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds the following:

- (1) Domestic violence and sexual assault represent serious threats to the health and well-being of millions of women in the United States.
- (2) Violence against women has serious health consequences for its victims, including fatality, severe trauma, repeated physical injuries, and chronic stress-related disorder.
- (3) Violence against women has serious mental health consequences for its victims, including substance abuse, severe psychological trauma, and suicide.
- (4) Approximately 4,000,000 women in the United States are victims of domestic violence each year, and 4,500 women are killed each year from such violence.
- (5) One of two women is a victim of domestic violence or sexual assault during her lifetime.
- (6) Battering is the leading cause of injury to women.
- (7) It has been estimated that 1 in 6 pregnant women are battered, resulting in increased rates of miscarriage, stillbirths, and low-birthweight babies.
- (8) Domestic violence may account for as much as one-third of emergency-room visits by women, an annual total of approximately 28,700 such visits.
- (9) Domestic violence accounts for 21,000 hospitalizations, 93,600 days of hospitaliza-

tion, and 39,900 visits to a physician each year.

(10) Fewer than 5 percent of injured women are correctly diagnosed by medical personnel as being victims of domestic violence.

(11) Hospitals and clinics do not have a uniform set of protocols for the identification and referral of victims of domestic violence and sexual assault, or for the training of health care professionals to perform such functions.

(12) A uniform surveillance system for monitoring the health effects of domestic violence and sexual assault should be established to determine the nature and extent of such violence and assault in the United States.

SEC. 3. ESTABLISHMENT OF CERTAIN HEALTH PROGRAMS REGARDING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT

Part B of title III of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 243 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 317A the following section:

"HEALTH PROGRAMS REGARDING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT

"SEC. 317B. (a) DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS FOR IDENTIFICATION AND REFERRALS OF VICTIMS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, acting through the Director of the Centers for Disease Control, may make grants to public and nonprofit private entities for the purpose of carrying out demonstration projects in which health care providers, in providing such care—

"(A) identify individuals whose medical condition or statements indicate that the individuals are victims of domestic violence or sexual assault; and

"(B) refer the individuals to entities that provide services regarding such violence and assault, including referrals for counseling, housing (including temporary housing), legal services, and services of community organizations.

"(2) TRAINING.—The Secretary may authorize grantees under paragraph (1) to expend the grants to train health care providers to carry out the activities described in such paragraph.

"(3) PROTOCOLS FOR IDENTIFICATION, REFERRALS, AND TRAINING.—

"(A) The Secretary may make a grant under paragraph (1) only if, for the demonstration project involved, a protocol has been developed for identifying, referring, and training individuals for purposes of such paragraph, or the applicant for the grant agrees that such a protocol will be developed, and the Secretary approves the protocol. The Secretary may authorize grantees under such paragraph to expend the grants to develop such protocols.

"(B) The Secretary may make a grant under paragraph (1) only if the applicant involved agrees that the project under such paragraph will be carried out in accordance with the protocol approved for the project by the Secretary under subparagraph (A), and that the project will not begin operation until the protocol has been so approved.

"(4) CONSULTATION WITH RELEVANT ENTITIES.—The Secretary may make a grant under paragraph (1) only if the applicant involved has, in developing the proposal of the applicant for a demonstration project under such paragraph, consulted with public and nonprofit private entities that, in the geographic area in which the project is to be carried out, provide services regarding domestic violence or sexual assault.

"(5) REPORTS.—The Secretary may make a grant under paragraph (1) only if the appli-

cant for the grant agrees to submit to the Secretary a report describing the activities of the project under such paragraph for the fiscal year for which the grant is made.

"(b) PUBLIC EDUCATION.—The Secretary, acting through the Director of the Centers for Disease Control, shall carry out a program to educate health care providers and the public on the consequences to the public health of domestic violence and sexual assault.

"(c) EPIDEMIOLOGICAL RESEARCH.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, acting through the Director of the Centers for Disease Control, shall provide for the conduct of epidemiological research on domestic violence and sexual assault. In providing for such research, the Secretary shall ensure that, with respect to such violence and assault, data is collected on—

"(A) the incidence of cases and the effect of the cases on the costs of health care in the United States;

"(B) the type and severity of injuries sustained and the type and severity of any other resulting health conditions;

"(C) the extent to which victims seek treatment, including a comparison of the incidence of cases with the incidence of seeking treatment;

"(D) a description of common circumstances influencing victims not to seek treatment;

"(E) the types of medical facilities and health care providers from which victims seek treatment; and

"(F) the demographic characteristics of the individuals from whom data described in subparagraphs (A) through (E) is collected.

"(2) NATIONAL SYSTEM.—In carrying out paragraph (1), the Secretary shall cooperate with the States for the purpose of establishing, to the extent practicable, a national system for the collection of data regarding domestic violence and sexual assault.

"(3) REPORT.—Not later than February 1, 1995, and every 2 years thereafter, the Secretary shall submit to the Congress a report summarizing the data collected under paragraph (1) of the preceding 2 years.

"(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—For the purpose of carrying out this section, there are authorized to be appropriated \$20,000,000 for fiscal year 1993, and such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 1994 through 1996.

"(2) ALLOCATION FOR DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS.—Of the amounts appropriated under paragraph (1) for a fiscal year, the Secretary shall make available not less than 60 percent for grants under subsection (a)."

CELEBRATING THE 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SOUTH BEND SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

HON. TIMOTHY J. ROEMER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to share in the great accomplishments of my constituents, and it is with particular pleasure that I pay tribute to the South Bend Symphony Orchestra in the year of its Diamond Jubilee Anniversary. This fine South Bend institution has performed for three generations for the citizens in our community. The talented musicians and community leaders have enriched our lives and engaged our spirits. The South

Bend Symphony Orchestra has been an integral part of our city's heritage for 60 years, bringing local residents and friends together from around the region to enjoy its beautiful artistry and musical originality.

The South Bend Symphony Orchestra has a strong Hoosier foundation, rooted in civic pride and an appreciation of culture. Its hallmarks are originality and artistry, and the very presence of the South Bend Symphony Orchestra enhances the quality of life in northern Indiana.

I admire the leadership of the South Bend Symphony Orchestra in the Midwest, watching it move forward with such innovative projects as *Meet the Composer-Midwest*, which recently brought the noted Composer Michael Schelle to South Bend. Through this program, South Bend has enjoyed Mr. Schelle's original work by the symphony, as well guest lectures with four area institutions including Indiana University at South Bend and the University of Notre Dame.

The South Bend Symphony Orchestra has also been a leader in bringing the family closer together through music with its Family Series. This program features works designed to introduce children to the world of fine music.

I believe we can all agree that a wide range of music, from great classical pieces to casual concert music, has added to all of our lives. Great music is a necessary part of any civilized society. The South Bend Symphony Orchestra has presented a diverse program that appeals to broad audiences. As Henry Wadsworth Longfellow wrote years so many years ago, "Music is the universal language of mankind." I could not agree more.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I salute the South Bend Symphony Orchestra for 60 years of excellence, and wish it continued success into the next century.

UNINSURED PREGNANT WOMEN AND CHILDREN

HON. MARTIN OLAV SABO
OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. SABO. Mr. Speaker, I am deeply concerned about the growing number of poor and disadvantaged children in this country. One out of every five children in America is poor. And more than 11 million American children are not covered by health insurance. This is disgraceful.

Although health care costs exceed 11 percent of our gross national product, the health status of American children is declining. Disappearing health insurance coverage for the Nation's poor and a shortage of clinics in thousands of inner city and rural areas have left low-income women and children without access even to the most basic health care. In fact, one-fourth of America's children go without immunization against diseases, including measles, mumps, whooping cough, and polio. And an alarming number of babies born in the United States die before their first birthday.

Infant mortality data illustrate the overall health of our children. We are failing to ensure that our Nation's children are growing up

healthy. Instead, we have slipped backward. The United States is behind 21 nations in infant mortality and behind 20 nations in child mortality.

It is inexcusable that one out of every four pregnant women is not insured for maternity care and an equal percentage do not receive any prenatal care during the first trimester. Yet statistics show that every \$1 spent on early prevention and intervention can save \$4.75 in costs associated with remedial education, welfare and crime down the road. And for every \$1 spent on all childhood immunizations, \$10 is saved in future medical costs.

The United States spends more per capita on personal health care than any other country and leads the world in medical technology. It is unacceptable that millions of American children do not receive adequate health care when they get sick because their uninsured families cannot afford it. We must act to provide health care to children and pregnant mothers.

Throughout my legislative career, I have pushed for health care reform at both the State and the Federal level. I have introduced comprehensive health reform legislation in each of the last seven Congresses. My bill would guarantee all Americans access to health insurance at group rates and it would help low-income people buy coverage.

Many hearings and debates are being conducted on different ways to improve our Nation's health care system. The problems are complex and the proposed solutions differ greatly from one another. Therefore, we do nothing and the situation worsens. This is indefensible. We cannot afford to ignore the plight of our children.

Not only is denying necessary health care to children unconscionable, it also hurts our long-term national economy. For the United States to compete in future international markets, our children must grow up healthy in order to be productive and working adults. Let's make this a top priority in the early months of next year.

TAIWAN—A SHOWCASE OF SUCCESS

HON. NORMAN F. LENT
OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. LENT. Mr. Speaker, the Republic of China on Taiwan is a tiny island nation in the Pacific, yet its story of economic success is truly remarkable. In 1959, Taiwan's population was 10.4 million; by 1991 it had doubled. In 1959, Taiwan's per capita GNP was the equivalent of US\$120; in 1991 it reached well over US\$8,000, ranking 25th in the world. Disposable family income has reached an average of US\$19,265 per household, and is still growing.

For the past 30 years, Taiwan's economic growth rate has averaged 8.8 percent annually. At the same time, the high savings rate among the people and substantial foreign exchange reserves held by the Taipei Government, together with low rates of inflation and unemployment, contributed to an atmosphere of prosperity. The jobless rate in Taiwan remains less than 2 percent, as it has for several years.

At the present time, the Taipei Government is in the beginning phase of a 5-year National Development Plan. With a total budget of over \$303 billion, the plan offers opportunities for American companies to bid on major contracts including flood control, city transportation networks, water and sewage plants, and highway construction.

On the eve of Taiwan's 81st national anniversary on October 10, 1992, I wish to commend Taiwan for all its economic successes.

TRIBUTE TO HOLY TRINITY CHURCH

HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, it is with great respect and admiration that I address my colleagues in the House today, for I rise to extend my heartiest congratulations and warmest best wishes to Holy Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church of Garfield, NJ as it celebrates its centennial anniversary.

Holy Trinity was founded on August 10, 1892 as the First Slovak Evangelical Lutheran Holy Trinity Church of Passaic, NJ. It was founded by 15 emigres from Slovakia in eastern Austro-Hungary. Twenty-two others joined them before the end of 1892 and all were recorded as charter members. The English Dundee Presbyterian Church, at Third and Monroe Street in Passaic, NJ was their host church for more than 10 years. From 1892 to 1908, Holy Trinity received its spiritual ministry from elder members, Czech Presbyterians, and mission developers sent to the United States by the Evangelical Church in Slovakia. At best they were visited once or twice a month by mission developers since they had a church circuit in three and four States. These early ministers included the Reverend L. Novemesky, the Rev. L.A. Engler and the Rev. Daniel Bella.

In 1900, members living in E. Passaic, now Garfield, purchased land from the Belmont Land Association, on Palisade Avenue, near the crest of the hill. The first church was built on that site in 1902, and served the congregation until 1926.

In 1926, a landmark Gothic church was built on the site of the original church. It stands today continuing to serve Holy Trinity congregation. In recent years, restoration work has been undertaken on the church, the most recent in preparation for the centennial.

Bonding of its members has come about because of their kinship in faith over these 100 years and because of the fraternity which has been built through its many organized groups which have developed over the years. Many groups were formed during the growth years at Holy Trinity, each having a distinct purpose for serving the needs of the church and its members. Today many groups continue to serve the congregation with support and activity for their members.

Over these 100 years many of its members have served the congregation faithfully out of love with little or no recompense, save the willingness to serve their church and their community.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join in paying tribute to Holy Trinity as it celebrates its 100th anniversary. I extend my best wishes to the congregation of Holy Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church on the occasion of their centennial celebration.

**CHINA EMERGES AS A
FUNCTIONING DEMOCRACY**

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, in recent years, entrepreneurial zeal has made the Republic of China East Asia's number two economic power after Japan, and the world's largest trading nation. Its wealth dazzles its neighbors in East Asia and its "Taiwan Experience" of succeeding in business and improving the people's standard of living is legendary among nations.

Much of the Republic of China's economic success is directly attributable to the efforts of its leaders. President Lee Teng-hui and Premier Hau Pei-tsun. President Lee and Premier Hau both fully understand that a strong economy is a necessary basis for political reforms.

From its one-party past, the Republic of China has emerged as a functioning democracy. The people on Taiwan are strong supporters of individual freedom and human rights for all people. Mr. Speaker, let us show our admiration of our Taiwan friends in the Pacific by congratulating them on their 81st National Day—October 10, 1992.

**ETHNIC CLEANSING BY TURKEY IS
SYSTEMATICALLY IGNORED**

HON. NICHOLAS MAVROULES

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. MAVROULES. Mr. Speaker, much of the world has been focused on ethnic cleansing efforts being undertaken in parts of the former Republic of Yugoslavia. In reaction to the many reports of these atrocities, Serbia and Montenegro have been targeted by a U.N.-initiated international blockade, a U.N.-sponsored peacekeeping task force and strong international condemnation. As a strong supporter of this type of international pressure, I am pleased that the United States and the European Community have received such wide international support for their efforts to end ethnic cleansing in the Balkans.

It seems tragically ironic, however, that ethnic cleansing by a country nearby Yugoslavia has been systematically ignored by the Bush administration and many of our allies. The atrocities I refer to are being committed by the Government of Turkey against its Armenian, Greek, Cypriot and Kurdish minorities.

In 1915, Turkey took ethnic cleansing to the extreme, and the result was the Armenian genocide. This action alone, combined with the refusal by Turkey to admit culpability, makes me shudder to think that we gave this

supposed "ally" \$1 billion in foreign aid last year.

But it does not end there. For generations the Greek population living under Turkish rule has suffered the abuse of government-directed ethnic cleansing policies. In 1992 the Turks burned Smyrna and slaughtered its residents. Pogroms have been organized against Greeks in Istanbul and Izmir. Even today, Greeks residing within Turkey continue to exist as an oppressed minority.

Cypriots are another prominent example of an ethnic group that has suffered ethnic cleansing at the hands of Turkey. On a day-to-day basis for the past 18 years, the Turkish Government has actively removed Cypriots from their homes, detained Cypriots on political grounds, and concealed the whereabouts of missing Cypriots and Americans. The Turkish Government has also worked to undermine U.N.-sponsored talks aimed at finding a peaceful resolution to the dilemma. I have included for the record a copy of a New York Times editorial concerning ethnic cleansing in Cyprus. This editorial explains the situation that has arisen since the 1974 invasion of the sovereign nation of Cyprus by Turkish armed forces.

It is also painfully ironic that the United States has actively opposed ethnic cleansing by Iraq of its Kurdish minority. The United States provides air protection for Kurds residing in northern Iraq while ignoring military action being undertaken by Turkey against this same Kurdish minority, both in Turkey and across the border in northern Iraq. Amnesty International has repeatedly condemned Turkey for its use of torture, among other inhumane actions, against its Kurdish minority. This double standard cannot continue. The United States is spending millions of tax dollars to protect a group of people who are under daily attack by our "ally" Turkey. We, as a people, cannot afford to allow this outrage to persist.

The cold war is over. Communism and the U.S.S.R. are dead. Turkey demonstrated reluctance to assist the United States and United Nations during the Persian Gulf crisis and war. The political reality of the "new world order" is simply that Turkey is not the strategic ally that the Bush administration claims.

Even worse, Turkey has violated the United Nations charter, the NATO treaty, the human rights sections of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, the European Convention on Human Rights, the fourth Geneva Convention, the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the Treaty of Guarantee under the London-Zurich Agreement of 1959-60. Their human rights abuses have been documented by Amnesty International, the Freedom House annual survey, the Human Rights Watch Report, the Humanitarian Law Project Report, the Helsinki Watch, and numerous international news organizations. This list of grievances reads like the rap sheet of an international criminal, not a close ally of the land of the free.

President Bush cannot continue to ignore these continued human rights violations. Ethnic cleansing in the Balkans, as horrible as it is, pales in comparison to almost a century of similar efforts by the regimes of Turkey and the Ottoman empire.

Mr. Speaker, I call on each and every one of my colleagues to stand up for human rights around the globe and to stop allowing this deadly double standard to continue. We, as a body, cannot and will not allow Turkey's despicable record of abuse, torture, genocide, and ethnic cleansing to go without response.

**TRIBUTE TO MRS. RENE LITA
BORSTAD**

HON. JIM SAXTON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, as Congress probably will not be in session during National Consumers Week, October 25 through 31, 1992, I would like to honor today the respected director of the Consumer Affairs Office in Mount Holly, NJ, Mrs. Renee Lita Borstad. Mrs. Borstad has been director for 14 years, and she and her fine staff have done an excellent job of serving the people of Burlington County. Mrs. Borstad has always shown leadership in every kind of matter affecting consumers. Her expertise includes mail, print and telemarketing fraud, unfair business practices, credit problems, contractor disagreements, defective merchandise, landlord-tenant disputes and many other matters, all of which she handles with aplomb. She has worked tirelessly to make sure that justice prevailed in difficult situations and never backed down from seemingly impossible-to-win cases. She has triumphed in matters when the odds were stacked considerably high against the consumer. I would be remiss if I did not mention an item for which Mrs. Borstad is particularly known—her unique collection of chapeaux, with which she has singlehandedly revived the millinery industry in South Jersey. For all of the above reasons, I am pleased to recognize in today's CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the earnest dedication of Mrs. Borstad in serving the public.

IN HONOR OF PATRICK J. NILAN

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I was privileged to participate in the national convention of the American Postal Workers Union [APWU] in Anaheim, CA, on August 2, 1992. I would like to take this opportunity to share with the Members of the 102d Congress an important resolution which was proposed to the 4,000 APWU delegates in honor of their retiring national legislative director, Mr. Patrick J. Nilan.

DESIGNATE PATRICK J. NILAN NATIONAL
LEGISLATIVE DIRECTOR EMERITUS

Whereas: National Legislative Director Patrick J. Nilan has announced that he is not seeking re-election and will retire at the end of his present term in November, 1992 after serving the APWU membership as Legislative Director for 28 years in Washington, DC, and

Whereas: Prior to being elected in 1964 to that position, he was the elected Clerk Craft

vice President (now NBA) for 6 years representing Union members in the midwest states of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri—a total of 34 years as a nationally elected officer of the American Postal Workers Union and his predecessor Union, the United Federation of Postal Clerks, and

Whereas: Brother Pat Nilan, a member of the Minneapolis, Minnesota Area Local was also Secretary of his home Local for four years and President for 8 years—an incredible total of 46 years, a lifetime of working for and on behalf of APWU postal workers, and

Whereas: Legislative Director Patrick J. Nilan established the Union's first Congressional political fund in 1965, shortly after he came to Washington and named it, the "Committee on Political Action" (COPA) which progressed from a few thousand dollars a year, over the years until today. When the APWU membership now provides well over a million dollars during each two-year congressional election cycle and has been able to help the campaign committees of our Congressional "friends" and help defeat those who are not, Brother Nilan has served as COPA Secretary-Treasurer for the past 27 years, and

Whereas: In addition, Pat Nilan has been serving as the constitutional editor of the APWU News Service and Associate Editor of the monthly APWU publication for his entire 28 years as National Legislative Director.

Whereas: Legislative Director Pat Nilan also established in 1966, at the request of then President E.C. "Roy" Hallbeck and as provided in a national convention, approved resolution from the Miami, Florida Local Union the respected and important APWU Postal Press Association. Nilan served as the first PPA President until proposing several years later that the PPA become autonomous within the National Union and establish a constitution, elect its own officers and determine its own programs and policies, which it did do, and

Whereas: With his decision to retire in November, we believe he should be recognized and appreciated for his tremendous record of service to our Union and membership, particularly for his 28 years as a dedicated, outstanding and most senior of all AFL-CIO Union legislative and political directors working with the Congress of the United States and representing us so effectively on "Capitol Hill", and

Whereas: Pat Nilan was a major player in the enactment of the two most important laws tremendously affecting postal workers and the U.S. Postal Service namely:

Public Law 89-301, enacted on October 29, 1965 which among many major employees benefits included:

(1) Establish a separate (from Federal Employees) basic compensation schedule for postal field service employees which established the symbol "PFS", and

(2) For the first time established a basic work week for all PFS full-time employees consisting of 5 eight-hour days with the 8 hours of service not exceeding 10 hours in one day—except in emergencies as defined by the PMG and even then cannot be worked more than 12 hours in a day, and

(3) "To the maximum extent practicable, senior regular employees should be assigned to a basic work week, Monday through Friday inclusive," and

(4) Eliminated the extreme burden of "Compensatory Time" (time off—for 6th or 7th day or required work) in lieu of overtime pay for postal employees. True overtime pay

was established for the first time by law—for an annual rate (now full-time) regular employee in excess of regular work schedule and a substitute employee (now, part-time flexible) in excess of 40 hours a week, and

(b) The postal unions subsequently won a Federal Court Case "Grootium vs. USPOD" (a Minneapolis postal clerk) against the Post Office Department's refusal to abide by these new overtime payment laws and as a result, most postal employees were paid many, many millions of dollars in overtime back pay, and

(5) Also, for the first-time each regular postal employee regular work schedule includes an eight-hour period of service, any part of which is within the period commencing at midnight Saturday and ending at midnight Sunday shall be paid extra compensation at the rate of 25 per centum of his/her hourly rate for basic compensation for each hour of work performed during that 8-hour period, and

(7) Among many other benefits, postal employees received as the result of P.L. 89-301 and favorable court decisions were guaranteed time and one half for all hours worked by regular full time employees and part-time substitute employees for Christmas Day, and also for the first time "Postal Employee Relocation Expenses" were granted, and

Whereas: Legislative Director Patrick J. Nilan was also a major player with deceased UFPUC and APWU President Frances "Sam" Filbey in another most important major law affecting Postal workers, namely Public Law 91-375 enacted on August 12, 1970. Known as the "Postal Reorganization Act of 1970," which followed the successful postal strike earlier that year and guaranteed postal employees and their Unions for the first-time ever, "Union Recognition" by law, and

Whereas: As a direct result of that law combined with P.L. 89-301, APWU has been able to negotiate wages, and other compensation benefits and conditions of employment. The "PKA" also specifically included all statutory benefits as retirement (CSRS-FERS), health benefits (FEHBA), life insurance (FEGLI) and injured worker compensation (FECA-OWCP). These benefits were guaranteed above and beyond other negotiated compensation benefits, and

Whereas: Legislative Director Pat Nilan and APWU have been successful in defeating all regressive legislative proposals during the past 12 years by Presidents Reagan and Bush to cut back, reduce, terminate or amend postal worker and retiree benefits including rejection and defeat of determined efforts by Reagan and Bush to "Privatize the U.S. Postal Service," and

Whereas: Pat Nilan is recognized by many prominent Congresspersons and Senators and their top personal staff persons and committees as an outstanding, persuasive, honest and effective legislative and political representative of the APWU on "Capitol Hill," and

Whereas: Civil Service Committee, Congressman Bill Clay (D-MO) and Mrs. Clay, after being advised of Legislative Director Nilan's retirement personally wrote Pat to say:

"After knowing of your decision to retire after such a long and illustrious career, we were still saddened by it; and we were deeply moved to know that we were with you during half of your 42 year struggle to improve the quality of life for postal workers and their families. We rejoiced with you in your greatest triumph securing Union Recognition by law for your membership," and

Whereas: Federal/Postal employee columnists in Washington, D.C. newspapers also

know well of Pat Nilan's efforts on behalf of the APWU membership with the U.S. Congress and on "Capitol Hill." For example, the nationally known and respected syndicated federal columnist Mike Causey for the major D.C. newspaper, The Washington Post after hearing of Brother Nilan's retirement earlier this year reported in his column:

"THE DEAN DEPARTS"

"Patrick J. Nilan, dean of the federal-postal union lobbyists here won't run for reelection in November. He's been a national officer of the American Postal Workers Union and predecessor unions for 34 years and legislative director for the last 28 years.

"Nilan's close relationship with fellow Minnesotans (Vice Presidents) Hubert H. Humphrey and Walter F. Mondale made it easier to get pro-postal worker bills through the Senate and White House.

"Nilan is easy to spot on Capitol Hill. He always wears a bow tie, and has a commanding voice that can charm members of Congress, or shatter marble as necessary. He usually was the top vote-getter in union elections for national officers," and

Whereas: We can understand Brother Nilan's desire to retire after 46 years as a Local and National Union officer with 28 years in Washington and enjoy "the fruits of his Union labor" with his family. However, he will certainly be missed and we believe that he richly deserves appropriate recognition and also the opportunity, if he so desires, to be available for advice, counsel and support for APWU and his successor as Legislative Director, and

Whereas: Brother Nilan's expertise, professional and personal Congressional contracts and with important staff persons developed over his long tenure can be very helpful on as a need basis to the new Legislative Director, APWU President, Executive Board and membership, and

Whereas: Our friend and great champion in the Congress, House PO&CS Committee Chairman Bill Clay always says, "We have not permanent enemies only, permanent issues." APWU has more than enough permanent legislative issues to campaign for in the future and we suggest if Brother Nilan is available when needed, as Legislative Director Emeritus, and therefore be it,

Resolved: The American Postal Workers Union, AFL-CIO national convention convened in Anaheim, California August 3-7, 1992 provides recognition and appreciation to the retiring "APWU Institution," National Legislative Director Patrick J. Nilan for his 28 years of outstanding leadership and accomplishments in legislative and political representation on behalf of the APWU membership including the establishment and continued success of the Union's Committee on Political Action (COPA), and be it,

Further Resolved: That Patrick J. Nilan be designated as the "National Legislative Director Emeritus" of the American Postal Workers Union, AFL-CIO, as an "APWU Institution" whose 28 years as a Washington, D.C. National Officer may never be surpassed, and be it,

Finally Resolved: We urge all delegates to the Anaheim California APWU National Convention August 3-7, to vote unanimously in support of this resolution.

Approved and Sponsored by: Minneapolis, Minnesota APWU Area Local.

KATHY FORBES,
President.

Date: June 8, 1992.

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION INTO
U.S. AGENCY FOR INTER-
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AD-
MINISTRATOR'S COMPLIANCE
WITH ETHICAL STANDARDS

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, today, I am calling for the President of the United States to ask for the resignation of the U.S. Agency for International Development Administrator, Ronald Roskens.

A year-long investigation by the Legislation and National Security Subcommittee of the Committee on Government Operations, which I chair, assisted by the U.S. General Accounting Office's Office of Special Investigations, has confirmed allegations that AID Administrator Ronald Roskens abused his public office for private gain. I call on President Bush to appoint new leadership at AID, that will observe the high ethical standards that we expect of our senior Government officials.

In brief, the investigation found:

Administrator Roskens billed the Government for domestic travel to visit members of his family and friends and to take vacations.

Administrator Roskens also took four trips at Government expense to attend meetings of organizations in which he had been active as a private citizen.

Administrator Roskens or his spouse accepted something of value from nine non-governmental entities, several of which are prohibited sources due to their financial relationship with AID.

Although the AID Inspector General investigated and referred this same misconduct, the Justice Department declined to prosecute Dr. Roskens on charges of conflict of interest, illegal gratuity, and dual compensation. And when senior AID officials referred the Inspector General's findings to the White House, Presidential Counsel C. Boyden Gray only criticized two instances in which the Administrator inadvertently and unknowingly failed to comply with applicable standards of conduct, and demanded repayments from Dr. Roskens. No other disciplinary action was taken against the AID Administrator, although his domestic travel schedule fell dramatically.

This comprehensive investigation also uncovered additional instances where Administrator Roskens violated ethics standards. During the course of the investigation, Dr. Roskens once again reimbursed funds that had been used improperly.

The results of this investigation are particularly important because they speak to the root causes of a growing leadership crisis at an Agency which administers over \$7 billion in foreign aid each year. For years, independent reviewers have found serious misconduct and mismanagement at AID, culminating in a recent OMB-SWAT Team report that AID is still plagued by ineffectiveness and inefficiencies.

AID needs dynamic leadership committed to restoring and enforcing the highest ethical standards at that Agency. As this investigation revealed, Dr. Roskens personally ignored and evaded those standards, and under his stew-

ardship, allowed an unprecedented disregard for ethics at AID, which has further disrupted the Agency. I have lost confidence in Ronald Roskens' ability to lead AID, and the President must appoint new leadership immediately.

CLARIFICATION OF HOME SHOP-
PING STATION PROVISIONS IN
CONFERENCE REPORT ON S. 12

HON. DENNIS E. ECKART

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. ECKART. Mr. Speaker, I wish to bring to the attention of the full House two written statements that have been included in the permanent record of the House debate on September 17, 1992, as a part of the debate on the conference report on S. 12, the Cable Consumer Protection and Competition Act of 1992.

The statements submitted by myself and Mr. DINGELL, who served as chair of the conference committee, are meant to clarify the meaning of the bill's provisions on home shopping stations. They are attached at the end of this statement and should be considered a dispositive interpretation of the home shopping station provisions.

The purpose of these statements is to correct the misimpression created by written statements introduced in the record by Messrs. MARKEY and LENT during the debate. It should be noted that the Markey/Lent statements are in direct contradiction to the understanding arrived at by the majority of House conferees in their meeting with the Senate. It should also be noted that both Mr. MARKEY and Mr. LENT voted against the House position in conference and lost in a rollcall vote of the House conferees.

STATEMENT OF HON. DENNIS E. ECKART ON THE CONFERENCE REPORT ON S. 12, THE CABLE CONSUMER PROTECTION AND COMPETITIVENESS ACT, SEPTEMBER 17, 1992

Mr. Speaker, I ask for clarification as to the meaning of the bill reported by the conference as it relates to so-called home shopping stations. It should be noted that S. 12 contained language which would have protected home shopping stations from being denied license renewal on the basis of their prior programming. I would draw my colleagues' attention to the fact that the bill as reported by the conference eliminates this express protection.

First, let me ask my colleague if I am correct that the proceeding mandated under section 614(g)(2) of the bill reported by the conference requires the Federal Communications Commission to conduct a *de novo* review of the overall regulatory treatment of stations that are predominantly utilized for sales presentations or program-length commercials, notwithstanding prior proceedings the FCC has conducted which may have permitted or had the effect of encouraging such stations' practices.

Second, am I correct in the view that the Commission's proceeding should consider the scarcity of broadcasting frequencies in determining whether these program formats are consistent with the public interest, whether it should take steps to prohibit, limit, or discourage such activities, and whether prior

agency decisions and policies should be revised in light of this new statutory mandate.

Finally, I ask my distinguished colleague if I am correct that the Commission proceeding required by section 614(g)(2) requires the Commission to give particular attention to the renewal expectancy to be awarded to stations that are predominantly utilized for sales presentations or program-length commercials? While the bill states that such expectancy shall not be denied solely because of the use of such a format, the bill intends for the Commission to give specific consideration as to whether use of such a format should be considered as a major factor determining to award or deny a renewal expectancy.

STATEMENT OF THE HON. JOHN D. DINGELL, ON THE CONFERENCE REPORT ON S. 12, THE CABLE CONSUMER PROTECTION AND COMPETITIVENESS ACT, SEPTEMBER 17, 1992

Mr. Speaker, I have examined the statement of the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. Eckart, and assure him that his interpretations of this provision are entirely correct and reflect the language and intent of the bill as reported by the conference committee.

TRIBUTE TO HELEN M. CALDWELL
VOLUNTEER OF THE YEAR

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Helen M. Caldwell, who is receiving the award of Volunteer of the Year from Santa Barbara/Ventura Counties chapter of the National Society of Fund Raising Executives.

This award is bestowed upon an individual who has demonstrated exceptional leadership through direct voluntary service or by coordinating groups of volunteers for one or more major fund raising projects. Through contributions of personal time, effort and leadership, the honoree must have clearly influenced the success of fund raising and organizational advancement.

Helen M. Caldwell has certainly fulfilled the demands of this prestigious award. Since 1985, Mrs. Caldwell has devoted an enormous amount of time and energy to Casa Pacifica, an emergency shelter for abused, abandoned and neglected children of Ventura County.

Serving as the president of the board of directors, Mrs. Caldwell has been instrumental in creating policy and defining the private sector's role in meeting the urgent needs of high-risk youth in Ventura County.

Before assuming the role of president, Mrs. Caldwell served on the executive, finance, personnel, program, search, and board development committees. In October 1989, Helen assumed the duties of co-chair of the Capital Campaign and has been extremely successful in this area; \$3.5 million has been raised from the private sector and construction is scheduled to begin in the fall of this year.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the U.S. House of Representatives, it is my pleasure to commend Helen M. Caldwell as Volunteer of the Year for the Santa Barbara/Ventura Counties chapter of the National Society of Fund Rais-

ing Executives, and to wish her well in all future endeavors.

MACEDONIA: BALANCED BETWEEN FREEDOM AND CONFLICT

HON. JILL L. LONG

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Ms. LONG. Mr. Speaker, during the waning days of the 102d Congress, I extend my remarks to bring attention to the precarious position in which the people of the Republic of Macedonia find themselves. When we adjourn next week, Members of Congress will return to their respective States; however, foreign policy issues will not stand still. Unfortunately, conflicts around the globe will continue.

I am particularly concerned that Members of the House and Senate and those in the administration be aware—and fully consider—the position in which the Republic of Macedonia finds itself at this time. I draw attention to and will insert in the RECORD following my remarks, two items which I hope will be useful in this regard. The first item is a letter written by Efrodita Atzeff, the Secretary of the Central Committee of the Macedonian Patriotic Organization [MPO] of the United States and Canada to the members of the European Community. The second item is a resolution of the duly elected delegates of the MPO of the United States, Canada, Australia, Belgium, and Brazil, who met in Lansing, MI at their 71st annual convention on September 4-6, 1992.

The letter and the resolution follow:

RESOLUTION

The duly elected delegates of the Macedonian Patriotic Organization (MPO) of the United States, Canada, Australia, Belgium and Brazil, who met in Lansing, Michigan, at their 71st annual convention September 4-6, 1992, unanimously voted to appeal to world governing bodies for immediate recognition of the Republic of Macedonia and for the presence of a peace-keeping force in the Republic of Macedonia, hereby proclaim:

Whereas, The future of the Republic of Macedonia remains precariously balanced between freedom and conflict;

Whereas, The Republic of Macedonia is essentially imprisoned between two hostile powers that have embargoed vital humanitarian supplies;

Whereas, The Republic of Macedonia has moved steadily toward independence and democracy and so far has been spared the ravages of an ethnic war;

Whereas, The Republic of Macedonia has demonstrated support for the United Nations arms embargo upon Serbia, thereby exhibiting a desire to be a credible and legitimate member of the international community;

Whereas, The region is rich in natural resources and human talent, and the people demonstrate an intense yearning to regain their identity and dignity, to determine their own fate and to develop a market economy;

Whereas; If the Yugoslav war expands into the Republic of Macedonia, regional forces (Serbia, Greece, Bulgaria, Albania, Turkey) with a strong interest in Macedonia's territory could escalate the conflict making it more difficult to localize;

Whereas, If the internal suffering of the people, and external pressures are allowed to

continue within the Republic of Macedonia, destabilization and breakdown of central authority will unhesitatingly lead to exploitation by Serbia and Greece to divide Macedonia;

Whereas, The presence of a peace-keeping force will deter expansion of the Yugoslav war and be strategically located to diffuse the current situation in the region; therefore be it

Resolved; The candle of freedom in Macedonia must continue to burn and the Republic of Macedonia must be recognized by the world community without further delay. In addition, the MPO strongly recommends the establishment of a peacekeeping force in Macedonia while peace still exists. Further bloodshed in the Balkans can be avoided by quick and urgent recognition of the Republic of Macedonia.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, MACEDONIAN PATRIOTIC ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

Fort Wayne, IN, March 5, 1992.

To Members of the European Community:

The Greek government's claim that the Republic of Macedonia has no right to the name "Macedonia" should not affect the recognition of this republic as a free and independent state.

Greece's appellation belongs to land that presently is northern Greece—the same land, the southern part of Macedonia, which Greece seized in 1913.

Never before this date in the history of the Balkan Peninsula did Greece ever control or rule the geographic and political nation known to antiquity and to medieval and modern Europe as Macedonia.

Ancient Greece extended southward in the Balkan Peninsula from the 40th parallel to the 36th. Its greatest length was 250 miles from Mount Olympus to Cape Taenarum; and its measured 180 miles in breadth from Actium to Marathon. Although this space was less than the area of the state of Ohio, it was divided into twenty-four separate, politically independent of each other countries. Macedonia was never one of these city-states. It was known as the Kingdom of Macedon; and later, under Alexander the Great, it became the Macedonian Empire. Situated well above the 40th parallel, it lay north of Thessaly and east of Illyricum.

Alexander the Great's father was the famous Philip II of Macedon, who, as a young man in his early twenties had been forced to live, as a captive resident, in the Greek city-state of Thebes. There he learned the fine art of Greek warfare as well as that of their politics. Also he studied the Greek language and the Greek character. Alexander's mother, Olympias, was the daughter of the Molossian king.

After the fall of the Macedonian Empire the country was ruled by the Roman Empire from 146 B.C. to 395 A.D., when it was ceded to the Eastern Roman Empire.

The original Thracian-Ilyrian population of Macedonia was absorbed by the great Slav migration that lasted from the third to the seventh century A.D. In 879, the Bulgar Khan Asparukh crossed the Danube into the Balkan Peninsula and merged his followers with the Slavonic population. Macedonia became a part of the Bulgarian Empire, except for the few years of the Serbian invasion during the 14th century.

The Serbian incursion was supplanted in 1389 by the Ottoman onslaught that lasted for five hundred years.

Presently, Macedonia is suffering from the results of the Treaty of Bucharest, 1913,

which ignored Macedonia's expectation for independence and, instead, partitioned it among Greece, Serbia and Bulgaria.

How long will it take contemporary Greece to live down the untruth that its government is promulgating about Macedonia? If we are to refer back to Aristotle, who, when asked what a man could gain by telling a falsehood, replied: "Never to be credited when he speaks the truth."

Greece has not told the truth. It is time to forget her protests concerning a republic which already has legislated a guarantee of existing borders. It is time to grant full diplomatic recognition to the Republic of Macedonia!

Sincerely,

EFRODITA ATZEFF,
Secretary.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION MODIFYING LEASED EMPLOYEE RULES

HON. BRIAN J. DONNELLY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. DONNELLY. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation today with Congressman HOWARD BERMAN to modify the "leased employee" rules of the Internal Revenue Code to ensure that individuals who work for leasing organizations receive adequate retirement protection. There have been several recent reports of fly-by-night leasing organizations that do not provide adequate protection to their workers, and this legislation is an attempt to ensure that workers receive the protection they deserve, while also simplifying and liberalizing the current complex rules applicable to leased employees, leasing organizations, and companies utilizing leased employees.

The leased employee rules were added to the Internal Revenue Code in 1982 to end abuses where employers would refuse to cover their employees under retirement plans or provide other fringe benefits, while at the same time providing themselves with generous benefits. Employers were able to accomplish this result by firing their employees and then leasing them back using a separate corporate entity. To prevent this abuse, and to encourage the goal of adequate retirement protection for lower- and middle-income workers, Congress enacted the leased employee rules.

Under these rules, a person performing services for an employer may be treated as an employee for purposes of several provisions of the Internal Revenue Code such as nondiscriminatory pension coverage and continuation of health care coverage in certain qualifying events, even if the common law definition of "employee" would not otherwise apply to that person.

Legislation passed by the House and currently pending in the Senate would make one modification to the definition of leased employee. The Committee on Ways and Means adopted this legislation earlier this year. But in my work on that Committee, and throughout the hearings on that legislation, I have become convinced that more modifications are necessary. The current rules are complex, and

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penalize many companies and leasing organizations unfairly—while at the same time leaving the potential for abusive situations. The answer is to simplify the rules and expand the opportunities for more workers to receive retirement protection. Our legislation achieves both goals.

Although it is obviously too late for this legislation to move through the legislative process at this late date, we are introducing it now in the hopes that the Ways and Means Committee will put this issue in the forefront of its legislative agenda in the new Congress which will convene next January.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

MAHATMA GANDHI

HON. JOAN KELLY HORN

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Ms. HORN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of House Joint Resolution 552. This bill would authorize the establishment of a memorial in Washington, DC to honor the memory of Mahatma Gandhi. It should be noted that the Coalition for a National Memorial to Mahatma Gandhi will be solely responsible for payment of the establishment of the memorial and that no Federal funds will be used to erect the memorial. In these fiscally tight times, we must be concerned about costs, even in commemorating as great a figure as Mahatma Gandhi.

America played a much larger role in the teachings and works of Mahatma Gandhi than we realize. Gandhi borrowed largely from the

enlightened works of Ralph Waldo Emerson and Henry David Thoreau, two of America's greatest romantic and transcendentalist writers and was able to crystallize their teachings into the famous nonviolent, independence movement that freed India from British rule. These teachings came back to the United States through his teachings and manifested themselves into one of the greatest figures in American history in the 20th century. We are all familiar with the immense impact Mahatma Gandhi had on the teachings of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and the civil rights movement in our country during the 1960's.

Mahatma Gandhi spent his life promoting human rights and human dignity by perfecting the techniques of nonviolent protest. He taught the world the valuable lesson of civil disobedience. That is why I am pleased to lend my name to this resolution and look forward to seeing this memorial rise in our Nation's Capital.

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