

The housing component was financed—90 percent—through the New Jersey Housing Finance Agency. Each of the units are rent-assisted. Thus, low and moderate income elderly and handicapped need pay only 30 percent of their income for rent. The Federal Government guarantees subsidization of the remainder up to the established fair market rental rate.

The YWCA of Jersey City rehabilitated its entire existing facility. The project had two major components: First, the rehabilitation of the 11-story tower building of the existing facility for 79 apartments for the elderly and the handicapped; and second, the rehabilitation of the 5-story building at 270 Fairmount Avenue as the new YMCA community service building.

It was in April 1983 that the new YWCA facility was rehabilitated into 79 apartments for the elderly and handicapped and the new YWCA community service facility, with appropriate ceremony.

The YWCA project brought together a unique combination of private and public funds for a prototype that demonstrated the unlimited potential of the nonprofit sector. The project also demonstrated the feasibility of preserving and reusing older buildings for community service. The YWCA redevelopment project provided efficient service and recreational facilities for women and their families; housing for the handicapped and the elderly; employment opportunities for community residents; and expanded social and community service programming.

For his outstanding work as YWCA's Capital Campaign chairman from 1981-83 and the resulting \$8 million project, Fred F. Peterson was selected as the recipient of the third "Special Friend of the YWCA" Award. The board of trustees' selection was based on Mr. Peterson's significant contributions to the YWCA of Jersey City, to wit: his dynamic leadership of the YWCA's successful campaign.

The YWCA of Jersey City celebrates its 80th anniversary by reaching out of old friends from throughout the country and new friends to join them at their anniversary dinner on Thursday, June 13 at the Meadowlands Sports Club in the spirit of partnership and challenge.

Generations of women: In search of female forebears, will set the tone and enhance the anniversary celebration. This internationally acclaimed photography exhibit is available to the YWCA through the Women's Study Department of Jersey City State College.

Gwendolyn Baker, newly appointed executive director of the YWCA of the United States of America will be guest speaker.

Prof. Joan M. Weimer, chair of the English Department of Drew University, will be the keynote speaker. Professor Weimer is the producer and moderator of a 13-part television series, "Women in the Center and Why They

Belong There." Her recent publications and lectures focus on third world women in Egypt, Brazil, and Central America. Professor Weimer's work emphasizes the powerful link between human rights and women's rights.

YWCA OF JERSEY CITY 80TH ANNIVERSARY

Organizations are only as vital as their members. The Jersey City YWCA has been blessed with the talents and efforts of hundreds of women. Listed below is only a sampling of the many women who served both the organizations which have been a part of our city's life and the YWCA past and present.

Old Bergen Church: Geraldine Bromby, Marie Crossing, Katharine Dear (First Presbyterian), Adelaide Dear, Katharine Dear, Marie Highinian, Rose Highinian, Ethel Jones, Joan Pannenborg, Grace Russell, Gertrude Sutphen, Jane Weeks.

Jersey City Women's Club: Carrie Beckman Berkowitz, Jacqueline Connors, Marie Crossing, Adelaide Dear, Katharine Dear, Dorothy Engelbrecht Kamm, Mildred Knox, Grace Russell, Gertrude Sutphen, Elsa Tully.

Afro-American Industrial Club: Rose Gordan.

The Girl Scouts: Adelaide Dear, Katharine Dear, Florence Greenwalt, Lillian Pearce.

The International Institute: Ethel Jones, the Rev. Betty Jane Young.

The Junior Service League: Judie Brophy, Jacqueline Connors, Jean Dinsmore, Elizabeth Finnerty, Lynn Kegelman, Gloria Lobban, Margaret Maddocks, Michele Neubelt, Lois Reiser, Aida Scirroco, Mary Jane Wilson.

The League of Women Voters: Juliet Caruso, Diana Femia, Martha Z. Lewin, Mary MacEachern.

Concerned Community Works of Jersey City:

Sarah Green, Catherine Greene, Lousie McLeon, Ealine Moore, Sandra Stallworth, Shirley Watson.

Saint Peter's College:
Barbara A. Chryst, Dr. Patricia S. Sullivan.

The YWCA has been home to many many persons. Elijah Kellogg said:

Home is the place where character is built, where sacrifices to contribute to the happiness of others are made and where love has taken up its abode.

The many good, meaningful and lasting relationships prove that "We are all travelers in the wilderness of this world, and the best that we find in our travels is an honest friend" said Robert Louis Stevenson.

I am certain that my colleagues in the House of Representatives will join me in this well deserved salute to our noble institution.●

ANTI-APARTHEID ACT OF 1985

SPEECH OF

HON. MICKEY LELAND

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 1985

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1460) to express the opposition of the United States to the system of apartheid in South Africa, and for other purposes.

● Mr. LELAND. Mr. Chairman, when 22 million people are denied the right to vote, are arrested for their attempts to be treated with some human dignity, or when some are shot in the back and killed on their way to funerals, our great Nation can no longer afford to remain silent.

Yet, the present administration has chosen to remain silent regarding the horrendous treatment of the majority of South Africans by the South African Government.

Time and time again, the public is assured by the administration that the U.S. policy of "quiet diplomacy" is working, that reforms are being achieved. Cosmetic changes have occurred, but nothing has occurred that eases in anyway the pain and suffering 22 million people live with on a daily basis.

The Reagan administration has chosen to be deaf and blind toward the plight of the majority of South Africans. We, the Members of Congress, as true representatives of the American public, cannot afford to share the handicaps of the administration. We cannot * * * we must not be deaf and blind to the suffering of humanity.

There are no words which can adequately express the moral outrage I feel over the fact that in the late 20th century, millions are still subject to discrimination based on the color of their skin, and worse yet that millions condone this discrimination with their silence.

But rhetoric alone will not save South Africa. Action must accompany our words of condemnation against the most brutally racist regime in the world.

That is why I stand before you today, pleading for the United States to demonstrate its unity in dismantling apartheid, the ultimate quelling of democracy.

Constructive engagement has not worked, does not work, nor will it ever work. Computer sales to the South African Government, as well as sales of aircraft and nonlethal goods to South Africa's military and police have increased during this period of quiet diplomacy. What do these actions tell the world about the morality of the United States? How can we claim apartheid is repugnant and still do business with those who perpetrate this repugnant system?

I strongly feel that as a moral people, the United States should not permit new loans or credits to the Government of South Africa. Nor should we allow new investments, sales of computers, software, and technology, or the importation of South African Krugerrands.

If enacted, the sanctions proposed in H.R. 1460 will do much to bring about the destruction of apartheid in South Africa. But I strongly feel our Nation has the moral obligation to do all in our power to dismantle this evil system.

I, therefore, strongly support the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. DELLUMS]. This amendment calls for complete disinvestment, as well as a ban on all existing loans and holdings in South Africa. The amendment further prohibits the export of any goods or technology as well as a prohibition on the takeoff and landing of South African aircraft in the United States.

I particularly believe there is a great need for a provision banning South African landing rights. Even with the support of many of my colleagues and the good people of Houston, it took nearly 3 years to put a halt to South African Airways from flying in and out of my home district in Houston. With this proposed ban, others would not face the same uphill battle we faced in Houston.

The sanctions proposed in the legislation being debated here today are not sanctions that were decided in a haphazard manner. They are sanctions which concretely reflect our moral objection to apartheid and its perpetrators.

Unless we act now and enact these sanctions against the Government of South Africa, quiet diplomacy will continue and so will the moral and physical extermination of a people.●

**YESTERDAY'S HEADLINES
BROUGHT NEWS OF INCREASING
MIDAIR NEAR-COLLISIONS—WILL
TOMORROW'S HEADLINES BEAR THE NEWS
OF INCREASED FATALITIES?**

HON. FORTNEY H. (PETE) STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 1985

● Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, yesterday's headlines may have proved quite surprising for some, reporting that the number of near-collisions rose to a record 592 last year. As well as surprising, I'm sure it put a damper on their summer vacation plans. Not to mention the nerve endings it hit as worried parents realized their children are flying home from school this week.

As I have repeatedly stated, it is imperative that a thorough investigation be conducted to discover the possible causes of the all too frequent midair collisions, near misses, and crashes.

In January I introduced House Joint Resolution 66 which calls upon the Department of Transportation to conduct such an investigation. Questions need to be asked: Is there a need for additional radar and warning equipment in aircraft of various sizes? Do large airports follow existing regulations and requirements associated with small planes? How efficient and practical are the visual flight rules [VFR] as the number of flights and airplanes increase and our Nation's airports become more crowded? To be sure, these are not the only questions that

need to be asked and answered, but they represent a good starting place.

I strongly encourage this House to carefully weigh the situation, and lend their support to my resolution and to a thorough investigation of air travel. Let's not wait for tomorrow's headlines to bring us a tragic surprise.●

DRUG ABUSE PATTERNS AND TRENDS

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 1985

● Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the House Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control, I am concerned about the widespread abuse of illicit drugs that society is presently encountering. The committee has found through its hearings that drug abuse has been escalating and is a major problem in many areas throughout the United States.

The major drugs trafficked and abused in the United States continue to be cocaine, heroin, and marijuana. Over the past 3 to 5 years, cocaine abuse has risen dramatically. The committee estimates a minimum of 85 tons of cocaine entered the United States last year. An estimated 5,000 people experiment with cocaine for the first time every day. Many of these new users will become dependent on the drug to the point of addiction. Regrettably, Mr. Speaker, the select committee also has found a sharp increase in the traffic and abuse of heroin since 1979. Nationally, heroin-related hospital emergencies increased 71 percent from 1979 to 1983, while heroin overdose deaths increased 93 percent in that same time-frame. Increases in these indicators have been much greater in a number of our Nation's large cities. Marijuana trafficking and abuse is also prevalent at high levels. For example, on the basis of illicit marijuana production and trafficking data available in late 1984, it is estimated that 30,000 to 60,000 tons of marijuana is being smuggled into the United States annually. This is augmented by about 4,000 tons of domestic marijuana production. Further, the THC content of both foreign and domestic grown marijuana is at record levels.

In light of the evidence of increased drug abuse that has come to the select committee's attention, I was particularly interested in reviewing the most recent findings of the Community Epidemiology Work Group. Sponsored by the National Institute on Drug Abuse [NIDA] in the Department of Health and Human Services, the Community Epidemiology Work Group has conducted research over the past 10 years on patterns and trends in drug abuse. The work group is comprised of 20 drug epidemiology researchers from around the country. The work group

meets twice a year to review data on drug abuse trends in major metropolitan areas throughout the United States. Following each meeting, their findings are released by NIDA in a publication entitled "Drug Abuse Indicator Patterns and Trends." Their most recent meeting in December 1984 produced findings that indicate growing substance abuse problems in many parts of the country.

The most recent Community Epidemiology Work Group statistics were compiled from a sample of 17 major metropolitan areas throughout the country. The cities studied were Philadelphia, Denver, Detroit, Dallas, Newark, New York, Los Angeles, Boston, Phoenix, San Diego, San Francisco, St. Louis, Washington, DC, Miami, New Orleans, Buffalo, and Chicago. The findings reveal that cocaine abuse continues to grow and is the primary drug of abuse in most of the cities studied. In Los Angeles, reports of cocaine-related mortalities increased 331.3 percent from 1982 to 1984, while in New York, more cocaine-involved emergency room episodes occurred in 1984 than in any of the previous 3 years. Besides the alarming increase in cocaine abuse, Mr. Speaker, the availability, as well as the purity of the drug, have increased in many of the 17 cities surveyed.

Although some of the cities reported stable or slight declines in heroin abuse, the majority witnessed an increase in emergency room episodes and overdose deaths related to heroin. Also alarming are reports from New York indicating that AIDS continued to take a toll on the lives of intravenous drug users and that needles being sold on the street that are purported to be sterile are not sterile. Like cocaine, the availability and the purity of heroin are both continuing to rise.

The Epidemiology Work Group findings indicate that marijuana is widely available in essentially every urban area studied. The Detroit Police Department reported marijuana as the second most commonly abused drug by persons arrested during 1984. Emergency room indicators showed that problems with marijuana continued to rise in Los Angeles, St. Louis, and New York. Also worth mentioning is the greater presence of domestically grown marijuana. In 1980, only two States reported significant marijuana cultivation, while in 1984, 48 States did.

The Epidemiology Work Group's findings tend to confirm the select committee's belief that drug abuse is a prevalent and escalating problem in many of our Nation's urban areas and requires attention at all levels of government. For the information of the Members, I ask that the "Precis" from the December 1984 edition of "Drug Abuse Indicator Patterns and Trends" be inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at this time, and I encourage

during rollcall No. 142. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay."●

ANTI-APARTHEID ACT OF 1985

SPEECH OF

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 1985

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1460) to express the opposition of the United States to the system of apartheid in South Africa, and for other purposes.

● Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Chairman, I rise to voice my full support for the Anti-Apartheid Act of 1985, and to commend my colleagues for working so hard to bring it to the floor of the House.

The Anti-Apartheid Act will turn the attention of this Nation and the world to the commercial links now existing between Western nations and the Republic of South Africa. Its focus is, of course, upon trade between the United States and South Africa, but its impact will extend beyond that singular context. Its impact will lie in the fact that the United States has had the courage to take the lead in bringing an end to the inherent contradiction of democracies doing business with apartheid.

We may ask, Mr. Chairman, why the United States should be at the forefront of the antiapartheid movement. Why should we end what is essentially a lucrative business arrangement?

Well, I would answer this by saying that the American people consider themselves to be a principled people. When the time has come, we have stood up to defend those principles, often at great cost in lives and resources.

Apartheid is nothing less than post-war neozarism. It is a racial ideology which relegates one racial group to a subordinate status for the benefit of another racial group. Both nazism and apartheid use this doctrine of racial supremacy to remove and concentrate large numbers of people in limited geographical areas. In Germany, the result was the Holocaust; South Africa has yet to reveal its final solution.

The pass laws, arrests, detentions, homelands, and violent suppression of free speech cannot last much longer without a bloody confrontation. We must do what we can to prevent this confrontation, something beyond the administration's laissez faire constructive engagement failure.

The Anti-Apartheid Act will bring Pretoria to its senses. By hitting apartheid at its economic base, the United States will begin a process whereby South Africa will have to loosen the chains of apartheid if it wishes to take a place in the world community.●

ANTI-APARTHEID ACT OF 1985

HON. ROBIN TALLON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 1985

● Mr. TALLON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with great pride and optimism after this body's vote of 295 to 127 for H.R. 1460, the Anti-Apartheid Act of 1985. I am proud to be one voice in the House of Representative's unified message to South Africa and the Reagan administration that the racist regime of South Africa will no longer receive implicit or explicit U.S. support.

The news media carries almost daily reports of continuing violent confrontations between blacks seeking political and humanitarian rights and the forces of the South African Government.

I believe there can be no doubt that the cause of this violence lies in the system of apartheid, a system which maintains 23 million blacks, the overwhelming majority in South Africa, as outcasts in their own land.

The Republic of South Africa is the only place in the world where racism is enshrined in law. By law in South Africa, the color of one's skin determines whether that person can own property, where he can live, where he may work and whether he can vote.

How can we, as Americans, who pride ourselves on our commitment to civil rights, continue to directly or indirectly support a Government which denies the most basic of human rights to the largest racial group in its country?

That is why this legislation is so important and why I strongly supported its adoption.

We all agree that the apartheid system is moral and political evil. The question is how the United States can most effectively use its influence to change this system of institutionalized segregation.

The time is now for a new policy—one consistent with American values and American national interests. But we must make clear our opposition to apartheid in deed as in word.

Mere rhetoric can no longer suffice in the face of grave injustice and gross violation of state authority against a people who merely seek what we all seek—equal political economic and social rights before the law.

America's economic strength will no longer go to support apartheid. Quite simply, this legislation imposes four economic sanctions on South Africa: a ban on loans to the South African Government, a ban on any new investment in South Africa, a ban on the importation of South African Krugers, and a ban on the sale of computers to the South African Government. The bill also establishes penalties for violations of these economic sanctions.

The measure also permits the President, only with congressional approv-

al, to waive for a limited period the prohibitions involving new investment and gold coins if the South African Government meets one of eight conditions stipulated in the bill. The conditions require the South African Government to take definite steps to dismantle apartheid.

These economic sanctions will clearly indicate to the South African Government and the world that South African governance by threat or repression will no longer be tolerated. Through this legislation and further efforts, we can move to the construction of justice, freedom, and hope in South Africa.●

H.R. 1460—ANTI-APARTHEID ACT

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 1985

● Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, the House of Representatives has taken an important step by passing H.R. 1460, "The Anti-Apartheid Act." It is obligatory that this Congress repudiate the tolerant attitude of the administration toward racial discrimination in South Africa, and instead declare ourselves full partners in the effort to end apartheid.

This past April, as the chairman of the Human Rights Task Force during the Speaker's visit to the Soviet Union, I told the leaders of the Soviet Government how vigorously we object to their discriminatory policies against racial and religious minorities. In a speech to members of the Supreme Soviet, I said something which is very appropriate here this afternoon.

Human rights, I said, are "Inseparably linked to all other issues. On this we will not bend. As Abraham Lincoln declared, 'Important principles may and must be inflexible.'"

We sent that message to the Soviet Union. By passing H.R. 1460, we can send that same message to the Government of South Africa.

The bill H.R. 1460 follows in our national traditions of peaceful change and human rights. Political, economic, and social sanctions established by this act will emphasize our vigorous objection to apartheid, and will promote our position as defenders of personal freedom and human rights throughout the world.

This bill includes incentives to the South Africa Government to end its official policy of racial discrimination, providing a realistic means for achieving the elimination of these racist doctrines. But more than incentive are needed. H.R. 1460 also prohibits new U.S. investment in South Africa; halts U.S. bank loans to South Africa; bans the importing of South African gold coins into the United States; and halts the export of computer equipment to the South African Governments.

Gallo	McCain	Shelby
Gekas	McCandless	Shumway
Goodling	McDade	Shuster
Gregg	McEwen	Sikorski
Grotberg	McGrath	Skeen
Gunderson	McKernan	Slaughter
Hartnett	McMillan	Smith (NH)
Hendon	Meyers	Smith (NJ)
Henry	Miller (OH)	Smith, Denny
Hiler	Miller (WA)	Smith, Robert
Hillis	Mitchell	Solomon
Ireland	Moorhead	Spence
Jacobs	Morrison (WA)	Stangeland
Kasich	Nielson	Stenholm
Kindness	Oxley	Sundquist
Kolbe	Packard	Swindall
Lagomarsino	Penny	Tauke
Latta	Porter	Taylor
Lent	Quillen	Thomas (CA)
Lewis (CA)	Ridge	Vucanovich
Lightfoot	Roberts	Walker
Livingston	Roemer	Weber
Loeffler	Roth	Whittaker
Lott	Saxton	Wolf
Lowery (CA)	Schaefer	Young (AK)
Lujan	Schroeder	Young (FL)
Lungren	Schuette	Zschau
Mack	Sensenbrenner	
Marlenee	Shaw	
Martin (IL)		

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—2

Crockett Dymally

NOT VOTING—38

Applegate	Heftel	Rangel
Army	Hoyer	Savage
Bliley	Huckaby	Siljander
Brown (CA)	Hunter	Smith (NE)
Coble	Kemp	Solarz
Crane	Leach (IA)	Spratt
Dingell	Lewis (FL)	Stallings
Dornan (CA)	Lundine	Stark
Emerson	Madigan	Sweeney
Ford (MI)	Manton	Udall
Ford (TN)	Monson	Wilson
Gilman	Obey	Wirth
Gingrich	Pursell	

□ 1020

So the Journal was approved.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

FATHER TIMOTHY O'BRIEN

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

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me this morning in welcoming Father Timothy O'Brien as our guest chaplain.

Father O'Brien has a rich background in the State of Wisconsin and in our Nation's Capital. He graduated from St. Mary Springs Academy in Fond du Lac and received a bachelor of arts degree from St. Francis de Sales College in Milwaukee and a degree in theology from St. Francis School of Pastoral Ministry. He received his master's degree in political science from Marquette University, and his Ph.D. political science from Catholic University of America.

He was ordained as a priest for the Milwaukee Archdiocese and has served as the assistant pastor of St. Matthias Parish in Milwaukee. He also has served as a liaison for social concerns to the U.S. Catholic Conference in Washington, and the Wisconsin Catholic Conference in Madison, WI for the Milwaukee Archdiocese. Additionally, he acted as the national director of communication for the Catholic League of Civil Rights.

Currently, Father O'Brien is an assistant professor of political science at Marquette University. He is a widely respected author and lecturer on religion in politics and interest group politics and has completed a national study on inner city private schools and coauthored a book, "Inner City Private Schools." He also has produced a TV movie based on this study entitled "Miracle in the Inner City."

Father O'Brien is a special friend, and I have had the privilege of benefiting from his wisdom, guidance, and encouragement for many years.

He is held in high regard in the academic and religious communities. He is also held in extremely high regard in my office. In an effort to broaden his educational base, Father O'Brien has logged many hours in congressional offices. He worked in the office of the late Congressman William H. Steiger, and during the past two summers, my office has had the privilege of working with him. He brings to the office intelligence, compassion, and a marvelous sense of humor.

It is truly a pleasure working with Father O'Brien, and it is an honor to have him here today as our guest chaplain.

DENIAL OF MEDICAL TREATMENT FOR SOUTH AFRICANS

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

Mr. LELAND. Mr. Speaker, in light of the historic first step this House undertook yesterday to destroy apartheid, I'd like to bring to my colleagues' attention a disturbing article that appeared in the Washington Post yesterday. I request that the article appear in today's CONGRESSIONAL RECORD under the section entitled Extensions of Remarks.

The Post has learned that South African Police keep watch at all area hospitals to arrest any blacks with gunshot wounds. The wound is used as evidence of involvement in so-called riotous clashes with the police. Fearing arrest, many blacks are foregoing medical treatment—or operating on themselves—and dying as a result.

I find it tragically ironic that while some fear offending South Africa with strong opposition to apartheid, horrendous human rights violations in South Africa continue to surface.

According to the National Medical and Dental Association in South Africa, police intimidate and arrest patients in hospitals, place them under arrest in their beds—sometimes even handcuffed to the bed itself—and often confiscate their medication when transferred to jail cells. These patients are even denied access to the last rites.

In the face of these atrocities we cannot—we must not—continue President Reagan's "quiet diplomacy." In pass-

ing the Anti-Apartheid Act of 1985 the House took the first step toward a nonviolent end to apartheid. We now must complete the walk toward freedom for all South Africans. Thank you.

SUPPORT THE COMMUNIST RESISTERS IN NICARAGUA

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

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, a few weeks ago, on the very day the House was putting itself through another futile debate on Nicaraguan aid, a Soviet ship unloaded more than \$14 million in military hardware at a Nicaraguan port.

When the House came up empty, the Soviets raised the stakes. The very next day, the little dictator from Managua, Daniel Ortega, took off for Moscow with a new and expanded shopping list.

Next week, the House will have another chance to provide a bare minimum of support for those resisting Communist domination in Nicaragua.

If we waffle again, it will be another signal for the Soviets to up the ante and for Ortega to put on his green fatigues and take another shopping trip.

This time he could come home with the missiles and Mig's some Members of this body are waiting to see before they become convinced something sinister is going on south of the border.

But by then, it might be too late.

Let's keep our marines and the little dictator at home by supporting those willing to give their lives in a fight we all want to avoid.

TORNADO-RAVAGED AREAS AIDED, THANKS TO FEDERAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE

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

Mr. KOLTER. Mr. Speaker, late Friday night, last week, a number of tornadoes touched down in my district in Pennsylvania. They caused untold damage and personal tragedy.

Late Monday morning the White House awarded Federal disaster relief status to those areas hit by the tornadoes.

On Tuesday, Vice President GEORGE BUSH flew to Pennsylvania to tour the damaged areas and to convey the message that Federal assistance would be forthcoming.

What the Vice President and the President did not say, is that if they had their way there would be no Federal disaster assistance.

I rise today to thank responsible Members of both parties in both Houses of Congress for resisting administration proposals to eliminate these critical programs. Even now the