

ment Administration during the Ford years. I was greener than green but was immediately thrust into preparation for a hearing before the fearsome Economic Development Subcommittee of the Public Works and Transportation Committee. I will never forget the help that Dick Sullivan gave me in getting ready for that hearing and his patience with me at the hearing itself.

Since coming to Congress and now able to sit on the other side during congressional hearings, I have found Dick Sullivan to be unfailingly cooperative and effective. Although Dick was the majority counsel and a dedicated Democrat he could not possibly have been more helpful to those of us in the minority.

The genius of the Public Works Committee, in my view, has always been the true spirit of bipartisanship that prevails and I believe that Dick Sullivan played a mayor role in promoting this spirit. Rather than foster confrontation, he always sought accommodation and negotiation. He is a master at consensus building and has a keen sense of the politics involved in any issue. His goal was always to serve the Members—all of the Members—well and that he did with great skill right up to last Tuesday.

Dick Sullivan was a towering presence both literally and figuratively in the Public Works Committee and it is hard to imagine the committee functioning without him. We will, of course, but with a little less joy in the process than before.

TRIBUTE TO REV. GRADY WILLIAMS

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.
OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, November 6, 1989

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Rev. Grady Williams, who will be honored at a luncheon on November 18, 1989. Reverend Williams is celebrating his silver anniversary as pastor for the Trinity Baptist Church in Warren, OH. He not only has a long and distinguished history of service to the Trinity Baptist Church but also to his community.

Pastor Williams is a native of Ramer, AL. He received his formal education in the Ramer, AL public school, and attended Central Bible College and the American Baptist Theological Extension Unit in Youngstown, OH. Reverend Williams moved to Youngstown in 1948 and began preaching in 1961. He was ordained a Baptist preacher on March 17, 1963. Today Reverend Williams lives in Warren, OH with his wife, Nannie Ellis Williams, and is the father of two daughters, Nannette and Twyla.

Reverend Williams began preaching at the Trinity Baptist Church on October 6, 1964 and has been their pastor ever since. He is the senior pastor among the Afro-American Baptist Churches in Warren, OH. Besides serving his own congregation, Reverend Williams does work for several religious and civic organizations. Presently, he is the president of the Eastern Ohio Baptist Association Congress of Christian Education, and the treasurer of the Trumbull County Ministerial Alliance. Past offices include dean of the Eastern Ohio Baptist Association Congress of Christian Education, president of the Trumbull County Ministerial

Alliance, and a board member of Family Services and of the Warren-Trumbull Urban League.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate Rev. Grady Williams for his 25 years of impeccable service to Trinity Baptist Church and to his community. He is an understanding and compassionate person who is greatly admired by all. We are deeply indebted to him for his contributions both to his community and to his State. I am honored to represent this outstanding individual.

CUBA, A PARTNER ON THE U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL?

ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 6, 1989

Mrs. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I cannot believe that the United Nations has chosen Cuba to be a member of the Security Council. Since its inception in 1959 as a Communist totalitarian state under the direction of Fidel Castro, Cuba has given its support to radical groups and subversive movements throughout Central and South America. Cuban activities have militarized and internationalized what would have been otherwise local conflicts.

In 1959, Castro aided armed expeditions against Panama, the Dominican Republic, and Haiti. During the early and mid-1960's, Guatemala, Colombia, Venezuela, Peru, and Bolivia all faced serious Cuban backed attempts to develop guerrilla foci, armed focal points to foment revolution.

In the mid-1970's, Cuba renewed its penchant for direct intervention, not in Latin America but in Africa. In Angola, 20,000 Cuban troops, supported by Soviet logistics and material, assured the supremacy of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, which had the strongest ties to Moscow of the three movements competing for power after Portugal's withdrawal.

In Ethiopia, the integration of Soviet and Cuban operations was even more complete, with the Soviets providing overall command and control, material, and transport for 13,000 to 15,000 Cuban troops fighting against Somali forces.

During 1981 alone, Cuba quietly increased its presence in Nicaragua to 5,000 personnel, including more than 1,500 security and military advisers; armed Salvadoran guerrillas in El Salvador; established an arms supply network in Costa Rica during the Nicaraguan civil war and later used to supply Salvadoran insurgents; trained guerrillas in Colombia who were attempting to create a people's army.

Mr. Speaker, have we already forgotten Cuba's attempt to build a major air strip in Grenada and weapon caches found on that island? The Security Council of the United Nations has the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. Can we trust a man and a country that supports violence and hatred in Latin America and throughout the world?

To this day Fidel Castro continues to supply arms and munitions to leftist insurgents. On May 30, 1989, we learned of that largest cache of weapons ever captured in El Salvador by government forces included a wide variety of modern Soviet-designed small arms

and over a quarter of a million rounds of ammunition manufactured in Cuba as recently as 1988.

For this reason I believe that it is a travesty of international justice to select Cuba as a member of the Security Council of the United Nations. I strongly condemn this selection.

REMARKS OF REPRESENTATIVE MATTHEW J. RINALDO ON H.R. 3265, FCC REAUTHORIZATION

Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained on Monday, October 30, and could not speak on the floor in support of the FCC Reauthorization bill, which I cosponsored with the Telecommunications Subcommittee Chairman, the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. Markey. I am pleased that the House passed this legislation by voice vote on the suspension calendar.

This bill, as approved by the Energy and Commerce Committee and the Telecommunications Subcommittee, authorizes the full \$109.8 million requested in the President's FY90 budget. This is only \$800,000 more than the amount that the House appropriated for the FCC in FY90.

The bill as amended sets the FCC's FY91 authorization at \$121.5 million. This increase is appropriate for two reasons. First, this figure reflects the FCC's revised estimate of the additional money it will need in 1991 and 1993 to move and consolidate its offices.

Second, this funding increase recognizes that the FCC's workload and responsibility have greatly increased in recent years. The industries regulated by the FCC have become much larger and more important to our overall economic health and our ability to remain competitive. New technical and regulatory challenges for the agency spring up every day, as they have from HDTV to information services in the 1980's. Keeping the FCC well-equipped and able to deal with these new challenges has to be a central part of our communications strategy as we move to the 21st century.

This legislation extends the FCC's Older Americans program, which was originally authored by my colleague from Texas, Mr. Fields. As the ranking Republican on the House Aging Committee, I share Mr. Field's hopes that the Older Americans program will be an important tool that will be used by the FCC to its fullest potential.

The Energy and Commerce Committee adopted an amendment to this legislation relating to the Commission's authority to take into account trade practices of foreign countries. The Administration has raised concerns about this amendment, fearing it may create policy-making authority at the FCC.

I want to assure the House, and especially my Republican colleagues, that the opposite is true. The Committee clearly did not create any new authority for the FCC through this amendment. I worked closely on the language of the provision with the chairmen of the full committee and the subcommittee. I can assure the House that the committee's action makes explicit the limits of existing FCC authority. The committee report makes clear that the president is the policy-maker with respect to trade policy, not the FCC. That will not change after this amendment becomes law.

The only thing this amendment does is remind the FCC that it may take into account the nation's trade policies when the agency makes rules governing telecommunications industries—no more, no less.

I also note that while the administration is concerned about this trade provision, it

does not object to passage of the underlying bill.

Finally, I want to mention my concerns on one issue that has been a source of controversy between the Telecommunications Subcommittee and the FCC. The Telecommunications Subcommittee members are in agreement that the Commission should not impose access charges on information service providers.

Twice, the Subcommittee Chairman and I have fought the FCC on this issue. The subcommittee believes strongly that access charges are appropriate and would drive up the public's cost in getting information services. We didn't make these views explicit in the committee report only because FCC Chairman Sikes pledged during our authorization hearing not to impose these fees. We expect the Commission to live up to that pledge and work to make information services widely available for all our citizens.

One again, I am pleased that the House has approved this needed authorization legislation. I hope it will be quickly approved by the Senate and sent to the President for approval.

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Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimate shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 716).

Resolution for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, who in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 703).

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