

CONGRATULATING JIM NICHOLSON
AND PVS CHEMICALS, INC., ON
50TH ANNIVERSARY

• Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, I rise to congratulate PVS Chemicals, based in Detroit, MI, on the occasion of its 50th anniversary. Jim Nicholson, president and chief executive officer of PVS, and son of founder Floyd A. "Nick" Nicholson, has a great deal of which he should be proud. Since he came to head PVS in 1979 Jim has diversified its products and services and expanded into the international marketplace while maintaining the company's commitment to safety, quality, environmental responsibility, customer service, and employee and community support.

Founded in 1945 in Detroit as Pressure Vessel Service, Inc., PVS has grown and expanded dramatically. Today it manufactures inorganic chemicals for industry, and also for municipal water treatment. With reported sales of \$121.7 million in 1994, PVS also expedites recycling of selected chemical wastes and operates a licensed waste treatment facility in Detroit.

In addition to its commitment to the Responsible Care Program of the Chemical Manufacturers Association and to the Responsible Distribution Program of the National Association of Chemical Distributors, PVS maintains an active concern with improving the quality of life in the communities in which its plants are located. Each PVS location chooses a direction for its own community outreach activities. Educational support has been a major focus, including scholarships, intern opportunities, mentoring, tutoring, career day participation, equipment and materials donations, and significant contributions at the college level. Site adjacent cleanup activities also are a common PVS contribution to the community. River cleanups, trash pickup, and even adoption of park areas and vacant blocks characterize these efforts to spruce up PVS neighborhoods. And PVS plans to extend and integrate all of these activities to better help their communities.

PVS' public spirit clearly stems from the vision of its president and CEO, Jim Nicholson. Jim took over PVS in 1979 after serving a stint overseas with the First National Bank of Chicago and serving in PVS as a vice president and later treasurer. He is an active member of his community, having served as vice chairman for economic development for Mayor Archer's transition committee, on various boards of directors and on the Advisory Board of United Way for Southeastern Michigan, the Detroit Institute of Arts Founders Society Corporate Relations Committee, and the dean's board of advisors for the Wayne State University School of Business Administration. He also is actively involved with the Michigan Chapter of the Nature Conservancy and the United Negro College Fund and has served on committees for

the American Heart Association, the American Lung Association, and several other charitable causes.

Mr. President, this Nation needs more companies like PVS, which take seriously their obligations to the communities in which they work and live. I congratulate PVS on 50 years of responsible, successful work, and wish them many more.●

TRIBUTE TO GEORGE D. DALTON

• Mr. KOHL. Mr. President, I rise before you today to pay tribute to the distinguished winner of the Wisconsin Business Leader of the Year Award for 1994. George D. Dalton, chairman and chief executive officer of Fiserv, Inc., has been selected to receive this prestigious award which is presented annually by the Harvard Business School Club of Wisconsin and the Milwaukee Journal Sentinel newspaper.

George, a cofounder of Fiserv, Inc., has played an integral role in making this company one of the largest data processing firms for financial institutions in the United States. Fiserv, Inc., now serves more than 5,000 financial institutions and has operations in 62 cities world wide. In the last decade, Fiserv, Inc., has grown from fewer than 300 employees with revenues of \$24 million to 6,700 employees with year-end 1994 revenues of \$563 million.

I am proud of the contributions George has made to Wisconsin and the Nation and am pleased to have their opportunity to congratulate him on winning this award.●

EXPORTATION OF ALASKAN
NORTH SLOPE CRUDE OIL

• Mr. PACKWOOD. Mr. President, I would like to express my deep concern about S. 395, and other similar legislation which would permit the exportation of Alaskan North Slope crude oil. Lifting the ban would cause severe economic strain in Oregon and Washington, and could raise the Nation's gas prices as well as jeopardize national security.

In 1973, Congress passed legislation authorizing construction of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System. As part of the agreement, we required that none of the Alaska North Slope crude be exported unless the President and Congress found that it was in the national interest to do so. In imposing this restriction, we made sure that no individual oil company would decide that their interest in profit was more important than the national interest to preserve our economy and our national security.

Congress is being asked, by the sponsors of S. 395, to lift the restriction. Mr. President, I understand the potential for significant economic benefits for both Alaska, and the oil industry, if this ban were lifted. The economics are simple to follow. Alaska receives money from oil produced in the State based upon the wellhead price. The

wellhead price is figured at a price less transportation. Thus, the lower the transportation cost, the more money Alaska will receive. If the oil can be transported to Korea, as it can without the restriction, cheaper than it can be transported to the United States, exports will generate more revenue for Alaska.

My primary concern is that, while lifting the export restriction will enhance Alaska's oil-rich economy, this comes at the expense of thousands of lost American jobs and a weakened domestic tanker fleet, all with particular impact in my home State.

Passage of the 1973 export restriction on Alaskan North Slope oil ensured that U.S. repaired vessels would be carrying U.S. crude oil. In 1976, realizing the increase in the demand for large repair facilities, citizens of Portland invested \$84 million in a shipyard expansion program to handle the repair needs for the Alaskan north Slope very large crude carriers. Today, 60 percent of Portland's current ship repair work comes from these tankers. The 1973 restriction reassured Portland that there was a market out there for shipbuilding repair, and Portlanders took a big risk in providing this market. Today, between 500 to 800 family wage jobs in Portland have been directly supported by the repair needs of these large crude oil tankers, on top of another 1,000 jobs that are indirectly connected to the port's tanker repair activities.

S. 395 does have a provision which makes it mandatory that any tanker used to export Alaskan oil would be U.S. owned and operated. And according to U.S. maritime law, any U.S. flagged vessel seeking repairs overseas would be assessed an ad valorem penalty of 50 percent of the repair cost. While this sounds as though U.S. ships would have a disincentive to seek overseas repairs, this simply will not happen. Not only are loopholes available where virtually any tanker can seek an exemption from the 50 percent assessment penalty, but because the U.S. ship repair industry is faced with strict labor laws, environmental compliance laws, minimum wage standards, and labor union demands, it is still more cost effective, even with the penalty, to seek repairs overseas in markets where no strict compliances exist. In addition, according to the new shipbuilding agreement being prepared by the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development, we may even lose the right to assess an ad valorem 50 percent penalty. Nevertheless, with or without penalty, S. 395 serves to increase the incentive to repair ships in foreign yards by making it possible for ships to take revenue-producing cargoes of Alaskan North Slope oil to the Far East prior to undergoing repair. This incentive to seek repairs overseas will not only cause serious environmental risks, but will virtually destroy the ship repair industry in Portland, as well as the rest of the entire west coast. As many as 10,000 maritime and

shipyard jobs could be lost. Let me be crystal clear, there is no true disincentive to seek repairs in foreign ports by U.S. tankers. As a result, we will witness the demise of the U.S. tanker repair industry in Oregon.

Furthermore, lifting the restriction could increase our vulnerability to outside influence on U.S. foreign policy. Our Nation may become more exposed to foreign pressures, particularly from the volatile Middle Eastern nations. This poses a great danger to our ability to successfully maintain our independence in global politics.

Mr. President, in conclusion, there is no doubt that lifting this export restriction will hurt the American merchant fleet. It is going to hurt the ship repair yards on the west coast, it is going to raise the cost of crude oil to the United States, it is going to threaten our national security, and it is going to cost thousands and thousands of American jobs, particularly in Oregon. I do not find this to be in the national interest, and I am confident that my colleagues will concur.●

TRIBUTE TO KRISTEN AND SKIP AVANSINO

● Mr. REID. Mr. President, on Tuesday, April 11, Kristen and Raymond "Skip" Avansino will be honored by the American Jewish Committee's Institute of Human Relations for their efforts to protect the religious, political, and economic rights of all Americans.

It is with pleasure that I take this occasion to recognize and commend them for their many years of service to the people of Nevada and throughout the country.

Skip Avansino has had a long and remarkable career, and is a role model for all young people who wish to succeed in public and private life. After graduating from the University of Nevada, Reno, Skip earned a degree in law from the University of San Francisco and a masters of law in taxation from New York University.

He returned to the University of Nevada as an assistant professor of business, real estate, and accounting law. Following a 4-year term on the Nevada Gaming Commission, Skip entered private practice specializing in corporate tax and gaming law. In the mid-1980's, Skip's talents were recognized by the Hilton Hotel Corp. and he was appointed to the corporations board of directors.

In February 1993, he was elected president and chief operating officer of Hilton Hotels where he is responsible for overseeing one of the largest resort/casino operations in the world.

Kristen Avansino is equally talented. An accomplished dancer and choreographer, Kristen has served as professor of dance at the University of Nevada, Reno, and as an instructor for the Nevada Museum of Art. She earned a bachelor's and master's degree from Mills College and a lifetime teaching credential from the University of California.

Currently, she is on the board of trustees of the San Francisco Ballet, the Cate School, the Nevada Museum of Art, and she is the executive director of the Wiegand Foundation, a private charitable trust. Indeed, she has lent her talent and energy to many causes in philanthropy, higher education, and the arts.

Kristen and Skip Avansino have been good friends for many years. They have given unselfishly to civic and community causes and have always been willing to give help when help was needed.

I am glad to share with the rest of the country what we in Nevada have known for a long time, and to congratulate the Avansino's for a lifetime of dedication and concern for their fellow citizens.●

TRIBUTE TO NASHVILLE'S YOUTH HOBBY SHOP

● Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I commend the work of two Nashvillians whose efforts to help inner-city children have often gone unrecognized—Glenn and Tara McLain. As directors for the Lindsley location of Nashville's Youth Hobby Shop, Glenn and Tara McLain have worked to provide a positive role model and change the lives of inner-city youth, one by one.

In an area where violence and poverty prevent children from achieving their dreams, the McLains have tutored more than 100 children each week in the Youth Hobby Shop and have worked to keep the kids off of drugs. In addition, they serve as counselors and friends for many of the children and teenagers who participate in the many activities at the Lindsley hobby shop location. As a result, many of these people involved in Youth Hobby Shop stay in school, enter college, or join the work force. Mr. President, this program is changing the lives of our young Americans, and in turn, is helping to change the direction of this country toward a more independent, self-sufficient, and productive society.

When it was founded more than 36 years ago, the Youth Hobby Shop used hobbies and crafts to help children in Nashville who could not help themselves—those who had no one to come home to after school or needed alternatives to the dangerous streets. As the needs of inner-city children have changed, so has the program. Now Youth Hobby Shop provides tutoring in a variety of subjects, as well as drug prevention programs, parenting classes, field trips, summer camps, and a first-rate basketball league to keep the children off the street and guide them toward productive futures.

A recent survey of residents living within a mile radius of both Youth Hobby Shop locations found that 79 percent of the households knew of the hobby shop's programs and spoke highly of them. The survey also suggested areas in which the program could expand, including adding job training and a neighborhood child care service.

Volunteerism is a key to the great success of this program. Most of the hobby shop's funding comes from donations from individuals, corporations, and churches—and Glenn and Tara McLain have not only won the support of children in the Lindsley Avenue neighborhood, but they have attracted the support of more than 75 university students and adults who volunteer regularly to help the kids improve their reading skills. At the beginning and end of each school year, the children's reading skills are tested to measure their progress.

Glenn and Tara McLain have dedicated their lives to helping inner-city children, and for that, Mr. President, I want to thank them. The success of their hard work and dedication is immeasurable and their impact on the city of Nashville is invaluable.●

BURUNDI: ON THE BRINK OF DISASTER

● Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, the Central African nation of Burundi is once again on the brink of disaster. Exactly 1 year after the world witnessed a genocide in Rwanda, and 1½ years after ethnic violence between Hutus and Tutsis killed more than 100,000 people in Burundi, we are watching a similar catastrophe unfold before our eyes again. We must do what we can to try to deter another bloodbath.

After months of a tense calm in Burundi, political violence began escalating in the last several weeks as extremist Tutsi militia, with the complicity of the Tutsi-dominated military establishment, stepped up attacks against Hutus, and Hutu extremists prepared for military activity. The violence directly threatens the power-sharing agreement negotiated in September 1993, and disrupts what we all had hoped would be a transition to co-existence in Burundi.

In the last couple of weeks, Amnesty International reports that hundreds of people have been killed or disappeared in Burundi, and thousands of Hutus have fled their villages to seek refuge in Zaire and elsewhere. Some are being held hostage in their own villages, surrounded by hostile armed youths and cut off from outside contact. Rwandan refugees who sought refuge in Burundi last year are now beginning to flee to Zaire and Tanzania out of fear that similar terror will prevail in the refugee camps.

The latest round of violence comes on the heels of the assassination in early March of the Minister for Mines and Energy, Ernest Kabushemeye, a Hutu leader, and the discovery of the dismembered body of a retired Tutsi army officer, Lt. Col. Lucien Sakubo. A week later, 17 more, including 3 Belgians and a 4-year-old child, were killed in a highway ambush by Hutu extremists outside of Bujumbura. Last weekend, at least 200 people were killed